

Chicken Fried

Ridge RW Affirms the resolution!

Our First Contention is Multipolar Fracturing

[Brookings 15](#) contextualizes that much of the world feels like it does not have inclusion in the UNSC which is controlled by 5 unrepresentative and archaic powers, concluding that as developing countries like India become more and more powerful they are likely to isolate themselves from the UN and form their own organizations.

This is already happening, as [Soderbaum 06 of Global Insights](#) indicates that regional organizations like the EU, ASEAN, and SADC are becoming more influential in security matters compared to the UN which is increasingly being viewed as irrelevant. **Adding India to the UNSC as a permanent member would solve this issue.** [Dabhade 17 of the ORF](#) indicates that upon accession to the UNSC as a permanent member India intends to become the champion and representative of the developing world, bringing representation to the unrepresented. [Stuenkel 10 of Harvard University](#) contextualizes that overall, India's position would enable it to innately strengthen the UNSC. Moreover, he finds that as a permanent member, Delhi would be able to push for UN reforms to increase representation for other countries across the developing with more influence and power.

This is critical, as [Santander 18 from The University of Belgium](#) finds that as these regional organizations become more defined they are bound to begin competing with each other, opening a pathway towards multipolarity. [Posen 09 of MIT](#) concludes that absent a unifying global power this new trend of regionalism is likely to lead to constant competition and proxy warfare. Additionally, [Hansen '01 of the University of Iowa](#) finds, global organizations, like the UN, are almost twice as likely to resolve an issue than regional organizations, saving millions. Deo 18 of The Diplomat concludes that the maintenance of the UNSC is necessary to prevent widespread global conflicts for centuries to come.

Contention 2: Space!

[Armstrong 13 of Cambridge University](#) indicates that considering the level and rate of technological development, it is inevitable that Humanity eventually colonizes space, becoming even an intergalactic species. Adding India to the UNSC is crucial for expediting this process for 2 reasons.

First --- Policy Push

[Rajagopalan 18 of the ORF](#) indicates that when it comes to space exploration India is pursuing a paradigm of international cooperation. Giving India more power would allow for them to push for more cooperation. Moreover, [The Economic Times 17](#) indicates that upon joining the UNSC

India wants to provide global leadership and security on promoting space development and research. Indeed, [India has declared](#) that they want to strongly reinforce international rules, regulations, protections, and cooperation in the space domain. All of this will have massive benefits as [Faith 18 of MIT](#) writes that promoting international cooperation even just a little bit will translate into significant progress in the realm of space exploration.

Second --- Halting Militarization

[Cohen of The Brookings Institute](#) finds that India believes that it is fated to act as a great power in the world, corroborated by the fact that every single Indian leader has proclaimed that their nation has a special destiny in global geopolitics. [Menon 13 of The National Interest](#) indicates that India sees the UN security council permanent seat as necessary for achieving the great power status and prestige they so very much desire, especially since their regional rival China has one.

Without such a position India will look to other ways to become a great power. [Anand 08 of The New York Times](#) finds that faced with no other options the way India has decided to project itself as a great power is through military might and buildup. We see this in the squo as [Behera 19 of the IDSA](#) reports that India is increasing its defense budget by 8% annually.

Unfortunately, [Miglani 19 of Reuters](#) explains that Modi wants to establish India as a military space power, recently destroying a satellite in orbit during weapons testing. Continuing India's destruction would be detrimental, as [Gilliard 18 of the GSR](#) finds that continued testing and development would create debris, acting as shrapnel that hinders scientific research and space exploration.

The Impact is humongous

Space exploration must happen as soon as possible: [Bostrom 03, who is a mathematician and physicist from Oxford University](#), finds that because natural resources and stars in the vast cosmic scale are slowly degrading, waiting longer before colonization means less available assets to support human lives. This effect is dramatic, as Bostrom concludes that for every second of delayed colonization means that 10^{29} human lives are lost, or 100 billion billion billion people dying per second.

Contention 3: The Big White Whale

[Werker 06 of Upenn](#) details that being on the UN council increases a country's total US aid by 59% as other powers try to gain diplomatic favor. This would be amazing as [Dollar of Stanford University](#) concludes that every 10 billion dollars of aid lifts 7 million people out of poverty.

Steak Well Done

Ridge RW Affirms the resolution!

Contention 1: Mediation!

[Brookings 15](#) contextualizes that much of the world feels like it does not have inclusion in the UNSC which is controlled by 5 unrepresentative and archaic powers.

