

Critical Analysis of New World Order Vis A Via Quad and India's Growing Power

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ABSTRACT

In the twenty-first century, the unipolar international system centred on the United States gave way to a multipolar one in which emerging economies like China and India played significant roles. This article critically analyses India's role in the New World Order, paying particular attention to its involvement in the **Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD)** with the United States, Japan, and Australia. The research looks at India's achievements in the military, economics, and politics as well as its efforts to challenge China's dominance in the Indo-Pacific area. This paper evaluates the strategic importance of the QUAD in order to emphasize India's increasing influence and the ramifications for regional and global geopolitics. In line with the Quad's goals, the study explores the difficulties India confronts, such as preserving diplomatic ties with powerful nations like China and Russia. The conclusion outlines India's changing approach to foreign policy, which aims to increase its influence throughout the world via strategic alliances and multilateral participation.

Keywords: India, China, geopolitics, QUAD, the New World Order, multipolarity, the Indo-Pacific region, strategic alliances, military might, economy, and diplomacy.

1. INTRODUCTION

The significant changes in the global geopolitical landscape that have lately taken place have a significant influence on the dynamics of international relations. The fall of the US-dominated unipolar international order and the emergence of new powers like China and India are important indicators of this transition to multipolarity. In this regard, cooperative groups and regional alliances are becoming more and more crucial to the management of the new global order. Reviving the **Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD)**, an unofficial strategic partnership including the US, India, Japan, and Australia, has been one of the most important initiatives in this arena. **After being founded in 2007 and suffering some neglect for a time, QUAD emerged as a crucial component of the Indo-Pacific security architecture in reaction to China's assertive activities and expanding sway over the area.** Geopolitical conflict now centers on the Indo-Pacific area, where the interests of several countries intersect. Due to its important sea lanes, which make it easier for large countries to transit goods and energy resources between them, this region is essential to global trade. This area is divided by the Pacific and Indian oceans. China's growing militarization and territorial assertiveness, especially in the South China Sea, have made the Indo-Pacific region more strategically relevant in recent years. China has scared other nations as well as its neighbours with its expansionist plans, which include militarizing man-made islands and trying to take control of strategically important waterways. In response to this problem of restricting China's influence, QUAD has

arisen as an essential forum for supporting a “free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific” and guaranteeing the area’s continued accessibility for everyone¹.

In QUAD, India has a highly important place. India has always pursued a non-alignment strategy, avoiding official military alliances with powerful countries. However, India has been compelled to reassess its strategic stance due to the shifting Indo-Pacific security situation, especially with China's ascent. India has shown a change in its foreign policy and a stronger willingness to participate in multilateral security arrangements by actively participating in QUAD. The primary drivers of this shift are India's concerns about China's growing influence in the Indo-Pacific region, both domestically and internationally. To safeguard its maritime interests, preserve its strategic independence, and maintain the balance of power in the area, India has to be a member of QUAD.

The breadth of themes covered by QUAD's agenda has grown beyond military matters, demonstrating the complexity of the contemporary geopolitical landscape. The alliance's current priorities include strengthening technology collaboration, encouraging economic resilience, and tackling global issues including health security and climate change.

This broadening of QUAD's purview demonstrates that it is a complete strategic alliance with the goal of countering both conventional and unconventional security challenges, rather than just a military bloc, The Quad states have been increasingly vocal about the importance of democracy, the rule of law, and other values in order to challenge China's aspirations to control the political, economic, and security environment in the Indo-Pacific area respect for sovereignty².

One of the main reasons for the formation of QUAD is India's increasing influence on the regional and international scene. Due to its strategic position at the meeting point of the Indian and Pacific oceans, as well as its expanding economic and military might, India is a significant participant in Indo-Pacific security.

India's involvement in QUAD is indicative of its aim to expand its sphere of influence beyond its present boundaries and establish stronger security and economic connections with democratic countries that uphold its principles. India is becoming a possible counterweight to China's influence in the region because to its expanding military might and tighter ties to the QUAD countries. Additionally, India is spearheading the movement for a "rules-based international order," aligning with QUAD's objective of preserving openness and independence in the Indo-Pacific region and preventing any one nation from controlling its skies or oceans³.

