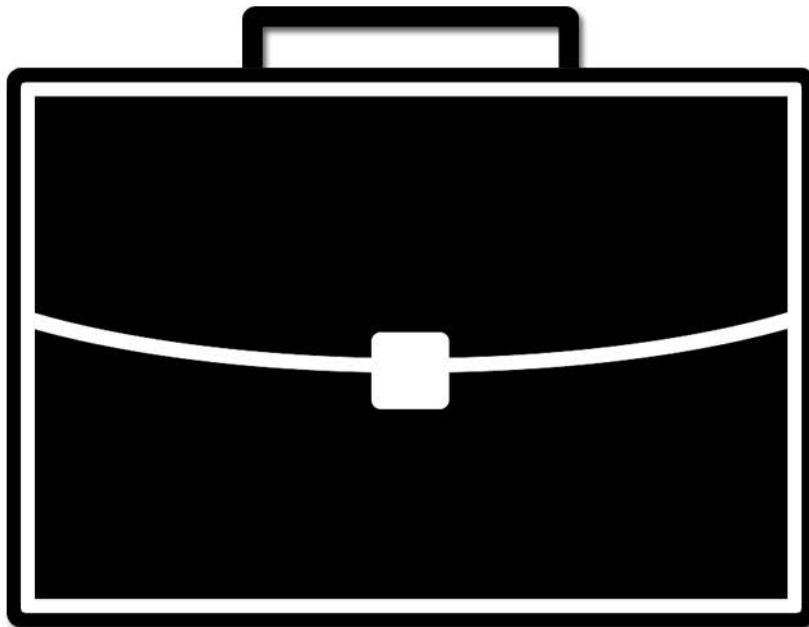


# Champion Briefs

April 2019

Public Forum Brief



**Resolved: The United Nations should grant India permanent membership on the Security Council.**

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These seven statements, while simple, represent the complex notion of what it means to advance students' understanding of the world around them, as is the purpose of educators.

**Letter from the Editor**

Ah, the April topic. It's always sad when the regular season comes to an end, and many students' debate careers conclude either for the season or permanently. Tournaments ranging from national qualifiers to round robins to the Tournament of Champions will be held this month, making this arguably one of the most important months of the year for Public Forum Debate. The resolution you'll be debating, "The United Nations should grant India permanent membership on the security council", should be a fun topic to explore, and as always, I wish you the best of luck.

Given the rising tension in the border region between India and Pakistan, this topic is incredibly relevant as of today. The Kashmir region, which has been the source of one of the globe's most hostile long-standing conflicts, is once again leading to skirmishes between two of the world's largest nuclear powers. This conflict is incredibly high stakes given the size and strength of the two militaries, and if the two were to enter a full-blown war, it would likely drag the entire region down with it. Clearly, India's international political profile is in question at the moment, making a permanent seat on the security council quite the controversial proposal.

You may encounter some difficulty while researching this topic. The American media has not covered this issue extensively, meaning that you'll need to branch out into the international media. Plenty of Indian sources have written on the matter, so as long as you're searching diligently I'm sure you'll find some great evidence. Within this month's Champion Brief, we've included over two hundred pages of cards to give you a great foundation for that research. As always, remember that briefs are a foundation for your research – if your goal is to qualify or even win this month, you'll need to go above and beyond with your preparations.

I truly enjoyed preparing this brief for you, and I hope you find it useful for whatever tournaments you may be attending in April. As always, good luck, and try not to let the April tournament grind stress you out.

Michael Norton  
Editor-in-Chief

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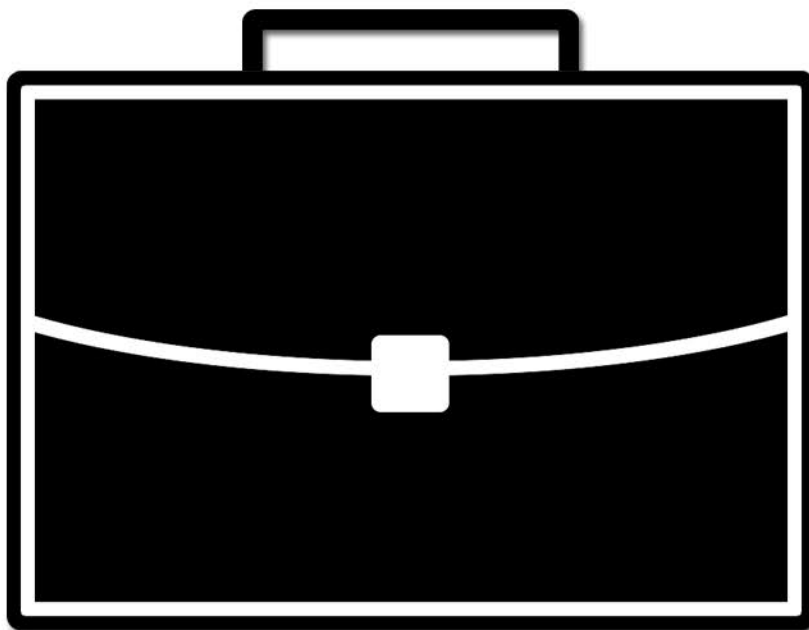
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# Champion Briefs

April 2019

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Topic Analyses

## Topic Analysis by Jakob Urda

***Resolved: The United Nations should grant India permanent membership on the Security Council.***

### Introduction

An international relations topic which focuses on India; This April's resolution strangely rings of last years. Yet while superficial similarities abound, this year's ToC topic promises to engage a very different field of arguments than H1-B visas. This year's topic is less about the bilateral relationship between the United States and India, and more about the structure of global governance and geopolitics. The primary actors in the topic, the UN and India, have interests and ties across the world, and their interaction has the potential to affect any space from economics to security policy. While last year's topic was intensely narrow, this year is broad to the point of near-incoherence. This creates the type of debate which prioritizes weighing impacts and clearly establishing a round narrative. In a round where GDP growth comes into comparison with suicide terrorism, the team that world-builds persuasively will win.

April marks the first major month of the post-season. Between state championships and the Tournament of Champions, this is one of the most intense topics of the season. The competition is especially cutthroat and no holds are barred. The rounds from April are among the most memorable of the year and will be recorded and watched around the country. For teams trying to secure a major national circuit win, April presents the last best hope for success.

### **Tournament Considerations**

Tournament considerations for April revolve around prepping for the ToC. Aside from state championships, there are no other tournaments that most teams can go to, which means that exposure to national circuit level competition is incredibly limited. The ToC is the *crème de la crème* of competition, so jumping into the field without any practice can be incredibly jarring. Early advantages will go to teams that are able to steel their nerves and perform well immediately out of the gate. This means that in terms of practice, teams may want to try to secure that first-mover advantage. A focus on practice rounds will give teams the ability to execute strategies far better than those who are debating for the first time. Being able to collapse and weigh early in the round is especially important when an opponent does not have practice, because they are likely to be figuring out their round-vision as the debate goes on. By contrast, being able to execute on a strategy immediately will give an enormous advantage to teams who are prepared.

Another consideration for the ToC is the judging. The ToC is among the most technical judge pools in the country. This is because the reputation and prestige of the ToC disincentivizes inexperienced judges from entering. Also, the tournament has an 'entourage rule' where all of the coaches associated with a school also have an associated judging obligation. This means that schools which often bring many experienced coaches are forced to commit those people into the judging pool instead of having them just watch rounds. These two factors result in a higher than average amount of very technical judging. Therefore, teams should be aware that their audience is not the same as it might be at other tournaments. They

should prepare dense cases with multiple warrants and understand that judges are unlikely to miss dropped responses. At the ToC, rebuttals are typically jam packed with evidence with a respond to every line of their opponent's case. This is not to say that more rhetorically pleasing or reasonably paced speech cannot succeed, just that adaptation is paramount for debaters to be able to make the most of this particular judging pool.

### **Strategy Considerations**

This resolution asks debaters to sort between a wide variety of possible impacts. The biggest distinction in the topic will likely be between justice impacts (aka desert claims) and consequence impacts. Justice in this context refers to issues of fairness or equity; The idea that India deserves status in the UNSC because of the moral, circumstantial, and historical factors that make it a worthy candidate. These arguments sound like "India deserves to be a permanent member because it is a democracy, or because it is such a large country." These claims all appeal to a sense of fairness, that it is unjust that India should be denied status in the UNSC despite possessing characteristics that make it just as worthy (if not more so) than the other members of the council. Many of these claims involve comparative statistics between the size of India versus France or Britain, and argue that the only reason India is denied status is because of historical legacies such as colonialism or the Western-centric founding of the UN.

Justice is important; Desert claims reflect our values and ask us important questions about what is right or wrong with the world. However, they are often the less strategic type of impact at a tournament like the ToC. The ToC, more than any other post season tournament, is

concerned with consequences and measurable impacts. This is because abstract ideas about fairness are often difficult to weigh (especially in public forum) against concrete harms or benefits that stem from enacting a given policy. Debaters, even at the highest of levels, are not skilled at explaining why issues of fairness should stack up against more tangible harms like death. How many lives is fairness worth? Most rounds will be decided by which team can argue that India's membership would adversely or positively affect the global community on a cost benefit analysis basis. Teams that run consequential impacts will be at a strong advantage versus those that strictly run justice impacts, unless clever weighing and strong rhetoric is developed to suggest otherwise.

This is especially true because of the massive implications of UNSC membership. Arguments can be made about the success or failure of entire theaters of peacekeeping operations, which have the potential to save or damn tens of thousands of lives. The future of great power competition lies in the balance as well: many analysts see the rise of India as a potential check on Chinese expansionism towards the South and the West. It is hard to envision a round in which a desert claim about historical redress trumps the real-world consequences of say, stopping mass murder through peace keeping operations. As such, teams should strongly consider tying their arguments into real world impacts as opposed to abstract claims about justice or deserts.

The question for debaters then becomes about weighing between the consequences of Indian ascension to the UNSC. It would be the most strategic for teams to try and read non-turn-able impacts. This is because impact turns undermine round-narratives; If a strategy is

crafted around centering the debate on a single subject, that subject had best be beyond reproach. This is a significant problem for many of the arguments on the topic. For instance, peacekeeping operations have an enormous volume of literature surrounding their effectiveness. Many scholars argue that they are on net counterproductive. This would jeopardize any strategy which relied on centering the debate around the single impact of peacekeeping operations.

Sometimes it is impossible to find arguments which are not turnable. The solution in that case is to find specific subsets of arguments which a narrative can be constructed around which are not turnable. For instance, perhaps peacekeeping in general is subject to debate, but the ability for peacekeepers to provide humanitarian relief is undisputed. Strong teams will find ways of making the particular arguments which they collapse and weigh on non-turnable, so that when the dust settles at the end of the round the arguments that they win are unquestionably the most important.

The sheer volume of research on this topic will lead to an incredible divergence in arguments and impacts. Teams will be trying to capture the element of surprise and run incredibly niche positions. This makes the case for well weighed, non-turnable arguments all the more important. It is unlikely to be able to anticipate every single argument under the sun, but by mastering your own points and creating a flexible narrative which clearly establishes a hierarchy of impacts, teams can hedge themselves against unforeseen consequences. The ToC always rewards strategy, and this topic does so more than most. Start with a list of impacts to consider which points will best stand up to the wide range of possible arguments.

### Affirmative Argumentation

The affirmative has a wide range of justice and consequence-based arguments to choose from. This section of the topic analysis will cover one of both, so that teams have an idea of the different types of arguments available to them and be able to distinguish them accordingly. The distinction is important because as previously alluded to, it makes possible a wide range of different weighing responses and strategic decisions.

One example of an affirmative response based on justice is that India is the World's largest liberal democracy. If the UNSC is supposed to be a genuinely representative body of the world at large, it is impossible to fairly ignore India. India is far larger than France, England, and the United States, and noticeably more democratic than Russia and China. As such, India deserve to be treated with the respect and deference that it deserves. Not allowing India a seat at the table unfairly relegates it to second tier status. India has as much of a global stake in leadership as any of the powers on the UNSC, it has nuclear weapons and one of the worlds largest armies. 113 out of 122 UN member states agree that reform to the structure of the security council is necessary, which underscores how unfair the status quo is.

Noticeably, this argument is not tied to the direct consequences of making India a permanent member of the UNSC. This type of argument would need serious framework warranting for why a judge ought to value this particular interpretation of justice, and weigh it about consequential impacts. This presents a noticeably uphill battle for affirmative teams who make such claims.

One example of a consequential argument is that making India part of the UNSC would increase the number of peacekeepers which New Delhi contributes to UN causes. At the moment, the UN is experiencing a shortage of peacekeeping forces, and India makes up a sizable amount of their existing contingent. This is especially significant because India is constantly debating whether or not to pull forces out of peacekeeping operations and use them for its regular army. Recently, for example, India pulled several attack helicopters out of a peacekeeping mission in Africa and repurposed them for use at home. Peacekeepers save lives. Historically and theoretically, having better trained, higher volumes of forces helps dampen conflict. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a UN peacekeeping mission was able to eradicate an insurgent group which was terrorizing the countryside butchering thousands. Similar peacekeeping operations have seen success in West Africa and Eastern Europe. A team running this type of argument would be at an advantage because their impact is clear and intuitively weighable: Lives. Most judges will be easily persuaded that the most important goal of the debate should be to promote life by preventing conflict, because being alive is an essential prerequisite to engaging in other activities.

### **Negative Argumentation**

The negative also has a range of justice and consequence-based arguments. The justice arguments against granting India a spot on the UNSC typically deal with the problematic nature of legitimizing Indian human rights abuses in places like Bihar and Kashmir, where heavy handed military repression denies local people political representation. These arguments

function largely the same as the justice arguments on the affirmative, so the topic analysis will not deeply interrogate them, but instead consider a consequential argument.

Teams should consider running that an increase in peacekeeping troops would be bad. This is because affirmative teams are likely to concede the link that granting India a seat at the UNSC would increase the number of peacekeepers who are committed. As such, the con would be at an advantage by being able to focus exclusively on impacts, making sure to articulate clearly that peacekeepers are terrible for human rights and stability.

There are a few persuasive arguments that con teams should consider. One is that peacekeepers are not well equipped to stop conflicts and merely act as a smokescreen which allows other regional actors to shirk responsibility for their neighbors. Peacekeepers are rarely authorized to engage in offensive operations, meaning that more often than not they are forced to sit idly by in UN compounds and watch while violence unfolds outside. Another argument is that even when peacekeepers are successful at distributing aid, the aid often falls into the hands of warring insurgents. These militants then use the money and power that comes with aid to buy weapons and continue to prosecute the war. Aid is like any other natural resource, like oil or diamonds, it allows the war to keep burning. Finally, negative teams could argue that even UN ceasefires which are mediated by peacekeepers do more harm than good. By not addressing the root causes of conflict, they simply give both sides more time to rearm and prepare for even more violent warfare in the future. The point being, negative teams can stack their cases with many warrants as to the negative utility to peacekeepers and make it very difficult for affirmative teams to capitalize on their case narratives.

Good luck!

### **About Jakob Urda**

Jakob grew up in Brooklyn, New York. He attends the University of Chicago where he hopes to receive a BA in Political Science in 2019, and is interested in security studies and political economy. Jakob debate for Stuyvesant High School where he won Blake, GMU, Ridge, Scarsdale, Columbia, the NCFL national championship, and amassed 11 bids. He coached the winners of the NCFL national tournament, Harvard, and Blake.

## Topic Analysis by Belén Mella

***Resolved: The United Nations should grant India permanent membership on the Security Council.***

### Introduction

“It is India’s belief that no reform of the United Nations (UN) is complete without the composition of the Security Council changing to reflect contemporary realities of the twenty-first century. This requires expansion in the membership of the Security Council in both the permanent and non - permanent categories.”<sup>1</sup> These are the words of Sandeep Chakravorty, Consul General of India, and they make his intentions pretty clear: the United Nations is due for change, and this change ought to include granting India a permanent seat on the Security Council. This is the position that Pro teams will be defending for the April 2019 Public Forum debate topic, *Resolved: The United Nations should grant India permanent membership on the Security Council*. Con teams will be tasked with proving Chakravorty wrong. Whether it’s because of broad geo-political destabilization or specific motions that might get passed, Con teams will need to demonstrate that the UN should not press forward with permanent membership for India. To master this topic, debaters will have to do a lot of research; any area in which the Security Council has a hand is fair game for argumentation.

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<sup>1</sup> Dabhade, Manish S. "India's Pursuit of United Nations Security Council Reforms." Observer Research Foundation. December 15, 2017. Accessed March 08, 2019. <https://www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/>.

## Background

The United Nations Security Council was founded in 1945 and constitutes one of the six main organs of the UN. Within the Security Council, there are five permanent members. These are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, known collectively as the P5.<sup>2</sup> There are also ten non-permanent members, which are elected by a two-thirds vote of the UN General Assembly. According to the Council on Foreign Relations, “the main criterion for eligibility is contribution ‘to the maintenance of international peace and security,’ often defined by financial or troop contributions to peacekeeping operations or leadership on matters of regional security likely to appear before the council.”

Writing for the Observer Research Foundation, Manish Dabhade illustrates India’s history as a non-permanent member of the Security Council at different points in its history:

India has been elected for seven terms for a two-year non-permanent member seat, the last being 2011-12, only behind Japan, Brazil and Argentina. Except for the first time, when India held the seat earmarked for the Commonwealth group, it has held the seat on every other occasion on behalf of the Asian group.<sup>3</sup> India has been a member of the Council during 1950-51, 1967-68, 1972-73, 1977-78, 1984-85, 1991-92, and lastly, 2011-12 which was seen as a “rehearsal for permanent membership” (Srinivasan 2013) During the last term, India won the non-permanent seat with the highest number of votes in the General Assembly showing its impressive electoral popularity.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> "The UN Security Council." Council on Foreign Relations. September 24, 2018. Accessed March 08, 2019. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/un-security-council>.

<sup>3</sup> This refers to the fact that the non-permanent members are selected to be geographically balanced. According to the CFR, “the African Group has three seats; the Asia-Pacific Group, two; the Eastern European Group, one; the Latin American and Caribbean Group, two; and the Western European and Others Groups (WEOG), two.”

<sup>4</sup> Dabhade, Manish S. "India's Pursuit of United Nations Security Council Reforms." Observer Research Foundation. December 15, 2017. Accessed March 08, 2019. <https://www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/>.

The Security Council has the “primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.”<sup>5</sup> More specifically, this means that the Security Council “takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression.” A common critique of the United Nations --one that debaters will no doubt be making throughout the month of April-- is that the UN has no teeth. In other words, it’s difficult to enforce their decisions. Though the Charter of the UN states that “all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions,” there is significant truth to that critique.

Thus, a key component of April strategy will be to prove that your argument --whether on the Pro or the Con-- actually have tangible ramifications. In order to do this, debaters should look at past instances of UN Security Council decisions leading to significant outcomes that might materialize as “impacts” in the debate sense. Critically, “the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security,” a power that debate teams should emphasize in their argumentation.<sup>6</sup>

Debaters should not shy away from recognizing the extent to which symbolic actions -- such as votes that condemn specific actors or actions-- do have an effect in curtailing negative international outcomes. Furthermore, debaters might also welcome arguments about the futility of the UN with open arms. For instance, one can imagine a Pro team that speaks to the numerous symbolic benefits that would result from Indian membership to the Security Council

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<sup>5</sup> "United Nations Security Council |." United Nations. Accessed March 08, 2019. <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/>.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

while conceding that there are few material consequences, either for good or bad, thereby disabling the Con case.

### **Arguments**

In order to engage with this debate topic, debaters should be asking themselves a few key questions. What should determine membership to the Security Council? Why were the five original countries selected, and does this exclusive membership to the council continue to make sense in light of how the world has changed? Most importantly, what would happen if India joined the Security Council as a permanent member?

Dabhade gives us reason to believe that India deserves membership. For one, India is one of the “largest cumulative contributor[s] of UN peacekeeping troops with around 180,000 troops since the 1950s.”<sup>7</sup> He furthers that India has a “rich history of consistent international, multilateral posture of cooperation and fraternity, especially when it comes to the UN.” This has been tangibly demonstrated through their cooperation with past Security Council action: “India joined 59 percent of the resolutions adopted either unanimously or without a vote. With regard to aggregate of 113 adopted resolutions (41 percent) that gave rise to a division, India cast an affirmative vote on 101 (89 percent) of them.”

With all of these contributions, is there a case against India joining the Security Council? Certainly. One branch of arguments concerns the politics surrounding what it would entail for

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<sup>7</sup> Dabhade, Manish S. "India's Pursuit of United Nations Security Council Reforms." Observer Research Foundation. December 15, 2017. Accessed March 08, 2019. <https://www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/>.

India to join the Council. Bharat Karnad, Senior Fellow in National Security Studies at the Centre for Policy Research in New Delhi, contextualizes some of the challenges:

The Trump Administration has made it plain it supports only a “modest” increase in permanent seats. This by way of saying that Washington would happily countenance its treaty allies, Japan and Germany, in the UNSC but not India or Brazil — though to the Indian PM’s face US functionaries have assured support. China, on its part, has declared it is against “arbitrarily launching text-based negotiations” in IGJ as demanded by India; the larger reason, of course, is to deny both its Asian rivals a leg up. Again, Beijing does not say it’s not for India at the high table but hints at its unwillingness to see Japan in the Council, knowing fully well that no move will ever be made to just ease India’s entry into UNSC.<sup>8</sup>

Debaters should consider if the UN --and in particular the Security Council-- stands to lose more than it has to gain by getting into the hairy fight of Indian membership. Notably, previous efforts to include India have not been limited to India alone. Many of the same articles, entities, and countries that call for India to join have said the same about Brazil and Japan. Indeed, India’s inclusion might necessitate that of at least another country to preserve an odd number of seats. Thus, debaters can argue about which countries would likely come along, and multiply their ground for argumentation by considering the harms of their membership.

Another important reason against allowing India to join the Security Council comes from Linda Chavez in the Magazine for International Economic Policy, though it is reiterated across the literature: India’s ascension to the Security Council will shift a balance of powers that might provoke or jeopardize cooperation with other nations, notably Pakistan. As she puts it, “in light of the ongoing disputes between India and Pakistan” and the “cooperation of Pakistan

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<sup>8</sup> Karnad, Bharat. "Why India Does Not Deserve to Be Permanent Member of the UN Security Council." Security Wise. November 23, 2018. Accessed March 08, 2019. <https://bharatkarnad.com/2018/11/23/why-india-does-not-deserve-to-be-permanent-member-of-the-un-security-council/>.

in the war on terrorism, it certainly would not be advisable for the United States to sponsor expansion on the UN Security Council to include India now.”<sup>9</sup> There is certainly a difference between whether the US should sponsor this resolution and whether the resolution should be affirmed in general, but the point is clear: other regional actors do not want to see India on the Security Council, and debaters should consider what the ramifications of provoking them would be.

It is also worth considering what other actors, and especially other members of the Security Council, have to say on this matter. France, for instance, has recently come out as a vocal proponent of reforms to the Security Council that involve permanent membership status for India.<sup>10</sup> Indeed, representatives from France have called the Security Council’s enlargement the “first crucial part” towards reform. The French Permanent Representative to the UN François Delattre states that they want “enlargement of the Security Council in the two categories of non-permanent and permanent categories - India, Brazil, Germany and Japan - and equitable representation of Africans.”

As he sees it, this is necessary in order to ensure that the Security Council keeps up with changing times. This is a common narrative Pro teams will be using. Geopolitics has transformed wildly in the past fifty years, with new countries emerging as military, economic,

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<sup>9</sup> Chavez, Linda. "Should Japan and India Become Permanent Members of the UN Security Council?" *The International Economy*. Spring 2003. Accessed March 8, 2019. [http://www.international-economy.com/TIE\\_Sp03\\_SecurityCouncilSymp.pdf](http://www.international-economy.com/TIE_Sp03_SecurityCouncilSymp.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> "France Reiterates Support for India's Permanent Seat in Reformed UN Security Council." *The Economic Times*. March 04, 2019. Accessed March 08, 2019. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/france-reiterates-support-for-indias-permanent-seat-in-reformed-un-security-council/articleshow/68250699.cms>.

and political powerhouses. Just as the world has changed, should the Security Council not change too?

Finally, debaters must consider what India's positions within the Security Council will be. After all, membership is not just some prize for becoming an international powerhouse -- it is a real responsibility that incurs some power. Thus, debaters should become well versed in India's stance on hot button issues, and be able to make a case as to whether these stances should flow to the Pro or to the Con. For example, India is among the countries calling for "the abolition of veto and till it exists, it needs to be provided for all members of the permanent category of the Security Council, which should have all prerogatives and privileges of permanent membership in the permanent category, including the right of veto."<sup>11</sup> They might very well change if they join the Security Council as permanent members, but it is worth considering, given the importance of veto power for UN decision making.

On other matters, we also already have a sense of how India feels. For example, the Press Trust of India reported that India was reaching out to Security Council members to "designate as a global terrorist Jaish-e-Mohammed(JeM) chief Masood Azhar."<sup>12</sup> If this were to happen, Azhar would be "subject him to global travel ban, asset freeze and arms embargo." However, "China, a veto-wielding permanent member of the Security Council, blocked India's proposal from being adopted by the Sanctions Committee." This example illustrates several

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<sup>11</sup> Dabhade, Manish S. "India's Pursuit of United Nations Security Council Reforms." Observer Research Foundation. December 15, 2017. Accessed March 08, 2019. <https://www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/>.

<sup>12</sup> Press Trust of India. "India Reaching out to All UNSC Members Seeking Support to Ban Masood Azhar by UN." India Today. March 05, 2019. Accessed March 08, 2019. <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/india-reaching-out-to-all-unsc-members-seeking-support-to-ban-masood-azhar-by-un-1471119-2019-03-06>.

points. For one, India is already positioning itself as a leader in international security issues, taking stances that it is attempting to rally other countries around. Furthermore, it illustrates that though the UN often lacks teeth, there are measures it can take particularly as it pertains to international bans. Finally, the example illustrates a dynamic that might just be reproduced if India joined the Security Council: as long as the veto power continues to exist, will major changes ever come from Security Council decisions?

### **Conclusion**

Some debate topics are fairly narrow in nature, setting up alternative worlds that must be warranted and weighed. This is not such a topic. As I see it, this topic will prize creative argumentation, which can only come from many hours of research and a fair amount of thinking outside of the box. This is especially true for the Tournament of Champions, one of the major competitions of April, where teams from across the country will be bringing their a-game. No matter where you're competing, this is an exciting topic to flex your debate muscles, both in terms of research and in terms of persuasion. Some of the top international delegates from across the world --including the quoted representatives from India and France, to name some examples-- are engaged in this very debate. This is an opportunity to join an international conversation. You might just come up with arguments that even the expert have not considered.

### Topic Analysis by Michael Norton

***Resolved: The United Nations should grant India permanent membership on the Security Council.***

#### Introduction

At its inception in 1945, the United Nations was heralded as a massive step toward creating a global civil society. Created by the victors of World War Two, the organization was founded to promote peace, respect for human rights, and improve quality of life around the world. So far, the U.N has had a number of high profile success stories, but a far greater number of high profile failures. The organization is increasingly regarded as a toothless, spineless assemblage of hypocrites. For a while now, many have discussed reforms to the United Nations as a means of fixing the underlying problems that have plagued it. This month, Public Forum debaters will be discussing one of the more controversial reforms to be proposed - adding another permanent member, India, to the security council.

#### Context

The security council is one of the six major branches of the U.N, tasked with ensuring peace and stability through peacekeeping operations, international sanctions, global resolutions, authorizations of military action, and other various powers. Currently, the security council has five permanent members - the U.S, the U.K, China, France, and Russia. Each of these permanent members is granted veto power for security council resolutions, making them far more powerful than other members of the council. There are rotating temporary seats on the

security council, and India has held these positions before, but no nation has ever been added as a permanent member since its creation.

India, being the world's second-largest country, is also the world's largest democracy. They have one of the world's fastest growing economies and a population that is expected to continue expanding. India is currently engaging militarily with its neighbor, Pakistan, due to continuing tensions in a contested border region known as Kashmir. Skirmishes have broken out intermittently for decades with larger, more frightening conflicts thrown in here and there. India has been accused of stoking the flames of the conflict and risking a global nuclear war in the international media. Both India and Pakistan are armed with nuclear weapons, and several of their allies are armed as well, meaning that the conflict between the two of them is one of the most dangerous clashes of this century.

### **Strategy**

This month's topic is incredibly broad, covering issues ranging from the current events of one of the most populous regions of the world to the inner-workings of one of the world's most complex international organizations. As such, there are a seemingly endless array of arguments and strategies to choose from when preparing your arguments this month. With broad topics such as this one, there is a temptation to find the most obscure arguments possible to trip up your opponents. Personally, I always loved deviating from the 'stock' arguments that I saw being run by other teams at local and national tournaments. That being said, it's important to remember the core issues of the topic when choosing your arguments.

The United Nations is the actor in this situation, meaning that impacts that stem back to their power and influence are likely the most important given that actors generally should do what's in their own self-interest. Additionally, impacts linking back to the U.N's stated goals and principles of promoting peace and stability are crucial, meaning that you should look for impacts that pertain to those goals and principles. Here are some of the areas of argumentation that I'm most interested in on this topic.

### **1. Peacekeeping**

One of the primary obligations of the security council is to engage in peacekeeping operations around the globe. Peacekeeping operations occur act as a watchdog, deterring fights and corruption without engaging in battle unless absolutely necessary. While most of them are armed, peacekeepers are supposed to be completely harmless in nature. Unfortunately, peacekeepers have developed a reputation for immorality, violence, and debauchery. For instance, there have been many reports stating that U.N peacekeepers sexually assaulted citizens of the region they were supposed to be protecting. Sometimes, the very presence of peacekeepers can create tension, even if it hadn't been intended. Typically, wealthier countries are unwilling to send their finest troops to the U.N for peacekeeping missions because they'd prefer to use them for national defense. Normally, countries like India, in particular, provide huge numbers of peacekeeping forces because they see a political and perhaps strategic benefit to participating. For this reason, many question India's interests as a potential member of the security council. Some argue that they are too fond of peacekeeping missions, meaning that their use may increase - a concerning prospect for critics of the

peacekeeping program. For those who defend the U.N increasing their role as a global peacekeeper, adding India to the security council as a permanent member would likely be positive given their support for the program in the past.

## **2. Representation**

A very common criticism of the U.N is that it is primarily run by wealthy global superpowers, meaning that it does not reflect the interests or composition of the majority of the world. While over half of the world's population lives in Asia, the continent gets less than half of the security council's permanent seats. Adding India to the security council would give Asia more of a voice in global security concerns, which could increase its legitimacy in the eyes of Asian governments. By increasing its legitimacy, the U.N would be better positioned to advocate for human rights and security. On the other hand, many are concerned that adding India is the wrong type of representation. Given India's tense relationship with Pakistan and several other nations in the region, many believe that granting India a permanent seat would isolate those who are affected by the conflict in Pakistan. The security council already has a reputation for hypocrisy given that its permanent members have some of the biggest most dangerous militaries in the world, and they know how to use them. Adding India, while they're in the midst of a border conflict, would send the wrong message about Pakistan and about the role of the security council, which could inevitably decrease the U.N's legitimacy and power.

### **3. Kashmir**

The Kashmir crisis is also important in this discussion because many believe that granting India a permanent position on the security council would prevent conflict resolution, and could lead to more fighting. Permanent members of the security council are granted veto power, meaning that they alone can shut down the UNSC's initiatives. If the conflict in Kashmir were to escalate, India would be able to use its veto power to prevent U.N intervention that could potentially deescalate the situation. For example, if the U.S and the U.K wished to send peacekeepers to Kashmir to ensure that fair elections could be held, India would be capable of unilaterally shutting down such a proposal. In essence, granting them permanent membership would render them untouchable because of their ability to veto any U.N meddling. Empowering India could make them more adventurous and aggressive in their border conflict with Kashmir, which could expand into a larger regional conflict, dragging in other Asian powers. Pakistan would also be far less likely to cooperate with members of the U.N if they grant India a permanent seat, which could jeopardize many collaborative efforts like counterterrorism.

### **4. Human Rights**

A major concern with any project of the U.N is the effect on human rights. Though the organization prides itself on its human rights initiatives, it has become notorious for turning a blind eye to the human rights violations of its own members and trampling the rights of the most vulnerable in the process. Some would argue that India has made significant progress with regards to human rights, making them an excellent candidate for membership. On the other

hand, the country is incredibly unequal and often disregards victims of a lower social class. It's unclear whether India would support expanding or reducing the human rights advocacy of the United Nations. While it is a democratic, legitimate state, it is certainly not without its own problems with regards to human dignity.

### Conclusion

The United Nations is currently more of a joke than a well-respected international organization. Most consider it to be hypocritical and often counterproductive rather than an altruistic wing of global civil society. At best, many of its initiatives are ineffective even when they are well-intended. Adding a new permanent member to its security council is a dramatic step which could go one of two ways. It could energize and legitimize the organization, making it more effective in its pursuit of stability and equality. Alternatively, it could destabilize Kashmir and isolate those who disagree with India's politics. Certainly, there is risk involved with a decision of this magnitude, and the impacts will not just be felt in Asia. Ultimately, your opinion on this resolution may come down to your level of optimism for the future of the U.N, which for some of us is quite low. That being said, there are reasons to believe in the organization, and there are reasons to believe that India is exactly the nation to put them on the right track. Keep your mind open - on a broad topic like this one, there's always bound to be something you hadn't yet considered.

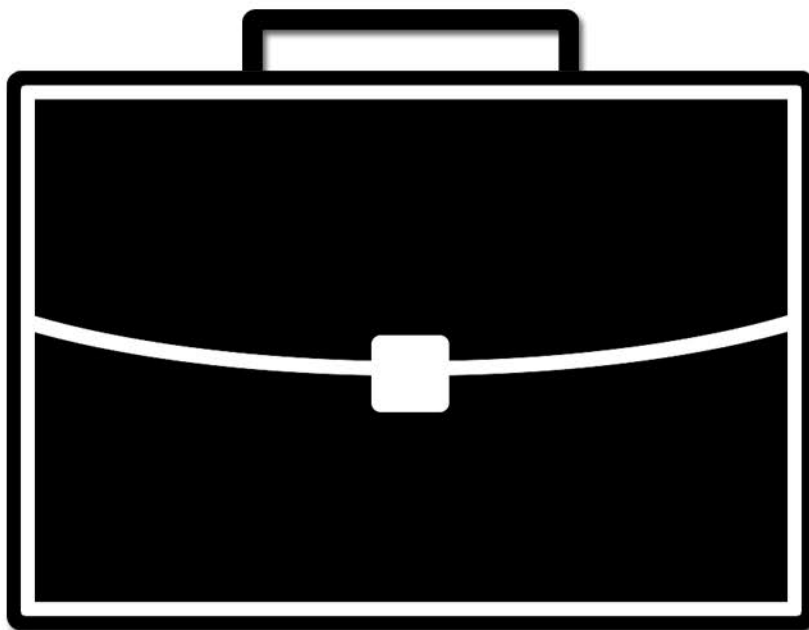
### About Michael Norton

Michael Norton is the Director of Forensics at Coral Springs High School in Broward County Florida. He is also the Editor in Chief of the Public Forum Brief at Champion Briefs. He has been involved with Public Forum since 2009, making this his 10<sup>th</sup> year in the activity. He has worked with thousands of students across many sessions of summer camp and many semesters of class. As a competitor, Michael won the Sunvitational, Manchester Essex Invitational, Blake Invitational, Harvard Invitational, and the Harvard Round Robin. He also had a successful collegiate debate career, finishing among the top four teams at the American Parliamentary Debate Association's national tournament and semifinals at the North American Universities Debating Championship. While Michael places a premium on success, he has stayed in the debate community because he knows that debate can change anybody's life if they give it a real shot.

# Champion Briefs

April 2019

Public Forum Brief



General  
Information

## General Information

***Resolved: The United Nations should grant India permanent membership on the Security Council.***

**Foreword:** We, at Champion Briefs, feel that having deep knowledge about a topic is just as valuable as formulating the right arguments. Having general background knowledge about the topic area helps debaters form more coherent arguments from their breadth of knowledge. As such, we have compiled general information on the key concepts and general areas that we feel will best suit you for in- and out-of-round use. Any strong strategy or argument must be built from a strong foundation of information; we hope that you will utilize this section to help build that foundation.

**Definitions**

The Security Council the most powerful body in the United Nations, given the responsibility of maintaining peace and security throughout the international community.<sup>13</sup> The Security Council responds to threats of peace and tries to reach an agreement between the two parties to prevent violent conflicts or outbreaks.<sup>14</sup> This can be achieved in a few ways; the Council may set forth principles for agreements, undertakes investigations and mediations, appoint special envoys, issue ceasefires, dispatch military or peacekeeping forces, or even put into place embargoes or sanctions in order to maintain peace.<sup>15</sup>

Within the Security Council, there are five permanent members, while the remaining ten members can be voted onto the council to serve two-year terms.<sup>16</sup> Non-permanent Members cannot be elected for two consecutive terms in a row and have to follow a specific geographic distribution. Three members will be from the African group, two members from the Asia group, two from the Latin American and Caribbean group, two from Western European group, and one from Eastern European.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Paul, James. "Global Policy Forum." *UN Security Council*, Global Policy Forum, [www.globalpolicy.org/security-council.html](http://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council.html).

<sup>14</sup> "What Is the Security Council? Security Council." *United Nations*, United Nations, [www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/what-security-council](http://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/what-security-council).

<sup>15</sup> "What Is the Security Council? Security Council." *United Nations*, United Nations, [www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/what-security-council](http://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/what-security-council).