Adding India to the UNSC as a permanent member would solve this issue. [Dabhade 17 of the ORF](#) indicates that upon accession to the UNSC as a permanent member India intends to become the champion and representative of the developing world, bringing representation to the unrepresented. [Stuenkel 10 of Harvard University](#) contextualizes that overall, India's position would enable it to innately strengthen the UNSC. In fact, he finds that as a permanent member, Delhi would be able to push for UN reforms to increase representation for other countries across the developing with more influence and power.

Notably, [Sheila 05 of Michigan State](#) finds that 62% percent of international conflicts resort to UN mediation and 71% are successfully resolved. Aff increases this, as [Plenary 03 of the UN](#) finds that increased representation on the UNSC would increase the body's perceived legitimacy. With a stronger UNSC these conflicts would be resolved quicker and more frequently as [Risse 14 of Global Policy](#) finds that the key for external actors to resolve conflicts effectively is legitimacy.

[Hansen '01 of the University of Iowa](#) finds, global organizations, like the UN, are almost twice as likely to resolve an issue than regional organizations, saving millions.

Moreover, Brookings 15 concludes that as developing countries like India become more and more powerful they are likely to isolate themselves from the UN and form their own organizations. [Soderbaum 06 of Global Insights](#) indicates that regional organizations like the EU, ASEAN, and SADC are becoming more influential in security matters compared to the UN which is increasingly being viewed as irrelevant.

This is critical, as [Santander 18 from The University of Belgium](#) finds that as these regional organizations become more defined they are bound to begin competing with each other, opening a pathway towards multipolarity. [Posen 09 of MIT](#) concludes that absent a unifying global power this new trend of regionalism is likely to lead to constant competition and proxy warfare. Deo 18 of The Diplomat concludes that the maintenance of the UNSC is necessary to prevent widespread global conflicts for centuries to come.

Contention Two: A Better Road (2:15)

Currently, [Porter '18 of the New York Times](#) finds, China is encouraging developing countries to participate in the One Belt, One Road initiative, opening up countries economically with huge

infrastructure projects. [Griffiths '17 of CNN](#) furthers these massive projects are ambitious, planning to spur massive economic growth and lift millions out of poverty.

In order to fasttrack many of the projects, [Xinhua '18 of the United Nations](#) finds, China has been passing legislation through the UNSC as [Lynch '18 of Foreign Policy](#) continues, China is garnering the support of top UN officials to get more developing countries on board.

Unfortunately, granting China unchecked power over economic expansion has allowed them to twist the project into a self profiting machine. [Davidson '18 of the Guardian](#) corroborates, China is gaining political leverage with countries by forcing them into debt by giving vulnerable countries loans they cannot pay back.

While nations remain silent on the issue, India is fighting back as [Muhammad '18 of the Strait Times](#) finds, India's refusal to sign onto the project is slowing down China's expansion. The [ISG '18](#) specifies, the China Pakistan Economic Corridor, CPEC, is a set of projects crucial to the China's Belt and Road Initiative, and India's refusal to allow development in Kashmir is slowing it down.

Problematically, [The Economic Times '18](#) finds, China has found ways to continue expansion despite India's objections. **Fortunately, India becoming a permanent member will allow them to counter Chinese monetary policy.**

[Lahari '18 of Quartz](#) reports, India wants China to change it's debt diplomatic tactics and can utilize the veto to do so. **If India received permanent membership, the CPEC would be put at risk** as [Forbes 18](#) explains, the CPEC runs through Pakistan-controlled Kashmir, an area claimed by India. In order to make sure the CPEC progresses smoothly, China would have to curry-favor India, as India now has the power to veto China, forcing it to change.

The impact of reducing debt diplomacy is lifting people out of poverty. [Manuel '17 of the Atlantic](#) finds that these Chinese loans place a debt burden on the recipient governments as they double interest rates.

[Hurley of the Center for Global Development '18](#) continues, that after receiving these loans, countries experienced an increase of public debt anywhere from 40% to 100% of their GDP. [Hakimi¹ of the EMB](#) furthurs, an increase of 10% public debt to GDP ratio increases poverty by 3.5% which will place millions at the brink of death as social programs disappear.

Thus we affirm.

¹ file:///Users/UdheeshGaddipati/Downloads/EB-17-V37-12-P60.pdf

Contention 2: To Infinity and Beyond!

