

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

Contention 1: Economic Collapse

If the United Nations offered a permanent seat tomorrow, India wouldn't take it. [Dabhade of the Observer Research Foundation in 2015](#) observes that India has worked to mutually obtain membership in the UNSC for all G4 members and that obtaining a seat for itself would undermine the group, a move India would not take. In fact, [Wax of the Washington Post in 2010](#) reports that the last time India was offered a permanent seat in 1955, India turned it down.

Unfortunately, in addition to giving India a seat it doesn't want, the decision would force millions of Pakistanis into poverty.

Subpoint A: Storming the Indus

[Ghumroo of the Munich Institute in 2016](#) writes that the Indus river system between India and Pakistan provides food and energy to 21 million people in Pakistan. Fortunately, [Tahir of the Daily Times in 2019](#) explains that despite its threats, India will never block Pakistan's water because it would result in a blow to their global image, compromising their aim to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council. Apart from diplomatically enabling India, permanent membership will also allow India to control more water. [Sarwar of the ISSI in 2014](#) furthers that with its newfound international support as a permanent member of the UNSC, India could ask to turn the Line of Control between the nations into an internationally recognised border, putting the starting points of all major Pakistani rivers under Indian control.

This would necessitate economic collapse in Pakistan. [Dinesh of First Post in 2016](#) writes that because 90% of Pakistan's agriculture is reliant on the Indus, even partial closure by India could result in famine and agrarian crisis. [Wairrach of Duke University in 2018](#) thus concludes that just an unstable water supply could pose a significant threat to millions.

Subpoint B: IMF loans

Currently, [the Asian Development Bank in 2019](#) writes that Pakistan's economy is set to grow at just 3.9% this year, a rate markedly lower than 2018's of 5.2%, due to a large macroeconomic imbalance. As such, Pakistan is negotiating a stabilization program with the IMF, and [Runde of the CSIS in 2018](#) writes that an IMF bailout is the only path for Pakistan to regain its macroeconomic stability. In fact, [Reinhart of Harvard in 2016](#) quantifies that decisive debt relief increases GDP growth by 11%. Granting India a permanent seat on the UNSC would derail this process, as India would have greater clout in economic institutions. [Khan of the Naval Postgraduate School in 2015](#) writes that as a permanent member of the UNSC, India could use its

influence over the International Monetary Fund and World Bank to prevent Pakistan's access to loans, greatly weakening Pakistan's economy.

An IMF bailout is key to reviving Pakistan's economy.

While IMF loans have been unsuccessful in Pakistan before, [Hashmi of Bahria University in 2017](#) finds that this was due to Pakistan's lack of commitment to the reform process.

Fortunately, with the current government, [Karachi of the Economist in 2019](#) explains the IMF deal would buy another couple of years for a sweeping reform program that would help secure a new strategic direction for Pakistan. This is critical, as [Ahmed of the CGD in 2018](#) writes that absent an IMF bailout from Pakistan's current recession, millions of Pakistanis will fall into poverty and suffer permanent damage to their living conditions. In its current state [Mohan of the Times of India](#) writes that "Dr Hafeez Pasha, a distinguished economist of Pakistan has said that high inflation and weak economic growth could push 4 million people below the poverty line and more than a million into unemployment."

Furthermore, [Haider of COMSATS](#) reports that a root cause of terrorism in Pakistan is poverty as the youth need to join militant groups to improve their living. Unfortunately, the [Carnegie Foundation in 2019](#) finds that Pakistani terrorism is the greatest threat to stability in the region due to the high potential for a vicious action-reaction cycle. The consequences of tensions ripple across the continent as [Wong of South Asian Studies in 2019](#) reports increased tensions disrupt trade in all of South Asia, having the potential to seriously dampen the promises of a globalized economy.