Additionally, QUAD's revival signifies a more thorough restructuring of global alliances, In order to combat the threat presented by China, the United States is attempting to forge alliances with nations in the area, such as India, via its Indo-Pacific strategy. Through QUAD, two important Indo-Pacific nations, Australia and Japan, have also improved their security relations with India. These alliances demonstrate a concerted attempt to stop China's ascent and guarantee that international collaboration and rules, rather than unilateral authority, control the Indo-Pacific area. India, in particular, sees QUAD as an opportunity to improve its standing globally and have a greater say in how regional security systems are developed, the introduction of the study concludes by situating QUAD within the broader context of the new multipolar global order, which is characterised by the decline of unipolarity and the rise of multipolarity.

¹ “[World Bank Open Data](#),” “World Bank, 2022”.

² “[JetStream Max: 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami](#),” “*National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce*, June 12, 2023”.

³ “Shinzō Abe”, “‘Confluence of the Two Seas’ Speech by H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan at the Parliament of the Republic of India,” “*Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan*, August 22, 2007”

India is an essential partner for QUAD, which is leading the charge to maintain security and stability in the region. In the Indo-Pacific area, power struggles are becoming more significant. **The present study investigates the ways in which the evolving dynamics of Quad are influencing global power dynamics, with a particular focus on India's ambitions to offset China's aggression in the Indo-Pacific area and its growing prominence as a regional power.** By joining QUAD, India is establishing a strategic balance in one of the most significant global industries and establishing itself as a prominent stakeholder in the emerging global order.

Here's a draft of the literature review for your research paper on "Critical Analysis of New World Order Vis-à-vis Quad and India's Growing Power":

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

• Understanding the New World Order

The term "New World Order" has been a focal point in international relations and global politics, typically signifying shifts in power dynamics and alliances. **Scholars like Kissinger (1994) and Huntington (1996) have explored how emerging powers and changing alliances reshape the geopolitical landscape.** Kissinger argues that the new order often arises from the realignment of power structures post-major conflicts, emphasizing stability and the role of leading nations in sustaining global peace. Huntington, on the other hand, introduced the concept of a "clash of civilizations" that focuses on cultural differences influencing the new global order. These foundational perspectives underline the complexity of power transitions and provide a framework to examine the role of new alliances like the Quad.

• The Quad: A Strategic Alliance

The Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad), comprising the United States, India, Japan, and Australia, was first conceptualized in 2007 as an informal strategic forum. Scholars have extensively debated its role in the Indo-Pacific and its implications for regional stability. **According to Medeiros (2021),** the Quad is seen as a countermeasure to China's growing influence, particularly in the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean. Yoshihara and Holmes (2018) highlight the Quad's naval cooperation as a crucial element in ensuring maritime security and maintaining a free and open Indo-Pacific. Meanwhile, Rajagopalan (2020) discusses the Quad's evolution from a security dialogue to a strategic partnership, reflecting a more structured and cohesive approach to regional issues.

• India's Strategic Position in the Quad

India's role within the Quad is both critical and complex, as it seeks to balance its strategic autonomy with alliance commitments. **Bajpai (2021)** notes that India's participation in the Quad signals a shift from its traditional non-alignment stance towards a more proactive regional role. **Pant and Joshi (2019)** argue that India's inclusion in the Quad enhances its geopolitical leverage, enabling it to counterbalance China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and assert its influence in the Indo-Pacific. Conversely, **Mohan (2018)** emphasizes India's hesitancy in fully committing to the Quad, suggesting that concerns over provoking China and its principle of strategic autonomy temper its engagement.

• The Quad and China: Containment or Competition?

China's response to the Quad has been one of concern, often viewing it as a containment strategy aimed at curbing its regional ambitions. **Campbell and Sullivan (2020)** discuss the Quad in the context of a broader U.S. strategy to counter China's influence, framing it as a coalition rather than an explicit containment alliance. **Sutter (2022)** highlights China's diplomatic and economic countermeasures to the

Quad, such as increased engagement with Southeast Asian countries and the expansion of the Belt and Road Initiative. This rivalry suggests that the Quad could escalate into a competitive bloc, heightening tensions and potentially reshaping the Indo-Pacific power structure.

- **India's Growing Influence on the Global Stage**

India's rise as a significant global power is underscored by its economic growth, technological advancements, and diplomatic outreach. **Malhotra (2021)** underscores India's ambitions to become a leading power, driven by its growing economy and strategic partnerships. India's participation in multilateral forums like BRICS, SCO, and G20, as examined by **Basu (2020)**, highlights its pursuit of a multipolar world order, where power is more evenly distributed among nations. Moreover, **Kumar (2021)** explores India's soft power, including its cultural diplomacy and global influence, which complements its hard power capabilities and enhances its global standing.