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second of delayed colonization means that 10^{29} human lives are lost, or 100 billion billion billion people dying per second.

Hotel Room

Ridge RW negates the resolution!

Contention 1: Halting The North

[Reuters 18](#) indicates that UN security council members are united on denuclearizing North Korea. [Nichols 18 of The New York Times](#) furthers that ever since 2006 the council has been boosting sanctions on North Korea, and that even though they may occasionally object, Russia and China have maintained and followed the sanctions. In fact [Hunter 19 of the UN](#) finds that just two weeks ago the United Nations Security Council renewed sanctions on North Korea.

However, [Ians 18 of The Hindu](#) finds that India has actually been violating the UN order on North Korean sanctions. Moreover, [Sen 19 of The National Interest](#) indicates that India is actually pursuing friendship and cooperation with North Korea trying to pull them out of China's orbit in order to gain a valuable ally in the quest to contain the dragon.

Problematically, this means that if India was added as a permanent member onto the UNSC they would use their veto power to stop the renewal of sanctions on North Korea to curry favor. Sanctions are key to spurring economic reform.

[Jung 19 of Charged Affairs](#) finds that UN multilateral sanctions cause such economic pain that they force the Kim regime to pursue economic privatization in order to force growth. In fact, only 20% of the economy is currently state-owned. However, Jung indicates that if sanctions are lifted prematurely Kim would end this new capitalist economy to reassert control.

These reforms are hugely beneficial. [Lankov 14](#) finds that because of the private market working in North Korea, the country has finally produced enough food to feed all its citizens. Absent sanctions, Kim's regime is likely to return to pre-2006 famines, which according to the [Wilson Center 02](#), killed millions of civilians.

Moreover, [Yi 17 of The Diplomat](#) finds that the private market is slowly building a middle class in North Korea which will generate more power in the hands of the people, encouraging resistance to military adventurism and decreasing Kim's belligerence.

Reducing the risk of war is crucial as [Broad 19 of The New York Times](#) indicates that North Korea likely has advanced biological weapons and is more likely to use them than nukes when provoked. She furthers that because such weapons are so hard to contain and are incredibly deadly, just a single gallon of anthrax can end all human life on earth.

Contention 2: Developing Africa

[Dabhade 18 of the ORF](#) indicates that India has always seen it as a champion of the developing world and defender of disenfranchised countries. However, [Stuenkel 18 of Harvard University](#) writes that once India accedes to the UN and becomes a great power part of the quote “ruling oligarchical class” it is likely that their foreign policy and worldview will shift, decreasing their support of developing nations - which is why countries across Africa and South America are actually opposed to giving India permanent membership.

This is extremely problematic, [Pant 18 of The Diplomat](#) finds that India has spent 1 billion dollars training Africa in technical assistance, and 7.5 billion dollars on 137 infrastructure projects across 40 countries. Moreover, [Ahmebad 17 of BL](#) finds that much of the 100 billion dollars of trade between India and Africa in the past 2 years have been focused on developing Africa’s electricity grid and providing solar power. [Clemente 18 of Forbes](#) concludes that by alleviating issues like poverty and allowing for the transportation of resources, these types of infrastructure projects can save hundreds of millions of lives across Africa.

Contention 3: Vetoing The Veto

[The Business Standard](#) reports in February of 2019 that India has recently pushed to abolish the UNSC’s veto system after China recently vetoed one of India’s proposals. **This support is necessary right now.** [Chowdhary 16](#) - a UN advisor - indicates that currently, 117 members of the UN want to get rid of the veto. Critically, he finds that if that number gets bumped up to 128 members, it will be possible to pass a UN charter to eliminate the veto. He continues that Indian support is necessary, as it can provide leadership to the rest of the world as the only major power advocating against the veto, mobilizing smaller nations which have not yet committed.

However, if India accedes to the UNSC as a permanent member they would not dare abolish the veto as they themselves would hold veto power. Moreover, Chowdhary explains that eliminating the veto would strip permanent members of their special great power status, which is the reason India wants to join the UNSC.

Eliminating the veto would be amazing. Chowdhary explains that during the cold war alone, the US and Soviet Union casted 68 vetoes preventing intervention in their proxy wars, worsening the conflicts. In present day, [Russia has cast 10 vetoes](#) against intervention in the Syrian civil War which [has killed 570,000 people](#). On the whole, eliminating the Veto is crucial for ensuring that the UN will always be able to prevent conflict no matter where it is in the world.

