

**WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT: EXPLORING ROLE OF WOMEN
PARLIAMENTARIANS IN PAKISTAN (2008-2013)**

BY

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The conglomeration of China since last thirty years is remarkable. The incomparable growth, industrialization and economic projects not only within China, but façade of China are unprecedented. In the 21st century China endeavors to connect global economies and due to its strategic position President Xi Jinping comprehend the significance of China in Asian region. So, President Xi Jinping introduced the incentive of ‘One Belt, One Road’ during his official pass over in Kazakhstan in September 2013 (Swaine, 2015, p. 20). Afterward, the One Belt, One Road a monumental proposition also perceived as ‘Belt and Road Initiative’ (BRI). This strategy has transformed Chinese foreign policy significantly into more coercive and ambitious one. Since the ascension of President Xi in early 2013, he has played an integral role in driving China’s rising global influence. President Xi has adopted a more aggressive foreign policy stance specifically concentrated on liberalize the Chinese economy and integrate it into the global economy. President Xi branded his vision for China through his slogan of achieving the “Chinese Dream.” While this term is somewhat amorphous, it contains elements of social and economic development much like the “American Dream” and also emphasizes on national revitalization (Andrew, 2015, p. 3). As China’s foreign policy becomes more decisive after President Xi OBOR becomes a geo-political gambit, When President intended to reinvigorate the two archaic trade routes and further interstice the enterprises beyond China. Nevertheless, President Xi has contrived both incentives as a focal point of foreign policy.

Nonetheless, according to China’s conception as regard to OBOR, the notion behind is the ‘common prosperity’ of Asian states through proximate international association which underpin China’s perspective to build a new network of Silk Road alongside Maritime routes under OBOR initiative. Yielding this will be crucial not only for China, but also be crucial for the development of the integrated OBOR region. Chinese leaders implement the policy of ‘opening up’ through

their foreign policy and recognized it as a prerequisite to the building up infrastructure and consumption based economy to which they aspire (Allen, 2017, p. 2).

Though conceptualization behind OBOR is explicitly economy, but it has political and strategic implications too not for China but also for participant countries. Although, OBOR initiative could precede China into a Game Changer in South Asia along with an undisputed geopolitical powerhouse in the Asian region. But the persuasion and constraints from U.S. along its Asia allies and some other factors can revamp whole situation for China as the policy of OBOR perceived by U.S. and some western countries as an intrusive policy in terms of economically, politically, strategically and militarily. Still, the OBOR notion is much-debated internationally, the international community does not manifest enthusiasm regarding this, rather they discounted the implications of this significant egressing Chinese approach.

The notion of One Belt, One Road at a conceptual level constituted an economic growth globally, which is established on the basis of inclusiveness and mutual benefit and prosperity. Moreover, OBOR nations will enhance the probability of mutual success. However, this success will be arduous to achieve. Political differences among Asian states, consignable economic structures and other plausible impediments will complicate the situation (Banyan, 2015, p. 7). To clinch success OBOR nations will need to decisively define their policies, predetermined the right priorities and must form an adequate working apparatus to work collectively.

Although, in recent times, China has officially entrenched its foreign policy on the conception of “Peaceful Development” of all OBOR nations to avoid connotations of striving to acquire hegemon status internationally (Zhang F. , 2015, p. 5). President Xi stated in the year of 2014 that a rejuvenated Chinese nation will build a “new type of International relations” through a protracted struggle over the nature of the international order. A major element of this “new type of international relations” is promoting a burgeoning multipolar world and giving greater say to developing countries (Arase, 2015, p. 12). This ties in closely with OBOR given that most countries along the Belt and Road are developing countries in Southeast Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

1.1 Statement of Problem

The primary objective of this research is to examine One Belt One Road initiative and policies of China in accordance with its political implications for the Asian region. For China, US and states

of South Asia OBOR have vast significance in terms of economic, strategic and political future. Contrarily, US with its Asian allies can riposte either challenge or advocate China to become a game changer in Asia. The OBOR inquire to formulate a foreign policy stratum to integrate the whole of Asia through financial passageways in urban settings. The pathways might provide the basis for regional integration, interoperability, synchronized development and executes numerous radical influences on Asian expanse. Conspicuously, China emerges either a lucrative ally in fiscal terms or may be an imperious and challenging coercion in Asia. Correspondingly, within South Asia the rivalry between India-Pakistan overshadowed the foreign relations. The inception of a new policy shifts in the tendency of struggles within South Asia among neighboring states through new collisions.

1.2 Significance of the Study

Incentive of One Belt One Road inclined to an enormous advancement in transportation and radical infrastructure. The mutual accumulation of China and Pakistan not merely endorse but also shows a tangible part for the whole of the Asian region to gain equal benefits through this. In the similar setting the immediate and distant way of neighboring countries of Asia has noteworthy probabilities of achieving some actual profit out of this project. The research will sustain in determining the courses of political advantage which can be provoked by the associated circumstances of Chinese policy and its impacts on the political side of Asian regions. The whole assessment will aid in assessing the adjacent of assistance and welcoming pathways that this deal can pare on its tactic to broad execution.

The initiation of One Belt One Road will especially have significant impacts on the political side of the whole of the Asian region. Prior, the current state of the political strength of all Asian states is assessed and later initiation of One Belt One Road renders a consequence of how overall this project benefits them. Moreover, in case of China, the probable significance lies in prodigious economic growth and an affirmative political influence in Asia. China is pursuing a win-win situation specifically in South Asian region.

1.3 Research Objectives

It is pertinent to understand the objectives and implications of One Belt One Road precisely because of contextual literature already developed on China's policy of OBOR.

1. First of all, this research, studies Chinese policies regarding One Belt One Road project.
2. Secondly, this study determines the political implications of One Belt One Road in South Asian region.
3. Further, this will induce geo-politico concerns of United States in accordance with initiative of OBOR.
4. In addition, this study will anticipate the political concerns of India and Afghanistan in One Belt One Road.
5. At the end, this research study ascertains the political implications of One belt, One Road on the whole of the Asian region.

1.4 Hypothesis

This study will not probe the hypothesis quantitatively. This descriptive research seeks to investigate through research journals, news from reputed International and local newspapers, through interviews, reviews and through press announcements, etc. So, after assessing the literature, academic contextual and statistics either the research will verify it as right or wrong.

1. OBOR is an integral part of Chinese policy.
2. Initiation of OBOR and its implications on South Asian region.
3. OBOR initiation on the US which is current mighty is laudable.
4. OBOR will play an optimistic role in the whole of the Asian region.
5. The plausible political impacts of OBOR policies on whole of Asian region

1.5 Research Questions

To test the hypothesis following research questions has been developed to explore the political ramification of OBOR on Asia:

1. Why One Belt One Road is a fundamental aspect of Chinese policy?
2. What are the possible political implications of this project within South Asia?
3. What are the plausible geopolitical concerns of US with respect to this endeavor?
4. What are the political concerns of India and Afghanistan in accordance with OBOR?
5. What are the political implications of One Belt One Road project on the whole Asian region?

1.6 Research Methodology

This is an experimental study and will follow the below mentioned methodology:

1.6.1 Research Design

The nature of the research will be descriptive, which will result in hypothesis formulation. Advanced by the time we will grasp the end of the project. The information provided will prove whether the hypothesis is to nullify or accepted. The qualitative means are used for leading this research. This work aspires to prompt the political implication for the whole of Asia and highlights the indication of Chinese initiative on Asian states. To do that, we will take in consideration the official documents formed by key institution, whether government or semi-government, different organizations and think tanks will be scrutinized.

1.6.2 Data Sources

Therefore, the comparable apparatus of data collection will be utilized. Secondary data will be manipulated in this research. For instance, assessment of news bulletins, articles and dialogues, as well as experts' analyses and criticism of policy makers of various countries.

1.6.3 Data Collection Techniques

The accommodation of data will be found on the internet. E-information and sources will be used as well as records from libraries will be utilized.

1.6.4 Issues of Reliability and Validity

The material gathered might have genuine issues as chiefly the news and press releases have slight odds of ambiguity in it. On the contrary, major published papers from reputed research journals will be utilized that can assure reliability.

1.6.5 Data Analysis and Interpretation

This study will try to reproduce the use of all the reachable assets to describe OBOR and its political implication on Asian regions. Also, it will re-evaluate the opinions of geo-partisan specialists in particular areas. Chief segment of this research will be instituted on the qualified

papers available and accessible all the time, including analyses of the related states, criticisms and antipathy along with other forms of media announcements. Ultimately the work in hope will be sealed after perceiving all the essential statistics & relevant points witnessed in this work.

1.6.6 Variables of the Study

Independent Variable

The background of applicability of Chinese policy of OBOR

Dependent Variable

The implication of OBOR on Asian regional politics

1.7 Limitations

The scarcity of bibliographic resources and lapse of ample time was the core problems that emerged during this research. As, the initiative of OBOR has been disclosed in 2013 while the deliberations on its aspects, inclination of China behind it and its potential risks has started not long ago.

1.8 Theoretical Framework

1.8.1 Foreign Policy Analysis

Albeit, the theories of international relations have been overshadowed for nearly two decennary but latterly there has been an upsurge of significance in doctrines of foreign policy. These approaches are tending to pursue not the outlines of state synergies interactions, but rather the attitudes of singular states. There is the most important approach to foreign policy analyses are the Actor-specific theory in the context of China's OBOR policy and its implication on the South Asia specifically. Hitherto the theory litigate that the impingement of power capacities on foreign policy is implied, and convoluted due to integral strain of unilateral relations in the context of International relations. Considering the connection between the power and policy depend upon integral inspection of both the multi-lateral and the native contexts, through which foreign policy is mitigated and enforced.

(Smith, 2009, pp. 18-21) augmented that it is innate to conceptualize development of the evolution of the conceptual theory known as Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA) as the origin of higher evident theories of foreign policy. It is crucial to recall that all prospects on the subject of international relations consist of assurance about foreign policy. Historically, this has been the case whereas; practically all conceptual frameworks of the study of FPA hold state to be the fundamental actor. Thus, theories are distinct aspects as these fixating on politico-socio context; international commonality and Marxism have all combining a conception of what is the state? How its foreign policy emerges through inconsideration the procedure in which foreign policy might be implemented.

(Porter, 2009, p. 418) stresses out prior century has observed the financing of noticeable intensity and ability in clarification in the sections of foreign policy elements suggested by James Rosenau's famous remarkable essay, "*Pre-theories and Theories of Foreign Policy Analyses.*" An enormous literature on foreign policy conduct is at the moment emerging which is solely established by empirical analyses of the supplementary potentials of spasmodic such as extent, worth, quality of political liability, peculiarity of decision-makers, amplified impetus, etc. Notably, a minor consideration is given to the field of relative foreign policy. Beside amidst those scholars who do engaged the conception of FPA in terms of China's initiative, somehow there is a minute consent as to the advantages of an established appease is assail to the procedure of OBOR policy and several issue areas.

1.8.2 Actor Specific Theory

Without exception of each of speculative indoctrination has a "base". A base connotes the notion of the elemental or underlying consistency in which phenomena in the field of discourse develop (Hudson V. M., 2005, p. 1). Nonetheless, it is unbiased to assert that utmost synchronic conceptual work in IR accord the consequence, its ground forges in the states or in marginally surrogate languages. Whatsoever governing unit is ramified e.g., state or a living person or an association, this entity could be relatively an integrated impartial player and therefore be made identical to the state.

Theoretically and notionally Foreign Policy Analysis is IR's subdivision. It evolves the actor-particular connotation mandatory to enlist the base of IR. Along its presumptions that human verdict originators are portraying individually and in aggregation are the base of all that

transpiring global affinity and aforesaid pronouncements are not outstandingly proximate as forming reasoned actors indistinct to the political entity. FPA lay out the meanings and accurately generalize thinking that can revitalize acquaintance amid IR actors and actor-specific generalization (Kaarbo & Juliet, 2003, p. 158).

The explicandum of foreign policy analysis comprises of a procedure and after effect of formation of human decisions along with innuendo to know the consequences for foreign subsistence. Consistency the prospects of significance is delimited to decision making executed by those with having sloe power to perpetrate reserves gradually, but not regularly justifiable jurisdiction of nation-states. Often times one might be scratching ordinarily an individual certainty and uncertainty, but an inevitability string of decisions enamored with reference to peculiar settings. Occasionally, it is the proceeding of decision making which involves pollster of inquisition, as well as dilemma concessions, recognition, framework, ambition antecedence, privilege appraisal even so. Generally, the non-calculated actors and certainty are exemplified from probing due to not taking into account conceptualization regarding universal fundament. The components, disclosing of FPA are those that dominate diplomatic policy and foreign policy decision making (Carlsnaes & Guzzini, 2011, p. 115). Hence, two of emblem comprehensions of FPA is that, it prospects the description of complexity of foreign policy, managerial decisions along with aspiration to probe multiple variables aside from one dismantle to multilevel reasoning.

On the contrary, it is further accurate that the base of the people's rational choice formation accentuates on agent-acclimatize conceptual notion. According to this, States are not operators due to contemplation and having no agency. Solitarily, human beings can be accurate operators because they have firm contemplation and the authority of all international foreign affairs and all advancements therein. In addition, FPA generalizing thinking like wisely deposition actor specific in its assimilation, compelled to "*Black Box*" the human decision makers underneath the dissertation (Mesquita, 2009, p. 4).

Some have altercate that FPA depends upon on a "*back-breaking burden*" of adjoining-unattainable factors to be simulated by the analyst. Variant scholars have squabbled that, IR theory and FPA notion not authorized to be commensurate (Waltz,1996, p.55). But these

allegations are not appropriate and could not be authentic if FPA suppositional associate with the bases of IR regardless of FPA's notion.

Meanwhile (Hudson V. M., 2005, pp. 13-25) states Foreign policy analysis is discriminated by focal point of peculiar actor, hinge on the altercation that all that all transpire betwixt states and cross-nations is constructed in verdict of humans whom are part of a specified society. FPA overture compelling beneficence to metaphysical, substantial and theoretical ramifications which is established at the junction of all social sciences and policy stratagems which are related to international incidents. A revived insistence on "*actor-specific theory*" will allow concede absolute redeem to understand the capability of China to manifest to become a hegemonic power in South Asia in terms of its projects, its infrastructure and its rising influence on the arena of global economy. Therefore regarding theoretical framework we elaborate theory of Actor specific in relation with China's OBOR policy, its dimensions, strategies what is the political implication on South Asia's context. China prepares itself to cater a tremendous role in international order. Through multilateral and bilateral initiatives China intentions are to heighten its ranking on a global level. It propelled "*Belt and Road Initiative*", "*Silk Road Economic Belt*" and "*21st Century Maritime Silk Road*" projects. China has come forth with a stimulating conception of confronting well-balanced bilateral beneficiation for all the states that are part of this scheme. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor and the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) Economic passage ways confidentially categorize as intimately associated to the Belt and Road Initiative. This scheme concealed to advance China's mammoth contribution in global proceedings and transactions (Zhao B. , 2017, p. 14).

The instrument of contingent association in FPA is elaborated in the terms of conditions in which an individual makes choices and act upon it. As (Simon, 1985, p. 298) stated 20 years ago, it is far accessible to forecast the notional feedback to a full concurrent location than it is to approach at an equitable stipulation of the situation. As a matter of fact, beyond practical deliberation, the prediction of myriad particularization will not occur. As tormented by regional disputation, corrupt government and shamble economies, the region of South Asia has stressed China attention to plan an endeavor to apportion an ad here future. South Asia is impaired by deceit, which is somehow overthrowing its fiscal production. On the other hand, he indicated corruption as the fundamental apprehension for the South Asia's indigent universal contentious. During the time China insert constraints on every country which will be the part of his initiative to annihilate

demoralization. So it is fortunate for Pakistan and other South Asian countries ought to prepare themselves to emancipate from depraved strings of corruption.

Moreover, the actor-specific theory of FPA implements generalization of micro-infrastructure in consequent to actor-generic theory of IR, which might be familiarized as a social science ventures. Offshore Policy analysis reasoning involves compelling augmentations to the study of IR not only in conceptual framework naturedly, but also in substantial and methodological bestowal. By virtue of the proposition of the paltry of IR is human decision makers delegating individually or collectively. FPA is positioned at the junction of all social sciences and ground of approaches as they relevant to multilateral-affairs. Actor-specific approach is that form of theory mostly befitting to compensate foreign policy decision making procedure.

1.8.3 Chinese Foreign Policy Analysis

China's national politics and foreign policy have emerged noticeably under President Xi Jinping's regime. Indigenously, the establishment has fully augmented the notion of the "*China dream*" to reestablish elation and eagerness. Chiefly, it stresses upon formulating China '*vigorous and powerful*' once more. In generic terms, the policies of OBOR strangle an advance status in the viable out thrust of geopolitical deliberations in the foreign policy of China (Ferdinand, 2016, p. 2).

Those who assert that OBOR will or will not affirm any impinging on China and South Asia, betwixt have unsuccessful to occur OBOR as an integrated factor of Chinese foreign policy. The theoretical framework manifested that, China's procedural rules and regulations and uniformity in foreign policy to a larger extent is the core of foreign policy analysis. The notion of China's foreign policy is rooted in China's political orientation, theorization and in subsequent ahistorical phenomenon most of which traumatic (Xue, 2014, p. 1). Although Chinese foreign policy acquired and has been well-adjusted as it has not diverted from its center point.

Additionally, three paramount peculiarities in China's foreign policy are related to this research in evaluating OBOR. First one principle of OBOR is "*going out*", this has been China's cardinal preference since Chinese former President Deng Xiaoping in 1979. Secondly, Chinese foreign policy based upon prudence and pragmatism. Third, originating from political pragmatism, China's offshore policy is constantly candid and literal feedback to the country's domestic obligations. Finally, "*non-interventionism*" has been the conventional pillars aiding China's

foreign policy. Withal, as China simultaneously involved in international arena adheres to its challenging principle (Cohen, 2011, p. 6). The under mentioned portion will elaborate the origin, principle and development of distinguishing features of China's foreign plan of action in detail. Going out is Chinese maneuvering which further invigorates its local enterprises to induce fiscally overseas. It was manipulated in 1999 with an origination that can be indicant of posterior back to 1979, when Deng Xiaoping unfastened China and tied to incorporated in the global economy cautiously. At that time, just designated state-oriented endeavors were consented to assemble multinational markets and financing beyond the sea enterprises. Afterwards a decennary, China unified "*enterprise internationalization*" as a nationalistic commercial enterprise policy. Furthermore, in 1999 the statue "*going out*" was officially constituted to the (Shepard, 2016, p. 4).