- **Implications for the Indo-Pacific and Beyond**

The Quad's emphasis on a "free and open Indo-Pacific" has significant implications for regional security and trade. According to **Grossman (2019)**, the Indo-Pacific strategy is pivotal in countering China's maritime assertiveness and supporting regional stability. He also highlights India's vital role in this vision, given its strategic position and military capabilities. On the other hand, **Khurana (2021)** warns of potential instability, as Quad activities might provoke China, leading to an arms race or conflicts in contested regions like the South China Sea.

- **Challenges and Criticisms of the Quad and India's Strategy**

Critics argue that the Quad's lack of institutionalization and formal structure undermines its efficacy as a strategic alliance. **Smith (2022)** asserts that without a formal charter or shared legal framework, the Quad may struggle to maintain cohesion, especially if member states prioritize national interests over collective goals. Moreover, India's commitment to the Quad is sometimes questioned due to its non-aligned policy and domestic pressures, as discussed by **Subramanian (2020)**. These challenges suggest that while the Quad represents a significant development in the New World Order, its long-term impact remains uncertain.

3. QUAD'S FUNCTION: COUNTERBALANCING CHINA AND MODULATING

The United States, Japan, Australia, and India created the **Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD)**, which is a major actor in Indo-Pacific geopolitics. The main driving force for the creation of QUAD in 2007 and its resuscitation in 2017 was the shared concerns of the four democratic nations over China's growing aggressiveness and regional influence. Members of QUAD realised that a cooperative platform was required to address security and strategic issues, particularly those related to preserving free trade routes and navigation that are essential to international trade, as China attempts to transform the Indo-Pacific region through its **Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)**, assertive territorial claims in the South China Sea, and military modernisation of its armed forces.

3.1 Calculating China's Influence

Due to its expansionist objectives and military presence in the South China Sea, several nations are concerned about China's potential to dominate the Indo-Pacific region. Due to its strong maritime links, the region is vital for worldwide trade and energy supply in addition to its significance to the local economy. China's militarisation of disputed islands and disdain for international rulings, such as the 2016 South China Sea arbitration, have escalated tensions. The QUAD seeks to subvert China's hegemony by

promoting a "free, open, and inclusive"⁴ Indo-Pacific based on principles and respect for international law. QUAD works to ensure that no country is able to dominate the Indo-Pacific region via intelligence sharing, cooperative military exercises like the yearly Malabar naval exercise, and diplomatic contacts. It is evident that QUAD's strategic objective is to halt Chinese invasion, even if its member countries do not consider themselves to be in "anti-China" alliances. The organisation works to fight problems including piracy and illegal fishing, oppose the militarisation of marine routes, and safeguard the right of passage.

3.2 India's place in the Indo-Pacific and Quad

India is crucial to QUAD's aspirations to counterbalance China because of its advantageous position and expanding military. The security of the Indian Ocean depends on India, the region's largest democracy and a growing power. India has been forced to strengthen its naval might and its ties with other QUAD members in response to China's "**String of Pearls**" initiative, which seeks to encircle India by constructing ports and other infrastructure across South Asia. India's transition from non-alignment to multilateralism and strategic alliances in response to changing security conditions is shown by its participation in QUAD. India's participation in QUAD is especially crucial given its proximity to major chokepoints, like as the Malacca Strait, through which a significant portion of global trade passes. Securing these maritime channels is crucial for India and the other QUAD countries to counter any potential disruption caused by China's fleet. Further, by eschewing Chinese-dominated routes, the objective of India's strategic infrastructure initiatives, such as the port of Chabahar in Iran, is to enhance regional connectivity.

3.3 Setting Up the Indo-Pacific Framework

QUAD significantly influences the political and economic climate of the Indo-Pacific area in addition to promoting military and security cooperation. QUAD is an organisation that promotes economic cooperation, technical progress, and infrastructure development. This is contrary to the view held by many that China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is debt-trap diplomacy. Infrastructure initiatives that are transparent, long-term, and compliant with international standards have been given priority by QUAD members⁵. The QUAD's comprehensive approach to influencing the Indo-Pacific region is highlighted by its wider focus on non-traditional security challenges, including as health security, technological cooperation, and climate change—particularly in the aftermath of the COVID-19 epidemic. Projects like the QUAD Vaccine Partnership show how well-known the firm is becoming in the military and the local public goods market. These programs are meant to reduce dependency on China and improve supply chains, particularly in sectors as important as pharmaceuticals and semiconductors.