Motel Room

Ridge RW negates the resolution!

Contention 1: Bop!

Subpoint A: The Dichotomy of Tension

[Yusuf 18 of Foreign Policy](#) finds that over the past decade tensions have been rising between India and Pakistan, as there have been numerous close calls, but they never go into full out war. However, Nawaz 18 of the ISSI² indicates that adding India to the UNSC would escalate these conflicts for two reasons.

A) currently India restrains itself when it comes to aggressiveness as they don't want to risk their ability to get a permanent member seat by looking bad internationally, if you affirm, they get the seat, removing all incentive barriers. B) Whenever India aggresses in Pakistan, the UNSC gets involved to keep the peace and prevent escalation, adding India onto the council would allow them to veto these processes.

Nawaz concludes that giving India permanent membership status would severely “destabilise the region”, fueling regional confrontation. This is tragic, as [The Economist 19](#) finds that India's skirmishes between Pakistan in areas such as Kashmir, if escalated and not held back could become full out conflicts leading to conventional war. [Henderson 19 of The Hill](#) furthers that such a war could quickly escalate into limited use of nuclear weapons, which [Roblin 19 of the National Interest](#) finds would kill 20 million people.

Subpoint B: The Fall of Carthage

[CBS News reports in 2019](#) that tensions in Libya are returning with government forces barely repelling an invasion of the capital by rebels. [The SCMP](#) from less than 2 weeks ago continues that Libya is descending into fully fledged civil war. [The Libya Observer 19](#) writes that the Libya foreign minister has urged UNSC intervention in the region, [Reuters 19](#) indicates that the UNSC has demanded that conflict must stop in the region. **Intervention is likely.** [The Citizen 19](#) indicates that the UK has proposed a draft in the UNSC to enforce a ceasefire in Libya. Unfortunately, [Makhija 19 of the ISPS](#) finds that India never was a fan of Libyan intervention and in recent years has actively denounced it, meaning that if they were on the security council they would veto it. Tragically, [Hamid 16 of Vox](#) finds that had the UN not intervened the last time Libya fell into civil war, the country would look like Syria today, following a track of exponential intensification. The comparison is simple, in Libya 4,000 people died in the last civil war, in Syria the death count was 400,000.

Subpoint C: Keeping up with the Kims

² file:///Users/jinghuashao/Downloads/Violation_of_the_UN_Resolutions_on_Kashm.pdf

[Hunter 19](#) reports that the UNSC reaffirmed sanctions on North Korea 2 weeks ago. [Sen 19 from The Asia Studies Centre](#) that India wishes to foster an alliance with North Korea in order to pull them out of China's orbit while simultaneously increasing Indian influence in the Pacific. **Thus if India is added onto the UNSC they would veto sanctions the next time they had to be renewed or strengthened, ending international sanctions on North Korea.** This is really problematic, as [Jung 19 of Charged Affairs](#) indicates that in order to make up revenue lost through sanctions, the Kim regime is forced to privatize the North Korean economy, which is why only 20% of the economy is state owned right now - however, Jung indicates that if sanctions are lifted Kim will stop and reverse the reforms, seizing back control. **These reforms are hugely beneficial.**

[Lankov 14](#) finds that because of the private market working in North Korea, the country has finally produced enough food to feed all its citizens. Absent sanctions, Kim's regime is likely to return to pre-2006 famines, which according to the [Wilson Center 02](#), killed millions of civilians.

[Yi 17 of The Diplomat](#) writes that privatization is slowly building a strong North Korean middle class which will be able to put pressure on the government through their control of the economy. Yi implicates that this middle class will push the Kim regime away from military adventurism. Reducing the risk of war is crucial as [Broad 19 of The New York Times](#) indicates that North Korea likely has advanced biological weapons and is more likely to use them than nukes when provoked. She furthers that because such weapons are so hard to contain and are incredibly deadly, just a single gallon of anthrax can end all human life on earth.

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However, if India accedes to the UNSC as a permanent member they would not dare abolish the veto as Chowdhary explains that eliminating the veto would strip permanent members of their special great power status, which is the reason India wants to join the UNSC. Eliminating the veto would be amazing. Chowdhary explains that during the cold war alone, the US and Soviet Union casted 68 vetoes preventing intervention in their proxy wars, worsening the conflicts. In present day, [Russia has cast 10 vetoes](#) against intervention in the Syrian civil War which [has killed 570,000 people](#). On the whole, eliminating the Veto is crucial for ensuring that the UN will always be able to prevent conflict no matter where it is in the world.