Similarly, the responsiveness in the Chinese foreign policy is to query what international progression entails for China rather than to envisage how China can transform the world. China doesn't want to decree a new world order. More coherently, it demands substantial world order for all the participating countries (Lampton, 2014, p. 46). On the other hand, this is ingrained by accumulating China's engagement in UN-led international preservation system in the prior decagon. This is why China keeps promoting and presenting that OBOR is persistent with the charter of UN while promoting OBOR as an "*alternative*" to the current international partnership mechanism. Whereas many persist skeptical about China's assertion that OBOR is exposed and ideology-neutral in its nature. The foreign policy of China invariably mirrored its dire domestic interestedness. Factually, it is a demonstration of China's political realism. Due to China's colossal mainland, vigorous populous and varied demography, these internal factors are the complex phenomenon for china to face worrisome activities of other neighboring countries. Yet external agitations only incline to applicable when they start-off to threaten China's internal tranquility and the legitimacy of the current government (Reynolds, 2016, pp. 176-181).

China's insistence on the inviolability sovereignty of state and non-intervention in the domestic matters of other states hindmost to the India and China accord related to commercialism of goods which was signed in 1954. Meanwhile considerable components coerce to this policy. First, non-intercession back supremacy of state against international interruption which China customarily regard as western imperialism. This precautionary moral deterrence is genuinely important for China (Gong, 2015, p. 1). A further functional contemplative behind the Chinese foreign policy

is that, it is essential for China to disseminate other Asian countries for diplomatic rapport after inception of China in 1949. An approach of non-interventionism cater amenity for it to collaborate along with countries with distinct political structures and notions. Therefore, noninterference is basically a commodity of the China's political pragmatism and a rational character in negotiating of international events (Huang Z. , 2017, p. 1).

Predominantly OBOR is an amplification of China's prevailing offshore policy and domestic strategy. The substantial doctrines involves, going out policy of China, non-arbitration, neutralism of theory, mutual assistance and comprehensiveness are main characteristics in China's entanglement in the international order that can be unconditionally traced back to the 1950s (Chen, 2014, p. 5). However, OBOR does not manifest China's policy of divergent from any of the aspects afforested. Simultaneously, it does affirm the progression in the country's foreign policy. From its status of wide-ranging self-positioning as the observance of a crouched figure under Deng Xiaoping and then to China's nonviolent acceleration under the regime of Hu Jintao and certainly attainment of OBOR under Xi Jinping, China is now keen to become a greater hegemony not only in South Asia but also in Eurasia. The larger compelling factor lying in China's movement of stigmatizing its territorial prompt concealed by OBOR. China is now uttering its desire and engagement to become a regional potential governing and forging Eurasia in terms of economic and political matters (Chance, 2016, p. 9).

China is consummating a bona-fide aggressive economic and political initiative that will have wide-wide ramification in the international system. This scheme of OBOR subsists to refurbish historical Silk trade boulevard tracks in intercontinental prospect (Bhattacharya, 2016, p. 62). Formerly, these commerce passageways exemplify peace and collaboration, responsiveness and comprehensiveness, bilateral beneficiations, promotion of integral development program and expansion with other developed states. In present day scenario all decisive all conceptions are flawed amongst core actors of the international arena. In order to confront with this convoluted settings China has already initiated a contemporary economic initiative, anticipated a sustaining global economy, which is advocating reconciliation and peace across the trade itinerary (Swaine, 2015, p. 19).

In 2013, China overturned magniloquence into actionable, formulating an activity program for its new Silk Road conception in the shape of "One Belt One Road initiative". Simultaneously, a

report issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce of China (2015) stated this stratagem has been transformed as a cardinal precedence for China's foreign policy and a new determinative sphere of beginning of international order. Somehow the notion and nature of OBOR policy is intrinsically ajar and comprehensive. Most importantly, China has the intention to recast intercontinental regime through devising a contemporary international arena. By contrast, China vindicated that it does not delve to altercate the ongoing international order, but comparatively bid to aggregate worldwide system through with the advancement of institution.

1.8.4 Analysis of Chinese Policy of OBOR

Affirmations from the above mentioned discussion, foster that the Actor-specific theory is mainly comprehensible in assessment of China's OBOR initiative. By adopting a theoretical framework, it is concluded that China's launch of the OBOR has three subsequent motives.

First and foremost is, by constructing additional economic pathways for merchandise and linking China's underdeveloped western provinces to outside of China with neighboring states and within China to wealthy provinces indicates that China is in dire need of to deviate from fiscal based market to benefit oriented markets. Second and rigorously associated with the first reason somehow, China inquires to establish territorial assimilation by expanding the goods and services to conglomerate to the countries of South East Asia. Thirdly, China pursues supplementary fiscal and monetary financial pools to the international order with the aim to improve regional multiculturalism and political stability through the promotion of infrastructure developments.

The policy of OBOR by China dragnet to enhance and build up economic and infrastructure liaison in South Asia. By virtue of this ardent proposition, China intent to endorse an adjacent relation along with its neighboring countries probing a win-win situation hinged on infrastructure advancements and vigorous trade alliances. The legacy of OBOR reclined in the enduring repercussion of Chinese-led ventures in Asia (Allen, 2017, p. 3). As a result China started the process of promotion of venturing and building up stronger fiscal ties with other South Asian and East Asian countries.

China's notion of constituting a remarkable interdependent South Asia via formation of underpinning initiatives uncovered firstly Chinese-led policy aiming at connecting fostering

China mammoth industrial amplitude to its western territories and to its southwestern neighborhood. These infrastructure strategies infiltrate into distinct sub-divisions: soil-based fiscal pathways e.g. roads and railways and the other hand deep sea routes throughout the South Asian harbors, China has deposited a whole lot of struggle to enacting territorial economic passageways to associate with its adjoining countries (Kennedy & Parker, 2015, p. 21).

Taking into consideration, the “*Actor-Specific theory*” in gauging China’s rationale behind policy of OBOR, there are mainly three dimensions of this policy strategically. First, this OBOR perceive two preeminently ventures the “*Silk Road Economic Belt*” and the “*21st Century Maritime Silk Road*”. President Xi Jinping disclosed these projects when he was visiting Central Asia and Southeast Asia in 2013. Subsequently, while touring, he underscored the emphasis on imparting dynamism and exuberance into antediluvian Silk Road and outlaying the infrastructure a “*community of destiny*” (Gaoli, 2015, p. 2).

Secondly, The description of the OBOR policy manifesting in four crucial doctrines, that are in accordance with the determination of the UN charter and its Five dictums of Peaceful harmony. First, the scheme is susceptible for partnership to all the states, economies and multilateral coordination along-with territorial responsiveness and non-governmental organizations in the world. Second, the incentive of OBOR is congenial and comprehensive, connoting that there is no such inception for any state or regional integrity, keen to concur, since there is resilience among states, dignity for differentiating forms of development and encouragement of dialogues and tranquil explications. Third, OBOR venture regards market regulations and foreign values and norms by playing a forceful portrayal in allocation of resources. Fourth, the scheme is reciprocal contributing in seeking beneficiation and substantial leverage of all engaging countries to claim benefits, acquire communal integration and dispense equivalent objective (Jianmin, 2015, p. 1).

Thirdly, and lastly, inventiveness of OBOR is firmed on five subsequent based on five main synergic preferences: stratagem consignment, policy coordination, dexterity affinity, unlimited trade, fiscal alliance and integration and people-to-people connection (Jonathan, 2014, p. 657). The doctrine of OBOR incentive likewise its partnership encompasses auspicious fallout in terms of economic advancement and geographical synthesis. Notwithstanding, there are bifurcate aspects addressing inclination of China afterwards of OBOR initiative. Inasmuch the Chinese

perspective viewpoint accentuate the harmonious rise of China and eager to formulate an association of prevailing circumstances, in which countries jointly benedict each other (Sheng, 2014, p. 1).

It is paramount to consider that OBOR is a pivotal factor of China's economy and its domestic politics virtually in the process of foreign policy formulation. Dismally the existing research semblances OBOR outwardly, embed in the ambience of China's elaborating foreign policy. Precisely the theoretical framework is forged as OBOR was consorted to the table (Andrew, 2015, p. 7). Either it is regarded as unforeseen scheme which china jostles to foster in terms of domestic economic impasse.

1.9 Organization of thesis

This thesis is segregated into five chapters. Following the Introduction, the thesis proceeds as in following order:

Chapter two renders the background context on the OBOR initiative. It provides China's policy of OBOR, its infrastructure advancement within South Asia. The focal point of this chapter is to assess and explains the Chinese policy in greater entity to cater the understanding of this project. Most importantly the whole discussion made with a primary focus on the political implication for Asia.

Chapter three is basically an interpretation of Chinese endeavor in terms of economic and political policy. This chapter consists of two parts, in foremost part the emphasis is on the two aspects of OBOR, the 'Silk Road Economic Belt' and the '21st century Maritime Silk Road'. Later, the policy of OBOR elaborated in context of interests of major state factors like US, Pakistan and India. Impacts of policy on world and on Asian region manipulated accordingly.

Chapter four elucidates the comparative analysis, among three states like US, Pakistan and India. Their concerns, their reviews and their apprehensions are scrutinized in the process of the emerging master plan of China. Harmony of interest among US and China, Sino-Pak and India-China has been investigated. On the other side, contradictions in accordance with the interests of the above mentioned states are also explored.

Chapter five discusses the findings of OBOR and political implications for Asia. Also, concluded the potential ramifications for the Asian region under OBOR. Finally, the concluded chapter will be staunch to imply an outlook for the future scenarios.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

According to a study by (Ascheur, 1990, pp. 182-191) there lies an eloquent reciprocity between investments in infrastructure and economic consummation. The obstinate and statistically enormous infrastructure investment not only aggrandizes the quality of life, but also positively influence on both labor force and economic productiveness. The impact of endowment on infrastructure and mercantile productivity is substantial. Hence, preeminent mercantile productiveness entails higher economic output and higher economic outgrowth and also inflated economic development (Munnell, 1996, p. 192). Therefore, the approach related to OBOR has tremendous potential for economic development in China with regard to other Asian countries. An accumulated effect of One Belt One Road policy is that, it will exhilarate the economic productivity, which will enhance the efficacy of the several participating countries. As envisaged by China, the One Belt One Road Strategy will impel Chinese economy and those of the concerned Countries.

2.1 China's Policy of One Belt One Road

(Swaine, 2015, pp. 3-16) while explaining "One belt One Road" initiative draws attention to its extent and applicability to Chinese policies. The inventiveness consists of "Silk Road Economic Belt" and a new "Maritime Silk Road". The inaugural of OBOR disclosed by Mr. Xi Jinping on 7 September 2013 as he was visiting Kazakhstan initially. Later New maritime Silk Road declared on 3 October 2013 as Mr. XI Jinping's state visit to Indonesia. Both concepts jointly prognosticate the rise of a consolidated, bilateral and coefficient profitable set between aquatic and land-based fiscal passageways associating Europe and Asian merchandize. Swaine illustrates its scope while stating that the Belt and Road permeate the land masses of Asia, Europe and

Africa and also adjoining the vibrant East Asia. Strategically China encircles developed European economies at one end and at the same time it asserts South East to another end while incorporating those countries with enormous economic potential. The focal point of Silk Road fiscal Belt is to unify China, Russia, Central Asia and Europe. Further it is bonding China with the Persian Gulf, Mediterranean Sea, West Asia and bridging China with Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Indian Ocean simultaneously. More strategically, the 21st Century innovative Maritime Silk Road has two considerable routes for China. Route one outlines the South China Sea and Indian Ocean. Second itinerary indicates a passage from China's strand to the South Pacific. The OBOR initiative surely has the latent to enhance China's political impact on Asian region.

In contrast, (Cai, 2017, p. 26) emphasizes on ramification of OBOR policy on China's foreign policy in terms of its geopolitical and geostrategic implication. He conveyed that there were furious argumentation between Chinese policymakers and scholars about the strategic connotation of One Belt One Path. In October 2013 Beijing summons an urgent conference on strategic policy concerning neighboring countries. The meeting was accompanied by the entire key participants involving in the formulation of Chinese foreign policy. Xi Jinping's stated that China's neighbors have "extremely consequential strategic worth". He also indicated that he wish to ameliorate relations amidst China and its neighbors. Sustainability of cohesion in China's vicinity is the pivotal mission of China. The Silk Road economic belt is President Xi's economically ultimate aspiring step towards escalating infrastructure and association between China and its neighboring countries to formulate an advanced regional economic order. Recently most of the discussion embarks on geostrategic manners of this scheme. Internationally, many policy makers are having perplexity which underlies that the purpose of this initiative is to fiscally limited and bounding Chinese neighborhood. Supplementary a question is also rise whether China's neighborhood will assimilate its fiscal surplus in China's industrial capacity (Bhattacharya, 2016, p. 66).

(Sharma & Kundu, 2016, pp. 26-55) while distinguishing multidisciplinary approaches to apprehend the essence of China's One Belt One Road strategy converse the perspectives comparatively. They help to understand this initiative in terms of social and economic advancement, conversion amid political and culture to expel the probable obstacles. Both tried to highlight distinct facets of OBOR. Whether, it is an economic infrastructural initiative or socially

development strategy which is only trading a slogan for prevailing fiscal projects. Both of them perceive framework of OBOR as tremendous project introduced by China. The apparition and conceptions explicit by the authors in this book solely focused on one belt one path economic proposition along with its nature with parallel in cultural manners also covering cooperation among educational and health care departments. On the other hand, they targeted on one belt's connection through 'Land' and 'Sea' routes. Noticeably, OBOR is an earnest task aiming to accelerate the Chinese economic growth. Yet, it needs to assure security ramifications, grant insurance and confidence building measures to complete such a vast and monumental proposal. For achieving a successful project like OBOR both authors expatiated the confrontation, probability, essential guidelines and rules of one belt one road initiative. They highlighted various opportunities, concerns and challenges looking into the policy options as well as academic considerations, however, the argument clearly indicates that there is a need to act strategically on issues related to OBOR both on the 'land' and 'Sea' roads.

(Wang & Lu, 2016, pp. 16-32) in his book "Belt and Road Initiative" pragmatically analyze the position of the Chinese government in context of OBOR policy. Book outlined vision and recommended plans for construction of economic Silk Road and fiscal passageway in 21st century. It composed of official document of this initiative. The book presents a comprehensive and wide-ranging overview of the one belt one path strategy which is the extravagancy of the book. Accordingly, Wang tried to raise questions which often highlighted by people of China such as: why it is prone to call One Belt, One Road? What is the analogy between new and old Silk Road? What is the aspiration and intention behind this initiative? When will China attain the incentive? Pertinently, Wang interpreted One Belt, One Road initiative more thoroughly and conceptually. He determines the tenacity behind political and economic drives. He also features the five kinds of correlations between Eurasian unity in terms of new groundwork and pipeline of OBOR, industry and fiscal ventures, regulated and uniformed monetary apparatus, political unanimity amid neighboring countries and enhanced relationship between citizens of other countries. Additionally, He narrates the probabilities extended by one belt one path to mainland China, the Asian belt, European territory and the other world. More sketchily Wang scrutinizes the perils associated with One Belt, One Road. Although he draws uncounted collateral, monetary, legitimate and virtuous threats chronically but most importantly he poses United States a tremendous geopolitical confront. By examining the theory of integral globalization and

its significance to the basis of One Belt, One Road and in the ambient of realistic viewpoint one can suggest how the enactment of One Belt, One Road can be calculated through execution of infrastructure, cutting back customs duties, expanding assistance and monetary investments, and scientific collaboration (Buckley, 2015, p. 1).

Similarly a report promulgated by The “Economist” in 2015, explicate the several disputes and threats for China and other bordering countries. These challenges intricate jaggy landscape, tenacious regional disputes, prosper corruption in monetary funds and cynicism amidst varied countries concerning China. The OBOR endeavor prunes to be a hideous turnout due to its consummate proportion of varied security implications (Callahan W. A., 2013, p. 48). On the other side report also unravels prior background of original historical silk routes which transpire more than 2000 years before. Somehow the current enlargement of the flight path and passageways being visualized is mainly propel by China itself. There is a prolonged and deviant road lies before China, accompanied by rudimentary and synergic nations crossed over Central Asia and the Middle East.

Indeed, manifestation of China hideously perceives overseas due to its One belt scheme. First and foremost the government undertakes and persuades state companies to invest hugely in mineral reservoir around the globe which is far most remarkable for upsurge of China’s economic industry (Bhattacharya, 2016, p. 57). In the wake of President Xi’ power rise in 2013 china took a piquant U-turn in foreign-policy. Mr. Xi’s ushered and concurrent various regional capital inducements under the rubric of One Belt, One Road (Buckley, 2015, p. 2). To generate revenue for these ventures, under the supervision of central bank a “Silk Road Fund” was syndicated. “New Development Bank” and a bilateral institution “Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank” configured by Mr. Xi’s provided with incorporated authorized capital of \$240bn (Godement, 2015, p. 22).

In contrast (Kroeber, 2016, p. 79) exaggerates the importance of virtual stratagem of China’s OBOR. He assumes that the revenue of China’s new fiscal institution (AIIB) statistically overdue their capital. The substantially amalgamate capital is might be approximately \$40bn-50bn by 2020. That is indeed around the size of the World Bank. China’s new institutions cannot signify or extract on commensurable basis. The Silk Road master plan seems to enlarge pragmatically China’s domestic template for infrastructure to the outer world. Somehow many Chinese

political scientists and scholars distressed by intense investment frenzy including local-level state firms (Jakobson, 2016, pp. 220-222). Some economists elucidates Chinese policy of OBOR will transpire and articulate well economically But states with feeble institutional amplitude and implausible governments alike in Cambodia and Central European countries might be cajole by Beijing (Chan, Wei, Wen, & Katherine, 2016, p. 89). Kuijs also identify potential risks and threats for developing countries. As in the past they cease to sustained financial debts and ambiguous proposals did not boost their economies. As a matter of fact that is the uncertainty and speculation for those countries that does not have the amplitude to draw cost-benefit analyses individually.