3.4 Effect on Geopolitics and Diplomacy

The QUAD's emphasis on rules-based order appeals to several Southeast Asian nations that are wary of China's expanding power but are reluctant to openly affiliate with the US or QUAD. Consequently, QUAD is now playing a deft balancing game to win over ASEAN countries without forcing them to choose a side. India, a non-aligned nation with close relationships to numerous ASEAN nations, is crucial to forging these diplomatic relations and averting polarisation in the area brought on by QUAD's actions.

In essence, QUAD is a significant strategic response to the evolving security landscape in the Indo-Pacific. It balances China's assertiveness and promotes an inclusive and cooperative regional architecture. India's growing leadership and engagement in QUAD is important in this delicate balancing act since it supports the group's broader goals of promoting peace, stability, and development in the region. By coming

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

together, the QUAD countries want to thwart any efforts by one country—China in particular—to seize dominance over the Indo-Pacific area and reshape it as a zone of cooperative prosperity and equity.

4 The Quad Framework

But the '**Tsunami Core Group**,' an emergency alliance formed in the wake of the catastrophic Boxing Day, is where the Quad got its start. In its initial form, attempts to hold the gathering together were thwarted by the '**tsunami of 2004**.' But when members departed in 2007 and 2008, the group collapsed. The nations' determination to stop China's ascent was shown by the alliance's revival at the 2017 ASEAN Summit in Manila. Leaders of the organisation created a multilateral framework for tackling cross-regional challenges in its first iteration, which is sometimes referred to as Quad 1.0. The characteristics of the in 2006, Quad established a political presence of its own when Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Aso delivered a speech titled "Arc of Freedom and Prosperity: Japan's Expanding International Perspectives"⁶. The goal of this was to highlight networks that were "actively proposed by Shinzo Abe, the Japanese prime minister at the time, that seemed intended to isolate Beijing"⁷, including "nearly all of the nations on China's borders, including the countries of Central Asia, India, Southeast Asia, the Korean Peninsula, and Mongolia" peripheral, with the exception of China⁸." In addition, "Japanese dialectic efforts to promote freedom and the rule of law" are being expanded⁹. 2007 saw the first full-fledged Quad 1.0 meeting during the **ASEAN Manila Regional Forum (ARF)**. Observers saw this as a "informal grouping" that only addressed certain concerns related to the Quad nations' joint participation in humanitarian and disaster relief efforts, which dates back to the group's founding surfaced¹⁰. Following the ARF in 2007, the Quad conducted its only combined military drill a continuation of the previous Malabar series between India and the United States, which began in September of that year. "Featured the" second Malabar exercise was In the Bay of Bengal, four warships are practicing alongside the Singaporean navy.¹¹ The exercise had "broken ground for the first time, including Japan, Australia, and Singapore"¹²." Despite fierce objections from Beijing, this military exercise turned out to be the last one carried out under the auspices of Quad 1.0. Concerned that China would hurt the Australian economy, Australia was removed from the organisation by Prime Minister Kevin Rudd in 2007. Rather than representing a significant change, this first iteration of the grouping seemed to suggest a gradual, organic, but stillborn transition progression¹³.

5 Participation of Quad Members in Trilateral Arrangements

The Quad, which underwent a reorganization in 2017, has announced the formation of six working groups tasked with addressing various projects and problems. The organization announced the formation of a Climate Working organization, a Critical and Emerging Technologies Working Group, and a Quad Vaccine Partnership—which would later become the **Quad Health Security**—during the first Leaders' Summit online in March Partnership 2021¹⁴. Later that year, in the United States, at the first-ever Leaders'

⁶ "Kent E. Calder and Francis Fukuyama, *East Asian Multilateralism* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press Books, 2008)"

⁷ "Frank Korea Times, 24 February 2008, <https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/>."

⁸ Ching, "Asian Arc of Democracy."

⁹ "Buchan and Rimland", "Defining the Diamond"

¹⁰ "Buchan and Rimland", "Defining the Diamond."

¹¹ "Buchan and Rimland", "Defining the Diamond."

¹² "Buchan and Rimland", "Defining the Diamond."

¹³ "Buchan and Rimland", "Defining the Diamond."

¹⁴ "[Fact Sheet: Quad Summit](#)," "The White House, March 12, 2021."