<https://outline.com/MfHknp>

- 2019: NK economy is super privatized and growing

As a result, India has been forced to reluctantly turn towards America as an ally in order to counter these threats as they cannot do so on their own, even though they generally don't like to align themselves with a polar power. As a result, [Tellis 18 of Carnegie Mellon University](#) finalizes that India has moved away from strategic nonalignment towards a sure partnership with the United States.

However, [Jabeen 10 of Sargodha University](#) finds that adding India to the UNSC would fulfill its criterion of prosperity, and [Dabhade 18 of SI](#) corroborates that if India was part of the UNSC it would gain the leverage necessary to expand its geopolitical power and serve as an equalizer to China, acting as a democratic alternative while also making sure that it will be able to complete its foreign policy goals and interests. As a result, India would no longer need America and would go back to its original strategy of impartial nonalignment. This is critical, as [GMT 18](#) indicates that normally India's aversion to alliance means it would pursue a path of protecting its trade routes on the sea - an alliance with America would compel it to get militarily involved in the Sea. [Pardesi 18 of The East West](#) center concludes that closer ties with America would bring India into the SCS foray.

This is problematic, as [Beech 18 of the New York Times](#) finds that currently China is set to control the South China Sea completely, but [Tarapore 18 of Lawfare](#) indicate that Indian involvement would make China vulnerable. [Thu 18 of The National Interest](#) finds that when China feels threatened it decides to assert dominance through military action and might. Critically, [Wald 15 of Boston University](#) finds that if Chinese aggression can flare up of tensions and force rerouting of trade in the region causing massive price spikes. [The World Bank](#) reports that the last food price spike put 44 million into poverty.

Ridge RW Affirms!

Contention 1: The Game of Thrones

[Cohen of The Brookings Institute](#) finds that India's national ideology is that it has a destiny to act as a major player in the world as a great power, furthered by the fact that ever single Indian leader has proclaimed that their nation has a special destiny and mission in global geopolitics. Moreover, [Manish 17 of The SII](#) explains that as a result india desires institutionalised big power status which a permanent seat in the Security Council would confer.

[Hageboutros 17 of Harvard University](#) finds that the Un security council is seen by the rest of the world as controlled by an archaic group of countries that no longer represent the rest of the world. As a result, [Taneja 15 of The Diplomat](#) indicates that the UNSC has become a quagmire of ineptitude and failure that needs legitimacy, which a dynamic new country like India can bring.

As a result, [The Brookings Institute 15](#) concludes that if the security council is not expanded to allow for rising powers like India, it will lose legitimacy and become irrelevant. Deo implicates that if the UNSC loses its legitimacy it will lead to conflict across the world as bad actors become emboldened. Already [Strating 18 of Lastrobe University](#) finds that the deterioration of the rule of law is increasing maritime conflicts across the world.

Without a strong UNSC these conflicts cannot be resolved as [Risse 14 of Global Policy](#) finds that the key for external actors to resolve conflicts effectively is legitimacy - and when legitimacy is granted, [Nemeth of Ulowa](#) finds that international 3rd party interventions increase the chance of peace by 100%.

However, not only does adding India to the UNSC shape the global order in a positive way for the next century, it enables India to exact very specific policies that will aid humanity as a whole for the the next millennia.

Subpoint A: Moose Goose Revolution

[Omar 18 of HuffPo](#) writes that Canada is launching a bid to join the United Nations Security Council as a non permanent member. Unfortunately, [Dyer 18 of CBC](#) indicates that Canada unlikely to get it due to a lack of support. India on the UNSC would help get Canada a spot.

[Cision 18](#) indicates that recently India and Canada have developed a very close relationship. Moreover, [Patil 18 of Quartz](#) indicates that there are many economic benefits of India aligning with Canada. The only problem is that India right now is not on the UNSC at all.

However, if India becomes a permanent member [Manish 17 of SI](#) reports that it would give them large influence because of their institutionalized great power status, and [Werker 06 of Upenn](#)

finds that other nations would even be willing to offer India diplomatic bribes and side with them to gain India's favor. Canada losing its UN seat would be disastrous.