Ashley J. Tellis, 3-14-2019, "A Smoldering Volcano: Pakistan and Terrorism after Balakot," Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, <https://carnegieendowment.org/2019/03/14/smoldering-volcano-pakistan-and-terrorism-after-balakot-pub-78593>

PAKISTANI TERRORISM REMAINS THE REAL THREAT TO STABILITY

The combusive IAF strikes on Pakistani territory on February 26, 2019, were a long time coming—and they were owed entirely to Pakistan's extant strategy of employing terrorist proxies to wage war against its neighbors, Afghanistan and, especially, India. For over two decades now, the sequence of events that precipitated the Indian military riposte in late February has been simulated in war games in Washington and likely in New Delhi and Rawalpindi as well. The progression of events is depressingly familiar: a Pakistani terrorist group attacks an Indian target and causes significant casualties; depending on the circumstances, the Government of India finds itself compelled to respond through the use of conventional military instruments; this, in turn, precipitates a Pakistani military reaction and, before long, a vicious action-reaction spiral—if not contained by external intervention—produces a major conflict between the two nuclear-armed powers of South Asia.

Haider of COMSATS

http://www.qurtuba.edu.pk/thedialogue/The%20Dialogue/10_3/Dialogue_July_September2015_220-236.pdf

Our respondents believe poverty as an important cause of terrorism because the ground reality is evident that in this country 60% of population lives below poverty line, if \$2 be the minimum daily wage³¹. Many poor parents are unable to feed and educate their children, and send them to madrasas (religious schools) to fulfill these basic needs. Madrasas are an important source of militancy in Pakistan.³² Madrasas are not the only source of militancy emerging from poor economic conditions. The youth from poor families also directly join the militant groups to improve their living.³³ Thus, poverty causes the provision of an ample supply line of manpower for terrorist organizations.

Wong of South Asian Studies in 2019

<http://www.southasiaathudson.org/blog/2019/3/5/the-cost-of-conflict-what-do-current-india-pakistan-tensions-mean-for-south-asian-economic-growth>

recent tensions have also had an impact on international business and tourism. The decision to temporarily close all or some Indian or Pakistani airspace forced airlines to cancel or divert some flights. In Bangkok alone, according to airport officials, over 4,000 travelers were affected by the closure of airspace. Many travelers were forced to find accommodation in the Thai capital and wait for future flights to be available. Among the airlines affected were Singapore Airlines, Thai Airways, United Airlines, Air Canada, Saudi Arabian Airlines, and British Airways,

reflecting the international scope of this regional issue. As a result, tourism and international business across Eurasia were deeply impacted.

For a region of profound potential, India-Pakistan tensions could in the long-term affect the region's economic promise. Tensions have yet to paralyze the economic futures of both South Asian giants, but any further escalation could seriously dampen the promises of a globalized economy. With the Indian elections a couple months away and Pakistan's internal stability in doubt, the stakes could not be higher. It is hoped that Prime Minister Modi and Prime Minister Khan will be prudent and seek mutual cooperation. Some seventy years after partition, it is hoped that further divisions do not mar this important bilateral relationship.

Khan of the Naval Postgraduate School

<https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a632266.pdf>

The economic power of India backed by strong diplomatic weight could be devastating for Pakistan's economy. India could destroy Pakistan's economy by making Pakistan run dry by stopping the flow of western rivers, guaranteed to Pakistan under bilateral treaty between India and Pakistan—the Indus Water treaty (IWT). By disregarding the international binding of the World Bank as Guarantor in the IWT, India could obliterate the agro-based economy of Pakistan, which is a mainstay of Pakistan's economy. The permanent membership would afford India an enormous advantage to block resolutions brought before the UNSC by Pakistan. Furthermore, as a permanent member of the UNSC, India could use its influence over international financial institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to prevent Pakistan's access to these institutions; this would greatly damage Pakistan's already weak economy.²²⁰ Likewise, all permanent members are represented on various committees.

Ahmed of the CGD in 2018

<https://www.cgdev.org/publication/why-does-pakistan-have-repeated-macroeconomic-crises>

Intellectually, it is true that deep crises can lead to deep reforms, but this is not inevitable in any given episode. Reforms are generated by a variety of factors and conditions, and each country context is different. It is equally possible that a deep crisis will simply result in a prolonged period of chaos and stagnation. On a moral plane, the cost of crisis is borne disproportionately by the poor and vulnerable. Millions would fall below the poverty line, and some would suffer permanent damage to welfare and living conditions. It is not evident that any policymaker or international institution has the right to willingly bring about a crisis with such severe consequences for the poor in the uncertain expectation that it will lead to a change in national behavior. On a purely practical level, the IMF was created to help its members facing an imminent financial and economic crisis, and it would not be realistic to expect its staff or board to refuse assistance to a member to teach it a lesson and change its behavior.