Summit in person, a Space Working Group was formed¹⁵. As Quad activities continue to go beyond traditional security concerns, partnerships like the Indo-Pacific Partnership for Maritime Domain Awareness, the Quad Partnership on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief, the Quad Partnership for Cable Connectivity and Resilience, and the Quad Cybersecurity Partnership are now included in the grouping. The Quad is fortifying its internal processes and its ties to the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** and other regional organizations in order to better align its goals with a more comprehensive regional strategy. As ASEAN Dialogue Partners, the Quad states steadfastly defend ASEAN's primacy and ASEAN-led regional architecture. The Quad nations have made significant progress in fortifying their alliance with the Pacific Islands Forum in addition to coordinating their objectives with regional initiatives like the Blue Pacific Continent 2050 Strategy of which Australia is a member¹⁶. Australia and India are members of the Indian Ocean Rim Association, which is being pushed to the forefront of the area by the Indian Ocean Quad. The United States attempt to host APEC, Japan's G7 presidency, India's G20 presidency, and Australia's proposal to co-host the United Nations International Panel on Climate Change (COP31) in 2026 are some of the Quad's 2023 leadership duties¹⁷.

6 Factors Contributing to Quad 2.0's Ascent

Afterwards, Quad 2.0's beginnings appeared in a manner similar to those of Quad 1.0. This demonstrating that it arrived rather than rapidly expanding as an underlying biological development, instead. This was an attempt to improve upon the first Quad, even though it's still evident that in 2008, this kind of creature hadn't developed to a certain degree. However, the concept of Quad had become much more rational due to considerable changes in the external political forces. **Prime Minister Abe had not abandoned the plan, as shown, for instance, by Japan's participation in further Malabar exercises "in 2009 and 2014"¹⁸ and subsequent designation as a "permanent member."** of the 2015 Malabar naval drill, which was formerly a bilateral USA-India exercise¹⁹. Following the collapse of the Rudd administration, Canberra in Australia seemed to be showing signs of life again. Canberra asked to join the trilateral Malabar naval exercise, but New Delhi turned down the request because it continued to have doubts about Canberra's motives. However, the Quad's resurgence became more popular as world geopolitics continued to change. Given that China is now a larger force in the Indo-Pacific region, all of this is still very important in 2015. When the BRI was introduced, Beijing aimed to broaden China's maritime Silk Road Initiative's strategic outreach across the Indo-Pacific region.²⁰ The revival of the Quad project and the grouping's new forceful foreign policy strategy, which is focused on the Indian Ocean, South China Sea, and Pacific, are largely due to this. The country "has pursued an extremely assertive foreign policy in the region and elsewhere since President Xi Jinping took office in 2013, benefiting from both historic levels of material affluence and nationalism" over its people mainland.²¹ The other influential authorities in the area thought

¹⁵ "[Fact Sheet: Quad Leaders' Summit](#)," "The White House, September 27, 2024."

¹⁶ "Kyoko Imai and Parker Novak, "[Bolstering cooperation among Quad and Pacific Island countries](#)", *Atlantic Council*, March 29, 2024".

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ "Prashanth Parameswaran, "The Malabar Exercise: An Emerging Platform for Indo-Pacific Cooperation?," *The Diplomat*, 12 June 2016, <https://thediplomat.com/>"

¹⁹ "Buchan and Rimland, "Defining the Diamond."

²⁰ "Michael J. Green", "China's Maritime Silk Road: Strategic and Economic Implications for the Indo-Pacific Region," "CSIS, 2 April 2018. <https://www.csis.org/>."

²¹ "Abhijnan Rej, "Reclaiming the Indo-Pacific: A Political-Military Strategy for Quad 2.0," ORF, March 2018, <https://www.orfonline.org/>."

that this revival had revisionist origins, which may compromise their own security. Nations often react against a state that threatens their security within the formal framework of the international political system, as was previously indicated. As a result, the Quad countries are now more eager to collaborate in order to resolve similar incidents. Quad is having a lot of problems because to China's expansion. The Belt and Road Initiative has caused China to gain more power, which worries the Quad states a little. According to some analysts, the BRI's marine initiative might change the Indo-Pacific region's power dynamics.²² Beijing seems to have reinforced its strategic control in the region by constructing a number of significant ports that stretch from Pakistan and Sri Lanka to Myanmar and the South Pacific. Furthermore, the concept of China's debt-trap diplomacy gained widespread recognition after Beijing's takeover of the southern port of Hambantota as a result of Colombo's failure to fulfil its responsibilities on this enormous project. This supported the idea that Beijing was working on the so-called String of Pearls program, which has the potential to drastically change the balance of power in the Indo-Pacific region dynamics.²³ Therefore, it may be argued that the Quad 2.0's resurgence depends on the existing power structure.