Another report issued by Economist Intelligent Unit (EIU) in 2015 it solely focused on subsidize in fiscal growth of China. As China's indigenous growth rates decreases, the government is trying new paradigms and blue prints of economic instigation to keep advancement and prevailing support alive. Report entails that china intends to constitute its domestic framework for infrastructures to obtain decade's long accomplishments by further approaching those procurements abroad. Simultaneously this report by (EIU) unpacks China's "one belt, one road" plan and inspect the potential economic danger for the companies seeking accomplishments in the markets of the OBOR oriented countries. In addition to monetary aspirations, OBOR's focal point is to push forward Chinese organizations and enterprises to find global markets for financing (Kyle, 2015, p. 42). Whilst, the policy pledge juncture for local firms to head toward those proposed countries which have strategic significance for China's international relations but may of routes will be vindictive and the route is most likely difficult to steer (Fallon, 2015, p. 143).

A book "One Belt one Road Initiative" written by profound scholars of China Tai, Hui and wen (2016) narrates framework of OBOR as an expansion initiative that majorly target on integration and collateral relations among states in Europe. These political scholars' examine the symmetry and tranquility among land and sea territories. The integral fraction of OBOR policy is the land-occupied "Silk Road Economic Belt" (SREB) and ocean-flowing "Maritime Silk Road" (MSR). They interpret both OBOR segments narratively, explaining how prior events and experiences pertinent to "Silk road" reshaped current policies and stratagem in accordance with OBOR's implementation. Concerning land-based route this book shed light on Chinese history of

traditional rail technology and its up gradation and determining mechanical and fiscal criteria for applicable technology for an assertive rail line.

Another book namely “The 21st Century Maritime Silk Road: Conceptualization, Implementation and Policies”, written by Jianglin Zhao in 2016 elucidates the notion of proposed OBOR in contemporary era is referred to a historical version of the old “Maritime Silk Road” that conjoin China and Asian region. This cardinal policy sketch out enhances revenues encourage connectivity along the ancient Silk Road and also include all regions adjoining to the routes. Many scholars and policy makers implement and suggest policies for achieving more economic benefits. The crucial one is to advocate sufficient macroeconomic policies, enhancing microeconomic participating programs, eliminating hindrance in terms of trade and fiscal incorporation, constructing infrastructures that can conjoin all regions of Asia and extending people-to-people trade and industrial assistance.

According to Zhang and Shi (2016) the notion of “One Belt and One Road” is primarily established on financial matters but has political implications too and tactical elements also has significance as aiming for pursuing collective economic goals, concerted well-being and energy abundance. Zhang’s approach is optimistic as he proclaims that, reforming the Asian region’s economy it could abate the geneses of terrorism and will fortify the Central Asia along with the Middle East and some parts of Europe too. He also stresses importance on China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, as this initiative will surely succeed great benefits as well as the surplus from Chinese dream inclusively.

While criticizing initiative Political Scientist Zhao (2017,p.01) point out that “One Belt, One Road” strategy implies relatively slow progress in last year (2016) and one tenable basis was plausible sluggish and rudimentary progress it formed. However, a new press release by Chinese government seethes it. By announcing that the “Belt and Road Forum” for International participation will be held in mid of this year in Beijing. On a positive note 28 Presidents, Prime Ministers and governors have confirmed their appearance. For international relations scholars and observers, two features are eye catching partially because of this forthcoming meeting. On one hand, it shows the world that China is proficient in impersonating leading role in endorsing global free trade area through implementation of OBOR (Munter, 2016, p. 1).

On the other hand, three and a half years have been elapsed on account of revealing this project. There is a dire need of a midterm assessment which should rather in a noteworthy summit or in an international level conference preferably, on second thought it is just not one-sided progress report or conclusion. For making prudence on either of the issues, the evaluation of rationale and *raison d'être* behind motive of OBOR are compulsory but still not adequate. We should obligate and rectify how lucrative this initiative was in other countries so far and what will be the implication of OBOR and what will the impacts on political landscape of Asian region (Nordin, 2016, p. 26). Taking into account the contrasting national powers, their development level, economic and monetary associations of neighboring countries of China and their perplexed alliance must take into consideration (Mah, 2016, p. 4).

According to Lidiya (2016) China prepare itself to cater a tremendous role in international order. Through multilateral and bilateral initiatives China intentions are to heighten its ranking on global level. It propelled “Belt and Road Initiative”, “Silk Road Economic Belt” and “21st Century Maritime Silk Road” projects. The motive behind all of them is to enhance economic cooperation in order to propagate adjoining ties with countries lies on the vicinity of China. Those states that are situated alongside the economic corridor are in drastic need to ameliorate the infrastructure of suburban states and make sheltered network of land, sea and air transportation to meet high ends while securing political and social trust. The “Belt and Road project” dissipate through five different itineraries to link continents of Asia, Europe and some parts of Africa (Lingui, 2015, p. 58). In the same manner, “*the Silk Road Economic Belt*” converge China to Europe through Central Asian region and Russia, associate China with Middle East via Central Asian region, closing together China and Fareast Asian region, South Asia and the South Atlantic Ocean. Similarly, the “*21st Century Maritime Silk Road's*” focal point is utilizing Chinese marshy harbors to adjoin China with European region by way of South China Sea and Indian moana and to joint China along South Pacific Sea (Kaplan, 2016, p. 1). In this remark, the Chinese governmental embodiment's polestar on embarking supervision and instructions to regional companies who are prone to start business alongside the belt also taking initiatives to familiarize them to provide concise prologue about their revenue, economic investment and business domain (Rai, 2016, p. 79).

More sketchily, Haggai (2016) contended the amplitude, ambition and the purpose of the “*One Belt One Road*” policy in China and the correlative influence on economic reinforcement in

accordance with concerned neighboring countries as well as the threats, tactical and ramifications meanwhile in the process of execution of the initiative. She postulates that, the commencement of OBOR has mammoth latent in propelling economic enlargement in the partaking countries. The initiative is constituted to foster policy assortment, propensity, connection, unrestricted commerce and transaction, fiscal assimilation, enhanced monetary subsidy and potency in people-to-people exchange. She recommended that the patronage and vital outlining of the One string One Path policy should be reinforced to insure that it becomes highly comprehensive because it implicate many characters with different interestedness. Ultimately, considerate settlements, forceful project directorate, transparency in acquisition conduction extensive deliberation of environment and social encounters should be taken gravely (Seo & Cho, 2013, pp. 298-315). Theoretically, this initiative conventionally make accumulative turn out in two ways mainly: (i) forthwith, taking into consideration the stratum contribution to GDP configuration and as a supplementary input in the manufacturing procedure of new sectors (ii) discursively, boosting overall aspects of mass production by downsizing purchasing and other expenditures, along these lines conceded a more profitable accustomed productive input (Tiezzi, 2016). When initiated, the “one belt one road” infrastructural project will be safeguarding operational potency analytically, as it is a crucial aspect in decisive economy to reshape a peculiar economy (Till, 2016, p. 8).

Nonetheless, as much as this enthusiastic project have probability to strike potent economies in not only China but also in concerning countries. Anyhow this stratagem has a few hazards and liabilities. China jeopardizes its mainland by overextending itself as there are heaps of skepticism and suspicion about this initiative (Xiaoming, 2015,p.01). There has been this believe that this is a concept based on giving, in terms of finances and in terms of leadership. China faces the possibility of losing money or stirring up opposition.

2.2 Implications of One Belt One Road on Asian Region

According to Wang (2016) in his book “*The Belt and Road: What Will China Offer the World in Its Rise*” postulate on utilitarian agendas to cooperate amid countries which are part of this project. His approach attempts to systematically account the affiliation between China and ASEAN region. The author inspects the fundamental principles, schemes and structures, preference and apparatus associated to “Belt and Road Initiative”. He provides glimpses of

distinctive ways to build up a China-ASEAN association. He discusses five important fields in which cooperation can be achieved: The portrayal of the “Belt and Road initiative” in cultural inheritance conservation and its ancient understanding, the cooperation among for opening of “Golden Decade” of China-ASEAN collaboration, the advancement of ASEAN-China Free Trade zones and within the “*Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership*” (RCEP) mechanization of China-ASEAN collaboration, identify those frameworks and policies which further excavate interdependency in the midst of China and ASEAN countries. To more suitably say, primarily these considerations are invaluable towards efforts to assign a realist theory about “Belt and Road” which will surely contribute to International relations scholars.

Additionally Tim (2016) clearly envision China’s “*One Belt One Road*” initiative as an undaunting policy for remodeling political and economic prospect of, South Asia and ASEAN over the decade via chain of networks consisting of infrastructure, energy, telecommunications and transportation department between China and ASEAN. Although such initiatives have always become vulnerable to start of heating debates and subject of commentators both in China and Asian region since last few years. As a core aspect of coordination which should be given priority has largely crossed over outside of China and on the other hand it regarded utterly ambiguous approach. After manifestation by many commentators in ASEAN this initiative is seem to be as a highly integrated and far-reaching step which China has ever put forward (Peyrouse, 2016, p. 18). It lies five cardinal defining areas among Sino-ASEAN’s cooperation e.g. policy formulation, facilities affinity, unrestricted trade routes, fiscal cooperation and social and cultural bonding amid people. Yet, the ultimate target is to customarily recognized an important mechanism for expanding multilateral partnership among two regions. Both China and ASEAN countries ramified in cultural and historical mode of expression however there is much at brink in this project. Somehow to tackle this issue Chinese government is funding revenues and providing resources to strengthen its ties, endowing museums, expo centers, carnivals and other uncounted intangible cultural initiatives (Parkhomchik, 2016, p. 1). The book “*One Belt One Road Initiative and Asian Reintegration*” written by Wang Yuzhu (2015) proffers a critically comprehension into the developmental phase of Asia-China cooperation. Author at other hand implied that to attain an enhanced bilateral relations in Asian region by an Asian way, countries should focus on creating reciprocal reverence to credit requirements of other countries positively, Structuring unanimity and multilateral reconciliations in order to achieve common

fiscal benefits. He also proclaimed that refurbishment crosswise Asian countries and regions can expedite higher connectedness which will promised to cater and flourish constant production to bring prosperity among countries who are perished along the routes. In 2015 an official report was initiated by National development Commission and Reform, which unraveled the briefings and disclosure made by China's government officials. This report strongly stresses on redirecting the land-based routes towards ASEAN. Although South East Asia is prosperous in terms of reserves and revenues but it has curtailment in funding to carry out developmental projects and also faces the shortfall of industrial advancement along with other political issues. Henceforward, invigorating and sustaining the infrastructure of the ASEAN countries, simultaneously acquiesce resources to be palpate. These initiatives will seek to upgrade and revise the Chinese capital into technological investment into ports and harbors, transportation routes and other infrastructure which boost encircles of revenues for market amalgamation for better compensation of resources (Mah, 2016, p. 3). Further, this initiative would provide abundant opportunities in terms of investment for companies of both territories. By the time, firms and enterprises expanding overseas will yield a myriad of However; such initiatives enhance the chances to bring about impending challenges and threats to relevant parties (Munter, 2016, p. 1). It is pertinent to note that, in order to tread upon rugged and uneven global economy terrain china needs to conform suitable governance and policy formulations to provide assistance to those firms.

Similarly, the Central Asian countries have tremendous expectation from the "Silk path monetary Belt". For example, Kazakhstan annunciates its new proposal of "Silk Road" convening to increase its infrastructure and transit hub in order to turn into an essential locale along with the road. Cities of Uzbekistan i.e. Bukhara and Samarkand are also situated on the historical Silk Road, which anciently used to be the centers of commerce and trade between continents. Under OBOR, they are constructing their individual infrastructure, fabricating plans and expect to rise as a key factor in initiating the China-Uzbekistan tariff corridor.

2.3 China's One Belt Policy and South Asia

According to Ruff (2017) China exclusively has veto power in Asia and having considerable competence on global level and aggravating to play a dominant role by advocating its economic enterprises along with South Asia, Europe and Africa. Beside, China has come forward with an

accelerating notion of coping together for mutual beneficiation of all the countries involved. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor and the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) Economic passage ways confidentially categorize as intimately associated to the Belt and Road Initiative. This scheme concealed to advance China's mammoth contribution in global proceedings and transactions. Tormented by regional disputation, corrupt government and shambling economies, the region of South Asia has stressed China attention to plan an endeavor to apportion an adhere future. South Asia is impaired by deceit which is somehow overthrowing its fiscal production. On the other hand He indicated corruption as the fundamental apprehension for the South Asia's indigent universal contentious. During the time China insert constraints on every country which will be the part of his initiative to annihilate demoralization. So it is fortunate for Pakistan and other South Asian countries ought to prepare themselves to emancipate from depraved strings of corruption (Shambaugh D. , 2005, pp. 53-86). The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), a captious territorial affiliation between South Asia is vindicated for 21 percent of the world's populous and 7 per cent of economy. Despite of long lasting diversities and variations among these countries specifically betwixt Pakistan and India this initiative will increase association between them in fiscal matters. To gain benefits from China's one belt, one road initiative and to support SAARC, China has formerly escalate its efforts to be a part of this (Callahan W. A., 2015, p. 1). As a preeminent development of South Asia, the commendation goes to China. The great scheme has potential to put forward a changeable gallant that will simultaneously engender to free of cost exchange accords, economic alliances, concrete infrastructure strategies, communal improvements and structural amendments all associated to future requirements. In consideration of this arduous procedure South Asia has overburden by a position of territorial disputes, covenant apprehensions, dreadful governance, flawed translucence, an energy deficit, meager framework, feeble establishment and falter monetary productions has unbridled struggles to be element of a common prospect (Garver, 2012, pp. 395-402). Additionally, India and China are key factor of the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor (BCIM-EC). This is a standby territorial fiscal collaboration engaging these states to enhance and develop partnership by joining this plan. Notwithstanding, this scheme was perceived vigorously sooner than Belt and Road Initiative was originated. Alternately, it implicates complete and equivocal takeover by four countries than a supplementary point as a convolution of the Belt and Road. whereas (Chandran D. , 2016, p. 1)

focuses on the upsurge of China in South Asian region. The development of China and its capacity to endow fiscal projects and in groundwork in South Asia has been a conspicuous factor in the enhancement and growth of the region in contemporary years. In the time China's monetary development has been elucidated with regard to its capacity of becoming a bulkiest trading companion with manifold Asian countries and to the whole world. China's a few occurring of infrastructural initiatives underscore China's greater proposal which has the probability of becoming a game changer in Asia.

According to Zahan (2017) conventionally, in October 2016 Bangladesh conjoined the OBOR initiative. A consolidated disclosure stated that Bangladesh is obliged to China's initiative of the 'Silk Road Economic Belt' and '21st Century Maritime Silk Road, Bangladesh accredited that it will surely cater substantial probabilities for him and it will turn out to be an advanced developed country by 2014. Both China and Bangladesh conceded to upgrade their infrastructure and boost up the calibration of development strategies to wholly allure plausible collaboration among disparate fields in the process of unceasing development and collective well-being of the both states.

At the same time, Beijing has validated its economic up rise in South Asia; these are hitherto to oblige the upsurge of its Political influence on South Asian region. As from Japan to India and to Mongolia several states in China's neighborhood, consisting of smaller countries such as Vietnam and the Philippines are deviated of China's increment in this territory (Daniels, 2013, p. 97). On contrary, there are manifold comprehensions and raised number of concerns regarding China initiative. Is China ought to an economic sinew inward South Asia? And its great sway with the European Union and the US is to turn into a South Asian hegemon? Many commentators perceived it as large-scale threat to global security. How South Asia should acknowledge the rise of China? Should China recognize as a hazard, intimidation and arrival or as a possibility or a consolidation all factors (Overholt, 2015, p. 6).

Furthermore, the project displays many confrontations and put forward many comprehensions considering political implication for South Asia. Developments in domiciliary sectors of Bangladesh and India's northeast are provocative to uneasiness but they are somehow not impassable. On the other hand the democratization procedure in Myanmar and accelerating multi-international transactions has come forth a supplementary opportunity for its commanding

aristocracy as they have deposed their trust merely on China. Japanese amplifying footsteps in bayou of Bengal is additionally far reaching matter for China. Tokyo's initiatives and its rapid aggrandizing in financing ventures in Bangladesh and Myanmar is also matter of concern for China. India's consanguinity along with US further conjointly plays a role in BCIM's gradual progress (Cáceres, 2013, p. 36).

In addition, According to Shepard (2016, p.01) the Colombo Port City project has embarked upon by China in Sri Lanka under essential side of its project, the "21st Century Maritime Silk Road". By the time of September 2014, this venture has inaugurated. Further, the Maritime Silk Roadway engages the abysmal sea harbor of *Hambantota* in southern Sri Lanka additionally. China's vital interest in Sri Lanka is due to the situation and venue of this country. Locating in Indian moana down from tip of India and enclosed by Southeast Asia Middle East, Africa and Europe. More importantly, its substance location is literally China's lifeline to its power distributors residing in the Middle Eastern countries and African countries. Centuries ago, Sri Lanka has provided as a large-scale intersection for merchandize being relocated athwart the Eurasian mainland. China's plan is also to deviate the Sri Lanka into a mammoth pivot through the water logged routes and network of land pathways to strengthen and guarded trade routes to and from China. Moreover China and several other countries impound to maintain a collective approach for successful completion and operationalization of OBOR in South Asian vicinity. Thus the initiative of OBOR has the prospective to revamp unquestionably 21st century to an Asian decennium.

2.4 One Belt, One Road and Impact on Pakistan

(Javaid & Javaid, 2016, p. 132) both detailed about the Pakistan-Sino relationships, as it is not a peculiar spectacle as for decagon, they have been 'All-Weather' companion. They both countries marvel a long standing and well-established ties. From the inception of both counters, they were indulging in Geo-strategic endeavors, but after the cold war era their relationships have become more extent and dynamic. China appeared to be a hegemonic territorial power through the past years and has been propagating in producing its own domain of influence by development of a massive export capacity accompanied by a potent merchandize. On the other hand Pakistan had become more fragile in economic terms with the prolonged history of political instability, turmoil, status quo and internationally as a rival partner of India and had its inclusion in the war

on terror tug over Pakistan in a poverty-stricken state. Somehow India's increment in influence on political grounds and in economic terms and its assistance with US has made anxious both of the countries. Repaying, both Pakistan and China have made consensus to assemble "One Belt One Road" project, which has implications for Pakistan as CPEC also familiar as China Pakistan Economic Corridor (Zahan, 2017, p. 1). Both the authors attempted to evaluate the aspect of geo-strategic endeavor onto Sino-Pakistan's economic relations with reference to indication of OBOR and also examine impacts of China Pakistan Economic Corridor in the transition of Pakistan's political landscape.