Karachi of the Economist in 2019

<https://www.economist.com/briefing/2019/01/10/why-imran-khan-is-unlikely-to-make-life-much-better-for-pakistanis>

Pakistan can probably dig itself out of its immediate hole, helped in part by recent falls in the oil price—it is an energy importer. The new finance minister, Asad Umar, a former businessman, says that money from Saudi Arabia and China solves his cash-flow problems for the coming year. An IMF deal would buy another couple of years beyond that for a sweeping reform programme. Mr Umar says it is less about the final sums disbursed than about securing a new “strategic” direction that would make this bail-out Pakistan’s “last IMF programme”.

Hashmi of Bahria University in 2017

https://www.ndu.edu.pk/issra/issra_pub/articles/margalla-paper/Margalla-Paper-2017/17-Exit-of-Pakistan-Samia-Majeed-Hashmi.pdf

Unless we ourselves manage our affairs with commitment and in a professional manner no program can alter the fate of our economy. Foresightedness along with wisdom and political will are the essential requirements which should motivate the masses to contribute to the national exchequer by setting examples. No other foreign donor agency or organization can help us unless we are prepared to change our own destiny through tight fiscal measures. There was nothing wrong with conditions/parameters laid down by IMF but our level of commitment and sense of responsibility are the missing links between the goals and achievements.

Reinhart of Harvard in 2016

http://www.carmenreinhart.com/user_uploads/data/226_data.pdf

Regarding the aftermath of debt relief, we find that per capita GDP increases 11% and 20% during the five years following decisive debt relief, for emerging markets and advanced economies, respectively. Decisive here refers to the last debt reduction in a sequence, meaning the debt operation that allowed countries to exit the default.¹⁰ We also find a strong increase in average ratings for emerging markets. The Institutional Investor rating (IIR) index improves by 21% after two years following a decisive debt relief operation, and 40% after five years. In contrast, for the interwar years, there is no notable improvement in ratings. Regarding debt levels, we observe a strong decline following the crisis exit in both episodes. Within five years, total government debt/GDP falls by 27 percentage points across emerging market episodes and by 22 percentage points in the interwar sample. Also, the debt service burden (amortizations plus

interest payments) decreases in the aftermath of debt relief, but the average decline is less pronounced than in the debt stocks.

Runde of the CSIS in 2018

<https://www.csis.org/analysis/economic-crisis-pakistan-again-whats-different-time>

Pakistan appears to be in perpetual crisis-mode, and for too long the Pakistani government has been overly reliant on U.S. bilateral assistance. While it may not be the first choice of the Pakistani government, an IMF bailout is the most likely outcome of this financial crisis because it is probably the only path for Pakistan to regain its macroeconomic stability. Any “bailout” from a bilateral donor (meaning China or Pakistan’s Gulf State friends, including Saudi Arabia which has recently provided Pakistan \$3 billion for a period of one year as balance-of-payment support) will not get at the root issues that Pakistan faces—its loose macroeconomic, fiscal, and monetary policies. Pakistan needs to get its house in order and remedy many of its domestic economic issues. 18 out of Pakistan’s 21 IMF programs over the last 60 years have not been completed despite obtaining over \$30 billion in financial support across those programs. Just like today’s current financial crisis, Pakistan’s last two IMF packages (in 2008 and 2013) were also negotiated by incoming governments.

Asian Development Bank in 2019

<https://www.businesstoday.in/top-story/pakistan-gdp-to-decelerate-to-39-in-2019-asian-development-bank/story/333861.html>

Pakistan's economic growth is set to slump further to 3.9 per cent in the fiscal year 2019 from 5.2 per cent in 2018, the Asian Development Bank forecast Wednesday, citing the "macroeconomic challenges" faced by the cash-strapped country.

In its flagship economic publication titled "Asian Development Outlook 2019," the Manila-based bank said Pakistan's economic growth decelerated in the fiscal year 2018 despite revived agriculture.