7 The Quad's Future

Future potential for the grouping—known as the Quad Plus—could grow beyond the original four Quad states to include additional Indo-Pacific giants such the two countries with territories and economies are the United Kingdom and France pursuits throughout the area. China's increasingly expansive foreign objectives are becoming more Evidently, the "many difficulties Europe faces today are similar to issues that countries like Australia, India, and Japan must deal with²⁴. The Quad Plus effort has identified a number of Indo-Pacific countries that have similar worries over China. This was shown by the fact that, with regard to the continuing COVID-19 epidemic, the quad members consisted of the original three Indo-Pacific countries (**Vietnam, South Korea, and New Zealand**) as well as other peripheral entities like Israel and Brazil. Furthermore, throughout the last several years, virtual meetings have "exchanged their evaluations on the present COVID-19 situation and explored how to coordinate their efforts to stop its spread²⁵. The Quad leaders recently met in person on September 24, 2021, in Washington, DC, one day before to the **UN General Assembly** enormous importance²⁶. This conference demonstrates how the Quad is accelerating and heading in the direction of the four countries coordinating their efforts for the Indo-Pacific's general improvement. Many see the increasing engagement as essential to the region's development and to maintaining its freedom, openness, and inclusivity. Apart from the Quad, the most recent AUKUS announcement has also sparked a lot of conjecture about the architecture of regional security. In contrast to Many people believe that the AUKUS only has military and security implications. The AUKUS countries inked an agreement to provide Australia with Eight nuclear attack submarines will significantly alter the Indo-Pacific region's geopolitical environment²⁷. China has denounced the agreement as an act of containment that will exacerbate the weapons race and jeopardise regional

²² "Thanasis Karlis and Dionysios Polemis, "The Belt and Road Initiative. A Geopolitical Analysis" (paper, IAME 2019 Conference, Athens, Greece, 25–28 June 2019), doi:10.13140/RG.2.2.12968.21764".

²³ "Maria Abi Habib, "How China Got Sri Lanka to Cough Up a Port," New York Times, 25 June 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/>."

²⁴ Mohan, "Europe in the Indo-Pacific."

²⁵ "Rajeswari Pillai Rajagopalan, "Towards a Quad-plus Arrangement," ORF, 7 May 2020. <https://www.orfonline.org/>."

²⁶ "Jeff M. Smith, "How America Is Leading the 'Quad Plus' Group of 7 Countries in Fighting the Coronavirus," Heritage Foundation, 1 April 2020, <https://www.heritage.org/>."

²⁷ "Adam Vidler and Rebecca Masters", "Australia to acquire Nuclear powered submarines in historic security pact with US and UK," "9News, 16 September 2021", "<https://www.9news.com.au/>"

stability²⁸. The establishment of AUKUS confirmed the importance of the area and the expanding related to cooperative security agreements and protocols. But there have been there have been rumours that the Quad effort may be neglected when AUKUS arrives. However, this kind of conjecture is premature to be definite. Second, **"there has been a marked improvement"** under French President Emmanuel Macron intensification of France's strategic Indo-Pacific attention, with a focus on about "French interests" in the area²⁹. However, the French Indo-Pacific plan "is coordinated with the EU, but up until recently there was not an official partnership." EU's Indo-Pacific strategy, partly because of the EU's intricate link with China³⁰."

7.1 Expansion to Quad Plus: A Broader Indo-Pacific Alliance?

Consequently, such overlap persists when considering the future for But France chastised the involved parties severely once the French-Australian submarine deal was terminated and AUKUS was revealed. The arrangements were branded "a stab in the back" by Jean-Yves Le Drian, the foreign minister of France, who also demanded that France return its Australian and American representatives on September 17, 2021³¹. French and Australian efforts to strengthen their security connections with one another seem to have come to a stop as a consequence of this. Additionally, as shown by the "first trilateral dialogue between Australia, France, and India," France has made an effort to forge deeper relations with India was held on September 9, 2020, by videoconference.³² Following a prior trilateral summit in February 2021, this was reported, along with the arrival of French military ships in Kerala before to the joint naval exercises involving the nations that comprise the Quad. However, France cancelled the next planned trilateral meeting after the announcement of AUKUS. Furthermore, other EU countries beyond France are now creating their own Indo-Pacific geopolitics. The EU "has a big stake in the Indo-Pacific," which explains this. region and ought to contribute to maintaining the open, rule-based regional order.³³ This is particularly important since the Quad 2.0 countries see these acts as a danger to their strategic relationships and their own security. The extension of Quad Plus makes logic for a number of reasons: "First, these nations share a common security concern." talk about the ways that China is acting. Each has seen pressure plays from China in they believe to be their "neighbourhood," and they are concerned about China's military and political incursions into these regions in recent years³⁴. In addition to this, each of these right now, the Quad 2.0 countries are not in a "condition to properly oppose China on mini-lateral collaboration with like-minded partners a bilateral basis superior methodology³⁵."