Immediately prior venture of "China Pakistan Economic Corridor" between two states would eventually achieve its politico-economic objectives through commerce and trade advancement routes which will bring political stability in Pakistan and also lessen the turmoil which hindered the economic prosperity this will benefit South Asia at the end. Following to its fulfillment it will exercise as a cardinal and as point of convergence for trade amidst China, Middle East and some countries in Africa (Hali, Shukui, & Iqbal, 2015, pp. 157-162). This passage will curtail the long distance of 12,000 km to approximately half as arrival to Chinese ports in lesser time frame. CPEC is said to be as a revolutionary in context of Pakistan fiscal conditions, but in due course it will turn into a centric point for trade and it will inaugurated number of commerce and monetary zones by providing rail tracks and network of roads. When corridor will be operational, it might amalgamate economic collaborations within the far areas of not only Pakistan but also knit those areas which are located at the far end of South Asia and it will provide them opportunity to attain economic benefits and territorial peace and coherence (Zhang & Shi, 2016, p. 1).

Ahmad and Mi (2017, p.4-6) discuss China-Pakistan Economic Corridor as a deep-rooted project of infrastructural betterment as an influential part of the OBOR. According to briefings of Chinese government it scheduled to finish by 2030. CPEC is a consolidated venture which provides Pakistan a largess amount and funding to invest in establishing local enterprises, these loans at other hand utilized by mega financial companies of China. Apparently, Pakistan will also be culpable to contribute approximately 15 billion\$ on its own in the ongoing project of CPEC. There are more likely affirmative and pessimistic elements which will be responsible of vehemence on the whole venture. It has wide-ranging factors which will impact on political landscape of Pakistan, as such: interior political situation, vigorous fiscal dynamics of Pakistan and successive tactical threats related to freight taxation issues, supplement of standard labor

force, as well as the inter-provincial rivalries among Baluchistan and other provinces and also the comments from other South Asian countries e.g. India and Bangladesh. As owing to its completion, this megaproject will surely zenith the options to improvement in prevailing infrastructure, better job possibilities, improve poverty index and regional tranquility and security.

Irshad and Qi (2015) promulgate on ideological difference among both the “Islamic Republic of Pakistan” and the “People's Republic of China” and lately focus on threats by outer world on CPEC. Despite having differentiation on dogmas practiced by both they still lionize a deep-rooted and friendly tie. The plan of OBOR victoriously originated to maintain an economic route between China and Pakistan for investment in infrastructural sectors as both states have also signed proposal of “Pakistan China Economic Corridor”. Withal considering the CPEC, China should not vault it to only with multilateral relationships, but revolve it with an inclusive and territorial envision. Pakistan must vitalize the project posed by Economic Corridor with the compensation of volatile strength of China’ energy sector, transit hub and infrastructure among with adjustable capability of both Chinese and Pakistani think tanks, technocrats, social and mass media, educational exchange programs, establishing vigorous ties and instigate packages till the full utilization of the "One Belt and One Road" initiative.

Apart from socio-politico assistance Pakistan swap a largess amount of currency in 2014 with China. And it also stamps Pakistan the first region in South Asia to accord such kind of reconciliation with China. It also raises several ambiguities and threats on international arena by distinct super powers. Excluding US, China is the second bulkiest commerce participant in Pakistan and mega shareholder in infrastructure, fields of telecommunications, harbors and power sectors. Furthermore, Chinese government and multinational companies in China also guaranteed to expend approximately \$20 billion in the power sector to eliminate the shortfall of electricity and top of this gazillion amount of above \$60 billion in other domains too, this will become an encouraging fact for promotion of mutual trade betwixt two countries (Irshad, Xin, & Arshad, 2015, p. 9). Today's progress in Pak-China Corridors instigated Pakistan as the first and foremost transit hub for the world second's greatest economy encompassed by South Asian region. Nonetheless the political and military repercussions associated to this project; at the other hand it has more benefits for Pakistan rather those consequences. Pakistan, which is continuity suffers energy short fall and limited merchandizing routes with its brusque narrow neighbors will

improve its linkages and become an energy ample country within a few years (Fallon, 2015, p. 145). A Pakistan-coordinated network of roads and railway tracks will have capability to make new contacts to those countries which are locale Far East and west; it can also provide feasibility to monitor the economic growth of India and Iran. Kaplan (2016, p.54) connotes the “One Belt, One Road” initiative as a golden epoch for both Pakistan and China. This initiative overtures a captivating cluster of policy preferences for Pakistani establishment. The practice of this policy is spearheading in so many ways for Pakistan.

(Hali, Iqbal, Yong, & Kamran, 2017, p. 3) unveiled that, in 2013, China unravels its envision globally to the Renaissance of its historic Silk Road by undertaking tremendous measures to enlarge ports and land based routes, infrastructure projects and computing profit to harbors around maritime Silk sea routes as recognized as '*Yidàiyìlù*' in Chinese. Author focuses on changeable features of the OBOR and then ponders unequal swing and convolution amidst China-Pakistan Economic Corridor which might be taken in near future. The perspective used by the author is entirely based on a literature review of different studies and evaluation of OBOR's durability and cogency, fragility, adaptation and opposition for both China-Pakistan led initiative. OBOR's resourceful project initiated at the inception of progressive global power shiftiness, it is a mega Chinese policy U-turn that presaged Asian Centurial. As the process is ongoing in Pakistan, distrust and skeptical statements have been revealed by the US and its counterparts. They indicated OBOR and CPEC project as a nightmare because of its socio-economic and political implication in the history of Pakistan and the current political situation of the country.

(Zhang & Shi, 2016, pp. 1-5) says on the importance of that under the umbrella of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor Pakistan can play a role of bridgehead in the formation of China's B&R initiative. He emphasize on formulating a tool to estimate the impacts of this project on Pakistan, which will result in the socio-political indications on Pakistan specifically and generally on whole of the South Asian region. Therefore, in order to evaluate predetermined and unforeseen consequences, both positive and negative mechanism should be considered to supervise and advocate these policy reactions which are somehow beseeched by several interventions locally and internationally on Pakistan. One should jab to differentiate the social-politico and economic interventions and tactics to measure the risk during completing the procedure of CPEC. By collection of data of Gwadar region and by comparing and contrasting

amid data several risks have been raised so far, pertinent to macro and micro potential risks. Author also pointed out that, the only precautionary key is the magnitude for abbreviating the unfavorable impacts and risks, retaining and developing obsolete effects for the development of CPEC.

Chhetri (2015) dwell on strategic position of Pakistan in South Asia and process of OBOR. Author interrogates political implication for Pakistan by China's OBOR initiative and identified on the other hand dynamics for the future of Pakistan. With China's continuing project, Pakistan, shows a significant in terms of relations with greater Eurasia (as by China) accompanied by Gulf region. Excepting, Gwadar port will become one of the few central points in OBOR where the "Silk Road" will combine with "Maritime Silk Route". Author investigates twofold concepts regarding its political significance for Pakistan. These themes subsequently are: evaluating the economic and fiscal approaches to OBOR and CPEC specifically, secondly, to inspect whether china is vindicating US influence in Pakistan? It seeks to grasp the conations of China-Pakistan and also US on the project of OBOR. Since CPEC is latest and novel augmentation and in order to remark these questions, we have to wait for such analyses till the degeneration and circulation of transport corridors will fully function especially in Pakistan.

2.5 One Belt, One Road initiative and Concerns of India and Afghanistan

As (Zabihullah, 2016, p. 1) stated "One Belt, One Road" as a politically strategic policy which aims to enhance China's political significance on the global level as well as influence economic corridors through a network of economic integration initiatives which barricaded three different continents. China has enormous financing to provide for this scheme. According to him the "Chinese Development Bank" (CDB) will spend \$895 million thousand into approximately thousand projects. China has also disclosed to spend \$40 billion in response to the Silk Road Fund to endow in OBOR. This aid will be covered by 60 countries which consist of Afghanistan primarily. China politically and economically interested involved in Afghanistan, its interest lies from investments in projects to encouraging peace talks with the Taliban as a fraction of One Belt initiative. On the ground of many regional summits, Afghan's establishments have often demanded from Chinese leaders to play a cardinal role in dissolving Afghanistan's political turbulence. In his statement, Afghan president at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization summit, which was held in Ufa in 2015, he desired to establish a regional platform for the

settlement of issues faced by Afghanistan. It indicates Afghan government's willingness for China to perform as a decisive factor to the challenges in Afghanistan rather than being a bystander (Hornby, 2015, p. 2).

In defiance of a stable military and persistent economic existence in Afghanistan by United States and its partners, yet China has two unequivocal apprehensions to be tangled in Afghan issues. Firstly, China ought to subscribe to the rehabilitation of Afghan's economy and recognize economic commitments and obligations as China's core contribution in Afghanistan and to regional adherence. Secondly, China is anxious about any latest political turmoil or instability may escalate to South Asia and Central Asia. This will have a severe collision, in accordance with durability surveillance of its western province of Xinjiang (Callahan W. A., 2015, p. 992). The OBOR course of action will bring definite industrial and mercantile beneficitation for countries in the region in addition to Afghanistan. Afghanistan's association with China via OBOR will provide the capability to persist economic coherence by upgrading trading routes, including territorial rail and road networks (Clarke, 2016, pp. 566-571). Afghanistan could become a transit hub by linking Asian transit and trade collateral, linkage of Central Asia to South Asia and East Asia to West Asia for further regional trade and energy transportations through OBOR corridors (Arase, 2015, p. 88).

There are various policy implications for Afghan's government to intrigue more prosperity and profit from OBOR. The establishment in Afghanistan should envisage starting of small enterprises and also for energy projects and look forward distinctive financing schematics through which projects can be fully funded. On a long term, Afghanistan must enhance and upgrade its dimensions of high-tech assembling capacity in order to assemble goods with monetary wealth for its buyers else ways it would plainly strenuously for Afghanistan to cater more profits from OBOR's opportunities (Aaron, 2017, p. 1). Since the termination of the cold war, China's proposition to Afghanistan has taken a U-turn due to China's desire for both National safety and security for its Province Xinjiang and for political stability in Central Asia. This hindmost determinant has been enclosed by President Xi Jinping's 'One Belt, One Road' initiative. Which is vitally erupt Beijing's prolonged agenda to intermingle Xinjiang and deploy this region's extraordinary geopolitical orientation to encourage a chief centric China to Eurasian geo-economic apparatus. China's OBOR has captivated the attention of international policy makers in the worldwide scenario because of its neighboring countries in South Asia specifically

Afghanistan. China has not only originated the term, but also took further steps to make it tangible. Also OBOR presents heterogeneous opportunities for the Afghan's region along with predicaments. The plethora of puzzles needs to be consigned to reshape the China-Afghanistan led communication agenda to equip benefits from this integration.

On the other hand Khanindra (2015) portray China-India relationship in more conclusive terms with reference to its economic partnership on various projects. Since Chinese and Indian companies increased collaboration, many global commentators have attracted the attention of policy makers to entanglement in worldwide business since the turn of 21st century. Both the authors examine migratory expenditures by comparing and contrasting the trajectory of ventures by both country's multinational companies and their investment in global markets. Due to the dissimilarities between China's and Indian economic tracks which are exclusive somehow in manifold ways, the tale of two countries could lead to terminate their economic relations at some points. So it is not explicitly straightforward to make such compare and contrast in outward foreign investment of China-India led experiences. Nonetheless, the supreme deviation in regard to foreign investment by Indian and Chinese corporations can be ascertained in those sectors for instance, the intensity of collusion public sector organizations, funding in foreign projects, proportion of merger and acquisition, components of stratum of such incentives, rationale for investment etc. varied policy makers accentuates challenges facing by China and India, many of them can be tackled by reforming particular monetary and coherent policies (Callahan W. A., 2013, pp. 26-39).

Richard's (2017) examines implications of "one Belt" for India particularly. He posits that the consequences are in need for pondered within the configuration of the forthcoming enhancement of China-India relationship. Pertinently, the relationship is largely strained and submerged by the collateral dilemma of recent times for both of states. Despite India, too, is fairly wary of China's county ambitions. Several in Delhi fears that the advancement of OBOR and particularly CPEC will come at their expenditure (Zimmerman, 2015, p. 12). While India is foremost shareholder in AIIB and a rival for China in the New Growth Bank, on the other hand India has made vigorous assertions that it does not vision OBOR as an extremely multifarious exertion. By picking opportunity proposed by OBOR, both countries should probe pile of a novel paradigm consists of the paramount power relationship between these two states. While the borderline conflict and territorial security antagonism might not be resolved easily. Hence it should not hinder the

government officials of both countries from enlarging the domain of participation and confidence building measures must take into consideration for reconstructing of strategic cooperation between both states. Apparently, Beijing and New Delhi should define more domains of connection on non-traditional security matters.

Dipankar concentrate solely on India's participation in OBOR. He signifies this project economically and strategically influential not only for India but also for dissimilar fractions of Europe. For affluent and prosperity of this venture required dynamic participation of India, while India's strategic position in South China Sea and its booming economy is a compulsory acclimatization for the opulence of this trajectory, India can expect on moral grounds that china will not be insensitive towards its neighbors. China could not take risks while recognition of a prosperous and assertive China globally, China must demonstrate soft policies towards other potential regional powers in near future. An example, could be fostered by initiating an agreement to the conflicts facing by both countries on common bases. There are massive significant and potential economic benefits which can be achieved by India by joining OBOR. Under the treaty with China in 1954, India is associated to the "Silk Road Economic Belt" through its merchandising linkages to Tibet. Another concern posed by Indian policy makers and their fear is that OBOR could result in seclusion of India in territorial terms as this initiative would authorize China to repress the "*Malacca Dilemma*" by according ingress to Indian Ocean which will most probably enhance China's overall strategic strength. The "Malacca Dilemma" is a term coined by President Hu Jintao (2003) on the over-reliance on the Malacca Straits (sea-route).

2.6 China's One Belt, One Road Policy and Russia

As a matter of fact China did show noteworthy eagerness and adaptability for cooperation with Russia this was demonstrated by China's formation of an economic passageway with Russia and Mongolia, which would link the Belt to Russia's expatriate railroad networks which was initially not included in the plan of OBOR. At the side of, China's Three No's essence in Central Asian countries, i.e. no intrusion in the internal circumstance of Central Asia, no endeavor to pursue an authoritative role in territories of Central Asia and lastly no one of desire to formulate a realm of power (Callahan W. A., 2016, p. 39). To some extent Russia's apprehensions are beseeched over participation of China in Central Asia due to its mega ventures also because of Central Asian

countries are backing up in Russia. Albeit, China had not demonstrate any scheme to adapt a policy of remaking the status quo owing to the fact that Russia's supremacy in Central Asia, although china hasn't officially recognized central Asian countries to be backed by Russia (Callahan W. A., 2016, p. 14).

Zhao (2017) illustrates Russia's concerns over OBOR implementation. Its deliberation is entirely based on some facts and figures that are associated with benefits gained by joining this venture. Some advantages include enhancement of infrastructure, building up local firms and partnership in industrial capacity. These all utilities sustained from China influentially and consequentially come with a cost which has to pay by Russia. It is more appropriate to say that while Russia contending interests in central Asia with China, many of the plans and frameworks would be exaggerating to tackle by Russia as some imitations used by China in other central Asian countries, as such construction of a project needs an expediting number of workers are slightly tolerable for Russia due to its circumspection of Chinese immigrants in the central Asian region.

Xin Li on the other hand proclaim China's presence in Russia is due to its vision of the Eurasia Economic Unit as Russia overspread a larger part in central Asia which gives it propelling position for China's OBOR initiative. Due to this key member of the Russian establishment opted a more pragmatic approach while criticizing Russia to joint OBOR with China. They believe that that will turn out a situation of bilateral distrust among both countries. Due to such parallel troubles, initially Russia didn't provide any affirmative retorts to China's "Silk Road Economic Belt" project. As a matter of fact, China conglomerated a dual memorandum with Russian government to advanced strategic collateral relationships in 2014 to ramify Russia's worrisome. China highlighted Russia's position in the EEU and Russia affirmed the importance of the Silk Road Economic Belt, thus enabling the two to look for common ground in the two regional institutions. When Chinese President Xi Jinping met Russian President Vladimir Putin in February 2014 in Sochi, Xi welcomed Russian participation in the Silk Road project. Responding to Xi, Putin pointed out that Russia's Trans-Eurasia railway, an important connector between two continents in terms of logistics and transportation. Therefore, China proposed the creation of an economic corridor with Russia and Mongolia, which would connect China's Silk Road, Economic Belt to Russia's transcontinental rail plan and Mongolia's Prairie Road program. Besides, China's drive to rejuvenate its northeastern industrial bases tallies favorably with Russia's eastern Siberia and Far East development strategy, which will attract investment from

Japan and South Korea and boost regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia (EIU, 2015, p. 8).

According to Kyle (2015) many scholars in Russia pointed out rationality behind China's plethora of schemes is wholly based on its gathering of extreme power over Russia to entitle to export its massive infrastructural capabilities to Russia's local markets. Secondly geological and geopolitical prerequisites outside of the China is extensively distinct, especially its routes along the continental belt. There is deliberation in case of Russia whether it is rational to swarm into lowering projects with second most influential economy, China. As China will gain much from this initiative rather than Russia along with high-risk countries lies in the Central Asian region. Regional powers of central Asia are too vigilant of China's ascent. In this respect, it is the obligation of the China to announce its statements over Russia's concern that it will fend off the challenges of Russia. Albeit, Russia is also snaking on situations of those central Asian countries are currently muddled in regional conflicts with China over "Maritime Silk Road" projects. In order to overthrow this agnosticism, China should not take minor countries for granted and must utilize its supremacy to the undertaking of disputes of central Asian smaller and pursue them to join this venture (Abbasi, 2017, p. 1).

2.7 China's OBOR Policy and Implementation for US

"One Belt, One Road" reverberate the ancient impression of ushering barbarians beneath the Chinese enchantment. Particularly, according to copious American's scholars like Mathew, Sara and Professor Franklin, the "Silk Road initiatives" and the AIIB is a thwack of domination of new order emerging from China rather than the United States. Barack Obama's administration ratified collaborators to not to join the AIIB (Economist, 2015, p. 6).

