

(ii) India - India will be the largest gainer and will have a central roll as china has direct border engagement with India.

Challenges

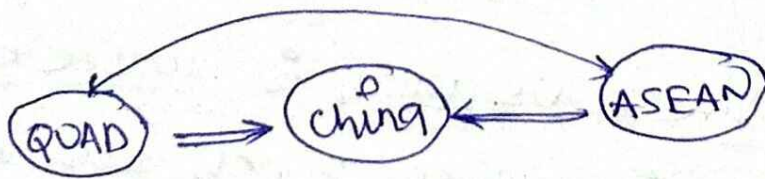
- (i) Supply chain - Unlike USSR during NATO phase, china is self sustained economically and militarily. This will take time to resupply value chain as ASEAN, AUSTRALIA & INDIA depend on china.
- (ii) Roll of US - US's unilateral roll in NATO has made it brain dead, India which is an emerging economy can't afford any military expenditure.
- (iii) Russia factor - Russia in UNGA made it clear that QUAD is against its interest. Thus, being a traditional ally of India, India will face a dilemma.
- (iv) power structure - US which is number one and India number fourth in military power, are way ahead of Australia (6) and ASEAN. This will create inordinate burden upon India.

Nevertheless, QUAD & ASEAN or can go on promoting peace in Indo-Pacific region and take a long term vision of NATO like mechanism.

Asia Pacific Alliance like NATO

The pandemic has changed the power dynamics of the world in the same way as world war-2 had changed. Thus, there is a need of a NATO like mechanism in Indopacific to contain china.

Chinese expansionist policy not only in south-china sea or ladrone region but also in central Asia and Europe is a worrying sign of for the world. Its belt & road initiative and hidden agenda behind it which acquired Humboldt, acquiring stake at Palau port Greece and Tuvalu Island near Australia create a situation where members of QUAD & ASEAN can form a NATO mechanism.



Benefits of such mechanism

- (i) Global agenda - This will bring Chinese hidden motto in front of world. Smaller countries like ASEAN will feel confident. And they will raise a collective voice in forums.