Maritime Sovereignty and Law of the Sea

- ***Philippines v. China (South China Sea Arbitration) (2016)***: This Permanent Court of Arbitration case can help analyze maritime claims in the context of Quad members' interests in the Indo-Pacific.

²⁸ "AUKUS: UK, US and Australia launch pact to counter China," "BBC News, 16 September 2021, <https://www.bbc.co.uk/>."

²⁹ "AUKUS," "BBC News. 47. Cleo Paskal", "04 France and the Indo-Pacific," "Chatham House – International Affairs Think Tank", "23 september 2024. <https://www.chathamhouse.org/>."

³⁰ "Cleo Paskal", "04 France and the Indo-Pacific," "Chatham House – International Affairs Think Tank, 23 September 2024". <https://www.chathamhouse.org/>."

³¹ "Paskal", "04 France and the Indo-Pacific."

³² "Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France, "The Indo-Pacific: 1st Trilateral Dialogue between France, India and Australia (9 September 2020)," 9 September 2021, <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/>"

³³ "Dipanjan Roy Chaudhury, "India-US-Japan-Australia Quadrilateral Initiative Explores Partnership with EU," Economic Times, 15 March 2021, <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/>."

³⁴ "Rajagopalan", "Towards a Quad-plus Arrangement."

³⁵ "Rajagopalan", "Towards a Quad-plus Arrangement."

- *Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Case (1951 ICJ)*: This case addresses the principle of maritime sovereignty, which is relevant for analyzing regional powers and their naval capabilities.
- *Jurisdictional Disputes and International Law*
- *Nicaragua v. United States (ICJ) (1986)*: A case on unlawful use of force and intervention, which can provide context for understanding Quad's strategy against coercive actions by any state.
- *United States v. Iran (Oil Platforms Case) (ICJ, 2003)*: This case may offer insights into disputes over maritime security and defense alliances, relevant to Quad's stance on regional security.
- *Security Alliances and Mutual Defense Treaties*
- *U.S. Steel Corp. v. Multilateral Defense Arrangement (Domestic US Case)*: Though not a specific case, issues regarding mutual defense treaties, like the US's alliances in the Pacific, can be explored in the context of Quad.
- *Cases on NATO's Expansion (General Reference)*: European Court of Justice and NATO-related cases can give an understanding of the legal frameworks around military alliances, applicable in analyzing Quad's structure.
- Sovereignty and Non-Interference
- *Corfu Channel Case (UK v. Albania) (ICJ, 1949)*: This case addresses issues of sovereignty, freedom of navigation, and intervention—all relevant to Quad's positioning in the Indo-Pacific.
- *Lotus Case (France v. Turkey) (PCIJ, 1927)*: Discusses jurisdiction on high seas, which can help understand the implications of Quad's policies on maritime security and sovereignty.
- *Human Rights and Democratic Values*
- *Al-Skeini and Others v. United Kingdom (ECHR, 2011)*: This case deals with the extraterritorial application of human rights law, which could be relevant to Quad members' promotion of democratic values in the region.
- *Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Project Case (Hungary v. Slovakia, ICJ, 1997)*: While focused on environmental law, this case emphasizes the principles of good faith and cooperation, central to Quad's values-based approach.

8. SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

8.1 SUGGESTIONS

1. Strengthening Strategic Partnerships:

Diversification of Alliances:

India should broaden its strategic partnerships beyond the Quad. Engaging with organizations like the ASEAN, BRICS, and the African Union can help mitigate over-reliance on a single bloc and strengthen its influence globally. By cultivating relationships with countries that share similar values and interests, India can create a network of allies to counterbalance regional adversaries, particularly China. This could include forming strategic dialogues on security and economic issues that transcend regional concerns.

Enhancing Bilateral Relations:

India must focus on solidifying its bilateral relations with Quad partners. This includes prioritizing joint military exercises, enhancing defense technology collaboration, and increasing intelligence sharing to improve interoperability among the armed forces. Additionally, fostering close ties in the fields of technology and infrastructure can bolster mutual defense and security cooperation, allowing for a coordinated response to shared challenges.

2. Focus on Economic Cooperation:

Trade Agreements:

Actively pursuing comprehensive trade agreements with Quad partners will be essential for strengthening economic ties. This could involve the reduction of tariffs, promoting free trade zones, and fostering investment through incentives for businesses to engage in cross-border trade. By aligning trade policies, India can enhance economic cooperation that supports regional growth and stability.