<sup>16</sup> Staff, CFR. "The UN Security Council." *Council on Foreign Relations*, Council on Foreign Relations, 24 Sept. 2018, [www.cfr.org/backgrounder/un-security-council](http://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/un-security-council).

<sup>17</sup> "The Role of the United Nations Security Council." *Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade*, 17 Mar. 2015, [dfat.gov.au/international-relations/international-organisations/un/unsc-2013-2014/Pages/the-role-of-the-united-nations-security-council.aspx](http://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/international-organisations/un/unsc-2013-2014/Pages/the-role-of-the-united-nations-security-council.aspx).

The permanent members are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Permanent members are given the ability to veto any resolution presented to the council, while the elected members are not able to. When the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom were shaping political order after World War II, US President Franklin D. Roosevelt demanded the inclusion of China and the United Kingdom supported France's bid to become a permanent member. Thus, the five secured their status with the ability to preside over other members in the Council with their veto power.<sup>18</sup> The veto power is executed most frequently by Russia, who has vetoed over a hundred resolutions since the council has been found, with China increasing their amount of vetos in recent years.<sup>19</sup>

### What They Do Today

The focus of today's Security Council is the conflict in Syria. In 2014, Russia vetoed a resolution, along with China, that would've reported belligerents in the Syrian civil war to the International Criminal Court. In 2017, they vetoed another resolution that would've placed sanctions on Syria on the production of chemical weapons. In June of 2018, the United States vetoed a resolution condemning Israel for the deaths of Palestinian civilians during border protests in Gaza.<sup>20</sup> Being an ally of a country that has the ability to veto on the Security Council clearly gives some degree of protection for humanitarian rights abuses. Being on the Security

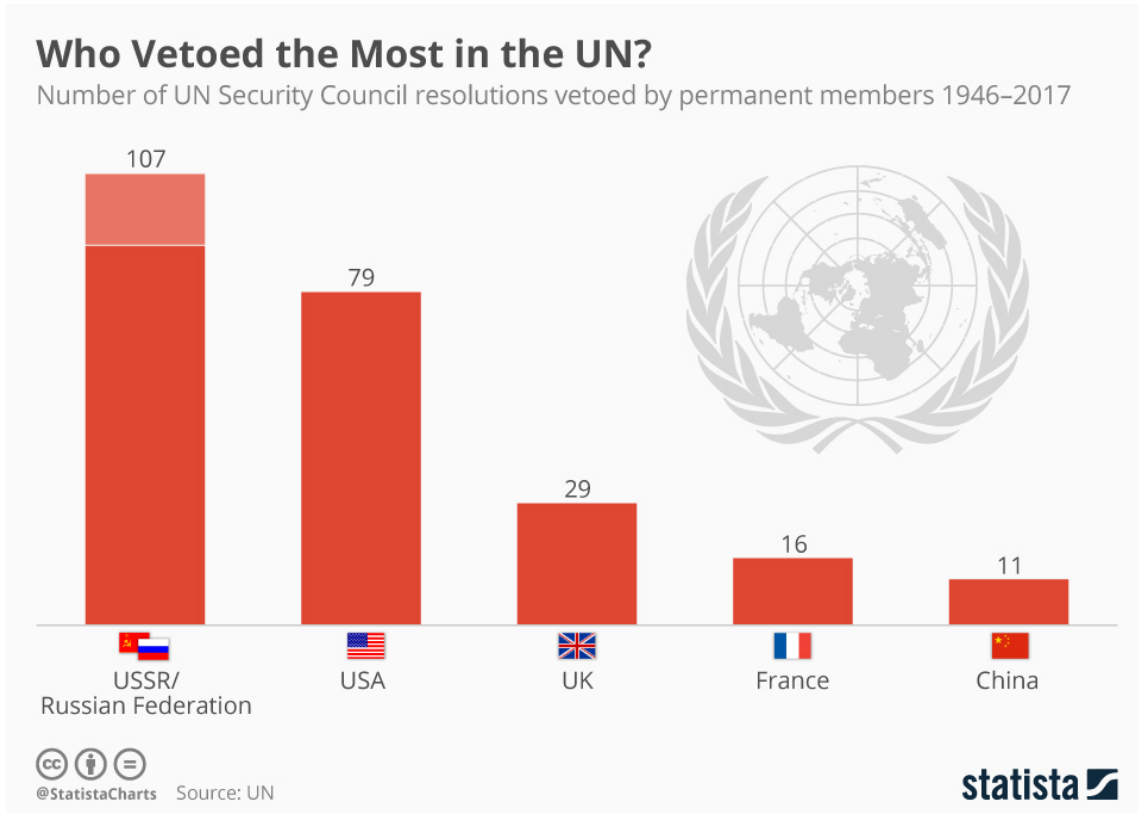
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<sup>18</sup> Staff, CFR. "The UN Security Council." *Council on Foreign Relations*, Council on Foreign Relations, 24 Sept. 2018, [www.cfr.org/background/un-security-council](http://www.cfr.org/background/un-security-council).

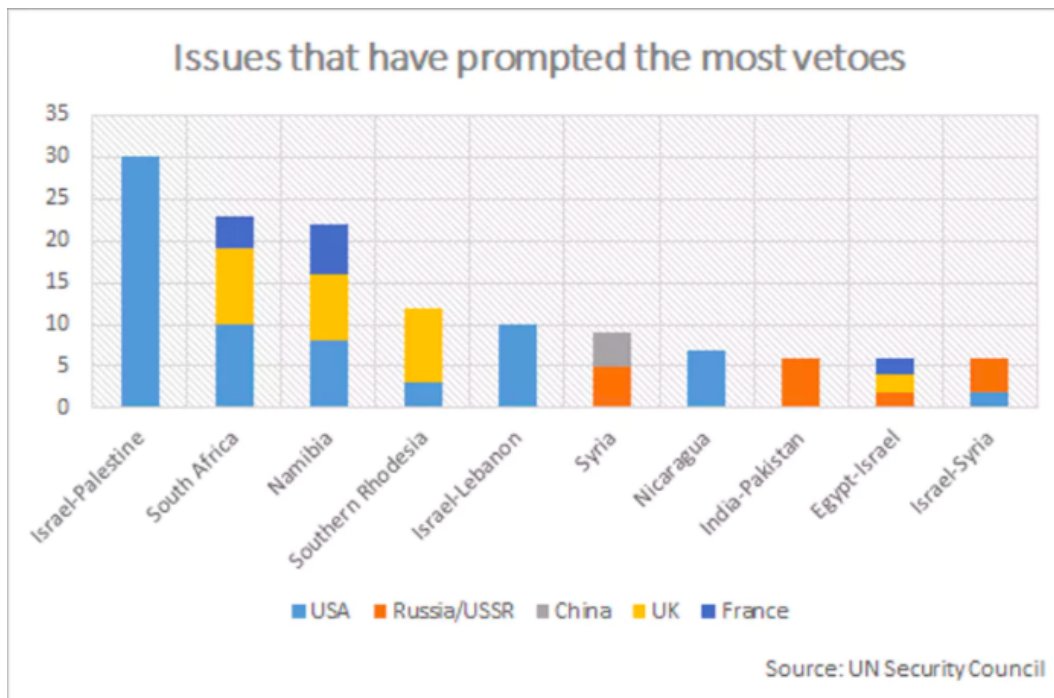
<sup>19</sup> Staff, CFR. "The UN Security Council." *Council on Foreign Relations*, Council on Foreign Relations, 24 Sept. 2018, [www.cfr.org/background/un-security-council](http://www.cfr.org/background/un-security-council).

<sup>20</sup> Staff, CFR. "The UN Security Council." *Council on Foreign Relations*, Council on Foreign Relations, 24 Sept. 2018, [www.cfr.org/background/un-security-council](http://www.cfr.org/background/un-security-council).

Council gives coveted power, and being a permanent member guarantees a high level of influence on many policy decisions.

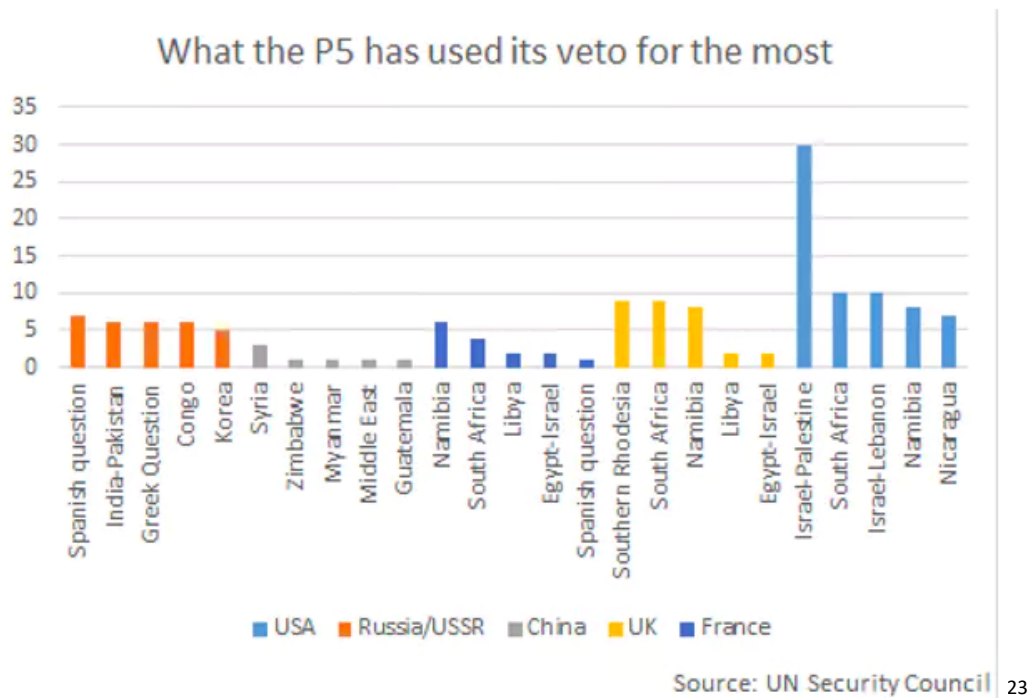


<sup>21</sup> Kessel, Isabel von, and Felix Richter. “Infographic: Who Vetoed the Most in the UN?” *Statista*, Statista, 21 Aug. 2017, [www.statista.com/chart/10758/un-security-council-resolutions-vetoed/](http://www.statista.com/chart/10758/un-security-council-resolutions-vetoed/).



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<sup>22</sup> McClean, Emma. “Hard Evidence: Who Uses Veto in the UN Security Council Most Often – and for What?” *The Conversation*, The Conversation, 31 July 2014, [theconversation.com/hard-evidence-who-uses-veto-in-the-un-security-council-most-often-and-for-what-29907](http://theconversation.com/hard-evidence-who-uses-veto-in-the-un-security-council-most-often-and-for-what-29907).



### The Role of India

India has been petitioning to join the UN Security Council as a permanent member for about two decades, arguing that the UN needs to be reformed to reflect the contemporary realities.<sup>24</sup> India has been elected previously, serving as a non-permanent member for seven two-year terms during 1950-1951, 1967-1968, 1972-1973, 1977-1978, 1984-1985, 1991-1992, and most recently in 2011-2012.<sup>25</sup> The only countries that have served more terms than India are Japan, Brazil, and Argentina. India’s popularity in the council is reflected in their margin of

<sup>23</sup> McClean, Emma. “Hard Evidence: Who Uses Veto in the UN Security Council Most Often – and for What?” *The Conversation*, The Conversation, 31 July 2014, [theconversation.com/hard-evidence-who-uses-veto-in-the-un-security-council-most-often-and-for-what-29907](http://theconversation.com/hard-evidence-who-uses-veto-in-the-un-security-council-most-often-and-for-what-29907).

<sup>24</sup> Dabhade, Manish S. “India’s Pursuit of United Nations Security Council Reforms.” *ORF*, ORF, 2017, [www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/](http://www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/).

<sup>25</sup> Dabhade, Manish S. “India’s Pursuit of United Nations Security Council Reforms.” *ORF*, ORF, 2017, [www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/](http://www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/).

victory in the last term, having garnered the highest number of votes in the General Assembly.<sup>26</sup> Historically, India has sided with the majority of the council and brought very little conflict. India joins the majority in about 89 percent of resolution and has never voted against a resolution. They have abstained by expressing reservations, but never alone,<sup>27</sup> illustrating that they could be a critical player in helping build multilateral agreements and actions. Moreover, India has been an active participant in many of the UN's projects, including monitoring, discussing for peace agendas, helping establish UNICEF, the UNDP, restructuring of the UN Development, and contributing over 180,000 peacekeeping troops since the 1950s with currently 7,700 peacekeepers on 13 missions, which is near twice the amount of peacekeepers deployed by the permanent five combined.<sup>28</sup> Many believe that India would seek to adjust the international norms and work alongside a changing global vision.

### **India's Motivation to Join the Council**

India and Pakistan's long rivalry and a dispute over the Kashmir region has led India to have a large strategic interest in a permanent council seat. When the Kashmir issue previously arose in the UN, India faced backlash, specifically from China and Russia, and led to the UN

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<sup>26</sup> Dabhade, Manish S. "India's Pursuit of United Nations Security Council Reforms." *ORF*, ORF, 2017, [www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/](http://www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/).

<sup>27</sup> Dabhade, Manish S. "India's Pursuit of United Nations Security Council Reforms." *ORF*, ORF, 2017, [www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/](http://www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/).

<sup>28</sup> Dabhade, Manish S. "India's Pursuit of United Nations Security Council Reforms." *ORF*, ORF, 2017, [www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/](http://www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/).

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interventions over the dispute of the region. India is hoping that, by becoming a permanent, they are able to balance out the influence and power of China, who is an ally of Pakistan.<sup>29</sup>

India's bid to join the Security Council is especially important now, as the conflict between India and Pakistan has only worsened. After a Pakistan-based terrorist group launched a suicide bombing in Kashmir, killing 40 Indian soldiers, India bombed mainland Pakistan for the first time.<sup>30</sup> Having a conflict reach this level for the first time since 1971 is extremely concerning, as each country now has sizable nuclear arsenals. Pakistan then captured and returned an Indian pilot flying over their territory, and the conflict has become tenser as the US has refused to come directly to India's aid.<sup>31</sup> With both countries teetering on the edge of a full-blown conflict, the Security Council might be forced to take measures, and having India as a permanent member would no doubt tip the results.

### What Other Members Think

While China is cautious about India gaining such a large role on the Security Council, Russia has reaffirmed that they are providing "unwavering support" to India for a permanent seat in an

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<sup>29</sup> Dabhade, Manish S. "India's Pursuit of United Nations Security Council Reforms." *ORF*, ORF, 2017, [www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/](http://www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/).

<sup>30</sup> Samanta, Pranab Dhal. "US Justified F-16 Sale to Pakistan in 2008 as Deterrence against India." *The Economic Times*, Economic Times, 6 Mar. 2019, [economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/us-justified-f-16-sale-to-pakistan-in-2008-as-deterrence-against-india/articleshow/68279161.cms](http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/us-justified-f-16-sale-to-pakistan-in-2008-as-deterrence-against-india/articleshow/68279161.cms).

<sup>31</sup> Samanta, Pranab Dhal. "US Justified F-16 Sale to Pakistan in 2008 as Deterrence against India." *The Economic Times*, Economic Times, 6 Mar. 2019, [economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/us-justified-f-16-sale-to-pakistan-in-2008-as-deterrence-against-india/articleshow/68279161.cms](http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/us-justified-f-16-sale-to-pakistan-in-2008-as-deterrence-against-india/articleshow/68279161.cms).

expanded Security Council in order to help reform the UN.<sup>32</sup> The US, UK, and France have also expressed supported in India becoming a permanent member of the council but has not clarified whether they support India being granted the same privileges as the original permanent members.

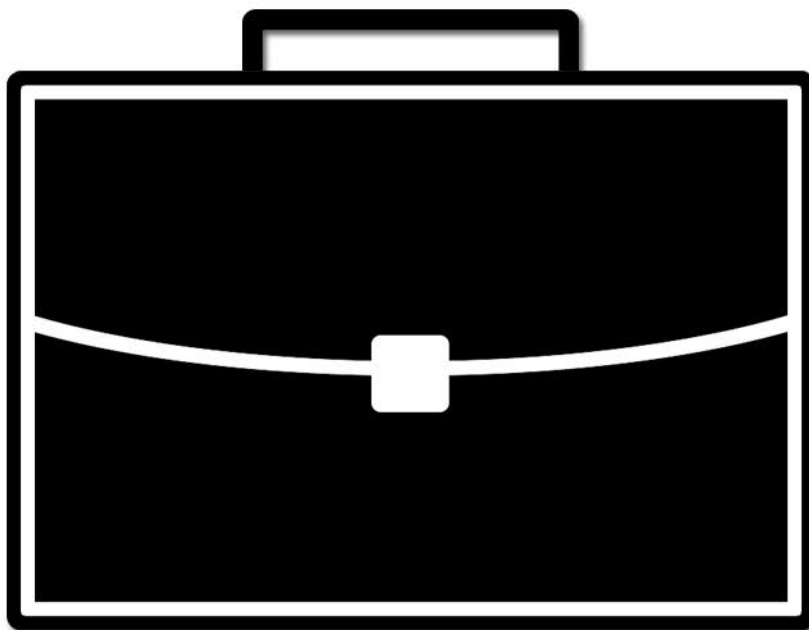
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<sup>32</sup> “Russia Reiterates Support for India’s Permanent Seat in UN Security Council.” *The New Indian Express*, The New Indian Express, 6 Oct. 2018, [www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2018/oct/06/russia-reiterates-support-for-indias-permanent-seat-in-un-security-council-1881691.html](http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2018/oct/06/russia-reiterates-support-for-indias-permanent-seat-in-un-security-council-1881691.html).

# Champion Briefs

April 2019

Public Forum Brief



Pro Arguments with  
Con Responses

## Pro: India contributes to peacekeeping missions

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**Argument:** India is a large contributor to UN peacekeeping missions

**Warrant:** The criterion for council influence is affected by contributions to peacekeeping operations

CFR Staff, Council on Foreign Relations, "The UN Security Council", 09/24/18,  
<https://www.cfr.org/background/un-security-council>

The members of the P5 have exercised the veto power to varying degrees. Counting the years when the Soviet Union held its seat, Russia has been the most frequent user of the veto, blocking more than one hundred resolutions since the council's founding. The United States is the second most frequent user of the veto. China's use of the veto has risen notably in recent years. In 2014, China joined Russia in vetoing a resolution that would have referred belligerents in the Syrian civil war, including the individuals in the Bashar al-Assad regime, to the International Criminal Court. In 2017, China and Russia vetoed another resolution on Syria, which would have sanctioned entities involved in the production of chemical weapons. Russia vetoed several other resolutions on Syria later that year and in 2018. Most recently, in June, the United States vetoed a resolution condemning Israel for Palestinian civilian deaths during border protests in Gaza. **The council's presidency rotates on a monthly basis, ensuring some agenda-setting influence for its ten nonpermanent members, which are elected by a two-thirds vote of the UN General Assembly. The main criterion for eligibility is contribution "to the maintenance of international peace and security," often defined by financial or troop contributions to peacekeeping operations or leadership on matters of regional security likely to appear before the council.**

**Warrant:** India has contributed valuably to past missions

Lt Gen Satish Nambiar, Ministry of External Affairs, "India and United Nations Peacekeeping Operations", 01/26/14, <https://mea.gov.in/articles-in-indian-media.htm?dtl/22776/India+and+United+Nations+Peacekeeping+Operations>

As one of the founding members of the UN, **India's contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security has been second to none. In no other field of activity has this been manifested more than in UN operations commencing with our participation in the operations in Korea in 1950.** The operation in Korea, led by the USA, was a major military undertaking. India participated militarily with a medical unit and later provided a Custodian Force for the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission. **India also contributed significantly to the Indo-China Supervisory Commission deployed in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam from 1954 to 1970.**

**Warrant:** India is the second largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions

Hindustan Times, "India eyes a larger say in UN peacekeeping operations", 05/13/18, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/india-eyes-a-larger-say-in-un-peacekeeping-operations/story-6rWRcxgbFk7IPXXvwjYeO.html>

**India has contributed more than 180,000 troops for over 49 UN peacekeeping missions. The country is the second largest troop contributor with 7,676 personnel deployed in 10 of 16 active UN peacekeeping missions of which 760 are policemen.**

Also, India is seeking a greater role in decision-making for peacekeeping missions.

"Apart from the training aspect the international community must also start looking to reform the manner in which UN peacekeeping missions are established and operated in these challenging times," said Ruchi Ghanashyam, secretary west in the foreign ministry

during her address to the trainee peacekeepers in New Delhi. "First, we need to acknowledge and address the political and legal challenges that have arisen when robust mandates are conferred on UN troops to achieve ambitious objectives. We remain an international system founded on the principle of respect for sovereignty, and there are difficult legal and political choices that will have to be made when robust mandates are given to UN peacekeeping missions," she said.

**Impact:** This current system where troop contributors have no say is unsustainable

The Economic Times, "India seeks greater role for troops contributing countries in UN peacekeeping missions", 07/13/18,  
<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/india-seeks-greater-role-for-troops-contributing-countries-in-un-peacekeeping-missions/articleshow/60952210.cms>

**India has sought enhanced role for troops contributing countries in the decision-making process of UN peacekeeping missions.** The Military Adviser at India's UN Mission, Colonel Sandeep Kapoor said **the current system of excluding the troop and police-contributing countries (T/PCCs) from the process of framing the mandates is not sustainable.** "The UN Security Council needs to revisit the way mandates are designed," Colonel Kapoor said. **India is one of the largest contributors of troops and police to UN peacekeeping missions.** In his address to the UN Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Reform, Colonel Kapoor said, **"It is a great irony that troops contributing countries which provide their troops to execute the mandates and the troops on ground who lay down their lives to fulfil these mandates have no say in the process of formulation of the mandate."** "The current approach is not sustainable, Colonel Kapoor said in his remarks on Tuesday. "It is hence an inescapable requirement to incorporate the T/PCCs in the decision making and mandate formulation from the very onset," the Indian official said. They also need to ensure more effective triangular

cooperation between the T/PCCs, Secretariat and Security Council on important policy and doctrinal issues being formulated in the field of peacekeeping, he said. Noting that today's peacekeeping operations pose complex challenges, Colonel Kapoor said that non-state actors have become the major players in many of these conflicts. **Today's peacekeeping requires a political consensus among Security Council members, Troop Contributors and Secretariat on the cost, limits and dangers of operations in high-risk environments, he said.**

**Analysis:** This argument is strategic because it shows a loyalty to the UN and demonstrates that for many reasons India deserves to be on the council, but also provides a logistical reason for them to have a permanent seat as well. As peacekeeping missions become more complex, the large troop contributing nations, like India, will need to be a part of decision making bodies.

## **A/2: India contributes to peacekeeping missions**

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**Response:** Peacekeeping missions create human rights abuses, and should not be rewarded

**Warrant:** Peacekeepers commit crimes with impunity

Azad Essa, Al Jazeera, "Do UN peacekeepers do more harm than good?", 08/09/17,  
<https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2017/07/peacekeepers-harm-good-170730091925152.html>

**UN peacekeepers are sent to some of the most war-ravaged countries on Earth, ostensibly to help them transition to peace. But some stand accused of committing crimes against the very people they are supposed to protect.** According to a recent investigation by the Associated Press (AP), between 2004 and 2016, **the United Nations received almost 2,000 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse against its peacekeepers.** The UN says it has a zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, but **survivors, activists, lawyers and human rights organisations say such crimes have been allowed to continue with impunity.**

**Warrant:** Peacekeepers are simply relocated when found guilty of crimes

Nimmi Gowrinathan and Kate Cronin-Furman, Al Jazeera, "UN Peacekeepers: Keeping the peace or preventing it?", 05/02/17,  
<https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2017/04/peacekeepers-keeping-peace-preventing-170430102118379.html>

Within the organisation, **sexual violence by peacekeepers is treated with condemnation and, at most, re-location.** The UN has no power to prosecute them for

their crimes and the Status of Forces agreements (SOFA) that govern UN missions insulate peacekeepers from the criminal jurisdiction of the host country. As a result, the sole responsibility to provide accountability for the crimes of UN peacekeepers rests with their own governments. In 2007, more than 100 Sri Lankan peacekeeping troops were sent back to their home country from Haiti in disgrace as a result of sexual abuse allegations. The Sri Lankan government promised to investigate and prosecute the guilty but it has not done so. While the Ministry of Defence has stated that 20 members of the contingent were subjected to disciplinary sanctions in 2009, no one has been prosecuted. And Sri Lankan troops have continued to deploy with UN peacekeeping missions in Haiti and elsewhere. **The focus on the appalling failure to prosecute these soldiers for their crimes obscures the fact that the issue is not just criminal violence on an individual level, but rather it emerges from entrenched political cultures that, intentionally, result in a collective failure to protect vulnerable people.** "Conflict-related sexual violence" is a major thematic focus for the UN. Yet, despite clearly qualifying under the requirement that it be "directly or indirectly linked (temporally, geographically or causally) to a conflict", the sexual violence of peacekeepers is rarely understood to be tied to conflict dynamics. But peacekeepers are explicitly political actors.

**Analysis:** This is a good response because even if adding India to the security council would help the logistics of peacekeeping missions, that is not a good thing if these missions create more harm for local populations.

**Response:** India could still influence peacekeeping agendas from a temporary seat

**Warrant:** Permanent council members still need approval from other members

Louis Charbonneau, Reuters, "India, Germany win UNSC seats; Canada fails in bid",  
10/12/10, <https://in.reuters.com/article/idINIndia-52142320101012>

In addition to Portugal, the 192-nation General Assembly elected Germany, India, South Africa and Colombia to two-year seats on the council. Canada had been vying with Germany and Portugal for the two seats in their geographic group but pulled out when it became clear that it lacked adequate support. **There are five veto-holding permanent members of the Security Council — the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China, the victors of World War Two — and 10 temporary elected members without vetoes. But the elected members have some power because a council resolution needs nine votes in favor as well as no vetoes.** Several Western diplomats said the presence of India and South Africa on the council would complicate matters if Washington were to push for new sanctions against Iran in the coming two years.

**Warrant:** India has gotten this temporary seat many times in the past

NDTV, "India enters UN Security Council after 19 years", 01/03/11,  
<https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/india-enters-un-security-council-after-19-years-443841>

India, along with other emerging countries, has been pushing for a reform of the United Nations to reflect the realities of the present day world. It has also sought an expansion of the UN Security Council to include new permanent members, and has joined hands with the G4 countries (Germany, Japan, South Africa and India) to push for the expansion. Excluding Japan, all the three countries now find themselves in the Security Council as non-permanent members and are expected to push their agenda jointly. The five existing non-permanent members are Bosnia, Brazil, Gabon, Lebanon and Nigeria, while India along with Germany, Portugal, South Africa and Columbia joined the Security Council as its new non-permanent members on January 1. **India, so far has been elected to the Security Council for seven times including the current 2010-2012 term. Issues related to counter-terrorism, UN peacekeeping operations and human rights would be**

**the top priorities of India as it joins the powerful Security Council** after a gap of 19 years, New Delhi's top diplomat to the world body said.

**Analysis:** It is not a necessity for India to join the security council permanently for the nation to have a say in peacekeeping missions. It has been elected to a temporary seat numerous times in the past, and would be able to influence the missions the affirmative addresses from future seats.

## Pro: The United Nations Needs More Regional Diversity

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**Argument:** India is a large contributor to UN peacekeeping missions

**Warrant:** The current structure of the UN security council is failing

James Paul and Celine Nahory, Global Policy Forum, "Theses Towards a Democratic Reform of the UN Security Council", 07/13/05,  
<https://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/41131.html>

**In a world torn by war and violence, we need a far better Security Council to promote international peace and security and defend international law.** Since the Council plays a much more active role than in the past, its failures are more evident and its reform is more urgent than ever. But the path to reform is exceedingly difficult. Nations can agree on the Council's shortcomings, but they differ sharply on the necessary solutions. All agree, for example, that the Council's membership and institutional structures reflect outdated geopolitical realities and political thinking, shaped by the world of 1945. **The five permanent members, with their vetoes and many special privileges, now arouse widespread criticism as a self-appointed oligarchy. But for more than a decade, nations have been debating Council reform in the UN General Assembly without result.** Change in the Council's membership, the most thorny issue of all, requires revision of the UN Charter. Proposals have come and gone, but no membership plan has yet won the needed support for such a major institutional change. At present, a new burst of diplomatic energy has enlivened this important but much-misunderstood issue.

**Warrant:** The security council has not grown to match the changing world order

The Economic Times, "Resolution introduced to support India's UNSC membership", 09/27/17, <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/resolution-introduced-to-support-indias-unsc-membership/articleshow/60854783.cms>

"India plays a critical role as a strategic partner for the United States and is a pillar of stability in South Asia. The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council reflect the world as it was 60 years ago, and it's time we recognise India's role in increasing global prosperity," he said. Bera said securing a permanent spot for India on the UN Security Council would strengthen democracy around the world. "At a time when international relations are being fined, we should acknowledge and empower those nations that share our enduring core values," Pallone said. Pallone said it was in the interests of the US and the world to have a UN Security Council whose members combine military strength with respect for democracy and pluralism, and an appreciation of the dangers posed by rouge states and terrorist groups. **"India belongs on the UN Security Council and it is imperative that Congress makes this clear to the Trump administration and the world," Pallone said. The UN Security Council still reflects the world as it was in 1945 when the United Nations was created, a Congressional statement said. Despite the fact that the UN has grown from 51 member nations at its inception to nearly 200, the Security Council has not grown to reflect these changes. There are currently five permanent members of the council, including the US, the UK, Russia, China and France.** The bill was introduced on the last day of the UN General Assembly session in New York.

**Warrant:** The council lacks geographic diversity

The United Nations, "Member States Call for Removing Veto Power, Expanding Security

Council to Include New Permanent Seats, as General Assembly Debates Reform Plans for 15-Member Organ", 11/20/18, <https://www.un.org/press/en/2018/ga12091.doc.htm>

VICTOR MORARU (Republic of Moldova) stressed that **the Council must better reflect today's world, which means more representation for Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe.** However, Council reform must go beyond increasing the number of seats, leading to better effectiveness, accountability, inclusiveness and transparency. It should also ensure that the Council is bound to act in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, with its decisions reflecting the collective will of the general membership. The threat and use of the veto is one of the biggest obstacles to the Council's effective performance, irrespective of its configuration. Reform should be seen as a way of minimizing the veto, rather than creating premises for its expansion, which could jeopardize the Council's effectiveness. It must also lead to improvements in the Council's working methods and gradual approval of its rules of procedure, so that they are no longer provisional.

**Impact:** Adding more permanent seats would increase the regional representation

The United Nations, "Updated Security Council Must Reflect Changing Global Reality, Member States Say, as General Assembly Debates Ways to Advance Progress on Reform", 11/07/16, <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/ga11854.doc.htm>

SEBASTIANO CARDI (Italy), speaking on behalf of Uniting for Consensus, said a new Council that was grounded in democratic and inclusive vision remained a political priority. "We all feel the frustration among Member States for the lack of progress," he added. There was no Member State in the hall today that disagreed with the idea of expanding the number of non-permanent seats on the Council. **No Member State was**

against such an increase that would favour countries belonging to the **underrepresented regions of the world**. A more democratic body meant offering equal opportunity to all Member States to serve periodically and enhancing the right of the membership to decide and adapt the Council's composition on a regular basis. **Such a reform, he said, would have a tremendous impact on regional representation by fostering a wider and fairer rotation within regional groups**. It would also create a favourable ratio of non-permanent to permanent members, thus improving its working methods, augmenting its decision-making capacity, presenting a democratic challenge to the veto and bolstering the overall relationship between the Council and the General Assembly. Any solution in the near future to the reform process would require true flexibility and willingness to compromise. **All Member States willing to make a larger contribution to the Council's work would have the right to contest elections for a longer-term seat on the basis of equitable geographic distribution and a fair system of rotation.**

**Analysis:** This argument is strategic because it shows that the council's structure would be benefitted by increasing representation for countries like India. Additionally, this would weigh well against arguments about India's personal faults, as the key is not helping India necessarily but improving the governing body overall.

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## A/2: The United Nations Needs More Regional Diversity

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**Response:** The UN has other structures in place to ensure regional diversity

**Warrant:** The election of non-permanent members prioritizes regional diversity

The United Nations, "CHAPTER V: THE SECURITY COUNCIL",  
<http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-v/index.html>

The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. **The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.** The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

**Warrant:** The secretariat position prioritizes regional diversity

Encyclopedia Britannica, "Principal Organs", <https://www.britannica.com/topic/United-Nations/Principal-organs>

The Secretariat influences the work of the United Nations to a much greater degree than indicated in the UN Charter. It is responsible for preparing numerous reports, studies, and investigations, in addition to the major tasks of translating, interpreting, providing services for large numbers of meetings, and other work. Under the Charter the staff is to be recruited mainly on the basis of merit, though there has been a conscious effort to recruit individuals from different geographic regions. Some members of the Secretariat are engaged on permanent contracts, but others serve on temporary assignment from their national governments. In both cases they must take an oath of loyalty to the United Nations and are not permitted to receive instructions from member governments. The influence of the Secretariat can be attributed to the fact that the some 9,000 people on its staff are permanent experts and international civil servants rather than political appointees of member states.

**Analysis:** This is a good response because a nation does not have to have a permanent seat on the UNSC to have influence. Additionally, the body does have tools in place to ensure it is regionally diverse.

**Response:** India could still influence peacekeeping agendas from a temporary seat

**Warrant:** India's neighbors don't support their foreign policy

Vishal Arora, The Diplomat, "Just How Popular Is India in South Asia Really?",  
03/22/16, <https://thediplomat.com/2016/03/just-how-popular-is-india-in-south-asia-really/>

India's South Asian neighbors have been suspicious about India's foreign policy objectives since the 1970s, thanks to the aggressive interventions of then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who helped Bangladesh in its 1971 Liberation War, authorized

the detonation of a nuclear device in Pokhran in 1974, allegedly annexed Sikkim in 1975, and was accused of supporting the Tamil Tiger rebels in Sri Lanka in the 1980s, only to later abandon their cause and fight them in a military intervention. It was particularly Sikkim's "incorporation" into India that made smaller neighboring nations nervous. For example, Bhutan's emphasis on cultural preservation by law and its efforts towards cultural uniformity began after Sikkim became part of India. **In Bangladesh, the then regime of General Ziaur Rahman began to cultivate closer ties with China and Pakistan to counterbalance New Delhi.** In Nepal, people wondered if their country would be the "next Sikkim." Decades later, these **fears linger among India's neighbors. And the foreign policy of India's relentlessly globetrotting prime minister seems to overlook this major, persistent hurdle to India's efforts to build its soft power.** Modi seems focused only on countering China's influence in the region, as was evident in New Delhi's recent alleged unofficial blockade on Nepal's borders, apparently to punish Kathmandu for not listening to India's advice about constitutional provisions.

**Warrant:** India has a large and growing economy

Salvatore Babones, Forbes, "India Is Poised To Become The World's Fifth Largest Economy, But It Can't Stop There", 12/27/17,  
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/salvatorebabones/2017/12/27/india-is-poised-to-become-the-worlds-fifth-largest-economy-but-it-cant-stop-there/#3744c1ec3ff1>

India is on track to overtake the United Kingdom to become the world's fifth largest economy in 2018, according to data and forecasts from the International Monetary Fund. Don't blame Brexit; the UK is coming off its eighth straight year of growth and its economy has outpaced both Germany and France this year. No, the credit is all to India. India's economy hasn't had a down year in this century and has been growing at around 7% per year ever since Prime Minister Narendra Modi took office at the head of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 2014. Next year, India's economy will be one-third bigger

than when Modi took office. That means huge change in the world's largest democracy. Change on that scale requires difficult policy choices. The Hindu nationalist BJP and its controversial Prime Minister have pushed through tough reforms like demonetization (the sudden removal from circulation of high denomination banknotes) and GST harmonization (the introduction of a unified national goods and services tax).

**Analysis:** These are good responses because they both cast doubt on whether India would accurately represent it's neighbors on the Asian continent. Regional diversity is only a valuable impact if the parties chosen to represent the regions are beneficial to those regions.

## Pro: Granting India Permanent Membership could be the catalyst for reforms

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**Argument:** Giving India a permanent seat on the UNSC could pave the way for other countries to be given permanent membership.

**Warrant:** India has long advocated for reform to the UNSC

G4 countries seek early reform of UN Security Council. Economic Times. 8/12/18.

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/g4-countries-seek-early-reform-of-un-security-council/articleshow/60776007.cms>

**UNITED NATIONS: Foreign Ministers of G4 countries, including India, have called for an "early reform" of the UN Security Council and expansion of its permanent and non-permanent members.**

**At a meeting here on the sidelines of the annual General Assembly Sessions of the United Nations, the ministers of G4 countries - Brazil, Germany, India and Japan - asserted that such a reform was essential to make the most powerful wing of the UN more representative and effective, reflecting the ground realities of the 21st century.**

A joint statement was issued after the meeting attended by External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj, Brazilian Foreign Relations Minister Aloysio Nunes, German Foreign Minister Sigmar Gabriel and Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Kono.

**Warrant:** India and the other G4 nations have worked together to get on the UNSC

UNSC permanent seat: India and other G4 countries ready to forgo veto for now if granted membership. FirstPost. 3/9/17. <https://www.firstpost.com/world/unsc-permanent-seat-india-and-other-g4-countries-ready-to-forgo-veto-for-now-if-granted-membership-3323572.html>

**United Nations:** In a bid to get the United Nations reform process moving, **India and other G4 nations have said they were open to innovative ideas and willing to not exercise veto as permanent members of a reformed Security Council until a decision on it has been taken.** In a joint statement, delivered by India's Permanent Representative to the UN Ambassador Syed Akbaruddin at an inter-governmental negotiations meeting on Wednesday, **the G4 nations of India, Brazil, Germany and Japan emphasised that an overwhelming majority of the UN member states supports the expansion of both permanent and non-permanent membership in a reformed Security Council.** On the issue of the veto, Akbaruddin said the question of veto has been addressed by many from differing perspectives but the G4 approach is that the problem of veto is not one of quantity (of extending it immediately to new permanent members) but of quality — of introducing restrictions.