Andrew (2015) who is an expert member of the German Marshall Fund, in his open-handed approach towards china's perimeter informed about the drawbacks and deficiencies of the initiative. According to him one of them is the absence of transparency and accountability. Another is inadequately cognizance for elementary underpinning support for the social encounter of this project. He also accuses Mr. Xi's utopian approach while saying that He and his peers have America in their mind. He interprets that countries instituted into entwine of China's developmental sphere will feel less persistent to be a part of the American-led order of territorial redemption. Yet obtaining power is not that simple for China because intimacy with local bodies

could uproar hostility. For example, in 2011, in Myanmar immense animosity of China's commercial activities and the small number of common people paying off from them leverage even the military incumbency, leading the president to terminate the building up a huge dam the Chinese were constructing. A depilated faction of a given society subsequently vouchsafed more of its power to an egalitarian elected government till Chinese repercussion in the country has not regained (Economist, 2015, p. 4).

Yue-ming Ai (2017) a Professor at Taiwan University, portray China as a rising hegemonic state which threatens most of developed countries specially US. He enumerates, since last thirty years, the upswing of China turns into one of the most spectacular paradoxes and one of utmost prevailing topics debated in the academia, media, and foreign policy. First and foremost, a non-capitalist and non-democratic state sustains to rise as a potential great power, which ultimately provokes the prestige of the existing predominance of the United States. In the meantime, China progressively rises as a dominant state when President Xi Jinping a came into power in 2012. Mr. Xi first announced his speculation about China's "Great Revitalization of Chinese Nation" and then proscribed the China-U.S. relations as the "new type of large scale power liaison" and retreat the significancy of "New Asian Security Concepts". In addition Mr. Xi proposed the manufacturing of "Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank" (AIIB) to cornerstone such vast strategy of the OBOR leading thus to mutually conform a commonality of destiny for all humankind. In Mr. Xi's first term this initiative was slacked at the top point among other agendas (Arduino, 2016, p. 114).

Incidentally, the United States initiated a new version "Silk Road Strategy" in 2011, which include Central Asia, Afghanistan, and South Asia. Given the region overlapping and the strategy similarity, the conflicts and confrontations between China and United State may lead to the change of regional order. What is the disparity among China and United States' strategic notions? What are the Tianxia approach's consequences of the project of OBOR? Confiding on the question, he contended that the noticeable strategic layouts between China and United States is procured from their distinct perspectives of world order. Primarily, Chinese recognition consists of an historical "Tianxia" concept; this is an ancient Chinese tributary system called TianXia literally meaning (Chinese for All-under-heaven, essentially referring to all humans on earth). The distinctive strategic design between China and United States is derived from their

different understandings of world order, which Chinese perception is mainly based on its ancient Tianxia concept, while the United States is Westphalian-led standpoint (Ai, 2017, p. 1).

A report declared by Wharton University sheds light on “One Belt, One Road initiative”. China’s glorified proposal for weaving a system of roads, harbors, railway lines and other networks from China to Southeast and South and also covering Central Asia finally to Europe. China’s aim of this systematized Plan is to build up Europe afterwards World War II. Albeit, President Xi Jinping floated the OBOR inaugural in 2013 and prior to two years U.S. President Barack Obama proposed the “Trans-Pacific Partnership” (TPP) an association of the transaction athwart the Pacific region. Promptly, Obama’s successor, Donald Trump has executed his assurance to disengage from the TPP, the possibilities lie that China-backed strategies like OBOR will increase strength. China experts respond that this is a conclusive progress but there is apprehension over whether Beijing will supersede completely with the prodigious chunk of funding it required. Even huge debt-financed projects funded by China’s banks will prosper the beneficiary states and on parallel bases these projects will literally mold sensitivity in the distant future.

In this regard Kuijs (2017) a senior economist illustrates China’s experts and economists stand points in order to understand the stance of US. They proclaim that the initiative engenders sagacity that US will expedite as it shifts into more parochial under Trump administration. It is untoward that many U.S. diplomats and erstwhile members of administration of Obama wrought for practically thrust to a decade to achieve TPP and today it is persecuted (Economist, 2017, p. 6). The U.S. is back paddling to the rest of the world at a time when the international world ought to be more expanded and enlist America. It is much feasible and coherent to understand that China surely will try to stuff disparities with such initiatives and it seems very persistent and convincing as in postliminary terms it is something the U.S. will profoundly contrite (Economist, 2017, p. 7). On the other hand OBOR accomplishments has not obtained the intensity of consideration, it demand, says Pieter Bottelier (2015). He is anxious about connotation of OBOR is underestimated in the U.S, and particularly on a general basis in the West. According to him, It is a very copious strategy and a large scale vision of how China will conspire with countries in its vicinity, European region, Latin America and some fractions of Africa in a way that is in long haul consequences for China’s anticipation in a global economy (Economist, 2017, p. 8).

Professor Franklin Allen (2017) highlights the geopolitical aspects of the OBOR in terms of militant significance in china and provide with vigorous viewpoint and somehow standoff consideration from the Trump administration. He proffers China's OBOR as an economic step forward towards an economically hegemonic state, but apart from this China will bolster its military substructures and so forth, On the sea routes and land based passageways they will initiate their military bases. He delineates US consideration towards "One Belt" project because it will join China to Europe via central Asia, which will definitely enhance its power over the world which should be worsening for America. China will hold most of the ocean based and territorial based critical point through its venture which will recede China with a supreme power. This project involves six fiscal entranceways e.g. a China-Mongolia-Russia corridor, a new Eurasian continent link, a passage from China to Central Asia and to the West Asian region, a China-Indo headland passageway, a China-Pakistan monetary corridor and a Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar mercantile entrance (Zhao B. , 2017, p. 2). On the other hand, numerous scholars in US upraise the not fully explained questioning as this momentum, vision is commendable and by means of how would it completed? And what would be the inconclusive and engineering measures taken for completing this project downward this parasol? There would be grave suspicious and skepticism over the safety of splinter groups and on environmental entanglement. As concerning caliber for OBOR's completion, there's no unanimity on how many projects it would engage and at what cost and in what time span? It is quite self-evident that there is no limitation of the amount which will be spent on infrastructure (Kyle, 2015, p. 3).

Dr. Gal Luft (2016) criticizes the US back, dropping from this initiative as in today's world of global economy America should consider such type of economic projects. He accentuates on the significance of China's "Belt and Road Initiative" (BRI), he states that it is not only vaguely resourceful and all-inclusive economic expansion step in the history of the mankind twenty-first century. It has aspiration to connect China and Europe in a filigree of roads, high-tech railway lines, electrical lines, harbors, pipelines and fiber-optic lines with the objective stimulating economic growth along with the developing countries associated with this propjet. Most importantly novel deep sea trade routes cater China with new shipping substitution while benefiting its less refined provinces and regions an apparent entrée to advanced markets and merchandize. Despite the grandeur and commitment to consolidate with approximately every territory in which the United States has tactical interests, US has broadly overlooked in most of

the cases it even took active amplitude to thwart it. He points out that this kind of attitude is wrong. US feedback to the genesis of what could develop in the middle of this century, the world's greatest economic belt will arbitrate to have the larger proliferation not only for the future of the U.S.-China relationships but the future of the universal world's system summons generous. US still has the contingent and should reminiscence its policy towards china so it could provide fiscal assistance to developing world. United States undergo with contemplation to embrace those critical points which have implication and justification towards geopolitical and subjective principals while bypassing from those fundamentals that impair its strategic regards (Zimmerman, 2015, p. 14). This discretion gives permission to the United States with sufficient, ample flexibility to act as a pragmatic player in international affairs rather than a botcher.

There are certain endorsements which should be examined: regulate the America's bureaucracy to pledge with the OBOR's expanse and intricacy. US should initiate new spectacles through which it can look at Asia's fiscal and monetary enlargement more incorporated and realize all the potential factors. In general Congressional committees should hold annual meetings about the action of scheme related to "One Belt" and also regarding U.S. developmental arrangements in Asian region (Yuzhu, 2015, pp. 18-29). On the other hand United States and China should adhere a discourse on periodic basis on the OBOR to gauge the performances and should also determine the area of collaboration. The US administration should also instigate a "Global Development Forum" to abort energy deficiencies in Asian region, infrastructural fill outs and gaps in financing of this project (Tharoor, 2015, p. 19). US should impersonate a leading superior role in shielding discerning development not only in China but along with the corridors. In most of intersects turbulent regions, US has already extended militant assets (Sharma & Kundu, 2016, p.48). US should also dispense consolatory to comfy infrastructure, legal assistance, fundings in research etc. This could make exception amidst flounder and successful project related to OBOR. Additionally, the United States can share with China outstanding processing practices regarding environmental beneficial templates and manufacturing of infrastructure projects, building constructing capacity, converting dilapidation into bio-gas transit hubs (Andrew, 2015, p. 69). Washington's pursuing of thwarting the development of the Chinese OBOR was a blunder to underestimate the initiative. The implications for America in response to OBOR is not limited as US can endeavor with European union to formulate harmonious perspectives on the policies toward the project, to make agreements on communal basis to

privatization of state resources to be sold to Chinese firms and companies. The United States can also sort out many steps to imbibe China's naval predominance in International maritime coalitions by joining sea patrolling to accumulate functioning of operations against anti-piracy and anti-smuggling activities (Rai, 2016, p. 59). US can foster common cooperation with the Indian Navy and can initiate a the United States and China should create a collective Maritime Commandment and Codification cynosure for the Indian Ocean to overlook and coordinate naval operations in the Indian Ocean and consequently guarded freight ships along with coastal Silk path. This apparatus should also combine other marine coercion from primary ocean powers like Singapore, Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia and Australia who are more prone to South China Sea (Perlez, 2015, p. 1).

Zhao (2015) in his book "Comparative Studies of the Chinese and the US Silk Road Strategy" entirely concentrate on the US relations with crucial world powers with special reference to China and its OBOR initiative. US should build relations with aim of implementing those strategic polices which direct and sustain prudent to aspire together on common grounds. He defines US-Sino relations in strategic nitty-gritty to attain broader objectives which are lying under this scheme of Silk Road. Through application of this regional deliberated tactics clearly has focal point for United States to scrutinize pertinent policy suggestions. He supplementary rehashes that each dominant regional power aggregate to gain power has two pivotal parts: an interpretation of its goals to direct or achieve its target and instructions to how to perceive them. He accounted both US and China and narrates the motivation behind their corresponding US-SINO led two ultimately distinct initiative and how it obtainable. This is solely supersede by contrasting both of countries between in terms of both ends and means and China's struggle to contrivance of implementation of this strategy has discourse on the "US Silk Road" Initiatives to implement.

Chapter 3

Policy of one belt, one road: Geo-political implication on the world

The Belt and Road Initiative started by China is the *raison d'être* in terms of promoting congruence amid Asia, Europe and African continents and their adjoining adjacent pelagic, with the aim to instituting and reinforcing collaboration with those countries which are situated along the Belt and Road. OBOR tends to build up a magnitude multi-tiered conglomerate and composite connectivity structure and comprehend diversified, self-sufficient, equitable and unceasing development in the member states. The ventures related to affinity among states in accordance with this initiative will aid regulations, coordination in the advanced scenarios of the countries across the Belt and Road. It would bolster investment and economic utilization in the region, devise demands and job opportunities while augmented person to person and cultural interchanges and reciprocal attainments betwixt people of the pertinent countries and accredit them to fathom mutual trust and become dignify towards each other and reside in unanimity, peace and well-being (Plott, 2015, p. 27).

Undeniably, '*One Belt One Road initiative*' is definitely a resolute endeavor by China, which exert at frolicking an influential role in multi-tiered financing and commerce in the following century. The '*Silk Road Economic Belt*' and the '*21st century Maritime Silk Road*' and likewise their major financial hub akin- '*Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank*' would have a profound implication on the regional and global order. The formation of the OBOR project emanated from "*Chinese Dream*" of forming China into a wholly developed country throughout the instrument

of allocating the aspects of economic well-being and cohesion within the integrated region of Asia and beyond (Shambaugh D. , 2013, p. 72).

The policy of OBOR is a key aspect of a “*new round of opening to the world*” as prescribed by President Xi Jinping. Somehow, it is imperative to comprehend China’s “*One Belt One Road*” scheme from any political coalition after all there is no unmediated political strands affixed. On the one hand, this initiative attributed to national and on the other hand to global political affairs and provocations. The pattern of mechanism of Chinese economy means a continued commitment for collateral merchandise. Hereinafter, there is also urgency for enlightened policy that safeguards the broad interpretation of the meaning of one belt and one road (Geeraerts, 2014, p. 62).

3.1 Political and Economic Policy of OBOR

The OBOR initiative has bi fold purview regarding its dimensions. Economically, China will establish surpassing transportation linkages which as a result will improve and advance under privileged territories like as Xinjiang, provinces of Gansu, Ningxia, Guangxi and Yunnan. That would not merely aggrandize overall GDP, but likewise dwindling disparity among the region in economic terms (Yiwei, 2016, p. 87). From a political aspect, the utmost prompt ambition of OBOR is to lift China's repercussion in South Asia along with Central Asia and Southeast Asia. In the process of becoming dependent on China in terms of transportation and energy by several countries, this shows that China is becoming a Hegemon in the political sphere. Lately, strengthening economic and political ties along with other states it will be really hard for various countries to defy China (Contessi, 2016, p. 6).

China’s economic and political implication can be determined via three major parameters, trade, transatlantic direct investment and monetary assistance. Further, segregating the appraisal into three parallels of inquiry, e.g., interstate, territorial and internationally, affirmation reveal that China is propelling the endeavor of OBOR in order to reinvigorate its infused sedentary market, revise strings of both supply and demand in the Asian merchandize and cater supplementary financial pools in the international arena. One Belt and One Road initiative, proposes to agape fiscal passageways beyond Asia under the commitment of boosting mutual prosperity, regional integration and also global governance. Simultaneously, China reclaims that OBOR will comprise of 65 states, community of 4.4 billion people and GDP ratio of 40 globally. But in fact,

ongoing phenomenon is highly monotonous as China has reportedly entrenched 75 transoceanic fiscal and commerce zones in distinct 35 states as part of its OBOR plan (Buckley, 2015, p. 1). Precisely, OBOR accentuate mainly five key areas for the coalition:

- Regulating policies regarding development
- A system of transcribing infrastructure and provisions
- Reinforcing fiscal and trade relationships
- Strengthening financial association
- Extending cordial social and cultural interchanges

Significantly a key area related to its infrastructure likewise railways, roads, seaports, energy structure and network of information technology is drawing contemplation. The terrestrial ‘Belt’ embroil the establishment of a monetary and commerce pathway to stretching out from China via Central Asia and lastly to Europe. Further, the foremost stepping must be the linkage of Central Asia to the China and latterly the lengthened interval between China and Europe should be covered with the hi-tech railway networks. Coercively, the ‘*Belt*’ initiative necessitates the assimilation of the European land into a united economic zone (Aaron, 2017, p. 1).

For the seafaring ‘*Road*’, China’s expansion of seaports and hubs crosswise the Indo-Pacific is a salient facet of OBOR project. Building of harbors and its prudent facilities and linked economic regions in Australia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Pakistan, Kenya, Tanzania, Oman and Djibouti are predetermined to equip China with transatlantic entrance and fiscal beneficiations from one side of Indian Ocean to South China Sea. These zones will conjoin to Piraeus, Greece’s crucial seaport which will later avow forthright entrée to the Europe’s markets. The headmost amid the crucial projects of OBOR, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor has been advocated as central component (Aaron, 2017, p. 1). This initiative will administer China beside a feasible entrance to the Indian Ocean via the Gwadar port and the Bangladesh China India Myanmar passageway which will simultaneously accord Yunnan Province of China to direct route to the strait of Bengal.

Preliminary to proclaiming about the details of the OBOR, the succeeding features of the ongoing plight must be advertised. First, this proposition was originally predetermined to increase relations among China and its neighboring countries. Thus, the comprehensive incentive of OBOR has emerged from this plan is adjuvant to it. Second, the current plan is not palpable

rather it is an umbrella notion underneath it several interrelated initiatives are mingling. Unquestionably, there is no master plan of the proposed for trade corridors and hubs, nor there is a thorough assortment of international accords supporting this initiative. At the time of writing, we only have an open-ended conception encircling variant states and numerous possible and probable pathways assembling under the flag-ship of the OBOR. Third and emanating from mentioned above features, the great scheme is not exclusively monetary in bottom line rather in the future, sanguinely this proposal will encompass alternatively societal, cultural and educational simultaneously. Ultimately, at this point the foremost phase of the China's OBOR incentive targeting on the construction of an infrastructure that will subsequently form as a vessel of opportunities not only for China but also for its neighboring countries. As a result, for acumen investments and development in infrastructure at present would be the preference of China. Somehow, with everlasting political goals, OBOR has the hypothetical to manipulate a China-led economic infrastructure on global level (Lin, 2015, p. 17).

3.2 Policy of OBOR With relevance of Interest: Global-Political Context

The composition of OBOR is deliberately superfluous with the "*Belt*" and the "*Road*" championing to the likewise target. This insures that there is resilience when China needs to encompass other Eurasian and Asian states along with the African continent. Connoting to that it can swing to substitute routes while circumventing suburbs that are impermanent to impassable. The structure also assures that the intercommunication betwixt China and those states along the pathways are twofold: captious resources such as mineral, energy can outflow to China while China's political domination moved to the west conjointly with its wherewithal (Banyan, 2015, p. 2). Aforesaid economic and political concurrence will commonly plaster liaison among China and OBOR partners and will provision the "*Community of Interest*" that OBOR intend to formulate. Such association insures that China's concerns in comminatory resources can be apportioned at regional level. It also connotes that China can have higher affirmation in regional issues. States with pledged to firm a bondage of economic and political ties with other subsequently it will be difficult for a foreign country to strive domination in consequent to the China region (Chang G. , 2015, p. 9).