[Whyte 17 of Regina](#) indicates that questions of Quebecian independence are coming about, and [Black 18 of The National Post](#) writes that Quebecian nationalism has started to simmer. However, [Dion of The Brookings Institution](#) indicates that for Quebec to actually start pursuing independence it needs to believe it will be good on its own. [Slater 18 of TGM](#) indicates that the last time Canada was rejected from the UNSC it was a great humiliation, if it happens again Quebec will view Canada as weak and irrelevant.

A push for independence would be disastrous. [Matthews 14 of Cimsec](#) writes that the province would ally with Russia to give it legitimacy, and the US would intervene to avoid a Russian proxy on its border, allowing for miscalculation to very easily spark world war 3. [ADD NON NUKE IMPACT CARD]

Subpoint B: To Infinity and Beyond

[Armstrong 13 of Cambridge University](#) indicates that considering the level and rate of technological development, it is inevitable that Humanity eventually colonizes space, becoming even an intergalactic species. [Fallows 13 of The Atlantic](#) contextualizes that just as humanity discovered and colonized the Americas 500 years ago, we will colonize space in the future as well. Adding India to the UNSC is crucial for expediting this process.

[Rajagopalan 18 of the ORF](#) indicates that when it comes to space India is pursuing a paradigm of international cooperation. Giving India more power would allow for them to push for more cooperation. Moreover, [The Economic Times 17](#) indicates that upon joining the UNSC India wants to provide global leadership and security on promoting space development.

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Sun Tzu back in 500 BC teaches us an important lesson: Appear weak when you are strong, and strong when you are weak. It's time for India to play the game the way Sun tzu would want it to be played - [Werker 06 of Upenn](#) details that being on the UN council increases a country's total US aid by 59% as major powers and countries use aid as “diplomatic bribes” . This is critical as [The World Bank 19](#) reports that 270 million Indians live in devastating Poverty. [Lee 15 of Duksung University](#) writes that aid is often spent on improving drivers for economic growth. [Dollar of Stanford University](#) concludes that every 10 billion dollar increase in aid lifts 7 million people out of poverty.

https://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://www.google.com/&httpsredir=1&article=1027&context=econ_honproj

→ Foreign Aid has significant negative effects on development

Contention 2: The Big White Whale

[Dabhoda 17 of The ORF](#) contextualizes that the United Nations Permanent Security Council - otherwise known as the UNSC - was created to maintain peace and stability across the world. To this there is no better candidate than India as Dabhoda furthers that they have been an active participant in every single UN initiative since its conception and has more peacekeepers in UN missions than America, China, Russia, France, and The UK combined. India's desire for joining the UNSC is understandable as well. [Cohen of The Brookings Institute](#) finds that India's national ideology is that it has a destiny to act as a major player in the world as a great power, furthered by the fact that every single Indian leader has proclaimed that their nation has a special destiny and mission in global geopolitics. Moreover, [Manish 17 of The SII](#) explains that India desires institutionalised big power status which a permanent seat in the Security Council would confer.

Such a position would grace India with a multitude of benefits. For example, [Werker 06 of Upenn](#) details that being on the UN council increases a country's total US aid by 59% as other powers try to gain diplomatic favor. This would be amazing as [Dollar of Stanford University](#) concludes that every 10 billion dollars of aid lifts 7 million people out of poverty. Furthermore, [Tarapore 18 of Lawfare](#) explains that a more powerful India would keep China's rising power in check, preventing it from gaining complete hegemony over Asia and the South China Sea. Critically, [Wald 15 of Boston University](#) finds that if Chinese aggression continues the flaring up of tensions can force rerouting of trade in the region causing massive price spikes. [The World Bank](#) reports that the last food price spike put 44 million into poverty.

However, the biggest beneficial impact by far is maintaining geopolitical stability for generations to come. [Deo 14 of The Diplomat](#) indicates that every country in the UNSC is pursuing a paradigm of excessive militarism: America is unilaterally bombing the middle east, China is militarizing the south China Sea, Russia is up to no good in Ukraine, the UK supports America in its actions, and France is a joke. As a result, [Taneja 15 of The Diplomat](#) indicates that the UNSC has become a quagmire of ineptitude and failure. Luckily, he concludes that adding India would restore ethos to the council by bringing in a dynamic new ambitious nation who has historically stood up for world peace. This is furthered by [Mishra 06 of the IJPS](#) who finalizes that India has more legitimacy to be on the UNSC than all of the current members. Deo implicates that if the UNSC loses its legitimacy it will lead to conflict across the world as bad actors become emboldened.