**Impact:** India will push for more countries to be added to the UNSC which will make it more democratic.

Singh, Manmohan. "Statement by Dr. Manmohan Singh Prime Minister of India at the 59th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York on September 23, 2004" Webcitation. 09/23/04.  
<https://www.webcitation.org/61oD5Nzjp?url=http://www.un.int/india/2004/ind984.pdf>

But what is missing is our sustained commitment to democratize the functioning of the United Nations. Sir, it is common knowledge that the UN is often unable to exert an effective influence on global economic and political issues of critical importance. This is due to its what may be called as "democracy deficit", which prevents effective multilateralism, a multilateralism that is based on a democratically-evolved global consensus. Therefore, reform and restructuring of the United Nations system can alone provide a crucial link in an expanding chain of efforts to refashion international structures, imbuing them with a greater degree of participatory decision-making, so as to make them more representative of contemporary realities. Mr. President, Our Millennium Declaration had recognized the urgency of the reform of the United Nations Security Council. An overwhelming majority of the world's population cannot be excluded from an institution that today legislates on an increasing number of issues, with an ever-widening impact.

**Analysis:** India has long argued that the UNSC should be a more representative body. They've lobbied for other countries to be added to the UNSC as well, meaning that their addition could be the catalyst for other G4 countries like Germany or Japan being added. Adding more countries would solve for the 'democracy deficit' mentioned above, which can in-turn be used to explain the failures of the UN in general.

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## A/2: Granting India Permanent Membership could be the catalyst for reforms

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**Answer:** China will not allow for the reforms India is proposing.

**Warrant:** China is opposed to the other G4 countries being permanent members.

India's UNSC alliance with Japan biggest mistake: Chinese media. Economic Times.

08/12/18. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/indias-uns-alliance-with-japan-biggest-mistake-chinese-media/articleshow/49042814.cms>

Despite the Indian media's warm responses to the move, Japan, rather than India, has played the most active role in seeking a permanent seat within the G4 bloc, it said. Since the UN General Assembly on September 14 adopted a negotiating text, setting the stage for talks on the reform, "some Indian media acclaimed that the nation's bid for permanent UNSC seat has been boosted. However, in reality, it will take a long time to discuss only the wording of this document," the article said.. "Indian politicians, academics and media insist China as its biggest obstacle in winning the seat. Beijing as a UNSC permanent member has not openly supported New Delhi's UN aspiration. India, taking this as an excuse, pressures China through every possible means," it said. **"In fact, India's biggest mistake is to ally itself with Japan, Germany and Brazil. First of all, these three countries have opponents in the region. Japan's bid for permanent membership will definitely invite strong opposition from China and South Korea,"** it said.

**Warrant:** Other G4 countries like Japan will never be members.

Harris, Peter. Why Japan Will Never Be a Permanent Member of the UN Security Council. National Interest. 8/4/14. <https://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/why-japan-will-never-be-permanent-member-the-un-security-11014>

As such, Japan's membership of the P5 is a non-starter, but Japanese ambitions on the world stage will nevertheless redound to the fraught Sino-Japanese relationship.

[During](#) previous discussions about reform of the UN in April 2005, "tens of thousands of demonstrators marched on the streets of major Chinese cities, throwing stones and other objects at the Japanese Council's Office and vandalizing Japanese stores and restaurants." A decade on, domestic disgust at perceptions of Japanese hawkishness—stoked by state-controlled media—have hardly abated in China.

For years, Japan has proceeded cautiously and relatively successfully when it comes to pressing its case for reform of the UNSC. Tokyo has the support of many nations large and small, and has made common cause with both Brazil and India (and [Russia](#), for that matter)—China's supposed allies in the BRICS bloc. But Japan's efforts never will be enough. There is only one vote that matters when it comes to determining Japan's future as a prospective permanent member of the Security Council and it is to be found in Beijing, not anywhere in Latin America. Another round of non-permanent membership is thus the best that any number of Abe's diplomatic offensives can buy.

**Analysis:** While the UNSC's original 5 members may be amenable to India being granted permanent membership, it's unlikely they'd agree to an additional member. The other members of the G4, the group India has been lobbying with, are less popular amongst the members of the UNSC, meaning that the reforms and the additions India is proposing are unlikely.

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**Pro: Giving India a UNSC Veto is good**

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**Argument:** Permanent membership would give India a veto, creating another check on the UN.

**Warrant:** Permanent membership comes with veto power.

“The Veto”, Security Council Report. 10/19/15.

<https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-security-council-working-methods/the-veto.php>

**Beyond permanency itself, the veto power is probably the UN Charter’s most significant distinction between permanent and non-permanent members. Article 27 (3) of the Charter establishes that all substantive decisions of the Council must be made with “the concurring votes of the permanent members”. The veto has been addressed regularly during the annual working methods debates and is among the topics most frequently raised in the context of almost all discussions of Council working methods.** Permanent members use the veto to defend their national interests, to uphold a tenet of their foreign policy or, in some cases, to promote a single issue of particular importance to a state. Since 16 February 1946—when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) cast the first veto on a draft resolution regarding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon and Syria (S/PV.23)—the veto has been recorded 290 times. In the early years, the USSR cast most of the vetoes, with a considerable number of these used to block the admission of a new member state. Over the years, the USSR/Russia has cast a total of 141 vetoes, or close to half of all vetoes. The US cast the first of its 83 vetoes to date on 17 March 1970 (S/9696 and Corr. 1 and 2). The USSR had by that point cast 107 vetoes. Since 1970, the US has used the veto far more than any other permanent member, most frequently to block decisions that it regards as detrimental to the interests of Israel. The UK has used the veto 32 times, the first such instance taking place on 30 October 1956 (S/3710) during the Suez crisis.

France applied the veto for the first time on 26 June 1946 with respect to the Spanish Question (S/PV.49) and has cast a total of 18 vetoes. China has used the veto 14 times, with the first one, on 13 December 1955 (S/3502), cast by the Republic of China (ROC) and the remaining 13 by the People's Republic of China after it succeeded ROC as a permanent member on 25 October 1971.

**Warrant:** The veto would not be touched if India became a member

“Key to India becoming Security Council permanent member is not to touch veto: Haley”  
The Hindu. 10/18/17. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/key-to-india-becoming-security-council-permanent-member-is-not-to-touch-veto-haley/article19880518.ece>

**The key to India becoming a permanent member of the UN Security Council is “not to touch the veto”, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Nikki Haley has said as she identified Russia and China as the two global powers against changes in the current structure of the Security Council. “(This reform of the UN Security Council) is much more about the veto. The permanent five (members of the Security Council) have the ability to veto. Russia, China, U.K. (United Kingdom), U.S. and France and none of them want to give that up. So, the key to getting India on the Security Council would have to be not to touch the veto,” Ms. Haley said at an event organised on the US Capitol by US India Friendship Council.**

**Impact:** The UN veto is an effective check on bad initiatives

Davies, Sara. “Don’t be too quick to condemn the UN security council power of veto.”  
The Conversation. 8/11/14 <https://theconversation.com/dont-be-too-quick-to-condemn-the-un-security-council-power-of-veto-29980>

Although a veto is undoubtedly frustrating to those on the receiving end, the omnipotence of the veto is greatly exaggerated. Agreement in the Security Council is, and always has been, much more common. Even at the height of the Cold War – when the Security Council was divided along ideological lines – the number of vetoes never went [beyond 20 in one calendar year](#). Although recent media attention on the gridlock in the Security Council in the cases of Syria and Israel/Palestine paint a bleak picture of the divisions, the council has achieved noteworthy consensus. The veto does mean, however, that in some instances the Security Council can be paralysed, but today it has a much broader agenda than at any other time in its history. As well as the high-profile cases such as Syria, its agenda includes:

- Timely and decision action (including the use of force) to protect populations from atrocities and chronic instability (in the Ivory Coast, Libya, Mali and the Central African Republic);
- Intervention brigades to restore order and protect civilians (in the Democratic Republic of Congo);
- Referring individuals and situations suspected of committing war crimes and/or crimes against humanity to the [International Criminal Court](#) (in cases such as Lord's Resistance Army leader Joseph Kony and Sudan's Darfur region);
- Implementing peace agreements (in Lebanon, Liberia and Burundi) and assisting fragile states (Haiti);
- Monitoring truces (in the Middle East, Kashmir and Cyprus); and
- Nuclear and chemical disarmament (in Syria, North Korea and Iran) and counter-terrorism.

**Analysis:** The United Nations is notorious for controversial and countereffective missions and initiatives. Adding an additional check on the actions of the security council could mean more effective policymaking, and thus a better UN.

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### A/2: Giving India a UNSC Veto is good

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**Answer:** India will not get a veto

**Warrant:** India has agreed to give up the veto 'for now'

Singh, Yoshita. India offers to give up veto 'for now' for UN Security Council seat. Rediff. 3/9/17. <https://www.rediff.com/news/report/india-offers-to-give-up-veto-for-now-for-un-security-council-seat/20170309.htm>

In a bid to get the United Nations reform process moving, India and other G4 nations have said they were open to innovative ideas and willing to not exercise veto as permanent members of a reformed Security Council until a decision on it has been taken. In a joint statement, delivered by India's Permanent Representative to the UN Ambassador Syed Akbaruddin at an inter-governmental negotiations meeting, the G4 nations of India, Brazil, Germany and Japan emphasised that an overwhelming majority of the UN member states supports the expansion of both permanent and non-permanent membership in a reformed Security Council. On the issue of the veto, Akbaruddin said the question of veto has been addressed by many from differing perspectives but the G4 approach is that the problem of veto is not one of quantity (of extending it immediately to new permanent members) but of quality -- of introducing restrictions. "Our position is imbued with this spirit. While the new permanent members would as a principle have the same responsibilities and obligations as (the) current permanent members, they shall not exercise the veto until a decision on the matter has been taken during a review," the G4 statement said.

**Answer:** UNSC vetoes are bad

**Warrant:** Vetoes interfere with good policies and can become dangerous.

Sheeran, Scott. "The UN security council veto is literally killing people" Washington Post. 8/11/14.

[https://www.washingtonpost.com/posteverything/wp/2014/08/11/the-un-security-council-veto-is-literally-killing-people/?utm\\_term=.6a20e8850e1b](https://www.washingtonpost.com/posteverything/wp/2014/08/11/the-un-security-council-veto-is-literally-killing-people/?utm_term=.6a20e8850e1b)

Recent weeks have seen numerous Palestinian civilians killed in Gaza as a result of disproportionate military action. Israeli civilians also face rockets raining down on them, launched by Hamas – but they are fortunately protected by the Iron Dome defense system. The prospect of the U.N. or international law constraining these unacceptable attacks on innocent civilians seem dim, not least because of the U.S. veto constraining the Council's options. We should also not forget that an estimated 150,000 people have now died in the protracted and brutal Syrian conflict, for which the international community has largely been a bystander. The Council (or more accurately the U.S. and Russia) agreed a program to destroy Syria's chemical weapons and, helped by Australia, Jordan and Luxembourg, has also achieved humanitarian aid delivery within certain boundaries agreeable to Assad's regime. From the low expectations of diplomats born of experience, this is naturally seen as positive. In the context of the UN's objectives and the Security Council's stated role it is unequivocally a failure. It is tragic this scale of civilian death could be allowed to happen today, after the mea culpa and "never again" of the genocide in Rwanda. But the Russian veto and alliance with Syria has been the block to serious action. The growing regularity of these high-profile situations in which the U.N. and international law plays little or no role due to the veto is cause for concern. The international community, its decision makers and the public risk becoming normalized to such immense injustice and human suffering.

**Analysis:** It's very likely India is given a veto immediately even if it does become a permanent member of the security council. Furthermore, an additional veto isn't necessarily a good thing given that they can be used in corrupt ways.

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### Pro: Terrorism Cooperation

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**Argument:** India is a key force in the war on terror and will be an important collaborator in the UNSC.

**Warrant:** The U.S and India collaborate on counterterror, and the US believes they should be given a permanent seat.

Henry, Ed. Obama backs permanent seat for India on Security Council. CNN. 11/8/10.  
<http://www.cnn.com/2010/POLITICS/11/08/obama.india.address/index.html>

Actually getting India a permanent seat will not be easy. Obama administration officials acknowledged that they and previous administrations have supported Japan, Germany and Brazil at various times for permanent seats on the Security Council without any success so far. Before Monday's announcement was made, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh alluded to the deal during a joint news conference before Obama's speech to parliament in which he highlighted the close cooperation on major issues typically confronted by the United Nations." As states possessing nuclear weapons, we have today put forth a common vision of a world without nuclear weapons, and decided to lead global efforts for non-proliferation and universal and non-discriminatory global nuclear disarmament," Singh said. "This is a historic and bold bilateral initiative. We have also decided to strengthen cooperation to tackle nuclear terrorism, and we welcome U.S. participation in the Global Center for Nuclear Energy Partnership, which will be set up in India."

**Warrant:** India has advocated for the Security Council to be more proactive against terrorists.

“India calls for UN Security Council sanctions against terrorists involved in sexual violence” New Indian Express. 10/27/18.  
<http://www.newindianexpress.com/world/2018/oct/27/india-calls-for-un-security-council-sanctions-against-terrorists-involved-in-sexual-violence-1890740.html>

India has called for the UN Security Council sanctions regime to "proactively" list terrorists and terror groups involved in sexual violence in armed conflicts, underscoring that prosecution of criminals engaged in trans-boundary crimes is critical to deliver justice to victims. First Secretary in the Permanent Mission of India to the UN, Paulomi Tripathi, on Thursday said that women's role and perspectives in peace processes remain largely neglected despite the normative and operative frameworks relating to women, peace and security agenda having been considerably strengthened across the UN system over the last two decades. She voiced concern that sexual violence, abductions and human trafficking continue to be used as weapons of war in armed conflict by non-state actors and terrorist organisations. "Rapidly expanding trans-boundary criminal networks finance terror, supply arms, recruit and train of foreign fighters and destabilise whole regions which disproportionately affect women," she said during a UN Security Council debate on 'Women, Peace and Security'. Tripathi noted that large-scale movements of refugees emanating from armed conflicts increase the vulnerability of women to discrimination and exploitation. Emphasising the need for global cooperation in this front, she said no country is in a position to effectively counter these challenges alone. As the General Assembly focuses on gender sensitive and inclusive development to build peaceful and resilient societies, the Council must push for effective cooperation on countering terrorism that threatens peace and security," she said.

**Warrant:** The US believes India would be a vital member, and has formed various military alliances

Henry, Ed. Obama backs permanent seat for India on Security Council. CNN. 11/8/10.  
<http://www.cnn.com/2010/POLITICS/11/08/obama.india.address/index.html>

"When Indians vote, the whole world watches. Thousands of political parties. Hundreds of thousands of polling centers. Millions of candidates and poll workers, and 700 million voters. There's nothing like it on the planet. **There is so much that countries transitioning to democracy could learn from India's experience; so much expertise that India can share with the world. That, too, is what's possible when the world's largest democracy embraces its role as a global leader,"** he said. **Noting the country's rise as a world power, Obama said he sees the United States cooperating with India in various international and regional alliances.** He praised India's role in the climate change negotiations and its role as a top contributor in U.N. peacekeeping missions.

**Analysis:** India has taken a hard stance on terrorism, and has at times argued that the UNSC doesn't take a hard enough stance against it. Adding them to the Security Council could lead to further counterterror alliances and could mean a tougher UN position against terrorism.

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### A/2: Terrorism Cooperation

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**Answer:** Granting India permanent membership isolates Pakistan, who is a key ally in the war on terror.

**Warrant:** Pakistan has expressed frustrations with India's quest for a seat in UNSC.

"Pakistan launches attack on India's quest for permanent seat in UNSC" Economic Times. 1/31/19. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/pakistan-launches-attack-on-indias-quest-for-permanent-seat-on-unsq/articleshow/67771600.cms>

United Nations: Pakistan has launched a strong attack on India's quest for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council blaming it as the "primary stumbling block" for reforms.

Intervening in the discussions on Council reforms on Wednesday, Pakistan's Permanent Representative Maleeha Lodhi did not mention India by name but she criticized its suggestion to look for alternatives if the current negotiating process doesn't make progress. India's Permanent Representative Syed Akbaruddin had said on Tuesday: "If despite our best efforts, credible progress evades us once again, then we should not shy away from reviewing how we engage on this very important issue."

"We need to look at creative pathways to forge ahead," he added at the meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) on Council reforms.

**Warrant:** Pakistan has openly criticized India's proposal for a permanent-membership.

Pakistan says UNSC reform must reflect democratic principles The News International. 2/5/18. <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/277197-pakistan-says-unsc-reform-must-reflect-democratic-principles>

Pakistan has criticised the aspirants for permanent seats in an expanded UN Security Council -- India, Brazil, Germany and Japan -- for opposing reform of the 15-member body based on the principles of democracy, and vowed to resist any move that serves the interests of a "few" countries to the detriment of the larger membership. "We will continue to uphold values of democracy, equal opportunity and non-discrimination for as long as it takes, but we will not be complicit in any exercise that places narrow self-serving interests of a few over the collective good of the larger UN membership," Ambassador Maleeha Lodhi said at an interactive session of the deadlocked Inter-Governmental Negotiations (IGN) during which she responded to those making a case for additional permanent members on the Security Council. "We all agree on practicing democracy at home but some argue against it at the UN," the Pakistani envoy said, while dealing with the points raised during the debate in the first session of the Inter-Governmental Negotiations, which resumed on Thursday. Full-scale negotiations to reform the Security Council began in the General Assembly in February 2009 on five key areas -- the categories of membership, question of veto, regional representation, size of an enlarged Security Council, and working methods of the council and its relationship with the General Assembly. Progress towards restructuring the Security Council remains blocked as the four countries push for permanent seats while Italy/Pakistan-led Uniting for Consensus (UfC) group firmly oppose any additional permanent members. As a compromise, UfC has proposed a new category of members -- not permanent members -- with longer duration and a possibility to get re-elected once.

## Pro: India is the world's largest liberal democracy

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**Argument:** India the world's largest liberal democracy and, thus, they would be a beneficial addition the security council.

**Warrant:** Democracy is not just a western ideal

E.J. Dionne Jr., The Washington Post, "The most consequential question facing the world", 08/23/17, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/the-most-consequential-question-facing-the-world/2017/08/23/3d2f5514-7eb3-11e7-83c7-5bd5460f0d7e\\_story.html?noredirect=on&utm\\_term=.fb5965c246bc](https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/the-most-consequential-question-facing-the-world/2017/08/23/3d2f5514-7eb3-11e7-83c7-5bd5460f0d7e_story.html?noredirect=on&utm_term=.fb5965c246bc)

**For those who claim that liberal democracy is simply a Western idea, consider that India is the world's largest democracy** and that many nations in Africa, Latin America and other parts of Asia are working democracies or struggling for democratic rights. **Liberal democracy is essential for solving every other problem because it assumes that history is open and that free electorates can change their minds and their governments.** Oppressed groups have a right to agitate and organize against injustices, and new ways of reforming society are given room to emerge. But is there a crisis of liberal democracy? We could argue for days over whether the word "crisis" is appropriate, which is why I like the more modest title of Financial Times columnist Edward Luce's compelling book published this year, "The Retreat of Western Liberalism." Crisis or not, liberal democracy is in trouble — partly because, in the years after World War II, liberal democrats became complacent. Luce affectingly describes the elation he felt when he and a group of fellow students raced to Berlin as the Wall was coming down: "Borders were opening up. Global horizons beckoned. . . . Though still alive, history was smiling." But history is starting to scowl as once-solid democracies (Hungary, Poland and Turkey, along with many outside Europe) move in an autocratic

direction. China, meanwhile, offers a path to development and growth that involves neither freedom nor democracy. Even where liberal democracy has its strongest foundations, authoritarian brands of populism have gained ground by exploiting widespread discontent. Luce is especially powerful when taking to task those at the global economy's commanding heights for failing to address the stagnation of middle- and working-class incomes. "The world's elites have helped to provoke what they feared: a populist uprising against the world economy."

**Warrant:** India does not have as much international influence as other democracies

Dhruva Jaishankar, The Brookings Institute, "India rising: Soft power and the world's largest democracy", 07/17/18, <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/india-rising-soft-power-and-the-worlds-largest-democracy/>

Arguably, few phrases are as misused in international relations as "soft power." When he coined the term, Joseph Nye captured the important and (at the time) poorly-studied phenomenon in international affairs of "getting others to want the outcomes that you want," predicated on the attractiveness of one's culture, political values, and foreign policy. **As the world's largest democracy that is also home to the world's largest number of impoverished people, India is variously described as a model soft power or a country that makes remarkably poor use of it. For some, its rich culture and democracy stand in contrast to other authoritarian and revisionist great powers, and indeed many Indian leaders speak positively about the country's soft power potential. By contrast, as implied by its absence from The Soft Power 30 Index, India evidently does not yet benefit as much from international awareness, positive associations, or investments in cultural diplomacy as many other countries.**

**Warrant:** India's democracy justifies a permanent seat on the security council

Manish S. Dabhade, Rising Powers in Global Governance, "India's Pursuit of United Nations Security Council Reforms", Aug. 2017,  
<http://risingpowersproject.com/quarterly/indias-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/>

At the outset itself, **demography remains the primary reason why India should be in the Council. India, with its population at 1.25 billion now, is the second most populous country in the world comprising almost one-fifth of humanity. This basic fact itself warrants Indian inclusion and representation in the Security Council.** For India, moreover "population represents both an expression of the principle of democracy and an element of power. **With increasing emphasis on the principle of democracy at the national level, there is a need for extending the principle to the international level also.**" (GA/48/264, 20 July 1993, p. 48)

**Impact:** Democracies in power are beneficial for the international community

U.S. Department of State, "Democracy", <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/democ/>

Democracy and respect for human rights have long been central components of U.S. foreign policy. Supporting democracy not only promotes such fundamental American values as religious freedom and worker rights, but also helps create a more secure, stable, and prosperous global arena in which the United States can advance its national interests. In addition, democracy is the one national interest that helps to secure all the others. **Democratically governed nations are more likely to secure the peace, deter aggression, expand open markets, promote economic development, protect American citizens, combat international terrorism and crime, uphold human and worker rights, avoid humanitarian crises and refugee flows, improve the global environment, and protect human health.**

**Analysis:** This argument is effective because it demonstrates a concrete reason that justifies why India should be on the security council. As the world's largest democracy within an organization that values democracy a permanent seat is certainly warranted.

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**A/2: India is the world's largest liberal democracy**

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**Response:** Their democracy is not particularly democratic

**Warrant:** There are many factors undermining the efficacy of their elections

Riju Agrawal, The National Interest, "Is India Still the World's Largest Democracy?", 04/01/17, <https://nationalinterest.org/feature/india-still-the-worlds-largest-democracy-19973>

**Even if India's democracy was measured by the size and success of its elections, its efficacy is called into question by news of candidates bribing voters, using threat of force to sway voting behavior and otherwise finding ways to ignore or circumvent the principles safeguarded by the Election Commission.** Even when elections are not overtly manipulated, electioneering that focuses on identity and caste politics promotes the selection of suboptimal candidates, without respect to their merit or the substance of their policies. **This adulteration of the election process has a ripple effect leading to perverse outcomes through the rest of the democratic institutional machinery.**

**Warrant:** Freedom of speech is suppressed in India

Human Rights Watch, "India Events of 2018", <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/india>

**In 2018, the government led by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) harassed and at times prosecuted activists, lawyers, human rights defenders, and journalists for criticizing authorities.** Draconian sedition and counterterrorism laws were used to chill free expression. Foreign funding regulations were used to target nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) critical of government actions or policies. **The government failed**

**to prevent or credibly investigate growing mob attacks on religious minorities, marginalized communities, and critics of the government—often carried out by groups claiming to support the government.** At the same time, some senior BJP leaders publicly supported perpetrators of such crimes, made inflammatory speeches against minority communities, and promoted Hindu supremacy and ultra-nationalism, which encouraged further violence. Lack of accountability for past abuses committed by security forces persisted even as there were new allegations of torture and extrajudicial killings, including in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Haryana. The Supreme Court decriminalized homosexual sexual relations, striking down a colonial-era law, paving the way for full constitutional protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people.

**Analysis:** This is a good response because even if a country claims they are a democracy that does not mean their practices are particularly democratic. Ultimately, it is not clear how the Indian government would uphold democracy in an international forum when they do not uphold it at home.

**Response:** India's current administration is moving away from democracy

**Warrant:** The Modi government is backed by extremists

The Guardian, "The Guardian view on India at 70: Democracy in action", 08/14/17,  
<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/aug/14/the-guardian-view-on-india-at-70-democracy-in-action>

In an Asian century, India has long been considered as a democratic counterweight to its larger authoritarian neighbour, China. Last year India's economy grew faster than China's, although alarming pollution levels suggest Delhi risks making many of Beijing's mistakes. Worryingly, Indian and Chinese troops have in recent weeks been engaged in

a tense Himalayan standoff. But India's biggest threat is internal. **Prime Minister Narendra Modi is an impressive politician but he also runs a government backed by rightwing Hindu extremists who condone and actively support violence against minorities, especially Muslims.** Like its less-peopled cousin, the European Union, India works because no single culture or language is central to its identity or mandatory for unity. **Mr Modi seems to want fundamental changes in India's pluralistic democracy – and not for the better. The quest for equality and the rule of law have shown impressive resilience in India, but they are under threat from within.**

**Warrant:** The administration is prioritizing economic growth over civil freedoms

Rukmani D. Bhatia, German Marshall Fund, "Is a Liberal Democracy Sustainable in India?", 09/26/17, <https://medium.com/@gmfus/is-a-liberal-democracy-sustainable-in-india-b72c7bbc6996>

**Liberal principles are not a central part of the government's agenda under Modi.** As one discussant stated during the forum, "elections in India are not won on liberal values." The BJP government is focused on anti-corruption measures and economic development policies. **India's populist government is not concerned with the liberal elite ideals of democracy, but rather focus on the needs of the majority of the population who were underserved by more principle-driven governments.** Modi's government is addressing a practical gap that the INC government before it was unable to conquer: reduce official corruption, bring about sustained economic growth, and increase capacity. **The problem is that it appears Modi's government is willing to allow the decline of some civil liberties like freedom of speech, media independence and protection, and religious freedom to occur without detracting from the economically-focused agenda.** The Indian judiciary and civil society are supposed to serve as watchdogs and balance out the government, protecting society's rights and freedoms.

**Analysis:** This is a strategic argument because no matter what evidence exists on the size or might of India's democracy, this is only beneficial if the nation stays that way. Given that the affirmative cannot change the goals of the Modi administration, it would be dangerous to give them a permanent seat.

## Pro: India has a quickly developing economy

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**Argument:** India is a large economy and due to its growing international influence, should be added to the United Nations Security Council.

**Warrant:** India is the fastest growing economy

The Economic Times, "India will remain world's fastest growing economy even if hit in

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<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/indicators/india-will-remain-worlds-fastest-growing-economy-even-if-hit-in-next-reading-sanjeev-sanyal/articleshow/65635156.cms>

**India's economy grew at 8.2 per cent in the April-June quarter of 2018-19 on strong performance of manufacturing and agriculture sectors, increasing its lead over China to remain the world's fastest growing major economy**, according to government data released on Friday. "The year-on-year growth rate will be affected by the rise in the base in the next reading, but will still be a very strong number and India will remain the world's fastest growing major economy," Sanyal told . He was responding to a query about senior Congress leader P Chidambaram expressing scepticism over India's GDP growth prospects, saying it would "not be so favourable" in third and fourth quarters, despite the GDP growing at 8.2 per cent in the current fiscal's first quarter. "Going forward, the base effect will not be so favourable. And when we reach Q3 and Q4, the rate of growth may decline and the annual growth rate may be more or less like last year's," Chidambaram had said on Twitter. "Happy that the rate of growth has quickened, but look at the table once again. Q1 growth rate is based on the lowest base

(5.6) in the last 8 quarters," he had tweeted. Sanyal said the GDP growth rate of 8.2 per cent year-on-year for first quarter of 2018-19 is an exceptionally strong growth performance, even after allowing for the base effect. "The forecasts by almost all economists had already accounted for the dip in growth in the runup to GST introduction in July 2017," he said. "Therefore, **GDP growth rate of 8.2 per cent year-on-year for first quarter of 2018-19 is an exceptionally strong growth performance, even after allowing for the base effect,**" Sanyal added.

**Warrant:** India is on track to be the fifth largest economy overall

Salvatore Babones, Forbes, "India May Be The World's Fastest Growing Economy, But Regional Disparity Is A Serious Challenge", 01/10/18,  
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/salvatorebabones/2018/01/10/india-may-be-the-worlds-fastest-growing-economy-but-regional-disparity-is-a-serious-challenge/#50c163ca53ac>

**India is projected to be the world's fastest-growing large economy for the rest of the decade, according to projections from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It will also soon be the world's largest country by population, if it isn't already. Put together, rapid economic and population growth will soon make India the world's fifth largest economy overall.** In the 2020s it will likely overtake Germany to become the fourth largest, trailing only the United States, China and Japan. Measured in purchasing power parity terms, it's already number three. That's great news for the big business groups of Delhi and Mumbai and their billionaire owners: large and growing markets create the perfect conditions for expanding profitability. It also bodes well for foreign investment. India is one of only two developing countries to score in the top 10 in A.T. Kearney's Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index (the other is China), and the only country with a GDP per capital of less than \$5,000 to be ranked at all. According to Kearney, India is perceived as "chaotic" but "competitive."

**Warrant:** Despite its growing global standing, India is left out of many international governing bodies

Nishant Dahiya, NPR, "With Greater Economic Strength, India Believes Its 'Time Has Come'", 01/14/18,

<https://www.npr.org/sections/parallels/2018/01/14/577341599/with-greater-economic-strength-india-believes-its-time-has-come>

People there recognize that India is in such a different place now than it was 15 to 20 years ago. A lot of that has to do with economic growth and with the rise of Indian businesses as global businesses, which is a relatively new phenomenon. **So, here's a country that sees in itself this great potential and wants to be recognized as one of the world's major powers. It is also true that for historic reasons, India has been on the outside of many of the institutions of global governance. It does not, for example, have a permanent seat at the U.N. Security Council and it deserves a bigger voice than it currently has at institutions like the World Bank and the IMF. So what you're seeing now is people saying, "We deserve those seats that are markers of global power and the recognition that comes with them."**

**Impact:** Given the country's rise in power, they became a key strategic ally for many US interests

Ed Henry and Sara Sidner, CNN Politics, "Obama backs permanent seat for India on Security Council", 11/08/10,

<http://www.cnn.com/2010/POLITICS/11/08/obama.india.address/index.html>

"In the years ahead, I look forward to a reformed U.N. Security Council that includes India as a permanent member," he said in an address to the Indian parliament. The statement came as Obama made a wide-ranging address that envisioned closer economic and security ties between the United States and India, standing "shoulder to shoulder" with the world's largest democracy. **Noting the country's rise as a world power, Obama said he sees the United States cooperating with India in various international and regional alliances. He praised India's role in the climate change negotiations and its role as a top contributor in U.N. peacekeeping missions. Obama talked about the two countries pursuing joint research efforts, such as starting green jobs. He talked about reducing barriers to foreign investments, helping India improve weather forecasting before monsoons and aiding families in saving water.** He mentioned improved food processing and sharing India's knowledge with African farmers, with support for India's efforts to battle disease and increase educational exchanges.

**Analysis:** This argument is strategic because it shows Indian hegemony increasing in the status quo. Thus, it becomes logical then to include them in positions of power in international governing bodies.

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**A/2: India has a quickly developing economy**

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**Response:** India's economy is headed towards a downturn

**Warrant:** Revenue collection from the goods and services tax is hurting industries

Business Today, "Arvind Subramanian says Indian economy is in for a slowdown",  
12/10/18, <https://www.businesstoday.in/latest/trends/arvind-subramanian-says-indian-economy-is-in-for-a-slowdown/story/298955.html>

Former chief economic adviser Arvind Subramanian on Sunday **warned the Indian economy was in for a slowdown for some time as agriculture and financial system were under stress.** Speaking at the release of his book, Of Counsel: The Challenges of the Modi-Jaitley Economy, he said both **demonetisation and implementation of GST have resulted in moderation of the economy and the budget estimate of revenue collection from the Goods and Services Tax (GST) seems to be unreasonable.** "To judge the GST by what the budget demands of the GST, is unreasonable. I will say it frankly, **the budget has made unreasonable demands on GST. It has asked for 16-17 per cent (increase),**" he said. He also said that GST design could have been much better and there should not be more than three rates going forward. The current rates are 28 per cent, 18 per cent, 12 per cent and 5 per cent. **With regard to the economy, he said, "we have to brace ourself for a slowdown for some time.** I say that for a combination of reasons. First of all, the financial system is under stress, financial conditions are very tight. This is not conducive for rapid growth."

**Warrant:** Companies are going bankrupt and foreign direct investment is declining

Prem Shankar Jha, The Wire, "The 'Indian Flu', or Why the Crash of the Economy Is Im

minent", 09/24/18, <https://thewire.in/economy/the-indian-flu-or-why-the-crash-of-the-economy-is-imminent>

Fitch Ratings has raised its estimate of India's expected growth rate in 2018-9 to 7.8%. For anyone who has the least knowledge of business conditions in India today, this can only be a sick joke. **For India's economy is heading for a meltdown – 78 of the largest companies in the country are facing dissolution under the Indian Bankruptcy Code. Of them, 20 have already been declared insolvent and sent to the National Company Law Tribunal for dissolution. Another 30 companies, all in the power sector, are also facing the guillotine because the Allahabad high court has denied them more time to sort out their woes. The debt of these companies alone amounts to Rs 140,000 crore.** Among them are three giant power plants, the 4,000 MW Coastal Gujarat Power of Tatas, Adani power, Mundra and Essar Power. They are bankrupt because they had the temerity to base their plants and have been denied the right to set tariffs that will cover the higher cost of imported coal, by the Supreme Court of India. Yet another 92 companies are on the chopping block because they are more than 180 days behind on their loan repayments. And as if that were not enough bad news, loan defaults by small companies have also doubled in the past year, signalling an imminent crisis in that sector as well. The sickness has spread to the private financial sector. Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS), a financial giant, has just defaulted on its interest payments and sent the stock market into a tailspin. **Foreign investors have been leaving the Indian money market in droves: the rupee plunged to 71.7 to the dollar on September 20, against 65 on March 31, less than six months earlier.** The RBI has halted the slide by raising the repo rate by a full half percent.

**Analysis:** This is a good response because a high growth rate isn't necessarily a good thing. Following a boom there is usually a bust, and the research shows India's is likely to be catastrophic.

**Response:** India's economic growth is due in part to child labor

**Warrant:** The fight against child labor is losing momentum

Josh Jacobs and Reeva Misra, The Washington Post, "Child labor: The inconvenient truth behind India's growth story", 08/21/17, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2017/08/21/child-labor-the-inconvenient-truth-behind-indias-growth-story/?utm\\_term=.f27dd7526fd7](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2017/08/21/child-labor-the-inconvenient-truth-behind-indias-growth-story/?utm_term=.f27dd7526fd7)

Economic theory suggests that child labor would be all but eradicated by growth and development. But after some successful efforts to increase the number of children in school and to rehabilitate former child workers, **the national effort to eliminate the practice is losing momentum and child labor in major cities has increased significantly**, according to interviews with more than a dozen child rights groups, academics and international organizations. "People have dropped the ball," said Joachim Theis, UNICEF India's Child Protection Chief from 2013 to 2016. **Child labor "is being seen as something which is too difficult" to stop. Since the election of the pro-growth prime minister, Narendra Modi, in 2014, India has implemented ambitious reforms aimed at deregulating and growing its economy.** Under his watch, the country at one point overtook China as the world's fastest growing economy (although it ceded this position earlier this year), and is predicted to average an impressive real GDP growth of 7.4 percent this year and next, says a report this month from Deutsche Bank.

**Warrant:** 20 percent of children are working in hazardous industries

SOS Children's Villages, "Child Labour in India", <https://www.soschildrensvillages.ca/news/child-labour-in-india-588>

As children get older, their involvement in employment also increases. **In India, 20 percent of all children aged 15 to 17 years old are involved in hazardous industries and jobs . Measuring the exact scale of child labour in India is difficult as it is often hidden and under-reported. There are almost 18 million children between the ages of 7 to 17 years old who are considered “inactive” in India, neither in employment nor in school.** These missing girls and boys in India are potentially subject to some of the worst forms of child labour.

**Analysis:** This is a good response because economic growth should not be rewarded if it came at the expense of harming innocent children. Further, it should definitely not be ones golden ticket to a permanent seat on the UN security council.

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## Pro: Increased UN Legitimacy

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**Argument:** Solving the UN's representation issues could increase legitimacy and therefore overall effectiveness.