The expansionary fiscal policy markedly widened the budget and current account deficits and drained foreign exchange, it said.

<https://www.alaraby.co.uk/english/indepth/2018/12/20/how-pakistan-could-run-out-of-water-by-2025>

As a country with a population of over two hundred million, Pakistan consumes significant amounts of water. In fact, the South Asian country has the fourth-largest water footprint in the

world. The Indus River, one of the longest in Asia, fulfills much of that need for Pakistanis, but the river can only do so much before Pakistanis find themselves on the brink of a humanitarian crisis.

"Given that the majority of the country continues to depend on agriculture and irrigation for its economic stability, an unstable water supply could pose a significant threat to millions," Dr Haider Warraich, a fellow at Duke University Medical Center, told The New Arab.

Dinesh of First Post in 2016

World Dinesh, 2-22-2019, "Indus Waters Treaty: Pakistan must fear Narendra Modi's water war much more than Indian military," Firstpost,

<https://www.firstpost.com/world/indus-waters-treaty-pakistan-must-fear-narendra-modis-water-war-much-more-than-indian-military-3020234.html>

Why should Pakistan fear about IWT? Three rivers under the IWT pact in the Nehruvian era, whose rights went to Pakistan— Indus, Chenab and Jhelum — are the life energy for the Indus region, which, according to various estimates, supports 90 per cent of the Pakistan's agriculture. It is the backbone of Pakistan's agricultural economy, which constitutes 19.8 percent of that country's GDP and is the largest employer (42.3 percent of the country's total labour force), according to latest data from the Pakistan government.

Sarwar of the ISSI in 2014

http://issi.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/1328593104_35074620.pdf?fbclid=IwAR1mIdqn_hgk5izcuvlmRa-SfesQWT7Wz6yJ9rvAfnDLEyF7bDQKMqRbIckA

Also, being a permanent member, with the support of other Council members, India may be able to decide the Kashmir issue on its own terms. For example, it could ask Pakistan to turn the Line of Control (LoC) into a permanent and internationally recognised border. Such a resolution of the Kashmir issue would give most of the Kashmir region to India and a small part to Pakistan. This is unacceptable to Pakistan. As this is not in Pakistan's interests because the starting points of all major Pakistani rivers Any expansion in the permanent slot of seats in the Security Council would have serious implications for Pakistan because if there is any enlargement in the permanent category, India may get a permanent seat as it enjoys the support of more than 120 countries, including four out of the five current permanent members. Expansion of the United Nations Security Council 275 are in Kashmir and accepting the LoC as an international border would put them under Indian control. If that happens, Pakistan, which has an agriculture-based economy, will face serious consequences if Pakistani rivers come under Indian control. Pakistan could also face water scarcity or floods.

Tahir of the Daily Times in 2019

<https://dailytimes.com.pk/358757/can-india-really-stop-pakistans-water/>

First, blocking Pakistan's water would result in a blow to the image that India is trying to maintain as the saner state at the global level, one that has already been dented by the Kulbhushan Yadav case and unfounded allegations on Pakistan post the Pulwama attack. In case, India does block Pakistan's water, it would only be to Pakistan's benefit, where it would be seen as the more legitimate state suffering from the hands of a self-assumed regional hegemon. It would have diplomatic consequences, and with India continuing to try to isolate Pakistan diplomatically, asking for a permanent position at the UN Security Council and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, India's aim would be inordinately compromised.

Ghumroo of the Munich Institute in 2016

https://mpira.ub.uni-muenchen.de/69206/1/MPRA_paper_69206.pdf

Pakistan have one of the River Basin situated in Indus Bay of Sindh it flows directly from Kashmir to Sindh. Mostly areas of Indus River Basin is characterized by downstream. It is world's largest irrigation system of Water. By this River, it is being provided Energy security and food to more than 21 million people of Pakistan. The classification of net water deficit area through measuring arid to semiarid basin. Nonetheless, it devastating floods occur in this basin and suffered. According to high mountain catchments, Pakistan is most vulnerable in the sense of climate, global changes and socioeconomic that influence on both demand and supply. Pakistan is most dependent on water resources in high peak of earth. There are