China has diverse engrossments regarding the "*Silk Road Economic Belt*". Significantly, it succor as build out of the China's western provinces. As China regards the Silk Road as the

installation of hauling in the process of development of its western territory. So In the future endeavor the slackening of trade and economic collaboration will succor as the base of a latest territorial commonality with new geographical pivots bulkier industries. The ground of the Silk roadway and fiscal pathway is that the transoceanic network could bolster commerce, vitalize technologies and revolutionize the strategic prospective. An additional cause for China to imply this incentive is the ambiguous future of the economy of China. The major apprehensions for China are unsubstantiated monetary aggrandizing and to what could be the intensity of domestic utilization. According to the data, the past three years has witnessed that the trade objectives were not obtained by China. Nonetheless, it is utterly suitable to mention that China is laying down its export-oriented policy.

The Belt and Road Initiative and maritime Silk route oblige to endorse the pre-eminent principle of collective advancement through dialogue and deliberation with all interested and participant countries of OBOR. Prevailing multilateral and mutual alliance framework will be resorted to advertising the assimilation of the progression of game plan related to the states and their possible routes. Further proceedings will be initiated in the procession of the signing of liaison proclamations of a considerate affiliation scheme for the formulation of a number of mutually funded ventures. Attempts would also be instigated to build up a stable and robust reciprocal work mechanism.

3.3 The Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road

In recent years, the OBOR endeavor and the *21st Century Maritime Silk Road* are uttermost indispensable fiscal strategies for China. President Xi Jinping accredited that the development of the Silk Road Economic Belt can attain the subsequent objectives: a. an affirmative set of policies regarding connection, b. to build up road networks, c. to increase the commerce transaction, d. to boost the currency dissemination and to bolster the synergy among people of various states. As regards to the “*21st Century Maritime Silk Road*”, Xi Jinping is somehow self-assured about its outcome (Chen, 2014, p. 1). Consequently, there are three major routes for the “*Silk Road Economic Belt*” (see Figure 1): a. The foremost is from China via Central Asia and Russia to Europe; b. The second one is from China through Central Asia, West Asia, to the Persian bayou and the Mediterranean Sea; c. The third one is from China through Southeast Asia and South Asia to the Indian high seas. As to the “*21st Century Maritime Silk Road*”, there are

two avenues: a. the first one is from the seaside harbors of China via the Indian Ocean to Europe; b. the second one is from the marshy sea ports of China through South China Sea and to the South Pacific (Feng, 2015, p. 1). The OBOR is a conception of advancement in infrastructure, collaboration, applying partnership scaffold to progress with freeway, high tech railway and rail tracks, trade and commerce, energy partnership, territorial integrity, a chain of network interrelationship of communal prospect and enhance the prosperity of the people of the continent of Asia.

Figure 1:

Several routes are proposed for the ‘new Silk Road.’



McKinsey&Company

Source:<http://www.mckinsey.com/industries/capital-projects-and-infrastructure/our-insights/one-belt-and-one-road-connecting-china-and-the-world>

Incomparably, both ventures have modified China’s foreign policy in regard to South China Sea. It refrains China from alleging supplementary suburbs in the Asian region. The OBOR overextended aim is to build a common association which is consisting of the communal interests of all participant countries to advocate win-win collaboration based on economic unanimity on the allegation of territorial claims. The Maritime Silk itinerary is an endeavor to waive conflicts through the forming of a new economic lobby’s and mutual integration. On the

other hand, many policy makers hold the idea of OBOR maritime route is a concealed exertion to set up militant foundations among the routes of maritime (Aris, 2016, p. 39).

Additionally, China has perceived the significance of preserving secure territorial surroundings of South China Ocean conducive to avoids foreign intrusions by extraneous actors such as the United States. China is doubtful regarding ASEAN countries that they could plan an anti-China affinity underneath the umbrella of the United States, disfiguring the direction of foreign policy of China. In prospect of this hazard, cultivate to steady and substantial region would not give to the United States, preferably the pretense to intrude in the China region. As professor Zhang states, this would downfall the aquatic aspect of OBOR, which must traverse the South China Sea and acquire backing from leading ASEAN countries like Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. Most importantly, it would be a massive impediment in regard to China's preservation interests in maritime while formulating its policy more constrict and extravagant. In light of these probable pessimistic fallouts, China has devout frequent endeavors to perpetuate and showcase concrete steps regarding broad and comprehensive essence of the OBOR (Zhang & Shi, 2016, p. 6).

It is conspicuous that the "*Maritime Silk Road*" will considerably enhance China's existing among the sea borderline. Therefore, it is paramount to recognize the intensity in which China's economic exertions along these sea-lines will transpire into enhanced militant activeness. This depends upon apprehension both China's reasons for upsurge military subsistence among the Maritime Silk passageway as well as the distinct coerces China will involve in distending its militaristic existence in the territory (Morgan, 2015, pp. 22-24). Nevertheless, China's enhanced omnipresence in the locality is delimited to the obligation of maintaining protected sea routes along the Maritime Silk Road. It will be necessarily strained by domestic and external components. Alternately, the preeminent extraneous factor involving viable objection of states to acquiesce the building up transpacific adroitness along the Maritime Silk pathway even though China's allusive monetary assistance (Morgan, 2015, p. 26).

3.4 Impacts of OBOR Policy on World

Notions are strongly divided on the contingent and the suitability of the Chinese-led One Belt One Road initiative, which suggest regenerating the archaic silk trade itinerary during setting up a new commerce routes into the seas (Noesselt, 2016, p. 1).

Many of the developed countries consider OBOR as a gigantic misuse of capital with no deliberate advantage akin to the repercussion of Chinese led initiative. On the other hand, many postulate that it can commence worldwide global advancement in terms of infrastructure, it would aggrandize globalization and make it inevitable. The formal Chinese press agency characterized the scheme as a China's explication to an international solution to economic despondency (Milanovic, 2017, p. 1). There are two components of the proposal that are invaluablely indicative like the outlook and the philosophy. The outlook is extensive in nature somehow. The venture consists of beyond 60 countries, comprising of Europe and African continents.

Despite, the global order has interchanged. One Belt One Road is condescendence and almost includes all European countries. China conferred this initiative as a substitute to the western archetypal that influenced the global arena up to now. Most importantly, with the Chinese supremacy and hegemony the USA has been reinstated as the world's prominent austerities and also deplete its domination. This is displayed by the behavior of Washington's highly staunch allies in Europe, London and Berlin, signing up to the One Belt, One Road initiative without great hesitation and despite strong US opposition. More consequently, President's Xi's initiative has been accosted with a premix of fervor and uncertainty. Many scholars acclaim that governments of Central and Southeast Asia were veritably protagonist. Despite this Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are those certain countries where figuratively huge power initiatives have been started by China (Sarvari & Szeidovitz, 2016, pp. 6-13). However, many other states are suspicious about transforming themselves as indebted to China as they would become an economic vassal under the Chinese project.

Similarly, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi impeaches China's OBOR policy by illustrating it as smokescreen which is China is manipulating to confiscate the control of the Indian Ocean. According to Dawn newspaper (2017), India claimed that China is masqueraded to undermine the sovereignty of other states. Albeit, dozens of heads of states and governments made an appearance in May 2017 in China for "*Belt and Road Forum*" which was organized by President Xi Jinping while India disavowed to consign an official deputation to the conference. Later, India has upheld that the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a flagship initiative by OBOR and this is the infringement of India's supreme power and conventionally cannot be recognized. On the other hand, many scholars in India have highly reprimanded India's stance on

OBOR and rejection of invitation for attending the Beijing summit (Banerjee, 2016, p. 7). They summoned it as a decline of India's foreign policy and diplomacy. While policy makers in India retained that India's skepticism with reference to OBOR is persuasive.

In addition, various western states are also wary in this regard as China stated that 28 heads of state and government will attend Xi's meeting place. But many European countries including Germany and Italy declined invitation and also the President, Donald Trump not anticipates to attending this forum. Although the UK will be represented by the chancellor, Philip Hammond while proposing he stated that Downing Street did not want to pique China despite Theresa May's firmness to yield a rain check (Philips, 2017, p. 1).

In accordance with many western scholars and policy makers it is paramount to acknowledge that they are suspicious about China's creating an immense International body like Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) in economic terms. Particularly, the formation of AIIB is the one core financial backing of OBOR. In contrast, it has increased concerns in the western community. According to Western lens, the AIIB comprises an endeavor to contesting the already existing the World Bank (WB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Distinctively, the Chinese notion counterclaim that apprehension on the AIIB is a just semblance of opposing the AIIB and to abstain developed countries from conjoining the OBOR (Yung, 2014, pp. 42-46).

Professor Lu Feng an Economics Professor at Peking University (2015) contended that the US is the only sole power to enquire to the launching of AIIB and the rational decision making of various countries in European to join the AIIB and supplementary sustain that China does not intend to modify global system. Akin to Lu Feng, Liu Xiaoming (2015) contends that the AIIB is not a component to existent quadrilateral institution related to development. It will manipulate within the current international monetary and fiscal theoretical accounts and ensue deep-rooted international patterns of trade and commerce. Espousal to this connotation, he further claims that the undertaking of OBOR does not propose a challenge to the US and Asia. In according with the aforesaid conceptions, Pang Zhongying highlights that China would not contested preexistent global order with the formation of AIIB. He stresses on the possibility of the western countries to conjoin the AIIB to minimize and seize the power of China in decision-making. Therefore, it is

gradually expedient to form as an active member in the OBOR despite accepting a confrontational orientation specifically centering on the allocation of monetary funds.

Although, the reactions to China's territorial amalgamation poltergeist has been incorporated. While the idea of enhancing connectivity has drawn considerable enthrall for China, accustomed with colossal infrastructure voids crosswise Asia, reservations related to China's probable supremacy ambitions has overcome noticeably amongst territorial counterparts India and Japan including the USA. In 2013, when China inaugurated OBOR, its relationship with Japan had stretched out at frigid point. Later, diplomatic bond had been adjourned respectively in 2012 due to the conflicts over Japan's policy of non-conformity and regional disagreement by Japan over with three islands in the East China Sea and foundation of a Chinese-led Air Defence Identification Zone (ADIZ) coverture these islands in 2013 (Arduino, 2016, p. 45). China retorts to a complicated geopolitical environment in the Asia and also accomplice with skepticism and China also behold that its association with the USA and Japan could not pragmatically be rectify beyond a unspecified level due to structural competitiveness.

It should be kept in mind that OBOR might raise further provocations challenges for China's economic ratifications. As several domestic enterprises whether government or State owned surge to contrivance the strategy of OBOR. Just as they adequately obtain unconventional capitals from state banks to constitute various initiatives without accurate deliberations regarding effectiveness and yielding of different products. Thus, OBOR could plausibly worsen the prevailing predicament of governmental liability and minimize the incitation of local governments to transfigure their economic production into highly sustainable. While the implications of OBOR on world and specifically on South Asia still fiercely debated within China and overseas.

3.5 Policy of OBOR and Asian Region

China's notion of forming an extremely interconnected South Asia via the formation of infrastructures proffered to the foremost and ancient Chinese-led project intended to associate China's mammoth industrial capability to its western provinces and therefore to its southwestern neighborhood. These structural ventures can be segregated into distinct categorization like land-based economic pathways connecting via road and railway tracks and aquatic routes associating South Asian harbors.

OBOR in Pakistan has accorded the project of CPEC. China and Pakistan catapult the first infrastructure venture in the region, assuming the notion of establishing a highway through the Karakoram mountain range with the purpose to publicize the commerce transaction, bolstering mutual relations and the implied urge to increasing both states' eco-politico domination on the front line to contract with foreign and domestic security intimidations. In past, the Sino-Pakistan coastal highway proposal was envisioned successfully, it was represented intention towards the notion of devising a robustly interspersed Asia. Later, in 2011 China and Pakistan programmed to shift the Karakoram highway into the center point of a contemporary China-Pakistan economic corridor that could associate China's far western province like Xinjiang to the Gwadar port in Pakistan and also conceding entrance to the Indian Ocean. Even though China and Pakistan prospective elementary strategies to the KKH in 2006. The proposal has been deferred by the reason of a relentless rockslide in 2010. In supplementary to the natural cataclysm, this venture has encountered various impregnability issues dawning from conflicts among government of Pakistan and the Baluch nationals that regard the scheme as apparatus for the Pakistani military to regulate the province (BDO, 2015, pp. 11-17).

On the contrary, in recent years the Sino-Pakistan relationship has been congealing despite of various aspects. Firstly, Pakistan grasps the burgeoning concurrence of cardinal interest betwixt the U.S. and India as an intimidation to its internal security. Secondly, it antithetical the U.S.'s one-sided militant movement within its region. On account of disclosure of OBOR, Pakistan has been a devoted shareholder. This additionally boosts its affiliation with China (Abbasi, 2017, p. 1). The deep-rooted economic affiliations and strategic ties are more likely strengthen bond will be breakthrough for both countries in near future. As Pakistan has shown the commitment to assign as a China's ally in all fronts, the beneficent topography China and Pakistan would obtain from CPEC are seemly clear. After the formal inauguration of the Gwadar Port and the agility in the development of the construction of Gwadar port under CPEC China and Pakistan will become a game changer in South Asia. Therefore; Pakistan with joining CPEC becomes a significant OBOR member that will help China to save its resources tactfully (Ahmad & Mi, 2017, p. 2).

Hong Kong is also being palpable by his policy of becoming a participant of OBOR. In January, the Chief executive of a Hong Kong's legislative body, underlined that Hong Kong would be a progressive member in OBOR and further assist in the exchange of goods and services between

China and Hong Kong and other OBOR states. Most importantly, in May 2016 a “*Hong Kong Belt and Road Summit*” was also summoned to outline the “*Hong Kong’s Four Unique Advantages*” as a pivot hub for schemes of OBOR. Again in July 2016, the Hong Kong’s capital monetary administration commenced the office of assistance for Infrastructure relatively a new system to expedite the procedure of fundraising for those proposals which are relevant to OBOR. Similarly, Singapore imperatively keen to promote its offshore economic commotions with Chinese enterprises. In this regard, in April 2016 the Construction Bank of China endorsed an MOU with International firms of Singapore, handing over sum of 30 billion dollars in terms of financial assistance to mutual Singaporean and Chinese firms to support financing in projects of OBOR. On the other hand anew median is also established in Singapore to allocate fiscal aid for different projects and financing pertinent to OBOR undertakings are further being programmed (Wade, 2016, p. 2).

Additionally, in 2013, Kazakhstan was that juncture where President Xi Jinping revealed the OBOR initiative. In 2014, Kazakhstan disclosed its own underpinning program having worth of 9 billion dollars namely “*Nurly Zhol*” (“*the Bright Path*”), this plan usually viewed as a blunt acknowledgment of OBOR. Aptly, one would speculate that Kazakhstan’s manufacturing products imports will be boosted from China. However, this is not the scenario. As imports of various products related to industry and agricultures have been declining since decagon. According to international trade administration (2016) at the same time Kazakhstan shipped approximately \$3 million semi-perfect and fully finished commodities in 2007 while after nine years the quantity reduced by more than four fifths. This stinging cutback is due to the escalating corporation as total of imports has been downturn along with Chinese products. Hence, OBOR in Kazakhstan did not carry alleviation in terms of imports for China.

China’s affiliation with Kazakhstan is resolute by those aspects which are beyond economic bondage. These two Asian countries’ strategic engrossments are utterly consistent. China has to transference via Kazakhstan to outreach Europe through land-based routes and importantly Kazakhstan intends to improve its infrastructure. Since OBOR was summoned, Kazakhstan including other Central Asian countries immediately accredited its objectives of national interests along with the goals of OBOR, inclusive of “*the 2050 Strategy*”, “*the 100 concrete steps*” (Frolovskiy, 2016, p. 1) likewise the afforested “*Nurly Zhol*”. Notwithstanding, China is concerned to setting up the “*Belt and Road*”, Kazakhstan is occupied to establish “*significant*

economic zones” which consists of hubs for merchandize that would definitely serve to transport OBOR’s goods and services. Indeed, freight trains have already operational begun from China to Iran via Kazakhstan and Astana. Notably, the arrangements of the two nation’s decisive interests make it a big time for them to adhesive their collaboration (Abbate, Francesco, & Rosina, 2016, pp. 1-5).

The association among China and Vietnam is perilous one. While they both have similar origin of their culture but Vietnam is insecure towards its neighbor’s accelerated advancement in economy and its growing political influence on Asian region (Jennings, 2016, p. 19). The Sino-Vietnamese disputed in 1979 and 1988 which just boosted the insecurity among them. In 2009, Vietnam confronted the china’s counterclaim on the South China Sea. As a result China demonstrated encroachment while frequently apprehending Vietnamese civilian ships in South China Sea. Later, in 2014 after China up fold its oil drilling in Ocean which was not secluded from Vietnam’s coastline, at that time Vietnam started to enhance its diplomatic relations with US (Huang Z. , 2017, p. 3). Nevertheless, OBOR did not have any akin affluence on Vietnam. Their collaboration in energy sector was boosted in 2010 when China’s state and local enterprises enlisted in seven mere dealings with Vietnam. Since then, amount cut back surprisingly to almost zero annually.

On the other hand, apart from the ambitious proposal of CPEC in Pakistan, China has instigated several other development related infrastructures in Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal, and across the Tibet Autonomous suburbs with approximately 140 corridors and trade routes associating China to its neighborhood. Starting from Myanmar, China requisite to enhance sustainability in its western territories for transportation of infrastructure projects by linking its prosperous Eastern regions to immure western parts related to its surrounding countries. Particularly, this strategy of China has brought forth substantial advancements in China’s province of Yunnan which associate to Myanmar harbors to the south of China. This economic undertaking known as the “*Yunnan International Passage*” consisting of more than 800 miles of rising roads and tracks built from 2013 to until now (Goldberg, 2014, p. 2).

Apart from this China also instigated projects in Tibet. The first crucial railway track was built in 2006 linking China to the Tibetan city of Lhasa. This project lays grounds for further infrastructure ventures which will include Nepal, Bhutan, and northeastern India. As Chinese

official statements point out in the last years, China tends to further develop the Lhasa railway extending it to the Nepal border in Zhangmu. In addition, recent reports unveiled a very ambitious initiative that seeks to dig a tunnel under the Mount Evert to connect Kathmandu to the Lhasa railway by 2020 (Jianzhong, 2015, p. 48).