**Warrant:** Most believe the UN has adapted to new political realities with increased representation.

Member States Call for Removing Veto Power, Expanding Security Council to Include New Permanent Seats, as General Assembly Debates Reform Plans for 15-Member Organ. UN Meetings and Press Release. 11/20/18

To meet emerging challenges of today's increasingly complex international security and peace architecture, the United Nations Security Council must adapt, reform and expand its membership to include underrepresented regions, particularly Africa, the General Assembly heard today. Assembly President María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés (Ecuador), opening a day-long debate, stressed that the Council must adapt to new political realities, with increased representation boosting its legitimacy and the implementation of its decisions. However, even though the issue of increased Council membership has been on the Assembly's agenda for two decades, she said no consensus has been reached on how to reform the vital and crucial organ. Pledging full support for Council reform, she recognized that the issue is complex and closely intertwined with efforts to ensure international peace and security. Delegates discussed a range of ideal solutions. Many called for broadening the number of permanent members beyond the current five (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States) and abolishing the permanent membership's use of veto power to overrule the adoption of draft resolutions. Sierra Leone's representative, speaking on behalf of the African Group, spotlighted that most issues discussed in the 15-member organ are related to his continent. Its 54 nations must be involved in decisions concerning not only international peace and security, but its own very continent. Africa demands no less than two permanent seats, including the veto power, if it remains, and five

non-permanent seats. Widespread support from Member States for this position means that it is time to “redress the historical injustice of not being represented in the permanent category”.

**Warrant:** Adding new members will preserve credibility.

Lack of Political Will among ‘Elite Few’ Threatens Security Council Reform Efforts, Delegates Tell General Assembly. UN Meetings and Press Release. 11/7/17.  
<https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/ga11969.doc.htm>

KORO BESSHO (Japan), speaking for the Group of Four (Brazil, Germany, India, Japan), said reform was long overdue. If Member States truly sought to preserve the credibility of the process and the United Nations, there was no more time to lose. To translate words into action, text-based negotiations needed to commence immediately, he said, asking the General Assembly President to grant the Co-Chairs full support for initiating the process without further delay. That was necessary to ensure the credibility of the process, he said, noting that no other negotiations in the history of the United Nations had continued for decades without a text. He said the basis of negotiations rested on the positions and proposals of Member States contained in the framework document. The next logical step was to prepare a concise and operational negotiation text, preferably in the form of a draft resolution. Overall, reform was needed to make the Council more legitimate, effective and representative, reflecting the realities of the twenty-first century. To achieve that objective, enlargement in both permanent and non-permanent categories was required in a manner that considered the contributions of Member States to the maintenance of international peace and security.

**Warrant:** The credibility of the organization depends on inclusiveness

Lack of Political Will among ‘Elite Few’ Threatens Security Council Reform Efforts, Delegates Tell General Assembly. UN Meetings and Press Release. 11/7/17.  
<https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/ga11969.doc.htm>

INIGO LAMBERTINI ([Italy](#)), speaking on behalf of the Uniting for Consensus Group, said “the credibility of a membership-driven process, such as the [intergovernmental negotiations] on Security Council reform, depends on its transparency and inclusiveness”. Concrete progress depended on considering the voices of all Member States, he said, calling on the parties to work in true spirit of flexibility and compromise and to avoid obstacles that had thus far impeded the process. The Uniting for Consensus Group had identified the main roadblock — the demand for more permanent seats — and had offered a compromise solution consisting of longer-term, non-permanent membership with the possibility of immediate re-election, and more equitable distribution among regional groups. Elaborating on those proposals, he said longer-term seats would fulfil the legitimate desire of some Member States to make a greater contribution to the Council’s work. The proposal would allow for the increased and more stable representation of cross-regional groups, such as the Arab Group, and had been the fruit of an inclusive vision. Expressing concern that some delegations had voiced opposition to it during the previous Assembly session, he said the Co-Chairs’ final document in 2016 had demonstrated the agreement of all Member States with the idea of expanding the number of non-permanent seats and with the notion that such an increase should favour countries belonging to underrepresented regions. A significant and growing number of States were also opposed to expanding the veto and supported limitations on its use, he said, stressing that building a compromise solution must be mapped out on the basis of those three broad areas of agreement.

**Analysis:** The United Nations is not viewed as representative of its membership, which decreases its legitimacy and interferes with its ability to accomplish its goals. The key way to increase the perception of representation is adding more members to its core organ, the security council, and India is the most reasonable option.

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### A/2: Increased UN Legitimacy

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**Answer:** Many countries will see the UNSC as less legitimate.

**Warrant:** Pakistan is very frustrated with India's pursuit of a seat in UNSC

"Pakistan launches attack on India's quest for permanent seat in UNSC" Economic Times. 1/31/19. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/pakistan-launches-attack-on-indias-quest-for-permanent-seat-on-uns/articleshow/67771600.cms>

United Nations: Pakistan has launched a strong attack on India's quest for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council blaming it as the "primary stumbling block" for reforms.

Intervening in the discussions on Council reforms on Wednesday, Pakistan's Permanent Representative Maleeha Lodhi did not mention India by name but she criticized its suggestion to look for alternatives if the current negotiating process doesn't make progress. India's Permanent Representative Syed Akbaruddin had said on Tuesday: "If despite our best efforts, credible progress evades us once again, then we should not shy away from reviewing how we engage on this very important issue."

"We need to look at creative pathways to forge ahead," he added at the meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) on Council reforms.

**Warrant:** Pakistan sees India gaining permanent membership to the UNSC as undemocratic

Pakistan says UNSC reform must reflect democratic principles. The News International. 2/5/18. <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/277197-pakistan-says-unsc-reform-must-reflect-democratic-principles>

Pakistan has criticised the aspirants for permanent seats in an expanded UN Security Council -- India, Brazil, Germany and Japan -- for opposing reform of the 15-member body based on the principles of democracy, and vowed to resist any move that serves the interests of a "few" countries to the detriment of the larger membership. "We will continue to uphold values of democracy, equal opportunity and non-discrimination for as long as it takes, but we will not be complicit in any exercise that places narrow self-serving interests of a few over the collective good of the larger UN membership," Ambassador Maleeha Lodhi said at an interactive session of the deadlocked Inter-Governmental Negotiations (IGN) during which she responded to those making a case for additional permanent members on the Security Council. "We all agree on practicing democracy at home but some argue against it at the UN," the Pakistani envoy said, while dealing with the points raised during the debate in the first session of the Inter-Governmental Negotiations, which resumed on Thursday. Full-scale negotiations to reform the Security Council began in the General Assembly in February 2009 on five key areas -- the categories of membership, question of veto, regional representation, size of an enlarged Security Council, and working methods of the council and its relationship with the General Assembly. Progress towards restructuring the Security Council remains blocked as the four countries push for permanent seats while Italy/Pakistan-led Uniting for Consensus (UfC) group firmly oppose any additional permanent members. As a compromise, UfC has proposed a new category of members -- not permanent members -- with longer duration and a possibility to get re-elected once.

**Analysis:** Many members of the UN may see India's rise to permanent membership as frustrating. Pakistan in particular would be frustrated given their border conflict, which means they'd likely view the UN as unsupportive of their perspective.

## Pro: Increased Global Democracy

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**Argument:** India wants to use its influence to further promote democracy beyond its borders. Through giving it a seat on the security council they will have more ability to a promote democratic agenda.

**Warrant:** India is the world's largest democracy but does not take advantage of its soft power capabilities.

Jaishankar, Dhruva. "India Rising: Soft Power and the World's Largest Democracy."  
Brookings, Brookings, 10 Aug. 2018, [www.brookings.edu/articles/india-rising-soft-power-and-the-worlds-largest-democracy/](http://www.brookings.edu/articles/india-rising-soft-power-and-the-worlds-largest-democracy/).

**As the world's largest democracy that is also home to the world's largest number of impoverished people, India is variously described as a model soft power or a country that makes remarkably poor use of it.** For some, its rich culture and democracy stand in contrast to other authoritarian and revisionist great powers, and indeed many Indian leaders speak positively about the country's soft power potential. By contrast, as implied by its absence from The Soft Power 30 Index, India evidently does not yet benefit as much from international awareness, positive associations, or investments in cultural diplomacy as many other countries.

**Warrant:** India is pivoting to promote global democracy.

Cindy Wu "China's Xi Stands up for Globalisation, Free Trade at Asia's Davos ." South China Morning Post, 20 July 2018,  
[www.scmp.com/news/china/economy/article/2141099/chinese-president-xi-jinping-stands-globalisation-free-trade](http://www.scmp.com/news/china/economy/article/2141099/chinese-president-xi-jinping-stands-globalisation-free-trade).

This time last year Chinese President Xi Jinping won an unlikely public relations triumph by casting himself at Davos as the unlikely savior of globalization. **On Tuesday, India's Narendra Modi arrives in the Swiss resort with his own opportunity to seize the world agenda. Sadly, he is likely to pass up what should to be his most compelling message: casting his country as a very strong advocate for the advance of global democracy.** Modi's visit to the elite alpine gathering is the first by an Indian prime minister in two decades. He arrives ready to highlight his nation's economic progress, armed with the International Monetary Fund's forecasts of growth holding steady above 7% next year. As the U.S. turns protectionist under President Donald Trump -- who will also put in an appearance amongst the business titans this week -- **India wants to position itself as an ever-more important cog in the global economic system.**

**Warrant:** Security council seat allows countries like India to promote their agendas internationally.

“China's Xi Stands up for Globalisation, Free Trade at Asia's Davos .” South China Morning Post, 20 July 2018,  
[www.scmp.com/news/china/economy/article/2141099/chinese-president-xi-jinping-stands-globalisation-free-trade](http://www.scmp.com/news/china/economy/article/2141099/chinese-president-xi-jinping-stands-globalisation-free-trade).

The proposal is a prominent one, in that it is often referred to, in the midst of the various calls for reform that have been put forward for the UNSC. Though, like others, it is yet to be adopted, it does have a number of strengths that lend to its credibility. Firstly, the proposal enhances the current representation on the P5, as it allows for some of the greatest financial contributors to the UN to have a seat at the all-important table of the Security Council. **With full permanent membership, these countries will have a say in vital matters of international peace and security, and a voice in decisions**

**taken that will affect not just they, but other member countries.** As well, countries such as Brazil and India, though not the largest financial contributors to the UN, are still of great consequence, having some of the largest populations in their regions and indeed the world. A permanent seat on the UNSC will also give them the opportunity to represent their regions better.

**Impact:** Democracy is good

Rubin, Jennifer. "India Reminds Us Why We Want Democratic Allies." The Washington Post, WP Company, 9 June 2016, [www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/right-turn/wp/2016/06/09/india-reminds-us-why-we-want-democratic-allies/?utm\\_term=.18597e87c56b](http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/right-turn/wp/2016/06/09/india-reminds-us-why-we-want-democratic-allies/?utm_term=.18597e87c56b).

"India is a prime example of why a truly realistic foreign policy should care very much about the internal dynamics and values of other countries. **"Democracies are better allies. Elected leaders have a legitimacy and a mandate," explains Cliff May of the Foundation for Defense of Democracies. "Non-elected rulers lack both.** We want to deal with officials who are accountable to their citizens, not rulers who oppress their subjects." **Those that abuse human rights, repress religious and ethnic minorities and deny civil liberties to their own people tend to use external aggression to secure their power. Agreements with such regimes are problematic insofar as nontransparent, unfree countries make deals hard to monitor and enforce."**

**Impact:** Democracies citizens have longer life expectancies.

Siegle, Joseph. "Overcoming Autocratic Legacies." Overcoming Autocratic Legacies, Africa Center, 2007. <https://africacenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Overcoming-Autocratic-Legacies-Siegle.pdf>

“Citizens in democracies have also had consistently longer life expectancies than those in autocracies. In 1980, the difference among low-income countries was eight years—58.7 vs. 50.6. Five year lagged rates of improvement in democracies since that time have been more rapid than autocracies—2.2 percent vs. 1.8 percent.<sup>9</sup> **This has resulted in the life expectancy gap between low-income democracies and autocracies widening to 10 years by 2005—66.1 vs. 56.2.”**

**Analysis:** Giving India a seat on the security council has global implications. This is because with a seat the country of India would have the ability to work the the United States, Europe, and other countries to promote an agenda that encourages older states to democratize or allow for new states to feel the need to structure their governments in a democratic way.

## A/2: Increased Global Democracy

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**Answer:** India is not very democratic.

**Warrant:** India is corrupt.

Desai, Ronak. India Continues To Rank Among Most Corrupt Countries In The World. Forbes, 2017. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/ronakdesai/2018/03/07/india-continues-to-be-one-of-the-most-corrupt-countries-in-the-world/#73f375079c6d>

**India continues to be among the most corrupt countries in the world, according to Transparency International. The international corruption watchdog released its closely watched Corruption Perception Index (CPI), which ranks 180 countries based upon institutional perceptions of public sector corruption on a scale of 0-100.** A score of zero indicates a “highly corrupt” nation while 100 indicates a “very clean” one. The CPI has emerged as one of the leading barometers of public sector corruption in the world. Most nations underperforming For 2017, the index found that more than two-thirds of the countries included in the rankings scored below 50, with an average of 43. New Zealand and Singapore topped the rankings as the cleanest counties, while Somalia and South Sudan were the worst performers. The CPI awarded India a score of 40, rendering it the 81st most corrupt country in the world. Ghana, Morocco and Turkey achieved the same score. While India fell two places in the rankings compared to last year, its score remained the same. Rather than demonstrating that the country’s corruption worsened over the past year, this likely indicates that other countries improved their performance relative to India.

**Warrant:** India still has a caste system in place.

Ramush, Arron. "Why Caste Still Matters in India." The Economist, The Economist Newspaper, 24 Feb. 2014, [www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2014/02/24/why-caste-still-matters-in-india](http://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2014/02/24/why-caste-still-matters-in-india).

"The country's great, liberal constitution was supposed to end the millennia-old obsession with the idea that your place in life, including your occupation, is set at birth. It abolished "untouchability"—the practice whereby others in society exclude so-called untouchables, or Dalits, as polluting—which has now mostly disappeared from Indian society. Various laws forbid discrimination by caste. **At the same time (it is somewhat contradictory) official schemes push "positive" discrimination by caste, reserving quotas of places in higher education, plus jobs in government, to help groups deemed backward or deprived. In turn, some politicians have excelled at appealing to voters by caste, promising them ever more goodies.** For example Mayawati, formerly chief minister of Uttar Pradesh state (population: over 200m) and just possibly a future prime minister, leads a Dalit party. In another northern state, Bihar, parties jostle to build coalitions of caste groups. Everywhere voters can be swayed by the caste of candidates."

**Analysis:** India is unlikely to promote a democracy driven agenda when they can barely implement democratic reforms in their own country. Rather than giving them a seat on the security council, it is more important we ensure they themselves begin to develop laws that promote the rights of their citizens.

**Answer:** India is unable to promote an international agenda.

**Warrant:** China is still way more powerful than India

Lee, Yoolim. "China Failing to Tackle Threat of Mounting Debt." A Rising India Poses a Threat to China — but Not Just Yet, TODAYonline, 24 Aug. 2017, [www.todayonline.com/chinaindia/china/china-failing-tackle-threat-mounting-debt](http://www.todayonline.com/chinaindia/china/china-failing-tackle-threat-mounting-debt).

**"That is some statement in a region where China's shadow eclipses India in almost every conceivable way.** China is bigger, with 1.37 billion people to India's 1.25 billion. Economic reforms have lifted 500 million Chinese citizens out of poverty since 1978, says the World Bank. In India, 175 million have escaped poverty from 1993 through 2011, the closest comparison the bank offers. Mr Modi, 64, and Chinese President Xi Jinping, 62, are political strongmen who profess mutual respect. But their politics are poles apart. India is the world's largest democracy; China, a totalitarian communist state. And they compete for everything — investment and trade dollars; coal, gas and oil; and even territory along their 4,000km border. So far, China has had the upper hand. Its economy and stock market capitalisation are each more than five times those of India, largely the result of then-leader **Deng Xiaoping's unlikely embrace of a market economy and foreign investment in 1978, 13 years before India opened some of its industries to outside investment.** "China's reforms were far more comprehensive, and it's already an economic miracle," says Mr Ruchir Sharma, who oversees more than US\$25 billion as New York-based head of emerging markets at Morgan Stanley Investment Management. "India is still aspiring to be an economic miracle."

**Warrant:** India is choosing not to work with democracies around the world and instead with autocratic states.

Economist. "Why India Avoids Alliances." The Economist, The Economist Newspaper, 1 June 2018, [www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2018/06/01/why-india-avoids-alliances](http://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2018/06/01/why-india-avoids-alliances).

AS CHINA grows in economic power and military might, other Asian players are looking to India as a likely counterweight. Their thinking is that with its population set to overtake China's in the next decade and its economy growing faster, India will be uniquely equipped to stand up to the region's potential bully. So it is that big powers such as America and Japan, along with smaller ones such as Australia, Singapore and France (which has island territories in the Indian and Pacific Oceans) have with growing urgency courted India as an ally. Yet much as it sympathises with fellow democracies and harbours its own deep concerns about China, India keeps brushing them off. **Prime Minister Narendra Modi has instead worked hard to cultivate personal ties with President Xi Jinping; in late April the two held an informal two-day summit in Wuhan (pictured above). India's biggest arms-supplier is Russia, an increasingly close ally of China. Some in Delhi even counsel shunning the West and seeking a similar alliance with neighbours to the north. Why is India so aloof?**

**Analysis:** India is choosing not to work with the states that are trying to promote a democratic agenda. This is extremely problematic because it means that India is unlikely to support the United States and other countries in their quest to pressure autocratic regimes into implementing reforms.

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**Pro: Ensures continued support for peacekeeping**

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**Argument:** India is currently considering stopping providing support to UN peacekeeping operations. Giving them a seat on the security council would ensure their continued support for the peacekeeping programs.

**Warrant:** India participates in peacekeeping operations due to desire to be recognized as a great power.

Coedon, Yeshi. "India's UN Peacekeeping Operations Involvement in Africa: Change in Nature of Participation and Driving Factors." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 7 Dec. 2017, [journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0020881717719184](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0020881717719184).

**"India accords high significance to its participation in the UN peacekeeping in Africa. Apart from examining India's contribution in quantitative terms and the varieties of personnel involved, it highlights the Indian peacekeepers' unique characteristics in terms of professionalism, reliability, humane approach and other distinctive features. It also discusses blemishes they brought on the country because of allegations of corruption and sexual abuse, and how India tackles those issues. The major focus is on the driving factors, which motivated India to participate in the risky operations in Africa that have evolved in keeping with the geopolitical shifts at the global level. Initially, the rationale for its participation was to express solidarity with African countries, but now it is more to ensure energy security and to maximize the opportunity for trade and investment. The aspiration for recognition as a great power remains a constant factor of its involvement in UN peacekeeping operations in Africa, and India has been leveraging this contribution for claiming a permanent seat at the UN Security Council since the early 1990"/**

**Warrant:** India contributions to UN peacekeepers was at its peak when it had a seat at the UN security council.

Coedon, Yeshi. "India's UN Peacekeeping Operations Involvement in Africa: Change in Nature of Participation and Driving Factors." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 7 Dec. 2017, [journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0020881717719184](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0020881717719184).

"Understandably, Indian diplomats and military officers play up their contribution to UN peacekeeping. **India's claim to a permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) rests, among other factors, to its contribution to UNPKO. During the time that India held the non-permanent seat on the Council from 2011 to 2013, it identified peacekeeping as a key agenda putting forward ideas to enhance its effectiveness. The Indian military has also deeply internalised the ideal of operating under 'Blue-Helmet' taking considerable pride in the success of its missions.** Shaped by years of experience many in the military find it difficult to envisage operating outside India's borders without UN sanction."

**Warrant:** Indian peacekeeping pullout would impact the DRC and Congo.

Lynch, Colum. "India Threatens to Pull Plug on Peacekeeping." *Foreign Policy*, Foreign Policy, 14 June 2011, [foreignpolicy.com/2011/06/14/india-threatens-to-pull-plug-on-peacekeeping/](https://foreignpolicy.com/2011/06/14/india-threatens-to-pull-plug-on-peacekeeping/).

**"India is preparing to withdraw its four remaining Mi-35 attack helicopters from the U.N. mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo early next month, ending years of Indian air superiority in the war-wracked Central African nation, and depriving the U.N. of its most vital military asset as the country heads into a landmark presidential**

**election.** The Indian drawdown will deal a blow to the U.N. mission, known by its French acronym MONUSCO, which has depended on Indian troops and aircraft to ensure it can protect civilians and conduct humanitarian operations in a sprawling nation the size of Western Europe, and one with few roads.

**Impact:** Peacekeepers reduce the chance war reoccurs.

Hegre, Harvard. "Evaluating the Conflict-Reducing Effect of UN Peacekeeping Operations." Uppsala University , 15 May 2015.

"Doyle and Sambanis (2000) was the first quantitative analysis of the effect of PKOs on the duration on post-conflict peace. The authors find a significant and substantial positive effect of peacekeepers on peace building, measured two, five, or ten years after the end of the conflict. **This conclusion holds in several later studies. Fortna (2004, 2008) finds that the risk of repeat war drops 'by 75%–85% or more when peacekeepers are present' (Fortna 2008, 125)."**

**Analysis:** India has been contributing greatly to peacekeeping operations over the years as an effort to influence the security council to giving them a permanent seat on the United Nations security council. By not giving them a seat, the world risks India decreasing its role in worldwide peacekeeping operations.

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**A/2: Ensures continued support for peacekeeping**

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**Answer:** Peacekeepers are not effective.

**Warrant:** Deploying useful weapons to unstable environments may just spur more violence.

Denis Fitzgerald, "AL NUSRA PLACED EXPLOSIVES AT UNDOF SITE, STOLE VEHICLES, UNIFORMS", UN TRIBUNE, Sept 15, 2014

**Al Qaeda linked militants have taken over UN positions in Golan, are wearing United Nations blue berets and after taking Fijian troops hostage they surrounded another UN base with explosives to prevent troops from evacuating, detonating one of the explosives.** These are among the details in Ban Ki-moon's latest report on the beleaguered UNDOF mission in Golan where on Monday the UN evacuated all its troops to the Israeli side of the ceasefire line after the security situation deteriorated even further. Some 300 militants were involved in the incident where the 45 Fijian troops were taken captive, Ban's report says. The troops were released on Thursday. The Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper reported that Qatar paid a \$20 million ransom to release the peacekeepers. **The armed groups are "in control of numerous United Nations armoured vehicles," and have looted and taken command of facilities that UN troops have vacated.**

**Warrant:** Peace keepers are not trained well

Office of Technology Assessment (US Congress), Future International Peace Operations, US Congress, 1995, pg 58

"With the rapid increase in the size and complexity of peacekeeping operations in recent years, **There has been much discussion on the need for training of military peacekeepers to improve their effectiveness. It is important to make the point that**

**even the best trained troops available, a campaign can be lost if command or planning is deficient. These must be included in training for peacekeeping. “**

**Warrant:** Peacekeepers are not as effective as their proponents claim. In fact, putting weapons and untrained soldiers in unstable countries could potentially spill more instability and problems in the developing world. Greater peacekeepers poses a threat to countries that are currently unstable.

**Warrant:** Allegations have not been limited to not just a few countries.

Schaeffer, Brett. “United Nations Peacekeeping Flaws and Abuses: The U.S. Must Demand Reform.” The Heritage Foundation, 3 Aug. 2017, [www.heritage.org/report/united-nations-peacekeeping-flaws-and-abuses-the-us-must-demand-reform](http://www.heritage.org/report/united-nations-peacekeeping-flaws-and-abuses-the-us-must-demand-reform).

By far the most horrible of the problems facing U.N. peacekeeping is the frequency of sexual exploitation and abuse committed by troops and civilian personnel participating in those operations. This is not a new problem. **There have been numerous reports of U.N. personnel committing serious crimes and sexual misconduct, from rape to the forced prostitution of women, young girls, and young boys. In recent years, U.N. personnel have been accused of sexual exploitation and abuse in Bosnia, Burundi, Cambodia, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Kosovo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Sudan.**

**Analysis:** Sexual assault and rape must be stopped at all costs. Rather than increasing peacekeepers or supplying them with more resources, the UN must reform before requesting for further peacekeeping operations in the developing world.

**Answer:** India will not contribute to peacekeeping operations regardless of whether they get a seat on the UN Security council

**Warrant:** India says its participation in peacekeeping operations is not because it wants a seat at the United Nations security council.

Mukherjee, Anit. "At the Crossroads: India and the Future of UN Peacekeeping in Africa." Brookings.edu, The Brookings Institution, 13 July 2017, [www.brookings.edu/research/at-the-crossroads-india-and-the-future-of-un-peacekeeping-in-africa/](http://www.brookings.edu/research/at-the-crossroads-india-and-the-future-of-un-peacekeeping-in-africa/)

**In recent times however there has been a growing debate about India's continued role in peacekeeping operations. Many question the benefits accruing to India from its considerable investment of manpower and military resources.** Highlighting the "poorly equipped, mandated and governed operations" characterising UN peacekeeping, Nitin Pai and Sushant Singh argue in **The Indian Express that continued participation is not commensurate to the results-either through obtaining a seat on the UNSC or in obtaining "great power status"**. Moreover, observing that peacekeeping is mostly carried out by troops from developing countries, they argue that keeping such company means that India "cannot be taken seriously as a standalone great power at the UN." A final source of criticism has been the bad publicity that has been generated by instances of sexual misconduct and corruption allegedly committed by some Indian peacekeepers and allegations that it failed to adequately protect civilians. Not all these criticisms are valid, especially the notion of what defines a 'great power' , however they provide an opportunity to debate the future of UN peacekeeping and India's role in Africa.

**Warrant:** Deaths are making India question its involvement in the UN peacekeeping missions.

Williams, Audrey. "A Smarter Approach The Future of Indian Peacekeeping ." The Stanley Foundation, Stanley Foundation, 2017, [www.stanleyfoundation.org/articles.cfm?id=769&title=A%2BSmarter%2BAproac](http://www.stanleyfoundation.org/articles.cfm?id=769&title=A%2BSmarter%2BAproac)

"Peacekeeping has become an increasingly dangerous endeavor. Rebel groups today are better trained and equipped while UN missions suffer from overstretched resources, and at times, wavering political will. There are growing worries that domestic fallout from attacks on troops might spur some nations to pull out security forces from already over-stretched UN forces. **For India, an ambush earlier this year that killed five of its peacekeepers in South Sudan sparked a fierce domestic debate about its future role in UN missions, with some military officials calling for a "tactical rethink" of the country's commitments.**"

**Analysis:** There are alternate causes as to why India may be pulling back its contribution to UN peacekeeping operations. Rather than wanting a seat on the security council, it may be more likely that external factors are responsible for India's desire to move away from its position with peacekeeping operations.

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### Pro: India is a core member of the UN

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**Argument:** India has long been a productive, collaborative member of the UN.

**Warrant:** India has served as a non-permanent member of the UNSC several times.

“India elected to UNSC as non-permanent member.” Times of India. 10/12/10.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/India-elected-to-UNSC-as-non-permanent-member/articleshow/6737610.cms>

"After a gap of 19 years, India was today elected as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, a position which would help it push more aggressively for the reform of the world body's top organ. India secured an emphatic win, with 187 of the 191 member states in the General Assembly backing its candidature and one member state abstaining from the vote. India, which is a founding member of the UN, has been on the Council six times earlier, but not since 1992.

**Warrant:** India's contributions to the UN are second to none

Lt Gen Satish Nambiar, Ministry of External Affairs, "India and United Nations Peacekeeping Operations", 01/26/14, <https://mea.gov.in/articles-in-indian-media.htm?dtl/22776/India+and+United+Nations+Peacekeeping+Operations>

As one of the founding members of the UN, **India's contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security has been second to none. In no other field of activity has this been manifested more than in UN operations commencing with our participation in the operations in Korea in 1950.** The operation in Korea, led by the USA, was a major military undertaking. India participated militarily with a medical unit and later provided a Custodian Force for the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

**India also contributed significantly to the Indo-China Supervisory Commission deployed in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam from 1954 to 1970.**

**Warrant:** India has contributed to over 49 UN missions

Hindustan Times, "India eyes a larger say in UN peacekeeping operations", 05/13/18, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/india-eyes-a-larger-say-in-un-peacekeeping-operations/story-6rWRcxgbFxx7IPXXvwjYeO.html>

**India has contributed more than 180,000 troops for over 49 UN peacekeeping missions. The country is the second largest troop contributor with 7,676 personnel deployed in 10 of 16 active UN peacekeeping missions of which 760 are policemen.**

Also, India is seeking a greater role in decision-making for peacekeeping missions.

“Apart from the training aspect the international community must also start looking to reform the manner in which UN peacekeeping missions are established and operated in these challenging times,” said Ruchi Ghanashyam, secretary west in the foreign ministry during her address to the trainee peacekeepers in New Delhi. “First, we need to acknowledge and address the political and legal challenges that have arisen when robust mandates are conferred on UN troops to achieve ambitious objectives. We remain an international system founded on the principle of respect for sovereignty, and there are difficult legal and political choices that will have to be made when robust mandates are given to UN peacekeeping missions,” she said.

**Analysis:** India has more than earned a seat at this point. They’ve been a regular contributor to peacekeeping missions for years. Of all members of the UN, India is most certainly the most worthy of a new seat.

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**A/2: India is a core member of the UN**

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**Answer:** India's contributions don't necessarily mean it deserves a permanent seat.

**Warrant:** Elected temporary members, such as India, have been and will continue to be influential.

Louis Charbonneau, Reuters, "India, Germany win UNSC seats; Canada fails in bid", 10/12/10, <https://in.reuters.com/article/idINIndia-52142320101012>

In addition to Portugal, the 192-nation General Assembly elected Germany, India, South Africa and Colombia to two-year seats on the council. Canada had been vying with Germany and Portugal for the two seats in their geographic group but pulled out when it became clear that it lacked adequate support. **There are five veto-holding permanent members of the Security Council — the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China, the victors of World War Two — and 10 temporary elected members without vetoes. But the elected members have some power because a council resolution needs nine votes in favor as well as no vetoes.** Several Western diplomats said the presence of India and South Africa on the council would complicate matters if Washington were to push for new sanctions against Iran in the coming two years.

**Warrant:** India's primary contributions are to peacekeeping, which many believe is more harmful than beneficial.

Azad Essa, Al Jazeera, "Do UN peacekeepers do more harm than good?", 08/09/17, <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2017/07/peacekeepers-harm-good-170730091925152.html>

**UN peacekeepers are sent to some of the most war-ravaged countries on Earth, ostensibly to help them transition to peace. But some stand accused of committing crimes against the very people they are supposed to protect.** According to a recent investigation by the Associated Press (AP), between 2004 and 2016, **the United Nations received almost 2,000 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse against its peacekeepers.** The UN says it has a zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, but **survivors, activists, lawyers and human rights organisations say such crimes have been allowed to continue with impunity.**

**Analysis:** India's contributions are valuable, but many believe that its contributions to peacekeeping may have been more damaging than beneficial. Furthermore, simply being a loyal member doesn't mean they can't continue to be useful as a temporary rotating member of the security council.

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**Pro: The Security Council Needs More Members**

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**Argument:** Adding more members to the security council would make the entity more representative.

**Warrant:** The council must boost its legitimacy by increasing representation

The United Nations, "Member States Call for Removing Veto Power, Expanding Security Council to Include New Permanent Seats, as General Assembly Debates Reform Plans for 15-Member Organ", 11/20/18, <https://www.un.org/press/en/2018/ga12091.doc.htm>

**To meet emerging challenges of today's increasingly complex international security and peace architecture, the United Nations Security Council must adapt, reform and expand its membership** to include underrepresented regions, particularly Africa, the General Assembly heard today. Assembly President María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés (Ecuador), opening a day-long debate, stressed that **the Council must adapt to new political realities, with increased representation boosting its legitimacy and the implementation of its decisions.** However, even though the issue of increased Council membership has been on the Assembly's agenda for two decades, she said no consensus has been reached on how to reform the vital and crucial organ. Pledging full support for Council reform, she recognized that the issue is complex and closely intertwined with efforts to ensure international peace and security. Delegates discussed a range of ideal solutions. **Many called for broadening the number of permanent members beyond the current five** (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States) and abolishing the permanent membership's use of veto power to overrule the adoption of draft resolutions.

**Warrant:** India has many ambitious goals for the United Nations

Global Policy Forum, "India: Statement by the Mission to the UN", <https://www.globalpolicy.org/un-reform/un-reform-topics/reform-of-the-security-council-9-16/47964-india-statement-by-the-mission-to-the-un.html>

**Reform and improvements are an intrinsic part of any organization which has to serve the needs of a changing environment. The United Nations is no exception. India supports a strengthened and revitalized United Nations with its various organs functioning within their mandates in accordance with the UN Charter. India supports an enhanced role for the United Nations in development and development cooperation dialogue. India firmly believes that development should be central to UN's agenda and be pursued in its own right.** It is an indispensable prerequisite to the maintenance of international peace and security. India has actively participated in all reforms and restructuring exercises that could enhance the capacity of the UN in the fulfilment of its primary tasks. India actively supported the establishment of UNICEF on a permanent basis, the creation of the UN Development Programme, establishment of UNEP and restructuring of the UN in the economic and social fields. It was also represented in the High Level Expert Group established by the UN Secretary-General in the mid-nineties on the financing of the UN. It participated constructively in the discussions on the Agenda for Peace and the Agenda for Development. India was also one of the co-Chair of the Working Group on Strengthening of the United Nations. India has been supportive of the UN Secretary-General Mr. Kofi Annan's reform proposals. While some of these have been agreed and implemented, discussions continue on others. An important proposal is the holding of the Millennium Assembly. India believes that the Millennium Assembly must identify concrete goals for the promotion of development cooperation and disarmament and must also provide the United Nations with the required resources to effectively tackle these challenges. India shares the concerns for improving efficiency, avoidance of duplication, and the minimization of

waste in the functioning of the entire UN system. While efforts for these objectives need to be intensified, India believes that the Member States should pay their contributions unconditionally, in full and on time, as delays in payments have caused an unprecedented financial crisis in the UN system. Contributions of the Member States should have, as their fundamental underpinning, the capacity to pay principle. Financial reforms hold the key to the future of the world body. Without sufficient resources, the UN's activities and role would suffer.

**Warrant:** The United Nation's international legitimacy could be improved by increasing the amount of permanent members

Andrew F. Cooper and Asif B. Farooq, Indian Council of World Affairs, "The Advocacy of Democratic Governance by India and China: Patterns of Consistency/Inconsistency between Declaratory and Operational Practices", 2015, <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.923.5416&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

The main game for India remains gaining permanent membership at the UNSC. While the G8 evolved into G20 amid the global financial crisis, India's campaign for permanent membership in the UNSC has stalled. The connection of democracy to the goal of equal representation with respect to India's instrumental aspiration in the UNSC is made explicit among the Indian leaders' declaratory statements, as PM Singh (GoI 2004) noted, **'The United Nations and its specialised agencies are the only instruments available for responding effectively to the challenges we face collectively. But what is missing, is our sustained commitment to democratising the functioning of the United Nations.'** He further remarked: **It is common knowledge that the UN is often unable to exert an effective influence on global economic and political issues of critical importance. This is due to what may be called as 'democracy deficit', which prevents**

effective multilateralism, a multilateralism that is based on a democratically evolved global consensus. Therefore, reform and restructuring of the United Nations system can alone provide a crucial link in an expanding chain of efforts to refashion international structures... (Permanent Mission of India 2004; emphasis added) At the 60th Session of the UN General Assembly, PM Singh (IDSA 2005) directly linked India's claim for enhanced status to the UN's democracy deficit. He argued, '**It [reform of the UN] must include the expansion of the United Nations Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories of membership.** Unfortunately, the United Nations suffers from a democracy deficit.'

**Impact:** Adding India would overall make the council more representative

Manish S. Dabhade, *Rising Powers in Global Governance, "India's Pursuit of United Nations Security Council Reforms"*, Aug. 2017,  
<http://risingpowersproject.com/quarterly/indias-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/>

Calling the 69th UN General Assembly decision of September 2014 "truly historic and path-breaking on several counts," Asoke Mukerji, India's then Permanent Representative to the UN, clearly put forward Indian thinking on the matter. Three issues were highlighted specifically. Firstly, that the consensus decision was not a technical, but a substantive decision since it was now adopted through an official formal L document of the UNGA, the A/69/L.92, and the first in the history of the Inter-Governmental Negotiation process. This was "a most positive and unique development" for India as these moved beyond mere statements, compiled texts or summaries. Secondly, the UN General Assembly decision has formally changed the IGN process to a text-based negotiations. And, lastly, quoting the UN General Assembly President's 31st July 2015 letter that reflected a true mandate, India highlighted that the text attached to the letter "represents a sound basis upon which Member States can engage in text-

based negotiations through the next phase of the IGN.” India, in fact, in April 2013 itself, had already called for a conclusion of the IGN process on UNSC reforms by the 70th anniversary of the UN. Hoping that the UN now moves purposefully to conclude the negotiations during the 70th session, **India reminded that the World Summit of 2005 had given a unanimous mandate for “early reform” of the Security Council and make it “more broadly representative, efficient and transparent and thus to further enhance its effectiveness and the legitimacy and implementation of its decisions.”** In order to move the TBN process forward, India has clearly, frequently and seriously articulated its positions on diverse aspects of the Security Council reforms. Two organizing principles do stand out: first, purposeful, result oriented negotiations and secondly, parity for the unrepresented and the underrepresented.

**Analysis:** This argument is strategic because the security council needs India to make its decisions legitimate. Thus, no matter the specific issues surrounding India, its permanent seat would benefit all members of the international body.

