Charlie and I Affirm

**Contention 1 is Indian Infrastructure.**

**Rowley ‘18 of the Nikkei Asian Review** writes that the Indian government faces tightening budgets and a dearth of domestic investors, leaving it struggling to finance even the most essential initiatives.

Instead, India has turned to the World Bank. **The OCHA ’19** writes that the World Bank has loaned India billions of dollars which has provided 36 million Indian people across 40,000 villages with access to clean water.

However, the **OCHA** warns that global warming has reduced Indian agricultural output, risking the contamination of 60% of India’s groundwater, leaving India one of the most water-stressed regions in the world.

Hence why, **Collier Research** concludes that India will require $4.5 trillion in infrastructure investment by 2040.

To meet this goal, India must become a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council.

**Ebrahimian ’17 of Foreign Policy** writes that members of the Security Council gain international status and a platform to publicize their needs, which enables them to secure billions more in loans from the World Bank.

Historically, **Dreher ’09 of Bond University** confirms that membership on the U.N. Security Council increases these loans by 73%. Last time India was on the Security Council, it began four new separate projects with the World Bank.

India must take action before it’s too late.

**Kant ‘18 of the NITI** reports that inadequate access to safe water kills 200,000 Indian civilians each year. Worse yet, due to climate change and poor resource management, water shortages will soon threaten the lives of 600 million Indian citizens, over half the population.

**Contention 2 is Checking China**

India is uniquely positioned to counter China in three ways.

**First, Perception**

**Freedman ‘9 of the Journal for Asian Security** explains that China sees the emergence of another Asian power as a threat to their influence.

**Freedman** furthers that the presence of India on the UNSC means diluting the amount of influence and power that China holds as the sole Asian member.

**Funialoe ‘15 of the CSIS** explains that any reduction in Chinese influence would likely induce Beijing into a binding code of conduct for the South China Sea that ensures disputes are managed peacefully and in accordance with international law.

**Second, Location**

**Valente ‘18 of the East West Center** explains that as the only major economy poised to outpace China’s economic and demographic growth, India is more capable than its neighbors of playing a sustained balancing role.

**Valente** furthers that India’s positioning among China’s BRI initiative and the Indian Ocean is central to several of China’s essential trade and investment routes giving it geographical leverage against China in areas that other countries do not have.

 **Third, By Forging New Alliances**

 **Valente** furthers that the US cannot counterbalance China unilaterally as US willingness to come to the defense of its other Asian allies is in questionable state. This has allowed China to deal with Asian countries in isolation and remove dissent.

Hence why, **Valente** furthers that India’s participation in a Indo- Pacific code of conduct could lend more strength than any other southeast asian state increasing security and rule of law in the Indo Pacific.

Unfortunately all three of these are irrelevant if you negate as **The Monthly Review** explains that only if India sees itself as a great power will it want to promote a broad anti-China alliance.

Thankfully, **Dabhade of Rising Powers Quarterly** notes that in the eyes of India the last barrier to great power status is permanent membership on the UNSC, which Dabhade concludes would give it the geopolitical clout to balance China.

**The Impact is Preventing Conflict.**

**Bloom of Foreign Policy** explains that for years China has provided armed escorts for forays by its fishing fleet into its neighbors’ EEZs and assertively enforced Chinese law on non-Chinese fishermen operating in contested waters.

Although conflict hasn’t occurred in the status quo, **Bloom** explains that this problem will only get worse as collapsing fish stocks by 2050 will mean that more powerful countries will become more aggressive to ensure a constant food supply.

Conversely, if countries were to cooperate would be the one hope to reducing depletion and overfishing to find solutions, unfortunately, **Wang ‘15 of the University of Maryland** explains that this cooperation is not possible without close coordination, with all parties concerned.

**Johnson of Foreign Policy** continues that countries are willing to go to extreme lengths to maintain fish supply concluding that fishing disputes which occur almost daily pose the greatest potential risk of triggering armed conflict in the South China Sea.

This conflict would be horrific **Talmadge ‘18 of Foreign Affairs** explains that any war with China would draw the United States in which would eventually go nuclear, which would have catastrophic global impacts.

**Bressan ‘17 of Forbes** explains that even a small nuclear war would send millions of tons of dust in to the atmosphere blocking solar radiation and causing the starvation of 1 to 2 billion people.

Even if war never breaks out absent affirming, **Nindang ‘18 of the Asian Foundation** explains that fish is the main source of income and food for millions of people.

Thus we affirm.