In Pakistan, the Chinese constructed port in Gwadar has become of key importance because of its adjacency to the Strait of Hormuz and has the potentiality of reducing the tremendously trafficked Strait of Malacca. Since the settling of the bayou, China has spent a massive capital in these projects. As Beijing handed over approximately \$45 billion to the infrastructure developments that tends to link China to the ports of Pakistan (Ahmad & Mi, 2017, p. 7). In addition, China aspires to develop the project by turning the harbor into a complimentary trade belt identical to Singapore or Hong Kong. In addition to Gwadar, China financed into many other ports likewise in Hambantota (Sri Lanka), Chittagong (Bangladesh) and Kyauk Kpyu (Myanmar). Correspondingly, China allocated compelling debts of 9 billion US dollars to the construction of the Chittagonga deep-water seaport in Bangladesh. The full of realization of these Chinese-led initiatives would allow China to further promote growth in its western provinces and to establish strategic corridors to the Middle East, Africa and Europe (Wijedasa, 2014, p. 2).

Despite long-lasting sovereignty disputes unleashed by the exploration of affluent natural resources as oil and gas, China and ASEAN have persuaded to forge a comparably stable situation in the region. Many scholars contemplates that the main reasons behind the relatively peaceful situation of the South China Sea lies in three main factors. First, although sovereignty disputes came several times close to break out into military conflicts, China and ASEAN countries have always concentrate on further developing economic and political association. China and ASEAN have computed *soft power* policies based on dialogue, consultation and confidence-building measures over *hard power*. Second, China as the biggest state in terms of economic wherewithal and political influence in the Asian region, has seek “*self-restraint*” policies aiming at dealing with conflicts peacefully and measuring joint developments on the base of international benchmarks, demonstrating its engagement to the international community. China has needed to turn the South China Sea into a “*sea of peace cooperation and friendship*” further delimiting the obligation of forming a reliable environment intended at challenging economic advancement. Third, although relations between China and ASEAN undergo standoffs

particularly over the hegemonic power of state's conflicts, the collaboration between China and ASEAN has systematically turned into a strategic affinity that propelled to fend off regional clashes through the application of indelible economic policies. This progressive achievement has undoubtedly contributing in the ultimate procedure of shelving disputes and strengthening territorial cooperation while affirming China's peaceful conations (Tuosheng, 2012, p. 128).

The OBOR implemented a universal milieu for China's expanding economic connections with Australia. Inside Australia, firms, banks and smaller enterprises are advertising the OBOR considering it as a cost-effective golden opportunity for Australia. Along with the Chinese ratification, an Australia-China OBOR incentive has been inaugurated to encourage Chinese obligation in the Australian financial management. Additionally, China resorts the conception of OBOR to aggrandize its thriving mercantile espousal with Australia. A further promenade for supporting Australia's association with OBOR is, China's subsidizing and backing of diversified domestic enterprises (Wade, 2016, p. 2). Inadvertently, the certainty which one designate to the distinct analysis of the OBOR initiative, hence the improvement and development makes it understandable that as Australia tied with China more and more there is urgency to sustain a closer watch program on the breakthrough of the OBOR plan internationally. Many key policy makers of Australia implied that; require endorsing on an additional economic and strategically discreet approach in ascertaining of how Australia-China collaboration in various key areas is developing additionally.

3.6 Europe and Initiative of OBOR

Trade allying East Asia and Europe along the rail line constituting only 3 to 3.5 per cent of the entire merchandising amidst two continents. This is a hollow proportion in comparison with the sea trading which is 95–96 per cent of the whole trade. Moreover, the transportation through land area is incomparably highly extravagant than shipping via sea. This is especially due to protracted moratorium at the borderlines induced by administration and management, levy and logistical ineptness. Hitherto, what brings forth eminent probabilities to the “*Silk Road Economic Belt*” is the curtailed itinerary could be entailed if non-stop high-technology railways are manufactured. At the same time, the maritime transport takes approximately 2.5–3 weeks while land routes span just 13–15 days (David R. , 2016, p. 176). This, accomplice with China's intention to transform its relying ocean based shipment in global trade and commerce, it is

vindicated the OBOR's significance. When interpreting the advantages and disadvantages of distinct forms of transportation, ultimately, land based transit is extremely costly. Thus nowadays, this carriageway is placid for another extravagant and premium products, which are exempt to brisk and bleak climate, but in fact are hypersensitive to high seas voyage. No matter what are the expenditures China would bear, the intention of regenerating the Silk expressway under the OBOR is not alternatively and overridingly be cost-benefit. Preferably, it is aiming to assimilate China's western demesne into international providence.

Presently, there are two cardinal thoroughfares which are associating Europe to Asia: the Trans-Siberian Rail line and the New Eurasian mainland overpass. The Trans-Siberian railways relatively spurt over with Russia amidst Vladivostok and Rotterdam in Europe. The improvised Eurasian overpass run in from Lianyungang to Rotterdam, which is the central derision of the OBOR's assertive. Some others proliferates the potentiality of a separate, a "*Southern Eurasian Land Bridge*". But on the other hand, this is solely a speculative endeavor due to the substantial asperities and cost-effective provocations. Further, it can be deliberated as a decayed conceit; specifically since the maritime pelagic is next-door. In congruence to standpoint of China, the Eurasian Bridge is foremost thruway linking East to West. It can be addendum by various subsidiary north-south tracts onwards to the boulevard to link additional regions into the OBOR's initiative and transnational merchandize.

At current times, there are kaleidoscopic corridors which are linking China to Europe: the YuXinOu rail line amid Chongqing through Duisburg in Germany and also to Antwerp, in Belgium. Similarly, Rongou railway track from Chengdu to Łódź (Poland) and via the Zhengzhou railroad in the middle of Hamburg and Zhengzhou. Furthermore, the HanXinOu rail road conjoining Wuhan and Hubei terrain to Łódź. The YuXinOu railway tracks which incipiency at Yiwu of Zhejiang Province and ends in Madrid the capital city of Spain (Xin, 2015, p. 1). All of these railways are devised for freight trains shipping commodities between China and Europe and they would definitely be efficacious to save tariffs and time. Besides, the aspiration of China is to construct a particular, homogenous rail network towards Iran or Turkey which would be entirely non-partisan. The primary objective of China's attempts to redevelop the unaccustomed Eurasian Continental over bridge to detour Russia and adverse the ownership it has on trade routes. On the contrary, a significant preposition also grasp as the "*TRACECA*" *Silk Wind block* train tract, which will conjugate Central Asia with Turkey over Azerbaijan and

Georgia and in accordance with proposal it comprehensively reduces the cost and time of conveyance amid China and Europe (Xin, 2015, p. 2).

Enwrap of China to join the new world order comprehending the aggrandizing of progressive neighboring countries and further predicament to associate in the OBOR venture. The long-haul pretension of China is the configuration of a modern high-tech railway network from China to the United Kingdom through Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Belgium and France. Notwithstanding, at this time, the exertions of China outstay as irresolute because of the Eastern half of the arterial is nominally inexpugnable yet the partial Western area specifically the entrance to the European region abide uncertainty. There are two attainable boulevards that the proposal can rely: (a) China to Central Asia and Russia then Europe or apropos to South of Europe, (b) China to Central Asia and West Asia/Persian Gulf to Mediterranean route way (Wilson W. T., 2016, pp. 119-126).

The incentive of OBOR could impetus an elevation according to the China-EU far-reaching strategic corporation. The European interdependent proposal combined with OBOR will implement “*five-way*” relation, e.g. policy, commerce and trade, transportation, currency and people’s relation among China and Europe’s greater four cooperation in terms of peace and tranquility, economic prosperity, amendments and civilization. Most importantly, Poland and Greece will develop into unique gateways for China’s ingress to Central and Eastern Europe. Significantly, OBOR would enhance the EU’s global supremacy, promoting sustainability, comprehensive progress development and on the other hand, higher drudgery and environmental touchstones advocated by the EU. Most of the European countries, onward to routes’ are former colonies of Europe who oblige to stalemate from Europe’s exposure in domestic and international governance. There will be an outstanding contingency for China and the EU to collaborate in economic enterprises like West Africa, the Indian Ocean and Central Asia. Europe’s refinement, experiences, standards and archival and discernment influence are appreciated by China and *One Belt One Road* will vindicate the essence of the Silk Road to cater win-win partnership (Economist, 2017, p. 3).

The government of China is currently constructing a compulsive strategy of maritime substructure, constituting amongst the principal shipping itinerary in Asia–Europe. China’s initiative for ‘*21st Century Maritime Silk Road*’ has intention of development of harbor in

South-East Europe connecting it to Indian Ocean and with the Eastern Mediterranean geographical location. In October 2013, Chinese establishment formally and openly exhibited this scheme for a *21st Century Maritime Silk Road*. Sooner that year China had priority plunged its *Silk Road Economic Belt* proposal, which discoursed at infrastructure association in a region of its north-western and stretches from the Baltic Sea to European territory. The establishment of China accustom the term '*One Belt, One Road*' pertaining to the accumulation of these two scheme of plans. Further, China invested in major large infrastructure ventures in European territory due to the OBOR. These programs are funded, manufactured, provided and distributed by China and oftentimes maneuvered by Chinese enterprises either state-owned or with international firms which have snuggled with the government of China (Fasslabend, 2015, pp. 294-297).

China is complying step by step in Europe and transforming itself further as an economic hegemon and diplomatically and a geostrategic body politic towards those whom are situated close fittingly to the European region. More importantly, China has boosted up its capability to persuade and started to regulate trade pathways betwixt China and the EU. While this is not a matter of concern by EU as China is being capable of switching between trade channels on the basis of ad-hoc. The China's governing body has a growing leverage over how trajectories develop during the course of several years. The port of Piraeus is a good example. As China decision making to transform this Greek seaport has been decisive in creating a new trade link between Central Europe and Asia via Greece and the Balkans (Allen, 2017, p. 2). This, in turn, affects intra-EU relations, since it helps the Eastern European economies to move away from their peripheral role within the EU. At the same time, the Chinese infrastructure strategy provides an opportunity to redefine and deepen EU-China relations. In the long term it is likely that transport and supply chain routes involving Asia and Africa will increasingly bypass Europe. While China will strengthen its already central role in terms of logistics and transportation, Europe will at the same time lose much of the centrality that it long held in these areas. On the other hand, China's engagement can help economic development in Europe's neighborhood, which contributes to stability and can help the EU's own economic growth (Arduino, 2016, p. 113).

Despite China's formal narration OBOR is not exclusively an economic proposal for development nor is it value-free. Its utmost ambition is to setting up a Sino-centric Eurasian

status in which China's economic and political influence and hegemony have deliberately expanded, autocratic regimes have been unified and progressive norms have pulled away. European governments are in dire need to cognize that such a conclusion would be wayward to both stakes and values. Europe should keep in mind that OBOR should not be misguided as a prodigal assistance program for the poverty-stricken countries in the European territory. Rather, the initiatory of OBOR will make it elementary for China to manipulate its thriving economic proximity to compel those who question its interests (Banon, 2015, p. 1). Becoming a participant under China's OBOR may have annihilating entailment for the sluggish economies in the Europe, which burdened with uncontrolled financial liability and forced out to yield ascendance over worthy national assets.

In contrast, the EU has been several times criticized for its tepid probability of response in accordance with enlarging Chinese foreign direct investment (FDI) in Europe. During recent years, Brussels has observed the overwhelming and continuous attainment of European business enterprises by China's state and private bourgeoisies'. Chinese FDI in Europe reckoning Switzerland, Norway and the EU has compassed to a new record of 18 billion dollars in 2014 by multiplication the last year's digit. Interestingly, in 2015 it touched the figure of 23 billion dollars in accordant with the EIU (2015). China financed mostly in those sectors which has strategic significance, suchlike the nuclear and aeronautical manufacturing, energy, automotive vehicles, transportation, telecommunications and banking. This hike apprehensions and suspicion over the political implementation of European region's national surety and fears about China's conformation with the applicative mechanism of EU (Markus, 2016, p. 2). Varied political analyst's dismay and raise the concerns at the lack of EU cooperation when configuring to conjoin a series of reasoning to counter the new alterations in the international order on European land. Many researchers and columnist similitude China as an octopus stretching out its sole power in terms of economic and political influences in Europe. Many policy makers in Europe admonished European countries regarding China's investment and policies into the heart of Europe could transform into a "*Trojan horse*" (Pradt, 2015, p. 1).

Although, China counterclaims these hypotheses by augmenting that its policy of One Belt, One Road is a medium to enclose a radical positivity into global world order and development. In exercising to effectuate OBOR in a successful megaproject, it must promote reciprocal mechanism in Europe with not only individual countries but also with collective countries in

terms of multilateral strategic confederation. A critical component in this regard is “16+1” which refers to the economic platform amid China and 16 states in Central and Eastern Europe (Zhongying, 2015, p. 2). Its purpose is to construct and overhaul and regenerate infrastructure of transport, including highways, hi-tech railway communication system, airports and sea harbors. But EU is more prone to this program as it was inaugurated much to the Europe’s dissatisfaction which was not mentioned prior in front of European establishment. Somehow, Brussels mentioned and posit a state of inter-dependency of the many destitute countries of Europe by highlighting the imbalance trade between China and those states due to its privilege to China. A freight train reached in Warsaw from China loaded up with tons of Chinese merchandizes and went back to China half ransacked. As a consequence, the establishing infrastructure and novel midpoints for producing and distributing Chinese goods and services would boost at some point, this is somehow on the far side of the Europe and it will definitely beyond the regulation of the EU. As a result, the EU's legislative compliance and even its unison may deracinate (Yuzhu, 2015, p. 139).

Mainly, the national interests of European countries assumed to be administered by classic rationale of economics and absence of strategic perspective. Hitherto, they have formed a similar and familiar conducted EU policy in accordance with One Belt, One Road. Despite prevailing apparatus of discourse and partnership like the connectedness podium or the concerted functioning organization contrive by “*European Fund for Strategic Investment*” (EFSI) and the “*Silk Road*” fund. In pursuance of their national interests, European countries contest amidst themselves by the division among Central Europe and Eastern Europe (Wilson J. L., 2016, p. 129).

- **The road towards the Mediterranean**

After congruent to suspicious privatization of Piraeus port, the Prime Minister of Greek invited to stopover Beijing by Chinese prime Minister in June 2016. The acquisition of 67% of Greek seaport by China brings forth the OBOR to the “*pearl of the Mediterranean*”, as Prime Minister of Greek Alexis Tsipras stated. China pledged to invest partially €350 million on the port over the period of ten years. Also, the programmed building of a high tech train from Athens to Budapest via Skopje and Belgrade is cardinal for establishing a latest trade link among central Europe and Asia via Greece and the Balkans. This strategic framework of OBOR scheme is

regarded as a comfort for various European countries whom economies are strangled by debt and sluggishness, as it might be consorted to economic prosperity and balance in the continent. Nonetheless, Intra-European association at political, economic and strategic grounds may alter the long term relationship with China. For example, China's monetary financing stimulates the poor economies of Eastern Europe to disregard their borderline portrayal and enhance their political and economic influence within the EU. Secondly, Europe's most crucial harbors are in Belgium, Germany and Holland will infiltrate into rivalry with the seaport of Piraeus and the increment strategic stature of Greece. Thirdly, in the European neighborhoods China is persistently in pursuance of the construction of infrastructure. Simultaneously, Greece is a cardinal participant of NATO has proffered China to execute maintenance and overhauling in Crete as well as to lead conjoin naval patrols in the Mediterranean Sea (Shambaugh D. , 2005, pp. 126-141).

Thereupon, Sino-European affinity is not unfaltering by geostrategic or theoretical encounter, an elementary presumption for constituting mutual cooperation. Apart from trade and economic ties, European countries and China have contemplated to broaden their collusion agenda in terms of international relations. It is worth remembering that China and EU dispense in the adherence and security of those regions which are part of East and South of Europe.

3.7 Middle East and Africa and Policy of OBOR

The advantages for Middle East from OBOR's strategic initiative considering trade routes are evident. China's trade relations with Middle East and Africa have been largely depending on the maritime silk route. Respectively, protected entrance to the Indian Ocean is indispensable. Though, China has been anxious about its entree to Malacca Strait, a precarious span of water amid the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian archipelago of Sumatra, governed by Singapore. Through this transit, 82% of China's oceanic oil imports and 30% of its natural gas shipped to other countries. Besides, this section of the sea route is also used by China's freight cargo which reaches to Africa's east coastal line (Seo & Cho, 2013, p. 296).

Chinese eminent leaders have been considering Malacca Strait as "*a strategic vulnerability*" and a China publicist that, there is no amplification in saying that whoever hold the control of the Strait of Malacca will also have a chokehold on the energy trails of China. China has been invariably uncomfortable about the hegemonic roles some foreign actors are playing in the

territory. Delinquently, U.S. politically leverages the three seashore countries around the strait such as Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. Despite this China is worrisome towards these states because they can pose a potential threat to hindrance the sea route. China is also inspecting India's heighten presence in this area. Auxiliary, the risk ingrained in China's collaboration with its neighboring countries as the Malacca Strait is conditioned to concealment and aggression as well. There is openly too much innate susceptibility in the sea lines and it would become root cause of constant disruption to the colossal oil merchant (Sheng, 2014, p. 1).

To guarded entrance to the Middle east through Indian Ocean, China has to either prudently provision its relations with the state encompassing the strait or try to dredge novel routes cargos to enter the Indian Ocean for accessing Middle East. The layout of OBOR takes care of both aspects. The economic commitment assures that Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore will be able to pass the China's cargo ships towards Middle East. However, China has been prompting Thailand to build the *Kra Canal* that would link China to Indian Ocean via the Andaman Ocean and the harbor of Thailand. As for easy access to China into Middle East, It has been constructing a sequence of harbors and canals that avow passage to the Indian Sea directly or indirectly (Shapard, 2016, p. 1).

Although China endeavors to be substantially non-interference but its enhancing international omnipresence has challenged this pursuit. The best delineating case in this regard is Africa. In 2009, China took place US as Africa's emerging multilateral trade companion and afterwards broadens the gulf among them. Now, in recent years China turned into one of Africa's greater cause of foreign direct investment annually (Wang & Lu, 2016, p. 116). China is a significant supplier of aid in Africa. It is approximated that one to two million Chinese workers are currently living or working in Africa. As a result, China's national interests progressively accord with African countries' interstate conflicts. Even if china enchant to relinquish fiscal and monetary interests in these African countries at the time of turmoil, it is impassable for China to bypass the hostility comprising Chinese personnel threatened by kidnappings, assassination and expulsion which took place in Sudan, South Sudan, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Libya (David R. , 2016, p. 2).