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A/2: The Security Council Needs More Members

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**Response:** Peacekeeping missions create human rights abuses, and should not be rewarded

**Warrant:** Peacekeepers commit crimes with impunity

Azad Essa, Al Jazeera, "Do UN peacekeepers do more harm than good?", 08/09/17,  
<https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2017/07/peacekeepers-harm-good-170730091925152.html>

**UN peacekeepers are sent to some of the most war-ravaged countries on Earth, ostensibly to help them transition to peace. But some stand accused of committing crimes against the very people they are supposed to protect.** According to a recent investigation by the Associated Press (AP), between 2004 and 2016, **the United Nations received almost 2,000 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse against its peacekeepers.** The UN says it has a zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, but **survivors, activists, lawyers and human rights organisations say such crimes have been allowed to continue with impunity.**

**Warrant:** Peacekeepers are simply relocated when found guilty of crimes

Nimmi Gowrinathan and Kate Cronin-Furman, Al Jazeera, "UN Peacekeepers: Keeping the peace or preventing it?", 05/02/17,  
<https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2017/04/peacekeepers-keeping-peace-preventing-170430102118379.html>

Within the organisation, **sexual violence by peacekeepers is treated with condemnation and, at most, re-location. The UN has no power to prosecute them for their crimes and the Status of Forces agreements (SOFA) that govern UN missions**

**insulate peacekeepers from the criminal jurisdiction of the host country.** As a result, the sole responsibility to provide accountability for the crimes of UN peacekeepers rests with their own governments. In 2007, more than 100 Sri Lankan peacekeeping troops were sent back to their home country from Haiti in disgrace as a result of sexual abuse allegations. The Sri Lankan government promised to investigate and prosecute the guilty but it has not done so. While the Ministry of Defence has stated that 20 members of the contingent were subjected to disciplinary sanctions in 2009, no one has been prosecuted. And Sri Lankan troops have continued to deploy with UN peacekeeping missions in Haiti and elsewhere. **The focus on the appalling failure to prosecute these soldiers for their crimes obscures the fact that the issue is not just criminal violence on an individual level, but rather it emerges from entrenched political cultures that, intentionally, result in a collective failure to protect vulnerable people.** "Conflict-related sexual violence" is a major thematic focus for the UN. Yet, despite clearly qualifying under the requirement that it be "directly or indirectly linked (temporally, geographically or causally) to a conflict", the sexual violence of peacekeepers is rarely understood to be tied to conflict dynamics. But peacekeepers are explicitly political actors.

**Analysis:** This is a good response because even if adding India to the security council would help the logistics of peacekeeping missions, that is not a good thing if these missions create more harm for local populations.

**Response:** India could still influence peacekeeping agendas from a temporary seat

**Warrant:** Permanent council members still need approval from other members

Louis Charbonneau, Reuters, "India, Germany win UNSC seats; Canada fails in bid",  
10/12/10, <https://in.reuters.com/article/idINIndia-52142320101012>

In addition to Portugal, the 192-nation General Assembly elected Germany, India, South Africa and Colombia to two-year seats on the council. Canada had been vying with Germany and Portugal for the two seats in their geographic group but pulled out when it became clear that it lacked adequate support. **There are five veto-holding permanent members of the Security Council — the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China, the victors of World War Two — and 10 temporary elected members without vetoes. But the elected members have some power because a council resolution needs nine votes in favor as well as no vetoes.** Several Western diplomats said the presence of India and South Africa on the council would complicate matters if Washington were to push for new sanctions against Iran in the coming two years.

**Warrant:** India has gotten this temporary seat many times in the past

NDTV, "India enters UN Security Council after 19 years", 01/03/11,  
<https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/india-enters-un-security-council-after-19-years-443841>

India, along with other emerging countries, has been pushing for a reform of the United Nations to reflect the realities of the present day world. It has also sought an expansion of the UN Security Council to include new permanent members, and has joined hands with the G4 countries (Germany, Japan, South Africa and India) to push for the expansion. Excluding Japan, all the three countries now find themselves in the Security Council as non-permanent members and are expected to push their agenda jointly. The five existing non-permanent members are Bosnia, Brazil, Gabon, Lebanon and Nigeria, while India along with Germany, Portugal, South Africa and Columbia joined the Security Council as its new non-permanent members on January 1. **India, so far has been elected to the Security Council for seven times including the current 2010-2012 term. Issues related to counter-terrorism, UN peacekeeping operations and human rights would be**

**the top priorities of India as it joins the powerful Security Council** after a gap of 19 years, New Delhi's top diplomat to the world body said.

**Analysis:** It is not a necessity for India to join the security council permanently for the nation to have a say in peacekeeping missions. It has been elected to a temporary seat numerous times in the past, and would be able to influence the missions the affirmative addresses from future seats.

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**Pro: Indian Seat would curb Chinese Hegemony**

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**Argument:** Providing India a seat on the security council would curb Chinese quests for expansion and hegemony.

**Warrant:** Recent economic growth in India has made China increasingly see them as a threat.

Adlakha, Hemant. "China Is Starting to See India as a Major Threat." *The Diplomat*, The Diplomat, 11 Jan. 2018, [thediplomat.com/2018/01/china-is-starting-to-see-india-as-a-major-threat/](http://thediplomat.com/2018/01/china-is-starting-to-see-india-as-a-major-threat/).

**"Some analysts in China have also expressed their frustration over India's "unchecked" rapid economic progress during the past two decades. These experts and scholars are rather candid in admitting China had failed to anticipate the "revolutionary" transformation Narendra Modi has brought about in the Indian national psyche. True, it is not a revelation to the Chinese that India has always viewed China is its "imaginary enemy." Moreover, it is not hidden from the Chinese either that the Indian defeat during the 1962 boundary war has since remained the single most crucial factor in determining India's national defense strategy. Yet, it is only now and under Modi, as India's stature in global politics has risen, that China has suddenly realized that — unlike Japan — India is a nuclear weapon state. Finally, thanks to the Modi government's uncharitable stance, it has dawned upon China's strategic affairs community that Beijing's Belt and Road strategy is bound to produce more and more structural contradictions between the two neighbors, already rapidly becoming hostile."**

**Warrant:** India poses a larger threat to Chinese regional hegemony than Japan.

Adlakha, Hemant. "China Is Starting to See India as a Major Threat." *The Diplomat*, *The Diplomat*, 11 Jan. 2018, [thediplomat.com/2018/01/china-is-starting-to-see-india-as-a-major-threat/](http://thediplomat.com/2018/01/china-is-starting-to-see-india-as-a-major-threat/).

**"In the context of geopolitics, China believes it enjoys a greater advantage over Japan. Japan is a maritime nation and maritime trade and transportation forms Japan's economic as well as survival lifeline.** Geographically too, Japan's location makes its energy supply route from the Middle East longer than China's. Both logistically and economically, the South China Sea route is the shortest path. Once China establishes its full hegemony in the South China Sea (and also regains control over Taiwan, which has long been Beijing's dream), China would naturally be able to easily place a stranglehold on Japan by dominating maritime trade routes – crucial for Japan's existence. **In contrast, China's own crucial maritime energy supply route passes through the Indian Ocean, which falls within the Indian military threat zone. During the Doklam confrontation, the Chinese took due notice of Indian analysts making statements that in the event of a India-China military clash, India would cut off China's maritime access to the Indian Ocean."**

**Warrant:** China has acknowledged India's military as a risk to its cities.

Meixler, Eli. "China: India's Ballistic Missile Test Is a 'Direct Threat'." *Time*, *Time*, 19 Jan. 2018, [time.com/5109261/india-china-agni-5-missile-test/](http://time.com/5109261/india-china-agni-5-missile-test/).

**"India's test this week of a long range intercontinental ballistic missile with the capability of hitting China's eastern coastal cities constitutes a threat to regional security, a China's state-owned newspaper has declared, calling for increased Chinese presence in the Indian Ocean to counter its regional rival.** The ballistic missile test, India's fifth, "poses a direct threat to China's security as well as a big challenge to the global efforts of nuclear-nonproliferation," China's Global Times writes. The missile,

called the Agni 5, was launched from eastern India on Thursday and traveled 3,000 miles, the New York Times reported, putting China's coastal cities, including Beijing and Shanghai, in range. India's last missile test was in Dec. 2016. The missile is India's most advanced in its Agni series—the name means fire in Hindi—and is capable of delivering a payload of 1.5 tons, enough to carry a fusion-assisted fissile nuclear warhead, according to the Delhi Defense Review, an India-based security publication. "With a range of 'easily more than 5,500 km' [3,400 miles], the Agni-V clearly confers upon India the ability to hold all of China's Eastern Seaboard cities at risk from Peninsular India," the journal said."

**Impact:** Chinese hegemony would increasingly allow China pressure states to implement policies that benefit china.

Dundam, Jeff. TRIGGERS OF CHINESE ECONOMIC COERCION. Naval Graduate School, 22 Mar. 2018, [apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a619497.pdf](https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a619497.pdf).

"While a greater ability to use economic coercion could lead to an increase in cases, it could also decrease its use for two reasons. First, states with large trade dependency on **China may begin to make decisions with China's interests in mind, thus imposing a type of self-imposed behavior modification which would benefit China. This would lead to the number of challenges in which China would feel the need to respond with economic coercion decreasing. Second, as China's economic sway over states increases, its ability to shape state behavior without the actual use of economic coercion, just the threat of it may influence a state.** Although China's economic ability to use coercion may increase, its willingness and necessity to do so may not."

**Analysis:** Giving India a security council seat would hurt China's ability to influence policy decisions of other states. This is important as allowing countries to have sovereignty as this gives nation states the ability to implement the best possible policies for their people. Rather than implementing policies that benefit China, countries ought implement policies that benefit their own people.

## A/2: Indian Seat would curb Chinese Hegemony

**Answer:** China is still way more powerful than India.

**Warrant:** China has made more market reforms than India which has benefitted their economy greatly.

Lee, Yoolim. "China Failing to Tackle Threat of Mounting Debt." A Rising India Poses a Threat to China — but Not Just Yet, TODAYonline, 24 Aug. 2017, [www.todayonline.com/chinaindia/china/china-failing-tackle-threat-mounting-debt](http://www.todayonline.com/chinaindia/china/china-failing-tackle-threat-mounting-debt).

**“That is some statement in a region where China’s shadow eclipses India in almost every conceivable way.** China is bigger, with 1.37 billion people to India’s 1.25 billion. Economic reforms have lifted 500 million Chinese citizens out of poverty since 1978, says the World Bank. In India, 175 million have escaped poverty from 1993 through 2011, the closest comparison the bank offers. Mr Modi, 64, and Chinese President Xi Jinping, 62, are political strongmen who profess mutual respect. But their politics are poles apart. India is the world’s largest democracy; China, a totalitarian communist state. And they compete for everything — investment and trade dollars; coal, gas and oil; and even territory along their 4,000km border. So far, China has had the upper hand. Its economy and stock market capitalisation are each more than five times those of India, largely the result of then-leader **Deng Xiaoping’s unlikely embrace of a market economy and foreign investment in 1978, 13 years before India opened some of its industries to outside investment.** “China’s reforms were far more comprehensive, and it’s already an economic miracle,” says Mr Ruchir Sharma, who oversees more than US\$25 billion as New York-based head of emerging markets at Morgan Stanley Investment Management. “India is still aspiring to be an economic miracle.”

**Warrant:** China's army has the ability to annihilate the Indian military.

Dutta, Prabhash K. "Chinese Media Thinks PLA Can Annihilate Indian Army. Can They? A Fact Check." India Today, India Today, 5 Aug. 2017, [www.indiatoday.in/india/story/doklam-china-pla-annihilate-indian-army-fact-check-1028184-2017-08-05](http://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/doklam-china-pla-annihilate-indian-army-fact-check-1028184-2017-08-05).

**And, now - in August - China's state media has said that Chinese PLA can "annihilate" Indian Army if war breaks out between the two nuclear-armed Asian neighbours.** A Global Times - a hawkish Chinese government mouthpiece - article said, "If a war spreads, the PLA is perfectly capable of annihilating all Indian troops in the border region." The Global Times article described Indian Army as lying "far behind" in strength in comparison to PLA. It said, "It is a war with an obvious result, as PLA has made sufficient preparation for military confrontation. The government of Prime Minister Narendra Modi should be aware of the PLA's overwhelming firepower and logistics.

**Analysis:** It is clear that even with a security council seat, it is unlikely India poses a threat to Chinese hegemony. Both India's economic and military might does not stand against Chinese domination in the southeast Asian region. In order for India's security council seat to do anything to curb Chinese power, they first need to increase their strength to gain the ability to pressure other nations such as China.

**Answer:** China does not want hegemony

**Warrant:** Hegemony is not China's end goal

Adlakha, Hemant. "China Is Starting to See India as a Major Threat." *The Diplomat*, The Diplomat, 11 Jan. 2018, [thediplomat.com/2018/01/china-is-starting-to-see-india-as-a-major-threat/](http://thediplomat.com/2018/01/china-is-starting-to-see-india-as-a-major-threat/).

**"China also has limited ambitions which have not been properly understood by many U.S. analysts. It is true that China's grand strategy is to realize the "China dream" — a dream that will bring wealth, glory, and power to China again — but this, by no means, suggests that China wants to become a hegemon in Asia, or to create a Sino-centric tributary system around which all smaller states must obey China's orders.**

Perhaps these perceptions exist in the United States because many U.S. analysts have unconsciously let ultra-realist thinking slip into their minds, thereby believing that states are constantly engaged in the ruthless pursuit of power and influence. "

**Warrant:** The president of China has said himself that China does not wish to rise to become a hegemon.

Wang, Yanan. "China Will 'Never Seek Hegemony,' Xi Says in Reform Speech." AP News, Associated Press, 18 Dec. 2018, [www.apnews.com/4c9476378e184f238845337ba442715c](http://www.apnews.com/4c9476378e184f238845337ba442715c).

**"China will never pursue hegemony, President Xi Jinping said Tuesday as global concerns persist over the country's growing economic influence. During a speech to mark 40 years of market reforms, Xi repeated China's commitment to a multilateral trading system and further opening of its economy.** However, he did not announce any new initiatives to counter a slowing economy and trade frictions with the United States. The Chinese leader said China would not develop "at the expense of other countries' interests." China's expanding footprint worldwide — from Asia-Pacific to Africa and beyond through a broad network of infrastructure projects called the Belt and Road Initiative — has led some nations to raise the alarm over what they call China's long arm

of influence, which has been criticized for being political as well as economic. While Xi said China is “increasingly approaching the center of the world stage,” he also noted that the country pursues a defensive national defense policy. “China’s development does not pose a threat to any country,” Xi said. “No matter how far China develops, it will never seek hegemony.” Xi chronicled at length the country’s recent achievements, giving special credit to former leader Deng Xiaoping, whose reforms Xi said saved China from the brink of economic collapse following the tumultuous Cultural Revolution.”

**Analysis:** It is unlikely China wants hegemonic power. Western states believe this is the end goal of all states because this is the framework they operate under. However, China cares more about the economic wellbeing and strength of the internal state and less about external affairs worldwide.

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**Pro: India is a Rising World Power**

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**Argument:** India is a rising world power and ought have a seat on the UN security council.

**Warrant:** India has nuclear warheads.

Peck, Michael. "India Has 140 Nuclear Warheads – And More Are Coming." The National Interest, The Center for the National Interest, 13 Dec. 2018, [nationalinterest.org/blog/buzz/india-has-140-nuclear-warheads-%E2%80%93-and-more-are-coming-38612](http://nationalinterest.org/blog/buzz/india-has-140-nuclear-warheads-%E2%80%93-and-more-are-coming-38612).

**"India has 130 to 140 nuclear warheads—and more are coming, according to a new report. "India is estimated to have produced enough military plutonium for 150 to 200 nuclear warheads, but has likely produced only 130 to 140," according to Hans Kristensen and Matt Korda of the Nuclear Information Project at the Federation of American Scientists. "Nonetheless, additional plutonium will be required to produce warheads for missiles now under development, and India is reportedly building several new plutonium production facilities." In addition, "India continues to modernize its nuclear arsenal, with at least five new weapon systems now under development to complement or replace existing nuclear-capable aircraft, land-based delivery systems, and sea-based systems."**

**Warrant:** India has emerging economy

PTI. "World Bank Says India Has Huge Potential, Projects 7.3% Growth in 2018." The Economic Times, Economic Times, 10 Jan. 2018, [economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/indicators/world-bank-says-india-has-huge-potential-projects-7-3-growth-in-2018/articleshow/62438949.cms](http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/indicators/world-bank-says-india-has-huge-potential-projects-7-3-growth-in-2018/articleshow/62438949.cms).

India's growth rate in 2018 is projected to hit 7.3 per cent and 7.5 per cent in the next two years, according to the World Bank, which said the country has "enormous growth potential" compared to other emerging economies with the implementation of comprehensive reforms. India is estimated to have grown at 6.7 per cent in 2017 despite initial setbacks from demonetisation and the Goods and Services Tax (GST). "In all likelihood India is going to register higher growth rate than other major emerging market economies in the next decade. So, I wouldn't focus on the short-term numbers. I would look at the big picture for India and big picture is telling us that it has enormous potential," Ayhan Kose, Director, Development Prospects Group at the World Bank, told PTI in an interview.

**Warrant:** India has one of the world's biggest economies

Royal, Todd. "India's Struggle to Become a Global Power Player." The National Interest, The Center for the National Interest, 11 June 2018, [nationalinterest.org/feature/indias-struggle-become-global-power-player-26225](http://nationalinterest.org/feature/indias-struggle-become-global-power-player-26225).

New Delhi needs to understand the strength it possesses and begin acting like a world power. India isn't a member of the UN Security Council or the G-7. That needs to change. One way India can achieve that goal is if the Modi government and diplomatic corps press for a larger role in world affairs to balance China and Pakistan. China, in particular, "has increasingly asserted its regional posture," which is a threat to India and upsets the balance of power in Southeast Asia and Central Asia. Also, India should shed its emerging power title and become a "major global player." **India has resources and strength it doesn't seem to understand. It currently has "the world's third-largest military personnel, fifth-largest defense budget, and seventh-largest economy."** Furthermore, in the not-so-distant-future, India will overtake China and have the

largest population in the world—that is young, intelligent and motivated to shed religious and caste systems—which have held the country back from advancing upwards for decades.”

**Analysis:** It is clear that India is a state that has great potential and will continue to grow for the next few decades. Because of this to further legitimize the institution of security council of the United Nations, it is necessary the global community gives them a permanent seat as a member of the security council.

## A/2: India is a Rising World Power

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**Answer:** India is still very much a developing country.

**Warrant:** India faces economic challenges

Royal, Todd. "India's Struggle to Become a Global Power Player." The National Interest, The Center for the National Interest, 11 June 2018, [nationalinterest.org/feature/indias-struggle-become-global-power-player-26225](http://nationalinterest.org/feature/indias-struggle-become-global-power-player-26225).

"But daunting obstacles to overcome have hindered India's growth and allowed the country's ambitions to be put on the backburner of geopolitical influence and stability for the region. **Over 270 million Indian's live in crippling poverty. Infrastructure needs keep India at third-world status according to India's finance minister by stating, "\$1.5 trillion of major investments (infrastructure) are needed in the next decade."** Still, discrimination between India's complicated social structure and diverse population that perpetuates hate based on "gender, caste, religion, or region" is a deep hindrance to overcome. Until the Modi government solves the dual issues of hate and discrimination in its societal structure, India will continue muddling in the trenches of irrelevancy rather than spend its time becoming a country that is ready to shape global agendas."

**Warrant:** Indian economic growth rates are exaggerated.

Ramaswamy, Ramana. "Is the Indian Economy Really That Strong?" The Hindu, The Hindu, 18 Apr. 2018, [www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/is-the-indian-economy-really-that-strong/article23590030.ece](http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/is-the-indian-economy-really-that-strong/article23590030.ece).

‘Rather than strong exports, India’s trade improvement reflects the extraneous factor of declining commodity prices. The trade balances would come under renewed pressure should commodity prices, over which India has little control, turn higher. Lower oil prices have also benefited the Central government budget through reduced spending on energy-related subsidies. Focus generally tends to be on the Central government budget. However, what is more important is the general government budget — the combined budgets of the Central and State governments. This deficit is still a large 6.5% of GDP. Moreover, India’s debt is a relatively high 70% of GDP and, unlike in a number of emerging market economies, it has not really come down in the last five years. The fiscal position in India constitutes a hidden vulnerability. There have been improvements in the Indian economy in recent years. **However, the current published growth rate exaggerates underlying strength. The improving fundamentals owe more to favourable external circumstances than to hard domestic policy choices.**”

**Analysis:** India’s economy is much more than its growth rate. It faces many other challenges like large numbers of individuals in poverty, poor infrastructure, and crippling debt. Its growth numbers are likely inflated to other external factors affecting its economy and is likely unrelated to the economy’s performance.

**Answer:** India has a lot of governmental problems making it incapable of being a rising power.

**Warrant:** India does not have a strong stable government.

ET Bureau. “India Needs Strong, Stable Govt for next 10 Years; Weak Coalitions Bad: Ajit Doval.” The Economic Times, Economic Times, 25 Oct. 2018, [economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/india-needs-strong-stable-govt-for-next-10-years-weak-coalitions-bad-ajit-doval/articleshow/66365921.cms](http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/india-needs-strong-stable-govt-for-next-10-years-weak-coalitions-bad-ajit-doval/articleshow/66365921.cms).

**National Security Advisor (NSA) Ajit Doval on Thursday said India needed a strong, stable and decisive government till 2030 and asserted that weak coalitions would be bad for India.** While delivering the Sardar Patel Memorial Lecture at the National Media Centre here, Doval said India was ahead of China in the 70s and since it was now on the threshold of a great journey, the country needed a decisive government. “India’s economy is one of the largest in the world. The international community recognises India as one of the fastest growing economies. We need a decisive government; weak coalitions will be bad for India,” he said. “Weakened democracies can make a country a soft power. India cannot afford to be a soft power for the next few years.”

**Warrant:** India seen as one of the most corrupt countries in the world.

Desai, Ronak. “India Continues To Rank Among Most Corrupt Countries In The World.” Forbes, 7 Mar. 2017, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/ronakdesai/2018/03/07/india-continues-to-be-one-of-the-most-corrupt-countries-in-the-world/#53a3c25079c6>.

**“India continues to be among the most corrupt countries in the world, according to Transparency International.** The international corruption watchdog released its closely watched Corruption Perception Index (CPI), which ranks 180 countries based upon institutional perceptions of public sector corruption on a scale of 0-100. A score of zero indicates a “highly corrupt” nation while 100 indicates a “very clean” one. The CPI has emerged as one of the leading barometers of public sector corruption in the world.”

**Analysis:** India has a lot more problems that world powers do not have even if it is considered a “rising power.” Before giving India a seat on the security council it is necessary it enacts reforms that promote better governance as without these reforms, giving India a seat would delegitimize the institution.

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**Pro: Indian seat would aid development**

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**Argument:** A security council seat would provide more of a voice for India to advocate for itself and other developing nations.

**Warrant:** Indian has corruption problems

Desai, Ronak. India Continues To Rank Among Most Corrupt Countries In The World. Forbes, 2017. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/ronakdesai/2018/03/07/india-continues-to-be-one-of-the-most-corrupt-countries-in-the-world/#73f375079c6d>

**India continues to be among the most corrupt countries in the world, according to Transparency International. The international corruption watchdog released its closely watched Corruption Perception Index (CPI), which ranks 180 countries based upon institutional perceptions of public sector corruption on a scale of 0-100.** A score of zero indicates a “highly corrupt” nation while 100 indicates a “very clean” one. The CPI has emerged as one of the leading barometers of public sector corruption in the world. Most nations underperforming For 2017, the index found that more than two-thirds of the countries included in the rankings scored below 50, with an average of 43. New Zealand and Singapore topped the rankings as the cleanest counties, while Somalia and South Sudan were the worst performers. The CPI awarded India a score of 40, rendering it the 81st most corrupt country in the world. Ghana, Morocco and Turkey achieved the same score. While India fell two places in the rankings compared to last year, its score remained the same. Rather than demonstrating that the country’s corruption worsened over the past year, this likely indicates that other countries improved their performance relative to India.

**Warrant:** India still has a caste system

Ramush, Arron. "Why Caste Still Matters in India." The Economist, The Economist Newspaper, 24 Feb. 2014, [www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2014/02/24/why-caste-still-matters-in-india](http://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2014/02/24/why-caste-still-matters-in-india).

"The country's great, liberal constitution was supposed to end the millennia-old obsession with the idea that your place in life, including your occupation, is set at birth. It abolished "untouchability"—the practice whereby others in society exclude so-called untouchables, or Dalits, as polluting—which has now mostly disappeared from Indian society. Various laws forbid discrimination by caste. **At the same time (it is somewhat contradictory) official schemes push "positive" discrimination by caste, reserving quotas of places in higher education, plus jobs in government, to help groups deemed backward or deprived. In turn, some politicians have excelled at appealing to voters by caste, promising them ever more goodies.** For example Mayawati, formerly chief minister of Uttar Pradesh state (population: over 200m) and just possibly a future prime minister, leads a Dalit party. In another northern state, Bihar, parties jostle to build coalitions of caste groups. Everywhere voters can be swayed by the caste of candidates."

**Warrant:** India is a voice for marginalized developing countries.

Nauarkler, Amita. India's Role in Global Governance: a Modi-Fication? International Affairs Journal, 2016, [es.scribd.com/document/322048541/IRFILE016](http://es.scribd.com/document/322048541/IRFILE016).

India joined the international system as an enthusiastic and committed multilateralist. It participated in key international negotiations aimed at building the postwar international order. It was a founding member of the United Nations in 1945, even though it was yet to secure its independence from the British empire. It was also involved in the negotiations of the aborted International Trade Organization. Its active

participation in international organizations increased after independence. For instance, India was one of the 23 original signatories to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and it has also been a participant in multiple UN bodies created over the years. This participation in international forums was not per se unique to India: membership of international organizations is often used by newly independent states as a mechanism through which to seek greater legitimacy and recognition. But Indian support for multilateralism was not inspired solely by the pursuit of legitimacy and recognition. **Rather, independent India sought to influence the agenda of the new international organizations by highlighting the distinct—and often marginalized—concerns and causes of the developing world.**

**Impact:** Children of India do not get enough food.

Mauro, JP. "India's People Are Starving, Even as Their Economy Swells." Aleteia - Catholic Spirituality, Lifestyle, World News, and Culture, Aleteia, 3 Aug. 2018, [aleteia.org/2018/08/03/indias-people-are-starving-even-as-their-economy-swells/](http://aleteia.org/2018/08/03/indias-people-are-starving-even-as-their-economy-swells/).

**"As far as food security goes, India is ranked 74th out of 113 countries and it is estimated that 43 percent of Indian children are chronically undernourished.** This is not a new problem for India. In 2013, the Indian parliament enacted the National Food Security Act, with the goal of providing subsidized food grains to about two-thirds of the country's population. UCA News says a Jesuit, Father Irudaya Jyothi, is leading a movement to ensure enforcement of the food security law. Father Jyothi believes the continuing starvation deaths show a distinct failure of the government in their efforts to feed the needy."

**Analysis:** Giving a seat to a developing country on the security council would help allow the state to develop its infrastructure and ensure its people get the necessary resources they need. It also has global implications as security council seat would give a voice to the developing world as a state like India could advocate for their interests.

## **A/2: Indian seat would aid development**

**Answer:** The problem with Indian development is how the country is choosing to implement policy.

**Warrant:** India is implementing policy not in the best interest of its people and their employment.

Saller, Will. "Viewpoint: Modi's Currency Gamble Damaged Indian Economy." BBC News, BBC, 8 Nov. 2017, [www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-41896865](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-41896865).

**"India's stellar economic growth of the past two decades may not have meant much for its citizens.** "Employment generation has remained weak, and India has struggled to convert high rates of economic growth into good jobs, particularly for its educated youth," a report by the Bengaluru-based Azim Premji University's Centre for Sustainable Employment (pdf) has said. Even as GDP growth rates have risen, the relationship between growth and employment generation has grown weaker over time, the report said. **This gap has increased even further over the years, the report said referring to data from the 1970s and 1980s, when GDP growth of between 3% and 4% increased employment by 2% per annum. In the 1990s, post liberalisation of the economy, this slowed down to 1% or even less. The ratio of GDP growth to employment growth is now less than 0.1.**

**Warrant:** India is bad at implementing monetary policy

Saller, Will. "Viewpoint: Modi's Currency Gamble Damaged Indian Economy." BBC News, BBC, 8 Nov. 2017, [www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-41896865](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-41896865).

**On 8 November 2016, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that high value currency notes would be withdrawn from the financial system overnight. He said it was part of a crackdown on corruption and illegal cash holdings.** A year later, economist Praveen Chakravarty looks at the legacy of the controversial move. Prime Minister Narendra Modi decided to extinguish 86% of the cash in the country overnight. He cancelled all 500 (\$8; £6) and 1,000 rupee notes and replaced them with a newly designed 500 rupee and a newly introduced 2,000 rupee note, This move was erroneously described as demonetisation and the name has stuck. Technically it is not demonetisation but a refurbishment. Liquidity crisis **This move impacted more than a billion people.**

**Analysis:** Any Indian security council seat will likely do nothing at helping the country develop a stronger economy. Rather, lawmakers in India have been unable to sustain growth due to the types of policies they choose to implement and how to implement them. Instead of giving India more power internationally, they need to learn how to develop their domestic economy.

**Answer:** India does not want to develop

**Warrant:** India is working with autocratic regimes rather than democratic nations that are necessary for growth.

Economist. "Why India Avoids Alliances." The Economist, The Economist Newspaper, 1 June 2018, [www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2018/06/01/why-india-avoids-alliances](http://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/2018/06/01/why-india-avoids-alliances).

AS CHINA grows in economic power and military might, other Asian players are looking to India as a likely counterweight. Their thinking is that with its population set to overtake China's in the next decade and its economy growing faster, India will be uniquely equipped to stand up to the region's potential bully. So it is that big powers

such as America and Japan, along with smaller ones such as Australia, Singapore and France (which has island territories in the Indian and Pacific Oceans) have with growing urgency courted India as an ally. Yet much as it sympathises with fellow democracies and harbours its own deep concerns about China, India keeps brushing them off. **Prime Minister Narendra Modi has instead worked hard to cultivate personal ties with President Xi Jinping; in late April the two held an informal two-day summit in Wuhan (pictured above). India's biggest arms-supplier is Russia, an increasingly close ally of China. Some in Delhi even counsel shunning the West and seeking a similar alliance with neighbours to the north. Why is India so aloof"**

**Warrant:** Modi is not allowing the state of India to modernize with privatization.

All He Has Left." The Washington Post, WP Company, 15 Jan. 2019,  
[www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2019/01/15/modi-has-failed-reform-indias-economy-populist-tricks-are-all-he-has-left/](http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2019/01/15/modi-has-failed-reform-indias-economy-populist-tricks-are-all-he-has-left/).

**"Despite the promise of minimum government, Modi all but abandoned the privatization of state-owned enterprises, and, if anything, the government is more bloated and intrusive than ever, making for a virtual alphabet soup of government schemes, and with no diminution in routine corruption that average Indians face everyday.** Not surprisingly, Modi has not managed to lift the Indian economy above its 7 percent growth rate, the minimum it would grow given the economy's fundamentals, no matter who was in power. Modi staked his considerable personal political capital when he dramatically announced the immediate voiding of 86 percent of the nation's currency stock by value on national television on Nov. 8, 2016. The surprise move, known as "demonetization" — which caught even ministers and senior officials off guard — was billed as an attempt to curb "black money," but its main effects were to cripple cash-based supply chains and credit relationships, damaging small- and medium-size enterprises, which are yet to fully recover. It did nothing to extinguish black money,

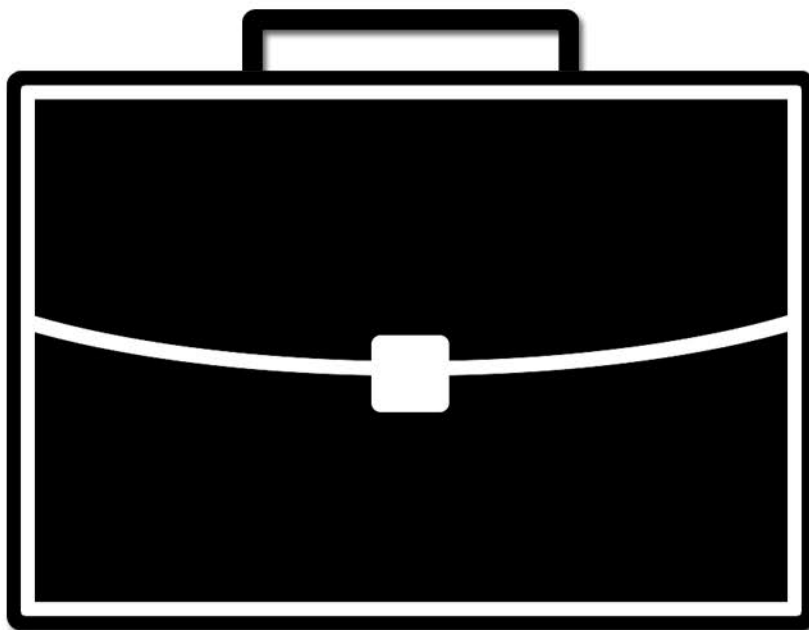
nor did it lead to a less cash-based economy or increased tax compliance and collection due to greater formalization.”

**Analysis:** India is choosing to not develop. Whether they get a seat or not on the security council, India will remain with all of its issues due to the fact that its government is seeking policies that are not in the best interest of the people and instead in the interest of elites.

# Champion Briefs

April 2019

Public Forum Brief



Con Arguments with  
Pro Responses

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**CON: Aggravates Pakistan**

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**Argument:** Pakistan Opposes India from joining the security council permanently

**Warrant:** India and Pakistan have a violent history

Jabeen, Mussarat. "Indian Aspiration of Permanent Membership in the UN Security Council and American Stance." *South Asian Studies* , 2010, doi:<http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/csas/PDF/04-Mussarat%20Jabeen.pdf>.

Beijing is also sympathetic to Pakistan's pleas of preventing India from being a permanent member. **India has a turbulent history with Pakistan since independence. During this period, both the countries have fought three major wars and one minor.** Tensions once again resurfaced in 2002, after the attack on Indian parliament and resulted in a military stand-off for ten months. **The epicenter of the rivalry is the territorial dispute of Jammu and Kashmir region.** The conflict is still there and can not resolve despite **40,000 people have lost their lives.** India still has nearly 400 thousand troops stationed in the region. The conflict is intimately related to Islam and Hindu nationalism which represent an increasing threat to the internal stability of both countries. These relations are asymmetric in nature. Pakistan never takes initiative but follows India as it conducted nuclear tests, only following Indian underground nuclear tests of 1998. India and Pakistan are actively improving and pursuing nuclear weapons and missile technology and have not signed CTBT (Talbot, 2004). India and Pakistan seem to agree on the objective of a normalized Mussarat Jabeen Indian Aspiration of 249 relationship but they disagree deeply on how to get it. Pakistan prefers to deal with Kashmir issue first, while India wants to give priority on less sensitive issues and is skeptical of the third party involvement. **Conferring this status in UNSC, India would be in a position to block any undesired policy on Kashmir.** The UN resolution of 1948 on Kashmir still stands, although India argued that the events of Simla Agreement have

over taken this. Veto power is a question in such situation. If India is to take a role beyond South Asia, however, it has to enjoy peaceful relations with its neighbors. **Peace process has been started to improve the relations since 2003 but uncertainty of the peace process and insurgency in Kashmir have the potential to keep India in tension. Pakistan opposed the expansion of the UNSC with veto power to counter India** (News Time, 2010, January 12). **Pakistan might also be able to rally other Muslim states to block India in General Assembly.**

**Warrant:** Pakistan opposes all new Permanent Seats

Dawn, 11-8-2016, "Pakistan opposes creation of new permanent seats at UN Security Council," DAWN, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1294912>

**Pakistan's Ambassador to the United Nations Dr Maleeha Lodhi on Monday said that Pakistan firmly opposes the creation of new permanent seats at Security Council.**

Lodhi was addressing the General Assembly session on Security Council Reforms. **She termed the creation of new permanent seats "the antithesis of principles enshrined in the UN Charter"**. She, however, said that "Pakistan supports expansion of non-permanent seats in the Security Council to make it more democratic, accountable, transparent and effective". The Pakistan's envoy went on to say that the current long deadlock in Security Council reform process was due to a handful of states seeking to "promote a self arrogated right to an unequal status". She conveyed Pakistan's stance that, **"Adding more permanent seats to Security Council will only serve to satisfy the hunger for power and privilege of a few and not address issue of representation."**

Earlier in June, Pakistan had questioned how adding new permanent seats to the 15-member body could enhance its representativeness and effectiveness. Speaking in the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council Reform, Maleeha Lodhi said no cogent answer has ever been given to how the move would make the Security Council more representative. Adding new permanent members would in fact have the opposite

effect, the Pakistani envoy had said. She has repeatedly said that "the Council needed to be expanded in the category of elected seats, i.e., the non-permanent seats".

**Warrant:** Pakistan Opposes India joining UNSC

Benard, Alexander, and Paul J. Leaf. "Modern Threats and the United Nations Security Council: No Time for Complacency (A Response to Professor Allen Weiner)." *Stanford Law Review*, vol. 62, no. 5, 2010, pp. 1395–1443. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/25681865](http://www.jstor.org/stable/25681865).

Furthermore, there are significant impediments to U.N. Security Council reform. The P5 would have to approve expansion, but some members of the P5 are opposed to the very idea of enlargement, while others are against specific candidates. China, for example, does not want Japan to have a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council. In addition, there is infighting among potential candidates for permanent seats.**307 India is opposed by Pakistan**, for instance, while several Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America oppose Brazil's bid.**308**

**Impact:** Indo-Pak tensions are already close to war

Global Village Space, Zeeshan Mahmood, 1-15-2018, "US ambassador admits they need Pakistan's support," <https://www.globalvillagespace.com/us-ambassador-admits-they-need-pakistans-support/>

Janjua protested against the recent immature statement by the Indian Army Chief and the increasing aggression of the Indian military on the Line of Control (LoC), she also condemned the Indian mortar attack on the border last night which resulted in the martyrdom of Pakistani soldiers. She requested the **US to advice restraint to India since tensions between the two countries have the possibility of escalating to a full scale**

war. Steps like these are proof that President Trump's threats do not hold much weight in Washington and there has been no change of American policy regarding Pakistan. Ambassador Wells, in response, acknowledged Pakistan's effort in eradicating terrorism and conveyed US intentions of working with Pakistan regarding Afghanistan in the future. She argued that Pakistan is an immediate neighbor of Afghanistan and US strategic goals cannot be achieved without Pakistan's assistance. She emphasized the importance of the long standing bilateral relationship between the two countries. The two sides agreed on supporting all peace efforts in Afghanistan.