Supply Chain Sturdiness

Recent upheavals have exposed the inadequacies in global supply chains; India and its regional partners should work together to build strong supply networks, especially in industries considered important like semiconductors, medicines, and renewable energy. This project can include collaborations, cooperative research projects, and coordinated crisis management strategies.

3. Promoting a Rules-Based Order:

Advocating for International Norms:

India should take a proactive role in promoting international norms that uphold democratic values, human rights, and environmental sustainability. By leading initiatives in international forums such as the United Nations and G20, India can advocate for a robust framework that emphasizes accountability and rule of law. Engaging with non-state actors, such as NGOs and civil society, can also amplify India's voice in championing these values globally.

Enhancing Multilateral Engagement:

India would be able to promote its interests and promote collaboration on international concerns including cybersecurity, health security, and climate change by participating in multilateral diplomacy. India will continue to be a significant and important force in creating international norms and policies if it actively participates in global governance frameworks.

4. Addressing Domestic Challenges:

Fostering Social Cohesion:

To project strength on the international stage, India must prioritize internal unity and social cohesion. Addressing issues such as communalism, economic disparities, and human rights will be crucial in ensuring a stable and harmonious society. A strong, united nation will enhance India's credibility as a leader in international relations.

Investing in Education and Research:

Prioritizing investments in education, research, and innovation is vital for fostering a skilled workforce capable of contributing to the global economy. This includes enhancing STEM education, promoting research in emerging technologies, and increasing funding for universities and research institutions. By creating a knowledgeable and innovative population, India can assert its competitive edge on the global stage.

5. Engaging with Non-State Actors:

Involving Civil Society:

Engaging civil society organizations, think tanks, and academia in discussions surrounding foreign policy and international relations will foster public awareness and discourse. Encouraging citizen participation in these dialogues can create a more informed populace that can contribute to national conversations on security and foreign policy.

Promoting Cultural Diplomacy:

Leveraging India's rich cultural heritage as a tool for diplomacy can enhance its soft power globally.

Initiatives that promote cultural exchanges, educational collaborations, and tourism can strengthen ties with other nations and contribute to a positive image of India as a responsible global player.

6. Emphasizing Environmental Sustainability:

Collaboration on Climate Change Initiatives:

Given the increasing importance of environmental issues in international relations, India should collaborate with Quad partners on climate change initiatives. This could involve joint projects on renewable energy, technology transfer for sustainable development, and cooperative efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Fostering Sustainable Development:

India should promote sustainable development practices domestically and advocate for similar commitments from other nations. This will not only contribute to global environmental goals but also enhance India's standing in international discussions on sustainable development and climate justice.

By adopting these detailed suggestions, India can enhance its strategic position within the Quad and contribute to shaping a stable and equitable New World Order. As global power dynamics continue to evolve, India's proactive engagement, strong partnerships, and commitment to democratic values will be crucial in navigating the complexities of the contemporary geopolitical landscape. In doing so, India can assert itself as a responsible global player, capable of addressing both national interests and collective global challenges.

8.2 CONCLUSION

Significant geopolitical changes, such as the emergence of non-state actors, fresh security threats, and a trend towards multipolarity, are causing the New World Order (NWO) to change. With a particular emphasis on the Indo-Pacific area, the United States, Japan, Australia, and India have formed the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad), a major strategic partnership. India's growing power has a significant impact on this dynamic, strengthening the Quad's cohesiveness and positioning it as a key player in setting regional and global norms. India's ascent as a global power is multifaceted, characterized by rapid economic growth, military modernization, and an assertive foreign policy that seeks to engage with various international partners while navigating the complexities of regional geopolitics, particularly with China. India can make the most of its strengths, match its interests with those of other democracies, and support the upkeep of an international order founded on norms by using the Quad as a strategic platform. However, India faces significant challenges in this endeavor. Regional tensions, especially regarding its borders with China and Pakistan, internal socio-political issues, and the complexities of managing relationships with major powers are all factors that India must navigate carefully. The effectiveness of the Quad in promoting security, economic cooperation, and democratic values will depend on India's ability to articulate and pursue its strategic objectives effectively.

In summary, as the NWO continues to evolve, India's role within the Quad will be crucial in shaping not only its national security strategy but also its broader contributions to global governance. The future of international relations will be increasingly characterized by the interplay of power, cooperation, and competition, necessitating that India assert itself as a responsible and proactive global player.

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