**Analysis-** Pakistan will get aggravated if India becomes a permanent member of the Security Council due to a long rivalry. This risks increased regional conflict.

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## A/2: Aggravates Pakistan

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**Response-** There will be no full Indo-Pak war

Iain Marlow, February 15, 2018, "Analysis," Washington Post,

[https://www.washingtonpost.com/pb/business/where-the-latest-india-pakistan-conflict-may-lead-quicktake/2019/02/15/d6e48c80-3107-11e9-8781-763619f12cb4\\_story.html?nid=menu\\_nav\\_accessibilityforscreenreader&outputType=accessibility&utm\\_term=.a5745082f03e](https://www.washingtonpost.com/pb/business/where-the-latest-india-pakistan-conflict-may-lead-quicktake/2019/02/15/d6e48c80-3107-11e9-8781-763619f12cb4_story.html?nid=menu_nav_accessibilityforscreenreader&outputType=accessibility&utm_term=.a5745082f03e)

4. Does India risk starting another full-scale war? Not really. **Although there is enormous domestic pressure to respond militarily, India has long been constrained by the fact both countries have nuclear weapons.** After the 2016 attack on Uri, Modi's government authorized limited strikes and made sure the situation didn't escalate -- a predicament helped by Pakistan's denials that any cross-border attacks even took place. However, this latest attack comes as Modi's party slumps in the polls ahead of the elections, possibly heaping greater pressure on the prime minister to retaliate. 5. Where are we likely to go from here? **Even with its denials of involvement in the most recent attack, Pakistan is likely to come under renewed diplomatic pressure.** The White House called on Pakistan to "end immediately the support and safe haven provided to all terrorist groups operating on its soil." The attack may also put pressure on China, a close ally of Pakistan, to alter its position at the United Nations Security Council, where Beijing has blocked India's attempts to list Jaish-e-Mohammed chief Masood Azhar as a designated terrorist. Analysts doubt India's military will do anything too drastic. Modi is most likely to authorize some sort of limited retaliation, such as artillery strikes, that "burnish his image of strength without risking calls for retaliation on the Pakistani side and further dangerous escalation," said Sasha Riser-Kositsky, a senior South Asia analyst at New York-based Eurasia Group, in an email. "Failing to retaliate in any way is politically untenable."

**Warrant:** India and Pakistan have diffused the tension.

Fair, Christine. "India's and Pakistan's Lies Thwarted a War – For Now." The Atlantic. 3/8/19. <https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2019/03/india-pakistan-kargil-kashmir/584392/>

At present, the two are nursing convenient delusions to differing degrees. But the truth matters.

Pakistanis believe that their air force protected them, while also denying that their country continues to cultivate terrorists as tools of foreign policy. If India did not do as it claims, the gains of the latest misadventure exceed the costs, which have been extraordinarily minimal. This suggests that future use of terrorist proxies killing more Indians might happen sooner than later. Alternatively, if India did in fact do as it says, then there is no problem. Islamabad knows what New Delhi can do, and that might be an important regulator in future Pakistani calculus.

But with the available evidence, one should be cautious. If the Indian government is fostering an inaccurate account of its military strength, its citizenry will have unreasonable expectations of future punitive measures. Civilian governments might feel compelled to engage in miscalculations of their own to satisfy the demands of a public with outside beliefs about its military's capabilities. This could have enormous consequences. In short, if India's account is fundamentally braggadocious, a dangerous equilibrium will be established.

Let's hope that in both countries, as the political stakes of honesty recede, the truth comes **OUT**.

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## CON: Non-voting Membership

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**Argument-** If India became a member of UNSC they would be a nonvoting member

**Warrant-** India is ready to concede this

Bhairavi Singh, Nidhi Razdan, 3-9-2017, "India Ready To Let Go Of Veto Initially For UN Security Council Seat," NDTV, <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/india-offers-to-give-up-veto-power-temporarily-at-un-security-council-1667565>

**To win permanent membership of the UN Security Council, India has offered to forgo veto power initially as a bargaining chip to get the reform process moving.** "The issue of veto is important, but we should not allow it to have a veto over the process of Council reform itself," India's Permanent Representative at the UN, Syed Akbaruddin, said on Tuesday.

**Warrant-** Russia would force new members to be nonvoting

NIKITIN, ALEXANDER. "Russia as a Permanent Member of the UN Security Council." INTERNATIONAL POLICY ANALYSIS, FES, Nov. 2012, library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/09461.pdf.

**The Russian Deputy Foreign Minister clarified that Russia was in favour of granting permanent membership to the G4 (Japan, Germany, India and Brazil) and to South Africa and Egypt. But the veto power should remain in the hands of original P5 members.** This veto power should neither be expanded nor taken away. Russia insists on »minimalist expansion«: the size of the enlarged Council should remain in the »low twenties«, preferably at 20 countries.

**Analysis:** India is unlikely to become a voting member even if they become a permanent member. It's politically unlikely given the nations that disagree with them receiving a vote.

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## A/2: Non-Voting Membership

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**Answer:** India will demand full veto power

**Warrant:** India will only accept a seat with full veto power.

Jabeen, Mussarat. "Indian Aspiration of Permanent Membership in the UN Security Council and American Stance." *South Asian Studies*, 2010, doi:<http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/csas/PDF/04-Mussarat%20Jabeen.pdf>.

**Indian Prime Minister Manmohan stated to his parliament that India would accept the Security Council seat with full veto power only.** Non-veto membership would mean that India was low in capability than China. It also meant that Indian would get involved in all disputes, many of the peripheral interest to it, while it might not be able to protect its own vital interests. It was further expressed by Natwar Singh that his country would not accept any discrimination between the old P-5 and new members (Hindu, 2005, April 11).

**Warrant:** India wants to be a member so it can defend its interests through veto power.

Ananth, Venkat. "India's Bid for Permanent Membership to the UNSC, Explained." <https://www.livemint.com/>, Livemint, 15 Sept. 2015, [www.livemint.com/Politics/LlucgG8cW1esJXd6RxvYCI/Indias-bid-for-permanent-membership-to-the-UNSC-explained.html](http://www.livemint.com/Politics/LlucgG8cW1esJXd6RxvYCI/Indias-bid-for-permanent-membership-to-the-UNSC-explained.html).

As of now, there are 15 members on the UNSC. Five of those (mostly powers who emerged victorious in the World War II), including the US, UK, France, China and Russia are permanent members. These members have the all-important veto power (essentially a negative vote) which would mean that a "resolution or decision would not be approved". The remaining 10 non-permanent members are elected by the General

Assembly for two-year terms, starting 1 January. Five members are replaced each year. India has been elected as a non-permanent member to the UNSC for seven such terms, the last of which was in 2011-12. What is India's case for a permanent membership?

**India (or any other country for that matter) would want a permanent membership to the UNSC for two reasons. First, the veto power, which India could use to defend its interests, say against Pakistan (just like Russia did last year over the civil war in Ukraine). Second, the sheer prestige associated with permanent membership of a multilateral forum.** India's elevation will also be an acknowledgment of its rise as a global power, ready to play a key role in the council's objectives of international peace and security. India also believes that the UNSC, which was constituted in 1945 after the World War II, does not reflect the geopolitical realities—the emergence of a multipolar world order largely thanks to the rise of developing economies like China, Brazil and India.

**Analysis:** India is going to demand the veto, which is the primary reason they're pursuing a seat on the UNSC. India won't give up until they get a veto, as evidenced by their pursuit of one so that they can stop meddling in Kashmir.

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**CON: Human Rights**

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**Argument-** If India becomes a member of the UN Security Council they will resist Human Rights intervention

**Warrant-** Empirically, India has been opposed to U.N Intervention that defends human rights

MUKHERJEE, ROHAN, and DAVID M MALONE. "India and the UN Security Council: An Ambiguous Tale." *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 48, no. 29, 2013, pp. 110–117. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/23528511](http://www.jstor.org/stable/23528511).

**The frequent association of India with China and Russia in western discourse on humanitarian intervention and R2P (the responsibility to protect) is telling of both, India's reflexive abstention on these issues and the West's lack of disposition to understand the constraints of a democratic state with multiple internal challenges to its authority such as India, which hosts a number of insurgencies (Muckherjee 13). It is no surprise therefore that humanitarian intervention and R2p were the biggest bones of contention between India and the western powers on the unsc in 2011-12. India abstained on two crucial votes - on Libya in March 2011 and Syria in October 2011 - while repeatedly sounding alarm bells on sovereignty and the need for domestic resolution of domestic conflicts even when voting in favour of taking action.**

**Warrant-** India wants to reject Kashmir intervention

Stuenkel, Oliver. "Leading the Disenfranchised or Joining the Establishment? India, Brazil, and the UN Security Council." *Carta International*, March 2010, [ri.fgv.br/sites/default/files/publicacoes/10d7bc9faa.pdf](http://ri.fgv.br/sites/default/files/publicacoes/10d7bc9faa.pdf).

But permanent membership would also help India defend its ever more global interests. According to Kulwant Rai Gupta, there is a sense in India that with regards to security matters, the role of the UNSC is increasing while that of the UN General Assembly is diminishing. Development issues are more and more handled by the IMF and the World Bank, while the UN turns into an institution dealing mostly with security issues. \* is interpretation is thus yet another reason why India should seek to gain admission as a permanent member to an ever more important organ.<sup>84</sup> Finally, **India is said to eye a permanent seat to assure that the United Nations does not get involved in the conflict in Kashmir, which would, Indians fear, lead to a partition or independence of Kashmir.**

**Warrant-** Human Rights Violations currently stops India from gaining permanent membership

Zaborowski , Marcin, and Patryk Kugiel . "India and the UN Security Council ." The Polish Institute of International Affairs , vol. 108, no. 305, 2011.

[https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/140273/Bulletin%20PISM%20No%20108%20\(325\)%20December%201,%202011.pdf](https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/140273/Bulletin%20PISM%20No%20108%20(325)%20December%201,%202011.pdf)

**The main obstacles on the way to India's permanent membership on the UNSC are its unresolved dispute in Kashmir, opposition from Pakistan and some records of human-rights violations.** Also problematic is that India is still outside the NPT regime, although the significance of this argument has considerably declined after it signed a nuclear deal with the U.S., which *de facto* recognized India as a nuclear state. For India, support for its bid for a permanent SC seat is a highly important issue and is treated as a litmus test for bilateral cooperation. But the realization of Indian aspirations is connected with structural reform of the whole UN system, which is not in sight.

**Impact-** There are multiple human rights violations committed in Kashmir

Human Rights Watch, 6-14-2018, "India: Act on UN Rights Report on Kashmir,"

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/06/14/india-act-un-rights-report-kashmir>

The OHCHR report said the Indian security forces used excessive force in response to the often violent protests that began in 2016, which civil society groups estimate killed as many as 145 people and injured many more. It also said that armed groups killed up to 20 people in the same period. Just hours after the report was released, unidentified gunmen killed prominent journalist Shujaat Bukhari, editor of the Rising Kashmir, outside the newspaper's office in Srinagar. Among other abuses, the UN reported the use of pellet-firing shotguns against violent protesters resulting in deaths and serious injuries. Official government figures list 17 people as being killed by pellet injuries between July 2016 and August 2017. In January 2018, the Jammu and Kashmir chief minister told the state legislative assembly that 6,221 people had been injured by pellet guns. The report expressed concern over impunity for human rights violations and lack of access to justice. It noted that the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act (AFSPA) and the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act (PSA) have “created structures that obstruct the normal course of law, impede accountability and jeopardize the right to remedy for victims of human rights violations.” **The AFSPA, which is also present in several states in India’s northeast, grants the armed forces the power to shoot to kill in law enforcement situations, to arrest without warrant, and to detain people without time limits. The law forbids prosecution of soldiers without approval from the central government, which is rarely granted, giving them effective immunity for serious human rights abuses.**

**Impact-** India does not protect free speech

Rana Ayyub, An Investigative Journalist In India., 6-16-2018, "Nobody's Protecting India's Bravest Journalists," Foreign Policy,  
<https://foreignpolicy.com/2018/06/16/nobodys-protecting-indias-bravest-journalists/>

But what happened to me was relatively light compared to the fate of many journalists who live at a distance from the circles of power in Delhi and Mumbai. **Indian journalists are increasingly at risk from fanatics, criminals, and online mobs — and the government is doing barely anything to protect them.** As a journalist and columnist, I write mostly about criminal investigations, atrocities against India's minority groups, and social justice. I am the author of a book that put forward [damning](#) revelations about Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his second in command, Amit Shah. Hate and threats have been a part of my career in investigative journalism, partly because I am a high-profile Muslim journalist who has [persistently](#) called out India's [majoritarian](#) politics. But this round was exceptionally virulent. A photoshopped tweet falsely claimed I had written, "I hate India and Indians." Another falsified image claimed to show that I had tweeted in support of child rapists. Neither, of course, was anywhere close to the truth. I frantically wrote tweets making clear I was being trolled, but to no avail. An online mob [hurled](#) abuse at me, threatening rape and death. I was a terrorist sympathizer, a slut, a jihadi, a promiscuous woman. They called on me — a patriotic Indian who happens to be Muslim — to pack my bags for Pakistan. **These brutal assaults on journalists who are doing their job — and their duty to the public — is one reason why India [ranks](#) 138th in the world in the latest World Press Freedom Index.** Even when we're not physically assaulted, we're the targets of campaigns like the one against me designed to smear, discredit, and shame us. One of the most admired voices on Indian television, the Hindi TV journalist Ravish Kumar, has been at the receiving end of a similar hate campaign. Other prominent journalists such as the NDTV host Nidhi Razdan and the Washington Post columnist Barkha Dutt have also recently revealed they have received threatening messages from trolls and from people in power. But journalists who work in big cities and are well-known figures in India — such as Ravish, Barkha, Nidhi, and I — have the privilege of large platforms and followings that offer us some form of protection, as well as the personal support we need to psychologically survive such campaigns. **The Indian state has much to answer for in its prosecution of journalists in recent years through concerted, malicious campaigns.** A union minister in the present government [has](#) a

history of berating journalists, calling them jihadis, third-rate thugs, and “presstitutes.” **Journalists who are critical of the government are not allowed access to government events or interviews. Reporters and editors who are critical of the government have been forced to resign.** Most are now independent journalists writing for news websites like Scroll and The Wire, spaces created in response to self-censorship by mainstream publications.

**Analysis-** India’s shaky position on Human Rights means that they may oppose intervention during human rights disasters. They’re notorious for various domestic human rights as well, including the caste system, meaning there’s reason to believe they may not support rights.

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## A/2: Human Rights

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**Warrant:** India's democracy justifies a permanent seat on the security council

Manish S. Dabhade, Rising Powers in Global Governance, "India's Pursuit of United Nations Security Council Reforms", Aug. 2017,  
<http://risingpowersproject.com/quarterly/indias-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/>

At the outset itself, **demography remains the primary reason why India should be in the Council. India, with its population at 1.25 billion now, is the second most populous country in the world comprising almost one-fifth of humanity. This basic fact itself warrants Indian inclusion and representation in the Security Council.** For India, moreover "population represents both an expression of the principle of democracy and an element of power. **With increasing emphasis on the principle of democracy at the national level, there is a need for extending the principle to the international level also.**" (GA/48/264, 20 July 1993, p. 48)

**Impact:** Democracies in power are influential and beneficial

U.S. Department of State, "Democracy", <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/democ/>

Democracy and respect for human rights have long been central components of U.S. foreign policy. Supporting democracy not only promotes such fundamental American values as religious freedom and worker rights, but also helps create a more secure, stable, and prosperous global arena in which the United States can advance its national interests. In addition, democracy is the one national interest that helps to secure all the others. **Democratically governed nations are more likely to secure the peace, deter**

aggression, expand open markets, promote economic development, protect American citizens, combat international terrorism and crime, uphold human and worker rights, avoid humanitarian crises and refugee flows, improve the global environment, and protect human health.

**Analysis:** India may not have a perfect record on human rights, but as the world's largest democracy they have a lot to teach the rest of the world. Having them on the UNSC would set a good precedent about democratic representation which is a human right.

### CON: Diplomatic Capital

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**Argument-** India uses valuable diplomatic capital to gain support for Security Council Membership

**Warrant-** UN reforms are hard to come by

Harsh V. Pant, The Diplomat, 10-7-2015, "Enough Is Enough: India Needs to Leave Behind Its UN Obsession," Diplomat, <https://thediplomat.com/2015/10/enough-is-enough-india-needs-to-leave-behind-its-un-obsession/>

The G4 has made it clear that they want the reforms in Security Council membership to take place during this year. And from the way Modi has been canvassing with countries big and small for their support on UN reforms, he seems serious about investing significant political capital on this issue. Yet the reality remains that **UN reforms will not be easy to come by**. Even as the UN's failures have become self-evident over the years, **Indian political elites continue to view it as an almost indispensable actor in global politics that needs substantial Indian diplomatic investment**. While this fascination with a moribund institution may not have had any cost in the past when India was on the periphery of global politics, **a rising India of today cannot afford to cling on to that same old worldview. Yet India continues to expend its precious diplomatic capital on pursuing permanent membership in the Security Council.**

**Impact:** India needs diplomatic capital for a variety of issues

Dr Subhash Kapila. China-India Military Confrontation: 21st Century Perspectives.  
Partridge Pub, 2015.

[https://books.google.com/books?id=XZVZCwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=XZVZCwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false)

**India needs to strategically think in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century as to how the China-Pakistan Dual Military threat can be neutralized.** The answer to this dilemma is not only to prepare for military contingencies following the outbreak of war, but also initiate regular geopolitical moves through immense diplomatic capital likely to ensue to India as an “emerged Power”. **India must concentrate on rejuvenating it’s neglected but vital strategic partnership with Iran; India must reactivate its linkages with the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan; and India must initiate a substantial political and strategic outreach to central Asian Republics, especially those in close proximity of Afghanistan and Pakistan. India must also gather the political will to use its intelligence agencies more offensively to neutralize the China-Pakistan Strategic Nexus;**

Analysis: India becoming a member of the UNSC risks using a majority of their diplomatic capital meaning that they can’t spend capital elsewhere.

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### A/2: Diplomatic Capital

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**Answer:** India can gain capital to solve important issues through the UNSC

**Warrant:** The U.S and India collaborate on counterterrorism, and the US believes they should be given a permanent seat.

Henry, Ed. Obama backs permanent seat for India on Security Council. CNN. 11/8/10.  
<http://www.cnn.com/2010/POLITICS/11/08/obama.india.address/index.html>

Actually getting India a permanent seat will not be easy. Obama administration officials acknowledged that they and previous administrations have supported Japan, Germany and Brazil at various times for permanent seats on the Security Council without any success so far. Before Monday's announcement was made, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh alluded to the deal during a joint news conference before Obama's speech to parliament in which he highlighted the close cooperation on major issues typically confronted by the United Nations." As states possessing nuclear weapons, we have today put forth a common vision of a world without nuclear weapons, and decided to lead global efforts for non-proliferation and universal and non-discriminatory global nuclear disarmament," Singh said. "This is a historic and bold bilateral initiative. We have also decided to strengthen cooperation to tackle nuclear terrorism, and we welcome U.S. participation in the Global Center for Nuclear Energy Partnership, which will be set up in India."

**Warrant:** India could be proactive against terrorists on the UNSC, which it considers a key issue.

"India calls for UN Security Council sanctions against terrorists involved in sexual violence" New Indian Express. 10/27/18.  
<http://www.newindianexpress.com/world/2018/oct/27/india-calls-for-un->

security-council-sanctions-against-terrorists-involved-in-sexual-violence-1890740.html

India has called for the UN Security Council sanctions regime to "proactively" list terrorists and terror groups involved in sexual violence in armed conflicts, underscoring that prosecution of criminals engaged in trans-boundary crimes is critical to deliver justice to victims. First Secretary in the Permanent Mission of India to the UN, Paulomi Tripathi, on Thursday said that women's role and perspectives in peace processes remain largely neglected despite the normative and operative frameworks relating to women, peace and security agenda having been considerably strengthened across the UN system over the last two decades. She voiced concern that sexual violence, abductions and human trafficking continue to be used as weapons of war in armed conflict by non-state actors and terrorist organisations. "Rapidly expanding trans-boundary criminal networks finance terror, supply arms, recruit and train of foreign fighters and destabilise whole regions which disproportionately affect women," she said during a UN Security Council debate on 'Women, Peace and Security'. Tripathi noted that large-scale movements of refugees emanating from armed conflicts increase the vulnerability of women to discrimination and exploitation. Emphasising the need for global cooperation in this front, she said no country is in a position to effectively counter these challenges alone. As the General Assembly focuses on gender sensitive and inclusive development to build peaceful and resilient societies, the Council must push for effective cooperation on countering terrorism that threatens peace and security," she said.

Analysis: India, by gaining a better role within the UN, would gain capital through alliances that it could use to accomplish its diplomatic goals. Ascending to permanent membership would strengthen military alliances, and allow for India to fight back against terrorism.

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**CON: Encourages Proliferation**

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**Argument-** India joining the UNSC signals that nuclear states are held in higher regard, increasing proliferation

**Warrant:** India hasn't signed the NPT

Michael E. O'Hanlon and ÖMer TaşPınar, 12-17-2004, "U.N. Reform Potential," Brookings, <https://www.brookings.edu/opinions/u-n-reform-potential/>

But the high-level panel's plans need work before being formally considered by the U.N. membership next fall. At present, they have two main flaws. First, they seem to reward nuclear weapons acquisition. This is because **India, which exploded a half dozen bombs in 1998 and remains outside the world's Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty framework, is not asked to sign any nonproliferation accords before gaining permanent membership.** Second, they appear indifferent to democracy, in that Egypt is to be given a seat. To be sure, a new Security Council should have India within it. Representing one-fifth of humanity, and with a vibrant democracy, growing economy and great civilization, India deserves a central place in the world's security architecture. But **to grant it a permanent seat without asking for any steps to cap its nuclear capabilities is in effect to reward** the very kind of **nuclear proliferation** that both President Bush and Sen. John Kerry rightly called the greatest threat to global security during the recent presidential campaign debates. India will not abolish its nuclear arms. But it should renounce testing, stop producing fissile material that could be usable in weapons, and agree to cap the size of its arsenal at or near its current size of several dozen weapons.

**Impact-** India may not resist proliferation if a Permanent member

Jabeen, Mussarat. "Indian Aspiration of Permanent Membership in the UN Security Council and American Stance." *South Asian Studies* , 2010, doi:<http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/csas/PDF/04-Mussarat%20Jabeen.pdf>.

Regional Actors and Implications for Regional and Global Security In the light of various sources of power, India claims itself as an undisputed power in the region but this is not true. **India and other states regard permanent seat as an opportunity to control the other members of UN through its veto power. Security Council is the ultimate empowerment of NPT while India is not a signatory to this treaty and would put it in an awkward position by approving sanction against the violators or using veto or force against actors newly seeking to acquire nuclear capability** (Hathaway, 2001: 21-24). However, this status is not accepted unequivocally by the other regional actors.

**Analysis:** India becoming a member of the UNSC without signing the NPT risks undermining proliferation efforts.

### A/2: Encourages Proliferation

**Response:** India is a global non-proliferation partner

**Warrant:** India is against proliferation

Press Trust Of India, 9-29-2018, "US reiterates support for India's bid for permanent seat at UN Security Council," <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/us-reiterates-support-for-india-s-bid-for-permanent-seat-at-un-security-council/story-XdCcfGRk8wYRxHbjwkVmgO.html>

"As global non-proliferation partners, the United States expressed strong support for India's early membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group" a joint statement issued after the meeting between PM Modi and Donald Trump had said.

**Warrant:** India takes the issue incredibly seriously.

India takes nuclear non-proliferation very seriously: Sitharaman. Economic Times. 3/16/18. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/india-takes-nuclear-non-proliferation-very-seriously-sitharaman/articleshow/63326822.cms>

India takes nuclear non-proliferation very seriously and unlike some of its neighbours, it does not believe in "dirty bombs", Defence Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said today, in an oblique reference to Pakistan. Sitharaman, while speaking at a book release function here, said India is complying with nuclear non-proliferation regulations despite not being a signatory to the non-proliferation treaty (NPT).

**Analysis:** While India is a nuclear state, that doesn't mean that it supports proliferation. India has spoken out time and time again against proliferation, so there's little to no cause for concern simply because of their arsenal.

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### CON: Debt to Russia

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**Argument-** if India joins the Security Council permanently Russia will expect support

**Warrant-** Russia would expect Indian support in exchange for a permanent seat on the council.

Rajeesh Kumar (2017) Waiting for Godot\*: India and United Nations Security Council Reform, Strategic Analysis, 41:6, 546-558, DOI: 10.1080/09700161.2017.1377894

However, Russia's strong opposition towards changes in veto gives apprehension that the country is supporting India as a permanent member without veto power. **Even if Russia provides maximum support for a permanent seat with veto privilege, the basis of such backing would be the assumption that India's permanent seat on the Council will be an added support for them to balance their weakened position in contemporary global governance.** However, India's increasing ties with the US in the recent past would be a concern for Russia in deciding its future relationship with India.

**Warrant:** Russia has offered support as a bargaining chip before.

"Russia reiterates support for India's permanent seat in UNSC." The Times of India. 10/5/18. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/russia-reiterates-support-for-indias-permanent-seat-in-unsc/articleshow/66091974.cms>

Russia Friday reaffirmed its "unwavering support" to India for a permanent seat in an expanded UN Security Council as both nations called for reform of the powerful UN organ to better reflect the current world order and make it more effective in dealing with emerging global challenges. The Strong backing by Russia was expressed in the joint statement issued after the 19<sup>th</sup> India-Russia summit between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Russian president Vladimir Putin Here.

**Warrant:** The two are working together as part of a collaborative effort.

“Russia reiterates support for India’s permanent seat in UNSC.” The Times of India. 10/5/18. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/russia-reiterates-support-for-indias-permanent-seat-in-unscc/articleshow/66091974.cms>

This has fostered alliances between India and Japan moving forward. The two sides reaffirmed the need to reform the UN Security Council to better reflect the current world order and make it more effective in dealing with emerging global challenges, said the statement titled, ‘India-Russia: an Enduring Partnership in a Changing World’.

“Russia reiterated its unwavering support to India for Permanent Membership in an expanded UNSC. Both sides resolved to work closely to ensure peace, security, and equitable development both regionally and globally and to coordinate their efforts to address challenges to the stability of the world order,” it said.

**Analysis:** The two have worked together before as part of a coalition, and Russia clearly is looking for regional allies. Voting India in could lead to Russia feeling it deserves some sort of back-payment, which would imply India owing a political debt to the Russian government.

### A/2: Debt to Russia

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**Response:** India will not be coerced, they are a strong, sovereign nation.

**Warrant:** India has recently used its military strength to deter China, another permanent member with a more than capable military.

Ganguly, Sumit “Is India Starting to Flex Its Military Muscles?”, Foreign Policy, 17 October 2017,  
<https://foreignpolicy.com/2017/10/17/is-india-starting-to-flex-its-military-muscles/>

“This summer, **India deployed troops to prevent China’s People’s Liberation Army (PLA) from constructing a road on the Doklam plateau near the contested Bhutan-China-India border.** Indian forces stood in the path of the construction crews, blocking their work and at times even tussling with Chinese troops. **Despite increasingly harsh warnings from Beijing, including the threat of “all-out confrontation,” the Indians held fast. After a nearly two-month standoff, both sides disengaged and the PLA stopped its road-building activity,** though China made clear that it would “continue fulfilling its sovereign rights” by stationing troops and patrolling in the area. It is tempting to dismiss Doklam as yet another inconsequential Sino-Indian spat in a long-disputed border region. But that would be a mistake. The standoff suggests that changes may be afoot in India — changes that could significantly alter India’s strategic character.”

**Warrant:** India has drastically increased its military spending placing it in the world’s top five armed forces.

Jost, Kenneth “India spends a fortune on defence and gets poor value for money”, The Economist, 28 March 2018, <https://www.economist.com/asia/2018/03/28/india-spends-a-fortune-on-defence-and-gets-poor-value-for-money>

“IN FEBRUARY India quietly passed a milestone. The release of its annual budget showed that **defence spending, at \$62bn, has swept past that of its former colonial master, Britain.** Only America, China, Saudi Arabia and Russia lavish more on their soldiers. **For nearly a decade India has also been the world’s top importer of arms. In terms of active manpower and the number of ships and planes, its armed forces are already among the world’s top five.** Measured by ambition, India may rank higher still. Its military doctrine envisages fighting simultaneous land wars against Pakistan and China while retaining dominance in the Indian Ocean. Having revealed its nuclear hand in 1998 with a series of tests, **India has developed its own ground-hugging cruise missiles and is trying to perfect submarine-launched intercontinental ones, too.**”

**Analysis:** India will not be pushed around simply because Russia has curried its favor. India is a strong nation with a mighty military – Russia can’t just coerce them or sweet talk them, as they have their own interests and needs as a nation as well.

## CON: India's low HDI will set a bad standard for other developing countries

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**Argument:** India's human development index (HDI) is one of the lowest in the world. Granting India a permanent seat would set a bad precedent for developing countries of what an acceptable level of human development should be.

**Warrant:** India is ranked 130 out of 189 countries in the world in HDI

Sharma, Neetu "India moves one rank up in HDI, inequality stays a major concern", Live Mint, 14 Sep 2018,  
<https://www.livemint.com/Politics/uc1VFgQLWpwh2uukk68zEJ/India-moves-one-rank-up-in-HDI-inequality-stays-a-major-con.html>

New Delhi: **India climbed up a spot to rank 130 out of 189 countries in the latest human development rankings released on Friday by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). However, inequality and gender gap remain a major cause of concern.** India's Human Development Index (HDI) value for 2017 is 0.640, which puts the country in the medium human development category. Between 1990 and 2017, India's HDI value rose from 0.427 to 0.640, an increase of nearly 50%, indicating rapid progress in poverty eradication. However, when India's HDI value was discounted for inequality it fell to 0.468, or a loss of 26.8%.

**Warrant:** India's low HDI stems from its decision to allocate only a small part of its budget to education and health.

Kunal, Manu “Why India Ranks So Low On Human Development Index?”, Indian Youth, 20 Sep 2018, <http://www.indianyouth.net/india-ranks-low-human-development-index/>

**On the education front the allocation remains below the 6% of GDP that is considered the desirable level for a country.** It might be argued that for India, which is so low on educational indicators, the allocation should be even higher. But therein lies the story of India’s dismal show on the HDI indicators – a policy that focuses almost exclusively on the finances of the country without giving enough attention to the health and minds of its people. **For India to make true progress towards becoming a developed country or a superpower, it needs to step up the allocation of resources to Health services and Education,** especially primary education, and ensure implementation of the policies like Right to Education and post-natal healthcare. Until this happens, ‘Development’, perhaps, without the ‘Human’ interest, will keep India low on this ‘Index’

**Warrant:** India is at least 15 years from reaching the HDI of the next permanent member on the list, China.

Ninan, T.N. “Why India ranks low in the Human Development Index”, Rediff Business, 26 Jul 2014, <https://www.rediff.com/business/column/column-why-india-ranks-low-in-the-human-development-index/20140726.htm>

However, quite a few countries have managed to improve their index faster than India -- among them Bangladesh, which now has a better index than Pakistan despite being much poorer (both countries are ranked somewhat lower than India). **At India’s present rate of progress on human development, it may take some 15 years for India to get to where China is today, (in the High development category, with an index of 0.719).** That said, there is a lot of grim news buried in the details. For instance, India accounts for a

mammoth 40 per cent of those who suffer from ‘multi-dimensional poverty’ -- UNDP’s term for deprivation.

**Impact:** India faces high levels of infant mortality and shorter average lifespans.

G.E. “Why Indian life spans continue to be shorter than those of other developing and developed nations”, Quarts, 15 Sep 2014,  
<https://qz.com/266154/why-indian-life-spans-continue-to-be-shorter-than-those-of-other-developing-and-developed-nations/>

India continues to struggle with providing basic medical care for its citizens. **After two decades of strong economic growth, life expectancy in India falls short of most developed and developing nations; the infant mortality rate is three times higher than China’s and seven times higher than the U.S.** A primary cause of this national struggle is accessibility. It is estimated that 600 million people in India are with little or no access to healthcare, many of them in rural locations. The cost of care is also keeping citizens from getting proper treatment, or any treatment at all.

**Analysis:** This argument shows that India’s HDI is extremely low, especially when compared to China and the remaining permanent members of the UN Security Council. Permanent members ought to be global leaders, and India’s low HDI would only set a bad precedent for developing countries who would view this as an acceptable level of development to achieve.

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## A2– India’s low HDI will set a bad standard for other developing countries

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**Response:** India’s HDI value is rapidly improving.

**Warrant:** India is making significant strides to improve its HDI, including pushing for universal education and health care.

Ortubia, Anna “India ranks 130 on 2018 Human Development Index”, UNDP, 14 September 2018,  
<http://www.in.undp.org/content/india/en/home/sustainable-development/successstories/india-ranks-130-on-2018-human-development-index.html>

This confirms that inequality remains a challenge for India as it progresses economically, though the Government of India and various state governments have, through a variety of social protection measures, attempted to ensure that the gains of economic development are shared widely and reach the farthest first. Francine Pickup, Country Director, **UNDP India, noted the steady progress made by India in improving its HDI value. “The Government of India is committed to improve the quality of life for all its people. The success of India’s national development schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Swachh Bharat, Make in India, and initiatives aimed at universalizing school education and health care, will be crucial in ensuring that the upward trend on human development accelerates** and also achieve the Prime Minister’s vision of development for all and the key principle of the Sustainable Development Goals -- to leave no one behind.

**Warrant:** India’s HDI has increased 50% over the last 27 years, lifting millions out of poverty.

Nair, Shalini “Millions out of poverty but glaring inequalities in India, reveals Human Development Index report”, The Indian Express, 15 Sep 2018, <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/human-development-index-undp-poverty-in-india-5357374/>

The UNDP report stated that with an HDI value of 0.64 compared to last year’s 0.636, India is categorised as a medium human development and that its rank rose one spot compared to the 2017 HDI. According to the 2018 findings, **between 1990 and 2017, India’s HDI value increased from 0.427 to 0.640, an almost 50 per cent increase, which is “an indicator that millions have been lifted out of poverty”**. At the same time, in what signals the glaring inequality in the country, the HDI value declines by more than a fourth when adjusted for inequality. The value of India’s Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI) falls to 0.468, a 26.8 per cent decrease, far worse than the global average decrease in the global HDI value due to inequality at 20 per cent.

**Analysis:** These responses demonstrate that India’s HDI has risen dramatically over the years and is continuing to grow. Because India has shown that it is capable of rising its HDI quickly, it is clear that the con’s impacts coming from India’s low HDI are likely to be only short term at best.

**Response:** The HDI metric is flawed and puts India at a disadvantage.

**Warrant:** HDI omits crucial variable such as political voice and democratic freedoms, and harms India due to its extremely large population.

Debroy, Bibek “Interpreting India’s low HDI rank”, DNA India, 4 Apr 2017, <https://www.dnaindia.com/analysis/column-interpreting-india-s-low-hdi-rank-2380419>

For example, Life expectancy at birth for HDR 2013 corresponded to data for the year 2011. The HDR 2016, on the other hand, used the data for 2015. Especially for the social sectors, there are significant time-lags in data. Finally, and possibly **the most serious concerns have been raised over the usage of only three dimensions and giving them equal weights while computing HDI. Experts argue that crucial variables such as political voice, democratic freedom, social connections and relationships, environmental sustainability, and economic/physical security are completely left out. On the other hand, equal weightage to all three indices pulls HDI score of countries like India down.** Given the huge population base, India gets consistently low scores on GNI per capita. In fact, on this particular index, India's score was very similar to that of Pakistan and Congo, but less than that of Iraq.

**Warrant:** The HDI is not an accurate measure due to a number of factors.

Sanderson, Warren "The best country to live in might not be Norway after all", Quartz, 8 Nov 2018, <https://qz.com/1456012/the-3-key-problems-with-the-uns-human-development-index/>

In our view, **the HDI has three main problems. First, it implicitly assumes trade-offs between its components.** For example, the HDI measures health using life expectancy at birth and measures economic conditions using GDP per capita. As a result, the HDI implies a value of an additional year of life in terms of economic output. This value differs according to a country's level of GDP per capita. **The HDI also struggles with the accuracy and meaningfulness of the underlying data.** Average income could be high in a country, but what if most of it goes to a small elite? The HDI does not distinguish between countries with the same GDP per capita, but different levels of income inequality or between countries based on the quality of education. **By focusing on averages, the HDI can obscure important differences in human development.** Incorporating inaccurate or incomplete data in an index reduces its usefulness. **Finally,**

**data on different domains may be highly correlated.** For example, the GDP per capita and the average level of education in countries are strongly related.

**Analysis:** These responses prove that the HDI is not a perfect metric to determine human how countries rank in terms of human development, and that India's low rank may be due to its large population and flaws in the ranking. Overall, if the metric is not an effective way of measuring development, then claiming that India should not receive a permanent seat due to its low HDI is an unfair statement.

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**CON: Harmful Peacekeeping**

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**Argument:** Once given permanent membership on the UN Security Council, India will push to expand peacekeeping operations, which are often harmful.

**Warrant:** India contributes a significant amount of resources to peacekeeping right now.

Dabhade, Manish S. "India's Pursuit of United Nations Security Council Reforms."  
ORF, ORF, 2017, [www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/](http://www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/).

India also makes a strong case by highlighting its regular, significant contributions to the UN. **In the arena of peacekeeping, India has remained the largest cumulative contributor of UN peacekeeping troops with around 180,000 troops since the 1950s. Currently, around 7,700 Indian peacekeepers have been deployed in 13 missions (out of the total of 16) in 11 countries.** (Permanent Mission of India to the UN, New York 2016) **Today, most significantly, India has almost twice the number of peacekeepers deployed in the ground as do China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States combined – also known as the P5, the five countries that wield veto power at the Council.** In terms of financial contributions to the UN, India with US\$ 20.46 million ranks 23<sup>rd</sup> in the list of contributors. India had emphasised on this back in 1993: "...not just the financial contribution in absolute terms, but also in relative terms. For a country with low per capita income, assessed contribution as per the United Nations scale may entail proportionately higher sacrifice. The record of timely payment also should be taken into account." Adding further, India asserted: "the financial contribution does not remain static forever, and the crucial issue is the readiness to fulfil the obligations and not the quantum of payment at a particular point in time. The point is India could emerge before long, if its economy performs well, as a sizeable contributor to UN budget." (Menon 1995, p.15)

**Warrant:** India has proven in the past that it wants to expand peacekeeping.

Mukherjee, Anit. "At the Crossroads: India and the Future of UN Peacekeeping in Africa." Brookings.edu, The Brookings Institution, 13 July 2017, [www.brookings.edu/research/at-the-crossroads-india-and-the-future-of-un-peacekeeping-in-africa/](http://www.brookings.edu/research/at-the-crossroads-india-and-the-future-of-un-peacekeeping-in-africa/).

Understandably, Indian diplomats and military officers play up their contribution to UN peacekeeping. **India's claim to a permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) rests, among other factors, to its contribution to UNPKO. During the time that India held the non-permanent seat on the Council from 2011 to 2013, it identified peacekeeping as a key agenda putting forward ideas to enhance its effectiveness. The Indian military has also deeply internalised the ideal of operating under 'Blue-Helmet' taking considerable pride in the success of its missions.** Shaped by years of experience many in the military find it difficult to envisage operating outside India's borders without UN sanction.

**Warrant:** India's peacekeepers, and UN peacekeepers in general, are corrupt and commit human rights violations.

Gladstone, Rick. "Armies Used by U.N. Fail Watchdog Group's Test." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 21 Dec. 2017, [www.nytimes.com/2016/04/04/world/armies-used-by-un-fail-watchdog-groups-test.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2016/04/04/world/armies-used-by-un-fail-watchdog-groups-test.html).

**The militaries of the 30 countries that provide the most soldiers and police officers to United Nations peacekeeping operations also are among those most susceptible to**

**corruption**, according to a study released Sunday by an anti-corruption monitoring organization. The organization, Transparency International, known for its annual corruption rankings of governments around the world, said that in its A-to-F grading for the armed forces of the top troop-contributing countries, only Italy scored higher than a D. Six of the countries — Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Morocco and Togo — received F grades, Transparency International said. **The three countries that contribute the most troops, Bangladesh, Ethiopia and India — which together provide about 25,200 uniformed personnel, roughly a quarter of the total in United Nations peacekeeping operations — also scored poorly in the study's rankings. Bangladesh and India each received a D, and Ethiopia an E.** The organization cited poor anti-corruption practices and inadequate training as factors in assessing the rankings. **The study comes against a backdrop of new allegations against some peacekeepers. The most recent catalyst for concern has been a growing sex-abuse scandal that has implicated peacekeepers deployed to the Central African Republic, in episodes dating to 2013, many involving children.**

**Impact:** UN Peacekeepers commit a significant amount of unchecked crimes.

Azad Essa, Al Jazeera, "Do UN peacekeepers do more harm than good?", 08/09/17,  
<https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2017/07/peacekeepers-harm-good-170730091925152.html>

**UN peacekeepers are sent to some of the most war-ravaged countries on Earth, ostensibly to help them transition to peace. But some stand accused of committing crimes against the very people they are supposed to protect.** According to a recent investigation by the Associated Press (AP), between 2004 and 2016, **the United Nations received almost 2,000 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse against its peacekeepers.** The UN says it has a zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, but survivors, activists, lawyers and human rights organisations say such crimes

**have been allowed to continue with impunity.** Through conversations with UN peacekeepers and officials, gender experts, academics, researchers and activists, as well as through an investigation of UN data, in this four-part series, we try to navigate these competing accounts to answer the question: How did some peacekeepers become predators?

**Analysis:** The way to weigh this argument is off of scope and magnitude. Voting pro means India has the power to expand UN peacekeeping operations to more areas, which would inevitably lead to more corruption and

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## A/2: Harmful Peacekeeping

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**Response:** Steps are being taken to stop human rights atrocities.

**Warrant:** The UN President is holding countries more accountable.

Sengupta, Somini. "U.N. Plans Reforms to Stamp Out Sexual Abuse by Peacekeepers." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 9 Mar. 2017, [www.nytimes.com/2017/03/08/world/americas/united-nations-antonio-guterres-peacekeepers.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/08/world/americas/united-nations-antonio-guterres-peacekeepers.html).

UNITED NATIONS — Faced with persistent allegations of sexual abuse by United Nations peacekeepers, **the new head of the world body is proposing to stop paying countries that fail to investigate claims against their soldiers “in a timely manner,” and to put that money instead into a trust fund to assist survivors. In what he calls “a new approach,” the secretary general, António Guterres, also wants all United Nations personnel to attest, in writing, that they understand the policy against sexual exploitation and abuse, which includes paying for sex. In addition, he intends to develop a new set of rules to prevent sexual abuse by peacekeepers — possibly including “prohibitions on the consumption of alcohol.”** The proposals, contained in a draft report obtained by The New York Times, are scheduled to be publicly released Thursday.

**Warrant:** India specifically has taken steps to stop sexual exploitation and abuse.

Kaul, Aastha. "Sexual Exploitation and Abuse among Peacekeeping Forces, and India's Response." *ORF*, ORF, 21 Feb. 2018, [www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-among-peacekeeping-forces-and-indias-response/](http://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-among-peacekeeping-forces-and-indias-response/).

Terrorists and militias are not the only perpetrators of sexual violence. United Nations (UN) peacekeepers have also taken advantage of conflict zones and routinely exploit vulnerable populations by engaging in sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). It is abhorrent that the blue helmets, who are seen as symbols of peace, become another source of insecurity for those they are mandated to protect. Statistical analysis demonstrates that SEA is a constant and endemic problem within UN peacekeeping, with an average of 50 cases a year since 2010, and 31 cases filed between July and September 2017 itself. This is particularly alarming since only a fraction of cases are reported, given most victims do not feel comfortable to seek redress. **Indian UN peacekeepers have not been immune from allegations of SEA, with three cases of SEA registered against them between 2010 and 2013. However, it is important to note that while being the one of the largest contributor of troops, with almost 200,000 troops spanning 50 missions, India has one of the lowest cases of SEA and has not faced any allegations after 2013. This has been achieved by ensuring a strict adherence to the UN's 'zero tolerance policy' against SEA and making considerable changes to the way Indian peacekeepers are recruited, trained and prosecuted.** This suggests that the Indian experience may indeed have much to offer by way of lessons to the rest of the world.

**Analysis:** This response argues that despite the horrible crimes that have been committed, India alone has taken measures along with the United Nations as a whole to limit these crimes.

**Response:** India's peacekeeping operations have been widely successful.

**Warrant:** India has significantly contributed to past operations.

Nambiar, Satish. "MEA | Media Center : Media Library : Articles in Indian Media."  
Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, 26 Jan. 2014,  
mea.gov.in/articles-in-indian-  
media.htm?dtl%2F22776%2FIndia%2Band%2BUnited%2BNations%2BPea  
cekeeping%2BOperations.

As one of the founding members of the UN, **India's contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security has been second to none. In no other field of activity has this been manifested more than in UN operations commencing with our participation in the operations in Korea in 1950.** The operation in Korea, led by the USA, was a major military undertaking. India participated militarily with a medical unit and later provided a Custodian Force for the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission. **India also contributed significantly to the Indo-China Supervisory Commission deployed in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam from 1954 to 1970.** The use of armed military contingents was first authorised by the Security Council for deployment with the UN Emergency Force (UNEF 1) in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai after the Arab-Israeli war in 1956. From 15 November 1956 to 19 May 1967, eleven infantry battalions from India successively served with this force. The success of UNEF-1 led the Security Council to readily accept a request by the Congo in 1960 for intervention on attaining independence from Belgium.

**Warrant:** Peacekeepers from India were successful for restoring peace in South Sudan.

Negi, Singh "UN praises Indian peacekeepers in war-torn S. Sudan", Sudan  
Tribune, 20 June 2018,  
<http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article65694>

**"Indian peacekeepers serving with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) have been praised for helping restore peace and security in a remote town,**

**ravaged by fighting that forced civilians to flee and devastated the economy.** Indian peacekeepers, UNMISS said in a statement, operate a temporary base set up in February this year in the Jonglei region town of Akobo in the north-east of the war-torn East African nation. Previously, however, UN peacekeepers were stationed in Akobo, but their base was closed down after being targeted by an unprovoked attack in December 2013, in which two Indian peacekeepers and 30 civilians who had sought refuge within the UN premises were killed.

**Analysis:** This response contends that despite sexual assault allegations, which steps are being taken to solve for in the previous response, Indian peacekeepers have played a vital role in helping people in war-torn areas.

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**CON: Lack of Veto Power**

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**Argument:** India would not have veto power, which will stop it from pursuing its national interests.

**Warrant:** India wants to be a member so it can defend its interests through veto power.

Ananth, Venkat. "India's Bid for Permanent Membership to the UNSC, Explained." *Https://Www.livemint.com/*, Livemint, 15 Sept. 2015, [www.livemint.com/Politics/LlucgG8cW1esJXd6RxvYCI/Indias-bid-for-permanent-membership-to-the-UNSC-explained.html](http://www.livemint.com/Politics/LlucgG8cW1esJXd6RxvYCI/Indias-bid-for-permanent-membership-to-the-UNSC-explained.html).

As of now, there are 15 members on the UNSC. Five of those (mostly powers who emerged victorious in the World War II), including the US, UK, France, China and Russia are permanent members. These members have the all-important veto power (essentially a negative vote) which would mean that a "resolution or decision would not be approved". The remaining 10 non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms, starting 1 January. Five members are replaced each year. India has been elected as a non-permanent member to the UNSC for seven such terms, the last of which was in 2011-12. What is India's case for a permanent membership?

**India (or any other country for that matter) would want a permanent membership to the UNSC for two reasons. First, the veto power, which India could use to defend its interests, say against Pakistan (just like Russia did last year over the civil war in Ukraine). Second, the sheer prestige associated with permanent membership of a multilateral forum.** India's elevation will also be an acknowledgment of its rise as a global power, ready to play a key role in the council's objectives of international peace and security. India also believes that the UNSC, which was constituted in 1945 after the World War II, does not reflect the geopolitical realities—the emergence of a multipolar

world order largely thanks to the rise of developing economies like China, Brazil and India.

**Warrant:** The United States won't back India's candidacy unless it gives up its veto power.

Jabeen, Mussarat. "Indian Aspirations for Permanent Membership in UN Security Council and American Stance." *ResearchGate*, A Research Journal of South Asian Studies, July 2010, [www.researchgate.net/publication/320700560\\_Indian\\_Aspirations\\_for\\_Permanent\\_Membership\\_in\\_UN\\_Security\\_Council\\_and\\_American\\_Stance](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/320700560_Indian_Aspirations_for_Permanent_Membership_in_UN_Security_Council_and_American_Stance).

India initiated the largest diplomatic campaign adopting different strategies to achieve its objectives. India joined G-4, (a group of four countries), comprising of Japan, Brazil, Germany and India itself for the permanent seat in UN Security Council. Except India, other members did not stress on having the veto power. However, proposal of the G-4 requires two-third majority in General Assembly and the ratification by two-third votes of Security Council including concurrence of P-5 under Article 108 of the Charter. But the group was not succeeded in gaining support of required number of countries (Ibid, 10). **After the improved relations, New Delhi expected that the US would support it for the permanent membership of UN Security Council. However, Washington did not show any sign of backing Indian candidacy or Japan's, Brazil's and Germany's, unless they forgo the right to veto.** US attitude on this issue caused deep disappointment on Indian part. New Delhi wants Washington support as it perceives no clash of interests with it. This expectation was not only due to the diplomatic and strategic compensations but also for increasing economic and social ties linking the two countries (Ibid).

**Warrant:** India would get dragged into conflicts outside of its interests.

Jabeen, Mussarat. "Indian Aspirations for Permanent Membership in UN Security Council and American Stance." *ResearchGate*, A Research Journal of South Asian Studies, July 2010, [www.researchgate.net/publication/320700560\\_Indian\\_Aspirations\\_for\\_Permanent\\_Membership\\_in\\_UN\\_Security\\_Council\\_and\\_American\\_Stance](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/320700560_Indian_Aspirations_for_Permanent_Membership_in_UN_Security_Council_and_American_Stance).

After the improved relations, New Delhi expected that the US would support it for the permanent membership of UN Security Council. However, Washington did not show any sign of backing Indian candidacy or Japan's, Brazil's and Germany's, unless they forgo the right to veto. US attitude on this issue caused deep disappointment on Indian part. New Delhi wants Washington support as it perceives no clash of interests with it. This expectation was not only due to the diplomatic and strategic compensations but also for increasing economic and social ties linking the two countries (Ibid). Indian Prime Minister Manmohan stated to his parliament that India would accept the Security Council seat with full veto power only. **Non-veto membership would mean that India was low in capability than China. It also meant that Indian would get involved in all disputes, many of the peripheral interest to it, while it might not be able to protect its own vital interests.**

**Impact:** Vast majority of India's military equipment is vintage, making it unable to defend itself and causing the country to fall miles behind China.

Sareen, Sushant "Why the Indian Army is weak and not even ready for a two-front war", Daily O, 16 March 2018, <https://www.dailyo.in/voices/indian-army-china-pakistan-doklam-war-kashmir/story/1/22878.html>

"The latest report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on defence makes for very disturbing reading. According to the report, **nearly 70 per cent of the equipment in possession of the Army can be categorised as "vintage". Normally, this should not be more than 33 per cent.** The state-of-the-art equipment which should be also 33 per

cent is only around 8 per cent. The report reveals the scandalous financial strangulation of the armed forces by successive governments that has not only affected the modernisation of the armed forces but worse, affected defence preparedness of the country. The situation is fast reaching a point where, forget about initiating any action against the enemy, **India will find itself hard-pressed to even defend itself against any adventurism by the enemy.** While India might still be a little ahead of the curve when it comes to Pakistan, **it is falling alarmingly behind the curve both qualitatively and quantitatively when it comes to China.”**

**Analysis:** If India were to join the UN Security council as a permanent member, it would be because it wants veto power to protect its national interests. Unfortunately, the United States (a current permanent member on the UNSC) won't back India's candidacy for a permanent unless it waives its veto power. This means that if India were to get the permanent seat, it would be forced to involve itself in outside disputes while not being able to protect its own interests.

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## A/2: Lack of Veto Power

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**Response:** Veto power doesn't matter.

**Warrant:** India is willing to waive its veto power initially.

Khanna, Anahita. "India Offers To Temporarily Forgo Veto Power If Granted Permanent UNSC Seat." HuffPost India, HuffPost India, 8 Mar. 2017, [www.huffingtonpost.in/2017/03/08/india-offers-to-temporarily-forgo-veto-power-if-granted-permanen\\_a\\_21876304/](http://www.huffingtonpost.in/2017/03/08/india-offers-to-temporarily-forgo-veto-power-if-granted-permanen_a_21876304/).

UNITED NATIONS -- **India and other members of the G4 have offered to initially forgo veto powers as permanent members in a reformed Security Council as a bargaining chip to get the reform process moving.** "The issue of veto is important, but we should not allow it to have a veto over the process of Council reform itself," said India's Permanent Representative Syed Akbaruddin, who was speaking on Tuesday on behalf of the G4 at the Inter-Governmental Negotiations (IGN) on Council reforms. **While the new permanent members would in principle have veto powers that the current five have, Akbaruddin said, "they shall not exercise the veto until a decision on the matter has been taken during a review"**. India, Brazil, Germany and Japan constitute the G4, which lobbies for Council reforms and they mutually support each other's candidatures for permanent seats on an expanded body. The G4 group rejected suggestions to create a category of longer-term elected members of the Council as a ploy to block adding new permanent members.

**Warrant:** There is popular support among UN members to remove permanent members' veto power.

"Member States Call for Removing Veto Power, Expanding Security Council to Include New Permanent Seats, as General Assembly Debates Reform

Plans for 15-Member Organ | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases." *United Nations*, United Nations, 20 Nov. 2018, [www.un.org/press/en/2018/ga12091.doc.htm](http://www.un.org/press/en/2018/ga12091.doc.htm).

Assembly President María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés (Ecuador), opening a day-long debate, stressed that the Council must adapt to new political realities, with increased representation boosting its legitimacy and the implementation of its decisions. However, even though the issue of increased Council membership has been on the Assembly's agenda for two decades, she said no consensus has been reached on how to reform the vital and crucial organ. **Pledging full support for Council reform, she recognized that the issue is complex and closely intertwined with efforts to ensure international peace and security. Delegates discussed a range of ideal solutions. Many called for broadening the number of permanent members beyond the current five (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States) and abolishing the permanent membership's use of veto power to overrule the adoption of draft resolutions.** Sierra Leone's representative, speaking on behalf of the African Group, spotlighted that most issues discussed in the 15-member organ are related to his continent. Its 54 nations must be involved in decisions concerning not only international peace and security, but its own very continent.

**Analysis:** This response argues that in the long term, the veto doesn't really make a difference for India. Right now, India is willing to forgo its veto powers if it was given a permanent seat. The second piece of evidence indicates that even if India joins with no veto power, there is popular support within the UN to remove it anyway.

**Response:** India has a military strong enough to involve itself in disputes.

**Warrant:** India has recently used its military strength to deter China, who is also a permanent member on the UNSC.

Ganguly, Sumit “Is India Starting to Flex Its Military Muscles?”, Foreign Policy, 17 October 2017, <https://foreignpolicy.com/2017/10/17/is-india-starting-to-flex-its-military-muscles/>

“This summer, India deployed troops to prevent China’s People’s Liberation Army (PLA) from constructing a road on the Doklam plateau near the contested Bhutan-China-India border. Indian forces stood in the path of the construction crews, blocking their work and at times even tussling with Chinese troops. Despite increasingly harsh warnings from Beijing, including the threat of “all-out confrontation,” the Indians held fast. After a nearly two-month standoff, both sides disengaged and the PLA stopped its road-building activity, though China made clear that it would “continue fulfilling its sovereign rights” by stationing troops and patrolling in the area. It is tempting to dismiss Doklam as yet another inconsequential Sino-Indian spat in a long-disputed border region. But that would be a mistake. The standoff suggests that changes may be afoot in India — changes that could significantly alter India’s strategic character.”

**Warrant:** India has drastically increased its military spending placing it in the world’s top five armed forces.

Jost, Kenneth “India spends a fortune on defence and gets poor value for money”, The Economist, 28 March 2018, <https://www.economist.com/asia/2018/03/28/india-spends-a-fortune-on-defence-and-gets-poor-value-for-money>

“IN FEBRUARY India quietly passed a milestone. The release of its annual budget showed that **defence spending, at \$62bn, has swept past that of its former colonial master, Britain.** Only America, China, Saudi Arabia and Russia lavish more on their soldiers. **For nearly a decade India has also been the world’s top importer of arms. In terms of**

**active manpower and the number of ships and planes, its armed forces are already among the world's top five.** Measured by ambition, India may rank higher still. Its military doctrine envisages fighting simultaneous land wars against Pakistan and China while retaining dominance in the Indian Ocean. Having revealed its nuclear hand in 1998 with a series of tests, **India has developed its own ground-hugging cruise missiles and is trying to perfect submarine-launched intercontinental ones, too."**

**Analysis:** This response indicates that any argument about India not having a strong military is simply not true. If India did not have a military powerful enough to join the UNSC, it would not even be considered for the position, which it currently is.

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**CON: Kashmir Negotiations**

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**Argument:** India will use its seat on the UN Security Council to avoid UN involvement in Kashmir.

**Warrant:** Permanent members of the UN Security Council get veto power.

“UN Security Council - Profile.” BBC News, BBC, 24 Aug. 2017,  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-11712448](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-11712448).

The drafts can be negotiated or changed in a process called "consultations". If agreed to by all members, the resolution is formally proposed to the council. Each member has one vote. **Decisions on what the council calls "substantive" issues need a majority of nine votes before they can be passed, including either votes or abstentions from all five permanent members. Not surprisingly, the question of whether an issue is substantive or not is itself the subject of lively debate. Right of veto Thus, each of the permanent members has the right of veto; if one of them votes against a resolution, it cannot be passed.** But a resolution can be passed if a permanent member abstains from the vote. A general decline in the use of the veto, which followed the end of the Cold War, helped the council to become a more effective decision-maker. The Security Council attaches great importance to preventing armed conflict in the first place, but once a dispute has flared, its first aim is to seek a diplomatic solution. If a conflict persists, the Security Council may work towards a ceasefire and deploy peacekeepers. It can order UN nations to impose sanctions and, as a last resort, it may authorise military action against an aggressor.

**Warrant:** India would use its veto power to prevent any outside involvement in Kashmir.

Stuenkel, Oliver. "Leading the Disenfranchised or Joining the Establishment? India, Brazil, and the UN Security Council ." *Carta Internacional*, Mar. 2010, [ri.fgv.br/sites/default/files/publicacoes/10d7bc9faa.pdf](http://ri.fgv.br/sites/default/files/publicacoes/10d7bc9faa.pdf).

But permanent membership would also help India defend its ever more global interests. According to Kulwant Rai Gupta, there is a sense in India that with regards to security matters, the role of the UNSC is increasing while that of the UN General Assembly is diminishing. Development issues are more and more handled by the IMF and the World Bank, while the UN turns into an institution dealing mostly with security issues. \* is interpretation is thus yet another reason why India should seek to gain admission as a permanent member to an ever more important organ.<sup>84</sup> **Finally, India is said to eye a permanent seat to assure that the United Nations does not get involved in the conflict in Kashmir, which would, Indians fear, lead to a partition or independence of Kashmir.**<sup>85</sup> Specifically, India seeks to expand the UNSC by four permanent and six non-permanent members. \* e G4's proposal envisions the six new permanent seats to be occupied by two African nations, two for Asia (India and Japan), one for Latin America (Brazil) and the Caribbean and one for Western Europe and others (Germany); and four new non-permanent members (one from Africa, one from Asia, one from Eastern Europe, and one from Latin America and the Caribbean).

**Warrant:** The most effective way to solve for the Kashmir conflict is multilateral intervention.

Kaul, Dushyant Kishan. "THE ROLE OF MEDIATION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW IN DISPUTE RESOLUTION." *World Mediation Organization*, Apr. 2018, [worldmediation.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/paper-19-for-WMO.pdf](http://worldmediation.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/paper-19-for-WMO.pdf).

Typically, a mediator identifies mutual interests and helps the parties move towards their respective priorities that are in tandem with each other. But the fear of bias or of

the state exercising its domestic law (which supersedes international law) limits the scope of mediation. Although mediation did not work out in Kashmir, some of its plus points are worth taking forward as the process itself is nascent and needs time to evolve. **De-escalation in the form of demilitarization, ceasefire agreements, logic of deterrence and other bilateral truces has helped contain the conflict in Kashmir in a massive way. The benefit of mediation must not be ignored and it is the most effective way forward for countries seemingly unable to resolve the issue suo moto. Renewed efforts of mediation must be immediately introduced as the current situation treats military superiority as an irrelevant factor.** Policies must be re-visited and the mediator to the two parties can thereby propose a solution. Regional forums such as the SAARC have been implored to include dispute resolution and conflict management in their agenda to engage countries more extensively and have better cooperation. Constant deliberation at conferences, seminars and other meetings is necessary to keep in touch. Superpowers such as China and U.S.A also must balance their relations with the two and not side with one over the other only to advance their own interests. A mediator, most likely, has to be the United Nations again as a country in the form of a mediator will always be creating suspicions relating to its preferences and biases. **A biased mediator in the eyes of the party not favored can worsen ties rather than rectifying them. Thus, the UN or any other international organization as the parties deem fit, must conduct the mediation process.**

**Analysis:** This argument gives you a really clean path to weigh lives. Insofar as third party mediation is the best way to keep the Kashmir conflict from escalating again, giving India a permanent seat on the UN Security Council would prevent it from happening as it would have veto power. Allowing the conflict to continue with no mediation increases the likelihood of war between India and Pakistan, who are both nuclear powers.

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## A/2: Kashmir Negotiations

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**Response:** India would not have veto power

**Warrant:** There isn't support for India to have veto power.

Jabeen, Mussarat. "Indian Aspirations for Permanent Membership in UN Security Council and American Stance." *ResearchGate*, A Research Journal of South Asian Studies, July 2010, [www.researchgate.net/publication/320700560\\_Indian\\_Aspirations\\_for\\_Permanent\\_Membership\\_in\\_UN\\_Security\\_Council\\_and\\_American\\_Stance](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/320700560_Indian_Aspirations_for_Permanent_Membership_in_UN_Security_Council_and_American_Stance).

India initiated the largest diplomatic campaign adopting different strategies to achieve its objectives. India joined G-4, (a group of four countries), comprising of Japan, Brazil, Germany and India itself for the permanent seat in UN Security Council. Except India, other members did not stress on having the veto power. However, proposal of the G-4 requires two-third majority in General Assembly and the ratification by two-third votes of Security Council including concurrence of P-5 under Article 108 of the Charter. But the group was not succeeded in gaining support of required number of countries (Ibid, 10). **After the improved relations, New Delhi expected that the US would support it for the permanent membership of UN Security Council. However, Washington did not show any sign of backing Indian candidacy or Japan's, Brazil's and Germany's, unless they forgo the right to veto.** US attitude on this issue caused deep disappointment on Indian part. New Delhi wants Washington support as it perceives no clash of interests with it. This expectation was not only due to the diplomatic and strategic compensations but also for increasing economic and social ties linking the two countries (Ibid).

**Warrant:** There is popular support within the UN to abolish the veto.

“Member States Call for Removing Veto Power, Expanding Security Council to Include New Permanent Seats, as General Assembly Debates Reform Plans for 15-Member Organ | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases.” *United Nations*, United Nations, 20 Nov. 2018, [www.un.org/press/en/2018/ga12091.doc.htm](http://www.un.org/press/en/2018/ga12091.doc.htm).

Assembly President María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés (Ecuador), opening a day-long debate, stressed that the Council must adapt to new political realities, with increased representation boosting its legitimacy and the implementation of its decisions. However, even though the issue of increased Council membership has been on the Assembly’s agenda for two decades, she said no consensus has been reached on how to reform the vital and crucial organ. **Pledging full support for Council reform, she recognized that the issue is complex and closely intertwined with efforts to ensure international peace and security. Delegates discussed a range of ideal solutions. Many called for broadening the number of permanent members beyond the current five (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States) and abolishing the permanent membership’s use of veto power to overrule the adoption of draft resolutions.** Sierra Leone’s representative, speaking on behalf of the African Group, spotlighted that most issues discussed in the 15-member organ are related to his continent. Its 54 nations must be involved in decisions concerning not only international peace and security, but its own very continent.

**Analysis:** The purpose of this response is to argue that not only will India not get a veto power if it is granted a seat on the UN Security Council, but even if it did, steps are being taken to abolish the veto. This means India won’t be able to block resolutions to help mediate the conflict in Kashmir.

**Response:** UN Mediation wouldn’t work.

**Warrant:** India opposes UN mediation in Kashmir.

Sheikh, Obaidullah. "Pakistan Has Sought UN's Mediation in Kashmir Dispute, India Has Opposed It: UN Secy Gen." *DAWN.COM*, Dawn, 6 Apr. 2018, [www.dawn.com/news/1399957](http://www.dawn.com/news/1399957).

"The secretary-general has expressed and will continue to express his concern at the situation [in Kashmir]," Dujarric said. "I think we spoke about it earlier in the week, reminding all parties of the need to protect civilians." Talking to the media during a routine briefing, Dujarric assured that the "good offices of the UN are available" for both countries to reach a peaceful solution to the dispute. **He added that while Pakistan has continuously sought UN's good offices to resolve the decades-old dispute, India has opposed the body's mediation. The statement pointed out that concerned parties must be willing to solve the issue in order to avail UN assistance.** Dujarric also clarified that the option was not exclusively for India and Pakistan, but for every nation involved in a dispute.

**Warrant:** India and Pakistan are both skeptical of UN Security Council mediation.

Kaul, Dushyant Kishan. "THE ROLE OF MEDIATION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW IN DISPUTE RESOLUTION." *World Mediation Organization*, Apr. 2018, [worldmediation.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/paper-19-for-WMO.pdf](http://worldmediation.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/paper-19-for-WMO.pdf).

One of the most serious consequences of this insurgency was the mass exodus of the minority Kashmiri Pandits. Pretty much the entire community was wiped out by 1990 and this strengthened Pakistan's demand to take control over the Muslim majority in Kashmir. The secular voices were attacked and these extremist movements actually swayed many peoples. It is strongly suggested that Pakistan played a major role in propelling this divide. India has repeatedly sent out a message to its neighbor to stop

this state-sponsored terrorism. Pakistan has retorted saying India has failed to abide by Security Council Resolutions and denies any funding of fundamentalists and terrorist groups. **It is interesting to note that India and Pakistan failed to seek third party negotiations to come to a solution, largely due to their fear of a repeat of the Security Council mediation episode, which proved to be a failure.** The legal framework needed to be looked at rather than approaching the dispute from a political viewpoint, something that the Council failed to do. Post 1990, a series of talks between the neighboring counterparts took place and in 1997, eight working groups were formed to resolve the Kashmir issue, only to be thawed by the Kargil war in 1999.

**Analysis:** The assumption your opponent's argument makes is that UN mediation is a plausible solution. Not only is India refusing to seek third party mediation, but Pakistan has historically been skeptical too. This is true because every attempt at third party negotiations has failed in the past.

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**CON: India doesn't have the ability to project military power**

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**Argument:** India's weak military makes it a poor candidate for a permanent seat when compared to the great military strength of the other permanent members.

**Warrant:** Vast majority of India's military equipment is vintage, making it unable to defend itself and causing the country to fall miles behind China.

Sareen, Sushant "Why the Indian Army is weak and not even ready for a two-front war", Daily O, 16 March 2018, <https://www.dailyo.in/voices/indian-army-china-pakistan-doklam-war-kashmir/story/1/22878.html>

"The latest report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on defence makes for very disturbing reading. According to the report, **nearly 70 per cent of the equipment in possession of the Army can be categorised as "vintage". Normally, this should not be more than 33 per cent.** The state-of-the-art equipment which should be also 33 per cent is only around 8 per cent. The report reveals the scandalous financial strangulation of the armed forces by successive governments that has not only affected the modernisation of the armed forces but worse, affected defence preparedness of the country. The situation is fast reaching a point where, forget about initiating any action against the enemy, **India will find itself hard-pressed to even defend itself against any adventurism by the enemy.** While India might still be a little ahead of the curve when it comes to Pakistan, **it is falling alarmingly behind the curve both qualitatively and quantitatively when it comes to China.**"

**Warrant:** Indian military spending at record low, preventing access to critical equipment.

Pubby, Manu "Army rues lack of funds for critical weapons, to approach Finance Ministry in June", The Economic Times, 11 Jul 2018,

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/army-rues-lack-of-funds-for-critical-weapons-to-approach-finance-ministry-in-june/articleshow/47143174.cms>

“NEW DELHI: We don't have the money to buy the weapons we really need – that's what the Indian military brass has told Parliament's standing committee on defence. The report on the military's concerns was submitted last week and **India's generals explained that thanks to a record low budget allocation this year, defence forces won't be able to buy operationally critical equipment like artillery guns, carbines, missiles and antitank systems for the army as well as patrol vessels and surveillance helicopters for the coast guard.** This year's budget gave a hike of 7.9 per cent in military spending, and as a percentage of GDP, **total defence spending is 1.7 per cent — the lowest since 1960s.** India's army has said the country's defence budget should be brought up to 3 per cent of GDP. China's defence spending is 2 per cent of GDP, Pakistan's 3 per cent, America's 3.8 per cent and Russia's 4.1 per cent, according to ministry of defence estimates.”

**Warrant:** India's military faces a crippling shortage of ammunition preventing it from combat readiness.

Pandit, Rajat “Are Indian armed forces ready for intense wars? The answer is not yet”,  
The Economic Times, 14 Jul 2018,  
<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/are-indian-armed-forces-ready-for-intense-wars-the-answer-is-not-yet/articleshow/59705249.cms>

“NEW DELHI: **It will take the 15-lakh strong Indian armed forces another couple of years to become "fully fighting fit" with "optimal" stockpiles of ammunition, spares and reserves for "short and intense wars"** under the Rs 23,700 crore worth of deals inked over the last 10 months, say sources. The armed forces continue to maintain "high

operational readiness" all along the 778-km Line of Control with Pakistan amid fierce cross-border shelling duels as well as the 4,057-km Line of Actual Control with China, where rival troops remain locked in a tense but non aggressive face-off near the Sikkim-Bhutan-Tibet tri-junction. **The crippling shortages in ammunition stockpiles or the war wastage reserves (WWR) came to the fore once again on Friday, with the latest CAG report tabled in Parliament holding "no significant improvement" had taken place to plug the critical deficiencies in availability and quality of ammunition supplied by the Ordnance Factory Board since March 2013."**

**Impact:** Military capabilities are important to ensure candidates are efficient enough for permanent membership, and India does not meet this requirement.

Mishra, Manoj "India's permanent membership of the U.N. security council: Changing power realities and notions of security", Indian Journal of Political Science, June 2006, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41856221?seq=1/analyze>

**"Economic and military capabilities are important to ensure efficient candidates for the permanent membership category on the basis of the functional principle of representation. The powers that constituted P-5 in United Nations Security Council have experienced considerable reduction in their power. At the same time, the world has seen the emergence of many militarily and economically powerful states. Some of the states like India, Japan, and Germany have outweighed some particular members of the permanent membership category of the United Nations Security Council in respect to the some of the power-indicators though there are a lot of arguments whether they will be able to translate these powers to play major powers role".**

**Analysis:** This argument shows that India's military is severely lacking in terms of combat readiness and its ability to modernize. This is problematic for India as having an efficient and effective military is an important component of becoming a permanent security member

council. India's military is far behind that of other permanent members such as the U.S., China, and Russia, making it an ineffective contributor at the time of military need.

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**A/2: India doesn't have the ability to project military power**

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**Response:** India's military is ready for combat and is one of the strongest in the world.

**Warrant:** India has recently used its military strength to deter China, another permanent member with a more than capable military.

Ganguly, Sumit "Is India Starting to Flex Its Military Muscles?", Foreign Policy, 17 October 2017,  
<https://foreignpolicy.com/2017/10/17/is-india-starting-to-flex-its-military-muscles/>

"This summer, **India deployed troops to prevent China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) from constructing a road on the Doklam plateau near the contested Bhutan-China-India border.** Indian forces stood in the path of the construction crews, blocking their work and at times even tussling with Chinese troops. **Despite increasingly harsh warnings from Beijing, including the threat of "all-out confrontation," the Indians held fast. After a nearly two-month standoff, both sides disengaged and the PLA stopped its road-building activity,** though China made clear that it would "continue fulfilling its sovereign rights" by stationing troops and patrolling in the area. It is tempting to dismiss Doklam as yet another inconsequential Sino-Indian spat in a long-disputed border region. But that would be a mistake. The standoff suggests that changes may be afoot in India — changes that could significantly alter India's strategic character."

**Warrant:** India has drastically increased its military spending placing it in the world's top five armed forces.

Jost, Kenneth "India spends a fortune on defence and gets poor value for money", The Economist, 28 March 2018, <https://www.economist.com/asia/2018/03/28/india-spends-a-fortune-on-defence-and-gets-poor-value-for-money>

“IN FEBRUARY India quietly passed a milestone. The release of its annual budget showed that **defence spending, at \$62bn, has swept past that of its former colonial master, Britain.** Only America, China, Saudi Arabia and Russia lavish more on their soldiers. **For nearly a decade India has also been the world’s top importer of arms. In terms of active manpower and the number of ships and planes, its armed forces are already among the world’s top five.** Measured by ambition, India may rank higher still. Its military doctrine envisages fighting simultaneous land wars against Pakistan and China while retaining dominance in the Indian Ocean. Having revealed its nuclear hand in 1998 with a series of tests, **India has developed its own ground-hugging cruise missiles and is trying to perfect submarine-launched intercontinental ones, too.”**

**Analysis:** These responses demonstrate that the con’s evidence severely underestimates India’s military strength. In recent years India has drastically increased its military spending and has begun to stand up to larger forces in the area including China.

**Response:** India has made significant contributions to UN peacekeeping operations.

**Warrant:** Indian forces were the biggest contingent in the UN’s offensive peacekeeping operation in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Smith, David “Etiquette, deference, tradition and tea amid an unsung tour of duty”, The Guardian, 3 Feb 2010, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2010/feb/03/david-smith-india-troops-congo>

“In the shadow of Guantánamo Bay and Abu Ghraib, the default liberal view of US troops in Iraq was often of stoned, cowardly rednecks shooting innocents for sport. But when I spent time as an embedded reporter with the US army in Baghdad, the soldiers I met were generally brave, quick-witted and compassionate. It was, at the very least, a rebuke to oversimplification. I wasn't quite sure what to expect last week on an

excursion with the Indian army. The faces, languages and generous hospitality of India were the last thing I'd anticipated in rural Democratic Republic of Congo. **But with more than 4,000 troops on the ground, they're the biggest contingent of the biggest UN peacekeeping operation in the world."**

**Warrant:** Peacekeepers from India were successful for restoring peace in South Sudan.

Negi, Singh "UN praises Indian peacekeepers in war-torn S. Sudan", Sudan Tribune, 20 June 2018, <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article65694>

**"Indian peacekeepers serving with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) have been praised for helping restore peace and security in a remote town, ravaged by fighting that forced civilians to flee and devastated the economy.** Indian peacekeepers, UNMISS said in a statement, operate a temporary base set up in February this year in the Jonglei region town of Akobo in the north-east of the war-torn East African nation. Previously, however, UN peacekeepers were stationed in Akobo, but their base was closed down after being targeted by an unprovoked attack in December 2013, in which two Indian peacekeepers and 30 civilians who had sought refuge within the UN premises were killed."

**Analysis:** Indian forces have proven themselves time and time again on UN peacekeeping operations. If India is able to contribute military to important UN missions, then they have proven that their military is sufficient for a permanent seat on the council. Together all these responses prove that if anything is holding India back from a permanent seat, it is certainly not their military might.

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**CON: Economically Coercive Force**

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**Argument:** A permanent member of the UN Security Council needs to be able to use coercive economic force, something India cannot do.

**Warrant:** India's economic growth slowed sharply in late 2018, beyond experts' predictions.

Iyengar, Rishi. "India's Economy Just Suffered a Sharp Slowdown." CNN, Cable News Network, 30 Nov. 2018, [www.cnn.com/2018/11/30/economy/india-gdp-growth-slowdown/index.html](http://www.cnn.com/2018/11/30/economy/india-gdp-growth-slowdown/index.html).

**Gross domestic product expanded 7.1% in the quarter ended September, according to official data. That's a big step down from 8.2% growth in the previous quarter. The slowdown was sharper than analysts had expected.** But the reduced rate still places India ahead of China — which grew at 6.5% over the same period — as the world's fastest-growing major economy. India's economic performance is being closely watched as next year's general election looms into view. Prime Minister Narendra Modi won office in 2014 after a campaign in which he promised to boost India's economy and create millions of jobs. China's economy is growing at its slowest pace since the financial crisis. China's economy is growing at its slowest pace since the financial crisis. Shilan Shah, an economist at Capital Economics, cautioned that India's GDP statistics are not always the most reliable. But **he said recent data on industrial production and vehicles sales also indicated weaker growth.** Still, the torrid pace of expansion in the previous quarter would have been difficult to maintain. Shah said he expects growth to remain at healthy levels. "The economy should continue to expand rapidly over the coming months, supported by looser fiscal policy ahead of next year's general election," he said. Pranjul Bhandari, chief India economist at HSBC, said that growth was likely to remain above 7% for the next few quarters, a pace that can be sustained "without stoking macroeconomic instability."

**Warrant:** Part of the main criterion for membership to the security council is economic participation.

Stapleton, Shannon. "The UN Security Council." Council on Foreign Relations, Council on Foreign Relations, [www.cfr.org/backgrounder/un-security-council](http://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/un-security-council).

The council's presidency rotates on a monthly basis, ensuring some agenda-setting influence for its ten non-permanent members, which are elected by a two-thirds vote of the UN General Assembly. **The main criterion for eligibility is contribution "to the maintenance of international peace and security," often defined by financial or troop contributions to peacekeeping operations or leadership on matters of regional security likely to appear before the council. [And] A secondary consideration, "equitable geographical distribution,"** gave rise to the regional groups used since 1965 in elections: the African Group has three seats; the Asia-Pacific Group, two; the Eastern European Group, one; the Latin American and Caribbean Group, two; and the Western European and Others Groups (WEOG), two. Each has its own electoral norms. An Arab seat alternates between the African and Asian blocs by informal agreement. Turkey and Israel, which has never served on the council, caucus with WEOG. Subsidiary organs that support the council's mission include ad hoc committees on sanctions, counterterrorism, and nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, as well as the international criminal tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. Within the UN Secretariat, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support manage field operations. The Peacebuilding Commission, established in 2005 as a repository of institutional memory and best practices, serves an advisory role.

**Warrant:** India's growing economy has not coincided with increasing hegemony, as external factors have prevented them from playing a major role on the world stage. Therefore, it's economic power does little to qualify it for a position on the council.

Shekhar, Vubhanshu. "American Global Primacy and the Rise of India." East-West Center | [www.eastwestcenter.org](http://www.eastwestcenter.org), 23 June 2017, [www.eastwestcenter.org/publications/american-global-primacy-and-the-rise-india](http://www.eastwestcenter.org/publications/american-global-primacy-and-the-rise-india).

**Though growing in power and influence, India lacks the will or strength to establish a hegemonic regional order for three main reasons: the long-standing rivalry with Pakistan, the influence of extra-regional great powers, and the rise of China as a South Asian/Indian Ocean power.** At the same time, India's quest for regional primacy seems acceptable to the United States, given that India wishes to keep the United States in the South Asia/Indian Ocean region and may even grant military access beyond logistics if the need arises. Since the South Asia/Indian Ocean region is of secondary importance to the United States, Indian primacy does not affect America's global position. Furthermore, by demonstrating its potential willingness to give the United States military access, India is signaling that its regional primacy will not be detrimental to America's security interests in the South Asia/Indian Ocean region.

**Impact:** Despite a growing economy, domestic issues have kept Indian hegemony at bay, and prevented their economy from growing as much as it could be.

Royal, Todd. "India's Struggle to Become a Global Power Player." The National Interest, The Center for the National Interest, 11 June 2018, [nationalinterest.org/feature/indias-struggle-become-global-power-player-26225](http://nationalinterest.org/feature/indias-struggle-become-global-power-player-26225).

But **daunting obstacles to overcome have hindered India's growth and allowed the country's ambitions to be put on the backburner of geopolitical influence and stability for the region. Over 270 million Indian's live in crippling poverty. Infrastructure needs keep India at third-world status according to India's finance minister by stating, "\$1.5**

trillion of major investments (infrastructure) are needed in the next decade.” Still, discrimination between India’s complicated social structure and diverse population that perpetuates hate based on “gender, caste, religion, or region” is a deep hindrance to overcome. **Until the Modi government solves the dual issues of hate and discrimination in its societal structure, India will continue muddling in the trenches of irrelevancy rather than spend its time becoming a country that is ready to shape global agendas.**

**Impact:** Even with rapid economic growth, India’s economy isn’t strong enough to be considered a developed nation by 2020.

Gey, Peter. “India Challenges On The Road To Becoming A World Power.” Compass 2020, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Sept. 2007, [library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/05251.pdf](http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/05251.pdf).

The confidence is not without scepticism. Bibek Debroy, Director of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies - a New Delhi think tank with affiliations to the ruling Congress party - **put the brakes on India’s prospects of becoming a world power when he established in 2002 that an annual growth rate of 6.5 per cent would result in a per capita income of around 1,200 dollars in 2020 (calculated on the basis of constant prices). India would then be where China was in 2002 and still a long way from the 10,000 dollar threshold - the yardstick for a developed country.** Thus, while India would not have the economic strength in 2020 to qualify as a world power, an annual growth rate of 6.5 per cent over a period of almost a decade and a half would have successfully sustained the economic upswing and created the conditions to further improve standards of living. Yet simply to maintain this tempo of growth, India must first cope with immense internal and external challenges.

**Analysis:** While on the surface this argument may appear defensive, when used in conjunction with the idea that India also lacks military prowess, you create a multi-warranted argument demonstrating why India fundamentally lacks the abilities to serve as a permanent member. You can weigh this on the idea that having the abilities and power of a permanent member is a prerequisite to exercising any of the benefits of being one.

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## A/2: Economically Coercive Force

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**Answer:** India's economy is growing, and it's already bigger than that of certain security members

**Warrant:** The impacts are inherently short term, as India's economic growth is on pace to surpass China as the global leader.

Mourdoukoutas, Panos. "India's Economy On Track To Beat China." Forbes, Forbes Magazine, 22 Apr. 2018, [www.forbes.com/sites/panosmourdoukoutas/2018/04/21/indias-economy-on-track-to-beat-china/](http://www.forbes.com/sites/panosmourdoukoutas/2018/04/21/indias-economy-on-track-to-beat-china/).

Prime Minister Narendra Modi may be unpopular among Indian citizens lined up in front of empty ATM machines lately, but his policies seem to have helped **the Indian economy regain momentum and be on track to beat China's economy**. On economic growth rates that is. **The Indian economy is expected to grow at an annual rate of 7.4% in 2018 and 7.8% in 2019, according to a recently released IMF Economic Outlook**. India's economy is "lifted by strong private consumption as well as fading transitory effects of the currency exchange initiative and implementation of the national goods and services tax," notes the report. "Over the medium term, growth is expected to gradually rise with continued implementation of structural reforms that raise productivity and incentivize private investment." **India's projected 2018-19 growth rates are well above China's 6.6% and 6.4% over the same period**. And things could get even worse for Chinese economic growth over the long-term, due to the continued rise of the country's nonfinancial debt. "Over the medium term, the economy is projected to continue rebalancing away from investment toward private consumption and from industry to services, but nonfinancial debt is expected to continue rising as a share of GDP, and the accumulation of vulnerabilities clouds the medium-term outlook," notes the IMF report.

**Warrant:** India's economy is stronger than the U.K., France and Russia, all of whom are security council members.

Babones, Salvatore. "India Is Poised To Become The World's Fifth Largest Economy, But It Can't Stop There." Forbes, Forbes Magazine, 27 Dec. 2017, [www.forbes.com/sites/salvatorebabones/2017/12/27/india-is-poised-to-become-the-worlds-fifth-largest-economy-but-it-cant-stop-there/](http://www.forbes.com/sites/salvatorebabones/2017/12/27/india-is-poised-to-become-the-worlds-fifth-largest-economy-but-it-cant-stop-there/).

**India is on track to overtake the United Kingdom to become the world's fifth largest economy in 2018, according to data and forecasts from the International Monetary Fund.** Don't blame Brexit; the UK is coming off its eighth straight year of growth and its economy has outpaced both Germany and France this year. No, the credit is all to India. India's economy hasn't had a down year in this century and has been growing at around 7% per year ever since Prime Minister Narendra Modi took office at the head of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 2014. Next year, India's economy will be one-third bigger than when Modi took office. That means huge change in the world's largest democracy. Change on that scale requires difficult policy choices. The Hindu nationalist BJP and its controversial Prime Minister have pushed through tough reforms like demonetization (the sudden removal from circulation of high denomination banknotes) and GST harmonization (the introduction of a unified national goods and services tax). India is projected to surpass Britain to become the world's fifth largest economy in 2018 These kinds of economic reform may be good for growth, but they're not responsible for making India the world's fifth-largest economy. Just look at the competition India has blown past in the last four years. **India started the decade behind the UK, France, Italy, and Brazil but under Modi it has passed all of them. Soon it will trail only Germany and the "big three" of the US, China, and Japan.**

**Analysis:** By highlighting that India's economy is at the same level, if not stronger, than that of the UN's current permanent members, then it practically voids the idea of economic strength being an indicator of a strong permanent member. Even if it is, India's economy is growing regardless and is expected to surpass China in a few years anyway.

**Answer:** A strong economy isn't necessary to address the duties of a permanent member

**Warrant:** The role of the security council is only to aid in U.N. diplomatic operations and vote on key U.N. resolutions. None of that would be inhibited by an economically faltering India.

“Role of the Security Council Peacekeeping.” United Nations, United Nations, [peacekeeping.un.org/en/role-of-security-council](http://peacekeeping.un.org/en/role-of-security-council).

**It is for the Security Council to determine when and where a UN peace operation should be deployed. The Security Council responds to crises around the world on a case-by-case basis and it has a range of options at its disposal.** It takes many different factors into account when considering the establishment of new peace operation, including: Whether there is a ceasefire in place and the parties have committed themselves to a peace process intended to reach a political settlement; Whether a clear political goal exists and whether it can be reflected in the mandate; Whether a precise mandate for a UN operation can be formulated; Whether the safety and security of UN personnel can be reasonably ensured, including in particular whether reasonable guarantees can be obtained from the main parties or factions regarding the safety and security of UN personnel. The Security Council establishes a peace operation by adopting a Security Council resolution. The resolution sets out that mission's mandate and size. **The Security Council monitors the work of UN peace operations on an ongoing basis, including through periodic reports from the Secretary-General and by holding dedicated Security Council sessions to discuss the work of specific operations. The Security Council can vote to extend, amend or end mission mandates as it deems**

**appropriate.** Under Article 25 of the Charter, all UN members agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. While other organs of the UN make recommendations to Member States, the Council alone has the power to take decisions which Member States are obligated to implement.

**Analysis:** India may not be able to compete economically with the other members, but it does maintain the ability to deploy peacekeepers and provide invaluable insight. Moreover, it serves to represent an already unrepresented area of the world.

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**CON: Regional Security**

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**Argument:** India becoming a permanent member risks conflict in the region

**Warrant:** India and Pakistan have a violent history

Jabeen, Mussarat. "Indian Aspiration of Permanent Membership in the UN Security Council and American Stance." *South Asian Studies*, 2010, doi:<http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/csas/PDF/04-Mussarat%20Jabeen.pdf>.

Beijing is also sympathetic to Pakistan's pleas of preventing India from being a permanent member. **India has a turbulent history with Pakistan since independence. During this period, both the countries have fought three major wars and one minor.** Tensions once again resurfaced in 2002, after the attack on Indian parliament and resulted in a military stand-off for ten months. **The epicenter of the rivalry is the territorial dispute of Jammu and Kashmir region.** The conflict is still there and can not resolve despite **40,000 people have lost their lives.** India still has nearly 400 thousand troops stationed in the region. The conflict is intimately related to Islam and Hindu nationalism which represent an increasing threat to the internal stability of both countries. These relations are asymmetric in nature. Pakistan never takes initiative but follows India as it conducted nuclear tests, only following Indian underground nuclear tests of 1998. India and Pakistan are actively improving and pursuing nuclear weapons and missile technology and have not signed CTBT (Talbot, 2004). India and Pakistan seem to agree on the objective of a normalized relationship but they disagree deeply on how to get it. Pakistan prefers to deal with Kashmir issue first, while India wants to give priority on less sensitive issues and is skeptical of the third party involvement. **Conferring this status in UNSC, India would be in a position to block any undesired policy on Kashmir.** The UN resolution of 1948 on Kashmir still stands, although India argued that the events of Simla Agreement have

over taken this. Veto power is a question in such situation. If India is to take a role beyond South Asia, however, it has to enjoy peaceful relations with its neighbors. **Peace process has been started to improve the relations since 2003 but uncertainty of the peace process and insurgency in Kashmir have the potential to keep India in tension. Pakistan opposed the expansion of the UNSC with veto power to counter India** (News Time, 2010, January 12). **Pakistan might also be able to rally other Muslim states to block India in General Assembly.**

**Warrant:** Pakistan has already spoken out against the creation of new seats

Dawn, 11-8-2016, "Pakistan opposes creation of new permanent seats at UN Security Council," DAWN, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1294912>

**Pakistan's Ambassador to the United Nations Dr Maleeha Lodhi on Monday said that Pakistan firmly opposes the creation of new permanent seats at Security Council.**

Lodhi was addressing the General Assembly session on Security Council Reforms. **She termed the creation of new permanent seats “the antithesis of principles enshrined in the UN Charter”.** She, however, said that “Pakistan supports expansion of non-permanent seats in the Security Council to make it more democratic, accountable, transparent and effective”. The Pakistan’s envoy went on to say that the current long deadlock in Security Council reform process was due to a handful of states seeking to “promote a self arrogated right to an unequal status”. She conveyed Pakistan's stance that, **"Adding more permanent seats to Security Council will only serve to satisfy the hunger for power and privilege of a few and not address issue of representation."**

Earlier in June, Pakistan had questioned how adding new permanent seats to the 15-member body could enhance its representativeness and effectiveness. Speaking in the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council Reform, Maleeha Lodhi said no cogent answer has ever been given to how the move would make the Security Council more representative. Adding new permanent members would in fact have the opposite

effect, the Pakistani envoy had said. She has repeatedly said that "the Council needed to be expanded in the category of elected seats, i.e., the non-permanent seats".

**Warrant:** Pakistan Opposes India joining UNSC

Benard, Alexander, and Paul J. Leaf. "Modern Threats and the United Nations Security Council: No Time for Complacency (A Response to Professor Allen Weiner)." *Stanford Law Review*, vol. 62, no. 5, 2010, pp. 1395–1443. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/25681865](http://www.jstor.org/stable/25681865).

Furthermore, there are significant impediments to U.N. Security Council reform. The P5 would have to approve expansion, but some members of the P5 are opposed to the very idea of enlargement, while others are against specific candidates. China, for example, does not want Japan to have a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council. In addition, there is infighting among potential candidates for permanent seats.**307 India is opposed by Pakistan**, for instance, while several Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America oppose Brazil's bid.<sup>308</sup>

**Impact:** Conflict is ongoing, and tensions are high. This could trigger war.

Global Village Space, Zeeshan Mahmood, 1-15-2018, "US ambassador admits they need Pakistan's support," <https://www.globalvillagespace.com/us-ambassador-admits-they-need-pakistans-support/>

Janjua protested against the recent immature statement by the Indian Army Chief and the increasing aggression of the Indian military on the Line of Control (LoC), she also condemned the Indian mortar attack on the border last night which resulted in the martyrdom of Pakistani soldiers. She requested the **US to advice restraint to India since tensions between the two countries have the possibility of escalating to a full scale**

**war. Steps like these are proof that President Trump's threats do not hold much weight in Washington and there has been no change of American policy regarding Pakistan.** Ambassador Wells, in response, acknowledged Pakistan's effort in eradicating terrorism and conveyed US intentions of working with Pakistan regarding Afghanistan in the future. She argued that Pakistan is an immediate neighbor of Afghanistan and US strategic goals cannot be achieved without Pakistan's assistance. She emphasized the importance of the long standing bilateral relationship between the two countries. The two sides agreed on supporting all peace efforts in Afghanistan.

**Analysis:** There's a risk that Pakistan is extremely frustrated with the UN in the situation where India gets a permanent seat. This frustration, coupled with the existing conflict, could boil over into a full blown regional skirmish.

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## A/2: Regional Security

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**Argument:** India would not use its position on the UNSC to mediate in a way that would frustrate Pakistan.

**Warrant:** India and Pakistan are both skeptical of UN Security Council mediation.

Kaul, Dushyant Kishan. "THE ROLE OF MEDIATION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW IN DISPUTE RESOLUTION." *World Mediation Organization*, Apr. 2018, [worldmediation.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/paper-19-for-WMO.pdf](http://worldmediation.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/paper-19-for-WMO.pdf).

One of the most serious consequences of this insurgency was the mass exodus of the minority Kashmiri Pandits. Pretty much the entire community was wiped out by 1990 and this strengthened Pakistan's demand to take control over the Muslim majority in Kashmir. The secular voices were attacked and these extremist movements actually swayed many peoples. It is strongly suggested that Pakistan played a major role in propelling this divide. India has repeatedly sent out a message to its neighbor to stop this state-sponsored terrorism. Pakistan has retorted saying India has failed to abide by Security Council Resolutions and denies any funding of fundamentalists and terrorist groups. **It is interesting to note that India and Pakistan failed to seek third party negotiations to come to a solution, largely due to their fear of a repeat of the Security Council mediation episode, which proved to be a failure.** The legal framework needed to be looked at rather than approaching the dispute from a political viewpoint, something that the Council failed to do. Post 1990, a series of talks between the neighboring counterparts took place and in 1997, eight working groups were formed to resolve the Kashmir issue, only to be thawed by the Kargil war in 1999.

**Answer:** The conflict will not escalate.

**Warrant:** Neither side is interested in conflict

Iain Marlow, February 15, 2018, "Analysis," Washington Post,  
[https://www.washingtonpost.com/pb/business/where-the-latest-india-pakistan-conflict-may-lead-quicktake/2019/02/15/d6e48c80-3107-11e9-8781-763619f12cb4\\_story.html?nid=menu\\_nav\\_accessibilityforscreenreader&outputType=accessibility&utm\\_term=.a5745082f03e](https://www.washingtonpost.com/pb/business/where-the-latest-india-pakistan-conflict-may-lead-quicktake/2019/02/15/d6e48c80-3107-11e9-8781-763619f12cb4_story.html?nid=menu_nav_accessibilityforscreenreader&outputType=accessibility&utm_term=.a5745082f03e)

4. Does India risk starting another full-scale war? Not really. **Although there is enormous domestic pressure to respond militarily, India has long been constrained by the fact both countries have nuclear weapons.** After the 2016 attack on Uri, Modi's government authorized limited strikes and made sure the situation didn't escalate -- a predicament helped by Pakistan's denials that any cross-border attacks even took place. However, this latest attack comes as Modi's party slumps in the polls ahead of the elections, possibly heaping greater pressure on the prime minister to retaliate. 5. Where are we likely to go from here? **Even with its denials of involvement in the most recent attack, Pakistan is likely to come under renewed diplomatic pressure.** The White House called on Pakistan to "end immediately the support and safe haven provided to all terrorist groups operating on its soil." The attack may also put pressure on China, a close ally of Pakistan, to alter its position at the United Nations Security Council, where Beijing has blocked India's attempts to list Jaish-e-Mohammed chief Masood Azhar as a designated terrorist. Analysts doubt India's military will do anything too drastic. Modi is most likely to authorize some sort of limited retaliation, such as artillery strikes, that "burnish his image of strength without risking calls for retaliation on the Pakistani side and further dangerous escalation," said Sasha Riser-Kositsky, a senior South Asia analyst at New York-based Eurasia Group, in an email. "Failing to retaliate in any way is politically untenable."

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## CON: UNSC Veto Reform

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**Answer:** UNSC vetoes are bad, and India could use it dangerously

**Warrant:** Permanent membership comes with veto power.

“The Veto”, Security Council Report. 10/19/15.

<https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-security-council-working-methods/the-veto.php>

**Beyond permanency itself, the veto power is probably the UN Charter’s most significant distinction between permanent and non-permanent members. Article 27 (3) of the Charter establishes that all substantive decisions of the Council must be made with “the concurring votes of the permanent members”. The veto has been addressed regularly during the annual working methods debates and is among the topics most frequently raised in the context of almost all discussions of Council working methods.** Permanent members use the veto to defend their national interests, to uphold a tenet of their foreign policy or, in some cases, to promote a single issue of particular importance to a state. Since 16 February 1946—when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) cast the first veto on a draft resolution regarding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon and Syria (S/PV.23)—the veto has been recorded 290 times. In the early years, the USSR cast most of the vetoes, with a considerable number of these used to block the admission of a new member state. Over the years, the USSR/Russia has cast a total of 141 vetoes, or close to half of all vetoes. The US cast the first of its 83 vetoes to date on 17 March 1970 (S/9696 and Corr. 1 and 2). The USSR had by that point cast 107 vetoes. Since 1970, the US has used the veto far more than any other permanent member, most frequently to block decisions that it regards as detrimental to the interests of Israel. The UK has used the veto 32 times, the

first such instance taking place on 30 October 1956 (S/3710) during the Suez crisis. France applied the veto for the first time on 26 June 1946 with respect to the Spanish Question (S/PV.49) and has cast a total of 18 vetoes. China has used the veto 14 times, with the first one, on 13 December 1955 (S/3502), cast by the Republic of China (ROC) and the remaining 13 by the People's Republic of China after it succeeded ROC as a permanent member on 25 October 1971.

**Warrant:** The veto would not be touched if India became a member

“Key to India becoming Security Council permanent member is not to touch veto: Haley”  
The Hindu. 10/18/17. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/key-to-india-becoming-security-council-permanent-member-is-not-to-touch-veto-haley/article19880518.ece>

**The key to India becoming a permanent member of the UN Security Council is “not to touch the veto”, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Nikki Haley has said as she identified Russia and China as the two global powers against changes in the current structure of the Security Council. “(This reform of the UN Security Council) is much more about the veto. The permanent five (members of the Security Council) have the ability to veto. Russia, China, U.K. (United Kingdom), U.S. and France and none of them want to give that up. So, the key to getting India on the Security Council would have to be not to touch the veto,” Ms. Haley said at an event organised on the US Capitol by US India Friendship Council.**

**Warrant:** Vetoes interfere with good policies and can become dangerous.

Sheeran, Scott. “The UN security council veto is literally killing people” Washington Post. 8/11/14.

[https://www.washingtonpost.com/posteverything/wp/2014/08/11/the-un-security-council-veto-is-literally-killing-people/?utm\\_term=.6a20e8850e1b](https://www.washingtonpost.com/posteverything/wp/2014/08/11/the-un-security-council-veto-is-literally-killing-people/?utm_term=.6a20e8850e1b)

Recent weeks have seen numerous Palestinian civilians killed in Gaza as a result of disproportionate military action. Israeli civilians also face rockets raining down on them, launched by Hamas – but they are fortunately protected by the Iron Dome defense system. The prospect of the U.N. or international law constraining these unacceptable attacks on innocent civilians seem dim, not least because of the U.S. veto constraining the Council's options. We should also not forget that an estimated 150,000 people have now died in the protracted and brutal Syrian conflict, for which the international community has largely been a bystander. The Council (or more accurately the U.S. and Russia) agreed a program to destroy Syria's chemical weapons and, helped by Australia, Jordan and Luxembourg, has also achieved humanitarian aid delivery within certain boundaries agreeable to Assad's regime. From the low expectations of diplomats born of experience, this is naturally seen as positive. In the context of the UN's objectives and the Security Council's stated role it is unequivocally a failure. It is tragic this scale of civilian death could be allowed to happen today, after the mea culpa and "never again" of the genocide in Rwanda. But the Russian veto and alliance with Syria has been the block to serious action. The growing regularity of these high-profile situations in which the U.N. and international law plays little or no role due to the veto is cause for concern. The international community, its decision makers and the public risk becoming normalized to such immense injustice and human suffering.

**Analysis:** Ascending to permanent-member status would mean gaining the veto power that the P5 countries have long clung to. This veto power is dangerous because it gives the countries the ability to unilaterally shut down security council initiatives, which countries like Russia have used to stop foreign meddling. Vetoing is corrupt and undemocratic, and India should not have a veto.

### A/2: UNSC Veto Reform

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**Answer:** India will not get a veto

**Warrant:** India has agreed to give up the veto 'for now'

Singh, Yoshita. India offers to give up veto 'for now' for UN Security Council seat. Rediff. 3/9/17. <https://www.rediff.com/news/report/india-offers-to-give-up-veto-for-now-for-un-security-council-seat/20170309.htm>

In a bid to get the United Nations reform process moving, India and other G4 nations have said they were open to innovative ideas and willing to not exercise veto as permanent members of a reformed Security Council until a decision on it has been taken. In a joint statement, delivered by India's Permanent Representative to the UN Ambassador Syed Akbaruddin at an inter-governmental negotiations meeting, the G4 nations of India, Brazil, Germany and Japan emphasised that an overwhelming majority of the UN member states supports the expansion of both permanent and non-permanent membership in a reformed Security Council. On the issue of the veto, Akbaruddin said the question of veto has been addressed by many from differing perspectives but the G4 approach is that the problem of veto is not one of quantity (of extending it immediately to new permanent members) but of quality -- of introducing restrictions. "Our position is imbued with this spirit. While the new permanent members would as a principle have the same responsibilities and obligations as (the) current permanent members, they shall not exercise the veto until a decision on the matter has been taken during a review," the G4 statement said.

**Answer:** UNSC vetoes are bad

**Warrant:** Vetoes interfere with good policies and can become dangerous.

Sheeran, Scott. "The UN security council veto is literally killing people" Washington Post. 8/11/14.

[https://www.washingtonpost.com/posteverything/wp/2014/08/11/the-un-security-council-veto-is-literally-killing-people/?utm\\_term=.6a20e8850e1b](https://www.washingtonpost.com/posteverything/wp/2014/08/11/the-un-security-council-veto-is-literally-killing-people/?utm_term=.6a20e8850e1b)

Recent weeks have seen numerous Palestinian civilians killed in Gaza as a result of disproportionate military action. Israeli civilians also face rockets raining down on them, launched by Hamas – but they are fortunately protected by the Iron Dome defense system. The prospect of the U.N. or international law constraining these unacceptable attacks on innocent civilians seem dim, not least because of the U.S. veto constraining the Council's options. We should also not forget that an estimated 150,000 people have now died in the protracted and brutal Syrian conflict, for which the international community has largely been a bystander. The Council (or more accurately the U.S. and Russia) agreed a program to destroy Syria's chemical weapons and, helped by Australia, Jordan and Luxembourg, has also achieved humanitarian aid delivery within certain boundaries agreeable to Assad's regime. From the low expectations of diplomats born of experience, this is naturally seen as positive. In the context of the UN's objectives and the Security Council's stated role it is unequivocally a failure. It is tragic this scale of civilian death could be allowed to happen today, after the mea culpa and "never again" of the genocide in Rwanda. But the Russian veto and alliance with Syria has been the block to serious action. The growing regularity of these high-profile situations in which the U.N. and international law plays little or no role due to the veto is cause for concern. The international community, its decision makers and the public risk becoming normalized to such immense injustice and human suffering.

**Analysis:** The veto was created for use by the P5 countries, and it's unlikely that India will gain one even if it becomes a permanent member. It has even agreed to forgo a veto if allowed to become permanent. If it does gain a veto, that veto could also be used for good, as it functions as a check on bad policies put forth by the UNSC.



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### CON: Tougher to pass U.N. resolutions

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**Argument:** Right now, the UN Security Council already struggles to pass resolutions as a result of the veto process, and adding India to the table will only make things worse.

**Warrant:** Current legislation gets backed up and delayed consistently already

McDonald, Kara. "UN Security Council Enlargement and U.S. Interests." CFR, Council on Foreign Relations, Dec. 2010, [www.cfr.org/report/un-security-council-enlargement-and-us-interests](http://www.cfr.org/report/un-security-council-enlargement-and-us-interests).

**Already, the proliferation of UNSC meetings has resulted in a packed agenda that complicates quick action during emergencies, with negotiations sometimes lasting well into the night.** Time spent negotiating toothless press and presidential statements after every newsworthy incident could be better spent negotiating an actionable response. **Moreover, in dealing with the most sensitive issues on its agenda, the UNSC will inevitably continue to meet in small, closed-door sessions where diplomats can partake in political bargaining with a minimum of political theater.**

**Warrant:** Superpower interest also can prevent key resolutions from being passed

Sengupta, Somini. "Why the U.N. Can't Solve the World's Problems." The New York Times, The New York Times, 20 Dec. 2017, [www.nytimes.com/2014/07/27/sunday-review/why-the-un-cant-solve-the-worlds-problems.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2014/07/27/sunday-review/why-the-un-cant-solve-the-worlds-problems.html).

**"When you have a crisis where a major power has a national interest involved they will try to block interference by the Security Council,"** said Gérard Araud, the French ambassador to the United Nations, who finished his term here on Friday. "The U.N.," he

said, ends up being “in charge of crises that are of no interest to anybody.” **The right of veto has long enabled the permanent members to reject anything that threatens their strategic interests, despite the organization’s lofty principles, notably its mandate to protect civilians when their own state authorities cannot.** France and Britain both support the idea of limiting veto power in cases of mass atrocities. The proposal, first floated several years ago by several small countries, has been ignored by China, Russia and the United States.”

**Warrant:** Adding a permanent seat for India would create structural issues

Petroff, William. Why Isn’t India a Permanent Member of the UN Security Council?  
Stanford University, 19 Dec. 2017, [www.quora.com/Why-isn%E2%80%99t-India-a-permanent-member-of-the-UN-Security-Council](http://www.quora.com/Why-isn%E2%80%99t-India-a-permanent-member-of-the-UN-Security-Council).

**Finally, there is a structural issue beyond those that were mentioned in Monika's answer. Going beyond the structural impediments to adding a permanent member (complicated politicking, the actual process of adding a permanent member, getting around a Chinese veto [1], a disruption of the current balance of power etc) there is the problem of how adding a country will affect the ability of the Security Council to actually get things done.** Is it even a good idea to add to the number permanent members (i.e. is it a good idea to add a sixth permanent member as opposed to just replacing one)? It's already tough enough to pass things with five members, how much more complicated it will be when you have to negotiate something between six countries among whom there will be even more rivalries (the United States vs. China, India vs. China, Russia vs. the United States, etc).

**Impact:** Blockading the passing of new resolutions would threaten the United State’s power

McDonald, Kara. "UN Security Council Enlargement and U.S. Interests." CFR, Council on Foreign Relations, Dec. 2010, [www.cfr.org/report/un-security-council-enlargement-and-us-interests](http://www.cfr.org/report/un-security-council-enlargement-and-us-interests).

**Some critics argue that the expansion of the UNSC is not in the USA's favor because it greatly reduces the power the USA has. A UNSC resolution needs a 2/3 majority to pass. Some argue the following: if more nations join the UNSC, the USA's vote loses influence because the USA would only have 1/25 votes (roughly 4% of the vote) instead of its regular 1/15 votes (roughly 6.67%). They argue that an expansion of the UNSC is detrimental to the USA's influence on foreign affairs because it might make it more difficult to pass resolutions in the USA's favor, since the USA would need more votes to support its endeavors.** Due to this, the USA would not favor requiring multiple vetoes because it would become difficult to reject any resolutions it does not agree with. As long as the USA retains its veto, it must find a balance between promoting international security while maintaining a positive world public opinion and also keeping national interest in mind.

**Analysis:** I think this argument works really well if you can take the argument a bit further on the impact level and explain why maintaining the best climate US interests is important. Moreover, if India having a permanent seat means that fewer resolutions are passed, then you can argue that we should prioritize the fluidity of the UNSC over the minor benefits that India brings.

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**A/2: Tougher to pass U.N. resolutions**

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**Answer:** Adding new members would solve the inefficiency in the UNSC

**Warrant:** Adding new members like India would bolster legitimacy and efficacy

Nadlin, Peter. "United Nations Security Council Reform." Our World, 5 Jan. 2014, [ourworld.unu.edu/en/united-nations-security-council-reform](http://ourworld.unu.edu/en/united-nations-security-council-reform).

**The argument of many critics of the United Nations Security Council is that it isn't effective and that it needs to be fundamentally reformed. The loudest calls for reform come from those who believe that the inclusion of a host of new permanent members is the answer to the effectiveness deficit. Others argue that it is folly to suggest that the addition of new permanent members would amount to meaningful reform. Perhaps, the most well recited argument for an expanded Council (with up to six new permanent seats) is the argument that the Council does not reflect contemporary power realities and should therefore be reformed to reflect the so-called new realities of the 21st Century. The overarching narrative of legitimacy through representativeness and the dilution of power is argued as a given. Yet, as Ian Hurd has suggested, there exists little evidence to suggest that the addition of new permanent members to the Council would automatically enhance its legitimacy. It is clear that aspirant countries understand the value of permanent membership, each has an interest in their own election and each uses the rhetoric of representativeness in support of their claims. Adding India, Brazil, Germany, Japan, South Africa and Nigeria (see table 2) is not an exercise in representativeness, nor is it an act of dispersing power.**

**Analysis:** Adding a new member like India would make the UNSC more representative and legitimate given that it is garnering input and cooperation from a previously unadvised area of

the world. Moreover, it presents the scenario that adding a country like India could even aid the current problem by adding another voice.

**Answer:** Vetoes are the reason behind the current problems, that won't change with India

**Warrant:** The current problem is the result of vetoes, which is decreasing in the status quo.

“UN Security Council - Profile.” BBC News, BBC, 24 Aug. 2017,  
[www.bbc.com/news/world-11712448](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-11712448).

“Thus, **each of the permanent members has the right of veto; if one of them votes against a resolution, it cannot be passed.** But a resolution can be passed if a permanent member abstains from the vote. **A general decline in the use of the veto, which followed the end of the Cold War, helped the council to become a more effective decision-maker. The Security Council attaches great importance to preventing armed conflict in the first place, but once a dispute has flared, its first aim is to seek a diplomatic solution.**”

**Warrant:** India doesn't even get a veto if given a permanent seat

Desk, India Today Web. “India Offers to Temporarily Give up Veto Power for Permanent UNSC Seat.” India Today, India Today, 8 Mar. 2017,  
[www.indiatoday.in/world/story/india-brazil-germany-japan-veto-power-expanded-UNSC-permanent-member-g4-united-nations-964597-2017-03-08](http://www.indiatoday.in/world/story/india-brazil-germany-japan-veto-power-expanded-UNSC-permanent-member-g4-united-nations-964597-2017-03-08).

**India and other members of the G4 have offered to initially forgo veto powers as permanent members in a reformed Security Council as a bargaining chip to get the reform process moving. "The issue of veto is important, but we should not allow it to have a veto over the process of Council reform itself,"** said India's Permanent

Representative Syed Akbaruddin, who was speaking on Tuesday on behalf of the G4 at the Inter-Governmental Negotiations (IGN) on Council reforms. While the new permanent members would in principle have veto powers that the current five have, Akbaruddin said, "they shall not exercise the veto until a decision on the matter has been taken during a review".

**Analysis:** When read with the first response, these three cards work together to create a layered argument that could present some offense as well. The fact that India doesn't have veto power in the aff world means it would be very hard for them to contribute to the problem that exists, which is declining anyway.