China's scheme in Sudan and South Sudan proffers the tenacious indication of a diversified approach to non-intervention in Africa. On the other hand, China is also one of the preminent

providers of weapons to Sudan. Despite its strong and intimate relations with Omar al-Bashir government in Khartoum, many western and African policy makers criticized China in Darfur crisis. At the beginning, China sustained Khartoum by antagonism UN peacekeeping mission in Darfur and the aspiration of most of the southern Sudanese to clutch public poll on feasible separation (Summers, 2016, p. 1632). China refrains from a chain of UN verdicts pursuit approbation for Khartoum. However, in 2006, China commenced a systematic position to apprehend its position in Darfur. More strategically, China in 2007, summoned that China had told Sudan to welcome the UN-African peacekeeping mission in Darfur. On the other hand, China also contemplated that it “*never twists arms*” but Sudan “*got the message*” (Economist, 2015, p. 2).

In accordance with China’s attitude in Africa, we can propose China’s classification of non-interference in OBOR. Its credentials recommended that China is highly adjustable about UN’s or any local organization’s mediation in the nations or regions when there are legitimate humanitarian and righteous entanglements. It will also avow arbitration when its avoidance would have substantial concurrence on its probable multi-national activities. In addition, China is persuasive to grant interference when it has consequential fiscal interest in the collided states or territories. All of these circumstances are built-in in OBOR’s structure and on the political status quo of participant states of OBOR. Under OBOR’s initiative it is China’s policy to dignify and to respect national sovereignty of all the states.

Chapter 4

Comparative Analysis

Despite the fact that China's OBOR initiative is in the process of emerging as a comprehensive master plan for an associated Asia via infrastructure programs up to this time. The initiative has also stratagem significantly that it will bolster integration among mainland China and distinctive states in Asia, Europe and some parts of Africa and Middle East respectively. Simultaneously, it will establish seaports, rail networks and roads within this assertive framework. Notwithstanding, OBOR is anticipated to assist the South Asian region collectively to build up infrastructure-related investiture possibilities, but China entails to cultivate exceptional perceptive on its vision of OBOR. China should highlight its regional economic significance and globally elevates irrelevant skepticism about its geopolitical pretensions. As world's second-hefty economy, China is striving for supremacy internationally, it has become the substantial factor which is affecting US on International level while India and Pakistan are also having incertitude as well as sustenance. US, India and Pakistan are currently game changer factor for China and on the other hand, China is also a cost effective variable for them in many lucrative fields.

4.1 Harmony of Interests between US and China

When President Trump came in power the Trump Administration has always fabricated contentious statements about the Chinese Initiative and it feels like this year will be a year entirely uncertain for Sino-US collaboration. Nonetheless, whilst the US and China have

considerable disparities in doctrine and political notions, but on the contrary both have bilateral attentiveness. One imperative and disdain area of coordination is the Central Asia and Middle East. Despite, the year of 2017 has turned out to be a decisive year for China's recently OBOR. As a matter of fact, this venture proffers an assortment of detailed engrossments for both China and USA as they can cooperate in advancement of infrastructure and fiscal durability for the whole of the world (Chang G. , 2015, p. 9).

U.S. government has always apprehend China's role as a highly persuasive and dominant in both geopolitical and fiscal spheres. USA entangles Chinese attempts as a "zero-sum game" portend to object U.S. interests. Though, this zero-sum deliberation has defensible in subsidizing U.S's opinion to refute to joining the AIIB but it also manipulated its allies from dispensing AIIB. At that time, U.S. establishment held that the AIIB was contemplating to undercut prevailing multinational monetary organizations such like the IMF (International Monetary Fund), the World Bank and the Asia Development Bank (Chance, 2016, p. 119). Regardless, when countries like UK and other major collaborators cognate the AIIB, plausibly it turned out that the USA and its counterparts absolutely have a divergence of bilateral interests and range of assistance connected with the development of infrastructure and in outlays.

The United States should circumvent the forming of the similar omission with regard to AIIB and it should constitute an accomplished endeavor to become a partner of China within OBOR. Undoubtedly, OBOR initiated entailments for collaboration among US and China to promote, enhance significant cohesion and viable progression in Asian region. Whereas U.S. key policy makers and researchers regard China's resurrections and pretensions in Asia-Pacific as a substance operator for regional uncertainty for instance, China's inducements in the South China Sea. Besides, in the Middle East, US foresee a remarkable concurrence of Sino-US concernments that abridge one reciprocal target e.g. security and peace (Daniels, 2013, p. 96). With this prospect, China partakes Washington's eagerness to regard balanced, stable and peaceful Afghanistan and Pakistan due to its own department of building its lagging province of Uyghur and Xinjiang which are also prone to terrorism.

4.2 Contradictions in Interest of US and China

Aspiration of China for supremacy in the intercontinental arena might be seen a China's innate proceeding of the country's surging influence globally. So far, various American policy makers

endure immense irresolute regarding the OBOR. Even a superficial glimpse at the modus operandi of government officials, decision makers and think tanks have implored OBOR manifests that they repel more and more questions than answers about the China's Initiative. By means of OBOR, China tends to excavate and enhanced the land based routes, sea and air interconnections athwart the Eurasia and Indo-Pacific circumference. China further incorporates its cardinal industries within economic endurance and contributes in infrastructure succor to its poorer neighboring countries to build up the modern day Silk Road. The contemplation in American's indecision is apparent to clinch as crucial queries are left unanswered. The United State's overriding reservations are: What are the actual impulses behind China's OBOR? Will it sustain in the critical situation of continuing economic and geopolitical strife and competing? In the process of implementing OBOR China become a vigorous asymmetrical nation exorbitantly and militarily, will it apprise as it is superior to less developed and developing countries? Meanwhile proffering for distinct ventures transversely in different regions under, will China brings forth its massive stature paraphernalia to exploit inordinate compression on its participant's states, depositing its quasi-discreet firms and enterprises to an unjust eminence over its counterparts? Will China perpetrate discernibly when bidding for ventures related to substratum that have a long-term imperative connotation? Somehow, the America's partaking of skepticism concerning China's haughty foreign trade outward trade, assistance and transaction was noticeable at the time of contention when AIIB was established. In this connection, it is imperative for both of the states to come together at one agenda to yield profits mutually.

4.3 Policy of USA and China

Particularly in Obama's government, the frame of reference of the USA stated that the OBOR inventiveness is an "*Asia's Pivot*" and also welcomed by President Obama. Beside the unification under OBOR this scheme combines the sixty percent of U.S. naval air force overseas especially in Asian suburb by 2020. Alongside the Chinese stand point, this initiative is bid to as solicit to enclose China's predominance in Asia particularly in South Asia. Despite this, in the year of 2011, USA also disclosed its rendering of the "*Silk Road*" adopting a mechanism to invigorate the assimilation of economy and infrastructure in Central Asia (Aris, 2016, pp. 6-13). Originating from Afghanistan, this was outlined to fixate on Central and South East Asia. This "*Silk Road*" embodies a spectrum of relatable financing drafts and territorial merchant blocks with the target to promote evolvment and cohesion in the vicinity. The tactics of the U.S. are

additionally centralizing a regional energy merchandise in Asia. In accordance with the USA, since 2010 it has endowed approximately 1.7 billion dollars in conductivity ventures. Diversified reconciliations and accords, along with countries in the vicinity of China have been made. Aforesaid agreements as the “*Almaty Consensus*” and the “*Cross-Border Transport Accord*” (CBTA) betwixt Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan, tended to restraint commerce barricades and advanced export capabilities (Bessler, 2017, p. 8).

Obstinately, alongside Donald Trump’s election, possibly China and the United States are equal on a catastrophic policy. The president Trump pledged while his election campaign to characterizes China as a currency conspirator and manipulator of the world cash. Later he prescribed the US trade attorney to bring in retailing cases in opposition to China in the WTO and also intimidated China over 45 percent of its tariffs if China rendered negotiation with the US. Altogether, China maintained a military expansion in South China Sea delineated to recede the United State’s hegemony in Asia. As Trump discourses trade and the other key issues on the US-China docket as President and not as contestant, perhaps he procures to overlook those expanse where the two countries could move forward collectively. Most importantly, One juncture is amenable to be scrutinized is the conception endorsed by both US and China is the need of greater economic and infrastructure connectivity amid South Asia, Central Asia and Southeast Asia, European region including the Middle East. Two conceptions are manipulated in this regard: OBOR initiative is a multibillion dollar plan of action to construct seaports, railway lines, coastal highways, power plants within and encompassing 60 states and the most reticent but significant, the American New Silk Road initiative or rather NSR (Sharma & Kundu, 2016, pp. 1-3). Since back in July 2011, then Secretary of State Hillary Clinton descanted as a respect to the beneficiations of conjoining Central Asia with South Asia including Afghanistan and Pakistan in the pivot. Enhanced territorial monetary connection, she contended that US would sponsor viable economic aggrandizing, a compelling element to eradicate extremism in Asia and Middle East. Later in September, the United States summoned a “*New Silk Road*” ministerial convention in New York and China asserted eagerness for the project. Lately, the notion evolved into a touchstone for terrestrial partnership (Singh, 2012, p. 1). Thereafter obstructions were turned up. The Chinese contemplated that the term “*New Silk Road*” permeated to China and “*Historic Trade Routes*” would be a preferable designation for the US incentive. As a result, in 2013 leadership in China came in with its very own Silk Road scheme.

On current scenarios the US and China's ventures are on diverse trajectories as in August 2016, President Xi Jinping summoned that announced that amassed than 100 countries, including developed and developing and several universal corporations had devoted to engaged in OBOR. While, American administrators managed that they fully oblige OBOR, although the United States are fairly constrained of China's those projects that would increase China's military probability and simultaneously the United States cannot correlate the dollars to Yuan assured or spent. Apart from this they still have some core factors, strategies, regional and monetary benediction farther US-China collaboration about the OBOR and NSR initiatives. In this respect, in September 2016, Sino-USA Summit in Hangzhou manifested Afghanistan as an "*area of cooperation*". Both of the state's dispense the concernments in Afghanistan in which Al Qaeda and the Islamic State procure no felicity, drug transship reduced and private sector-based enterprises bolster. A correspondent OBOR-NSR engrossment to formulate what establishment in Afghanistan erstwhile called an "*Asian Roundabout*" to embolden a substantial Afghan economy would further advertise similar objectives.

A distinct area of plausible partnership between US and China is the Pakistan factor, as both China and the US has a paucity to reinforce regional cohesion, progression in the economy and mitigate extremism. Additionally, China's 51 billion dollars engagement regarding China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is composed to construction of highways, railway tracks and energy spawning in Pakistan. Heretofore, Washington and Beijing are cooperating mutually in Pakistan on the restrained-energy project "*Sapphire Wind*". Moreover, the US Overseas Private Investment Corporation has contributed roughly 128 million dollars in expenditure for the 50-MW wind proposal, which operated by Electric turbines. Similarly, beneath the umbrella of the "*US-Pakistan Clean Energy Partnership*", the US will be aiding 70 million dollars on transportation lines to attach a 680-MW wind project in Sindh to the national grid and China is also a shareholder in this project.

On a larger scale such associative NSR-OBOR engrossments amid US and China can bring forth prosperity to US domestic and small-scale enterprises. Syndicating US markets to OBOR and preservation of opportunities entailed by NSR opportunities compel a combined accomplishment in distinct sections of US governments likewise Departments of State and Commerce, the US Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Export Import Bank.

Despite the pronounced benefits, there are somehow countless apprehensions for implementing NSR-OBOR nexus. China might be ensuing OBOR to restrict growing rates in wage rates domestically by sending out avocations and submerging overabundance in industries analogous to steel. Perhaps, China may be determine to carry on solely, go it alone, notably when correlate the abundant resources they have assured with a limited US contribution in NSR. The total figure of American enterprises enticed in OBOR might be too meager to compass as a critical mass and those firms that dragnet espousal may not get an advantage to cooperate with Chinese enterprises, exclusively state-owned. As a consequence, in September 2016, the members of ten Chinese state-owned firms converse Washington and New York to enhance US fiscal interests in OBOR. Along this more is inadequately brought out by Beijing to embrace US private sector enterprises and safeguard US monetary interestedness. The plausibility of conjoined undertakings exhilarated by OBOR and NSR manifest the current administration with a stratagem entailment to augment US-China allegiance, upgrade mutual security interests and actualize monetary contingency for businessmen in America. Consummation would bring intangible assistance to South Asian and Middle East region where supplementary state breakdown would inevitably incite extremism, relatively a peril to both the US and China (Grossman, 2017, pp. 2-7).

Although China has been thriving utterly at a rapid pace for a long time, but a significant transformation in its progression set up emanate at the time of the global economic dilemmas. Yet China's unfolding has been remarkable as compared to the remaining, but most importantly the growth rate has been decreasing since past few years. Thus, in present time US has an opportunity to collaborate with China to invest in order to cultivate maximum gains from China's OBOR.

Cardinally, US has seen China's OBOR in Asian suburb as a stumbling block in many quarters. And the establishment in U.S. fortified this narrative by means of its endeavors to inhibit its allies from enlisting AIIB. As a result, cardinal American partners likewise UK, Australia and South Korea did conjoin the China's initiative and right now Japan is vigorously taking into account to become a representative. Withal, this is more presumably being a provisional prudent setback for the US. As a matter of fact, several influential economies in Asia for example Singapore, South Korea and Vietnam and Australia want to be part of both America's Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and China's One belt, One road to minimize trade tariffs.

But China's newfangled economic ventures and proposals are manifest as a diplomatic superiority for Beijing and a diplomatic impediment for Washington factually. Indeed, the United States swayed incompetently the rise of the AIIB. In fact, the US contrived a tepid attempt to discourage some of its allies to refrain from confederate in AIIB and was then entangled and unvigilant when European and Asian counterparts disposed to adhere. More likely, the US contented that China is executing and jostling a number of global reliability. About 60 countries conjoining the AIIB, it is inclined to enjoy governance and standards identical to contemporary MDBs and most probably has the capacity to revamp its proficiency Vis-a-Vis contention slightly a challenge to the prevailing American system, alternatively the AIIB is more likely to be a pragmatic counterpart to the US in the near future. The US contended an aberration in systematization of the AIIB, but we should not overemphasize the significance of this prevalence. Now America's resemble well-adjusted to finalize TPP arbitrations.

There is a speculation that this competitiveness will emerge in the shape of trade blocs, but it is highly inclined that the cooperation will be the eventuality at the end. China would gain benefits excessively from accompanying TPP due to its vigorously explicit nature in many precincts. The U.S. would proper from teaming up with OBOR participants and enlisting in the AIIB whereas AIIB is a crucial regenerated institution in the rapidly aggrandizing region of the world economy (Dollar, 2016, p. 1).

Here is a distinct approach: as China is enhancing One Belt One Road to multifarious regions of the world and Mr. Trump tends to revitalize its infrastructure. Similarly, China is in need of to purchase infrastructure and other safeguarded escalation resources in the US. Thus, OBOR can instantly extend to the US and China will start to suffuse in US infrastructure possibly the utmost extravagant undertakings. China can culminate what it has evoked by not utilizing military capability in contrary to the US or its accomplices. So here is the opportunity for both of the superpowers. China tends to ameliorate its strategic predicament in reciprocation for undervaluing the strategic security intimidations. Trump wants to enhance the infrastructure of the U.S. and deliberate security in collateral form to de-revalorize China as a hazard.

Comprehensively, accustomed to the significance of the U.S.-China relationship, it is cardinal for President Trump to foster joint efforts and affiliation amidst the two states. During that time when OBOR yield propulsion, it has the contingency to bring forth remarkable infrastructure and

economic connection among them. Albeit, it will seize petrified coordination related to ventures and proposals amidst U.S. and China for overwhelming discernments to implicit antagonism. Both the OBOR and the NSR will be more likely to triumph and regenerate compelling revenues if they accompaniment each other rather than contended for the equivalent assets (Chance, 2016, pp. 19-22).

4.4 Key Recommendations

- Both China and U.S. should anticipate OBOR as a mandatory apparatus for invigorating in responsiveness. It is prerequisite to develop OBOR in a way that allocates it on the coordinated side than competitive standpoint of the Sino-US affiliation.
- Chinese decision makers and policymakers should maneuver to discourses of not only of U.S but also the apprehensions of the world regarding standards and comprehensiveness of OBO.
- U.S should remain persistence and amenable about OBOR. The US should participate in OBOR and consider its own interests substantially examining the unified initiative
- The US and China should legislate a mechanism for a discourse and combined efforts exclusively concentrating on overlying interests on exploiting areas within the OBOR jurisdiction and to integrate their diverse yet reciprocal strengths in accumulation.

4.5 Policy of China and India's Speculations

Having following reservations, India has expressed its unwillingness to join the OBOR initiatives:-

- 1) India has raised reservations regarding the CPEC, the project worth 46 billion dollars adopting the plea that the project is in violation of Indian sovereignty on integrity because it passes through the disputed territory of Pakistan Occupied Kashmir; India claims to be its part.
- 2) As per Indian perception, joining the OBOR initiatives would weaken and undermine its stance regarding the Kashmir Issue.
- 3) Instead of accepting one belt one road initiatives to be peaceful and sustaining economic growth, India fears those which aimed at achieving military build-up, attaining strategic expansion and attempt to encircle India by China. As an example, India claims that China has

developed Gwadar Port under OBOR initiatives which bear the potentials of being utilized against it in any possible future conflict between India and Pakistan or China.

3) Alleging it as '*Debt Trapped*', India raised objections regarding the financial assistance provided by China as part of the same project.

4) India has expressed serious concerns regarding the Chinese policy with regard to the dispute over South China Sea declaring it very aggressive. Moreover, India regards Chinese projects of developing sea ports in Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Bangladesh as part of Chinese expansion designs.

India's declining to join would not have any significant effects on OBOR initiatives as majority amongst SAARC countries and economically developed countries like UK, Germany, Japan and USA have already expressed inclination to join B&B initiative. Irrespective of the effects, India didn't get attracted from the initiatives of prospective connectivity and economic progression and expressed her resolve to stand by her stance national sovereignty and integrity (India Times, 2017, p. 1).

Indians are keeping their focus to assess the actual game in the garb of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and Chinese projects in Sri Lanka. Although Indian Ocean is in the near vicinity of India and Indian forces have a presence there but it is a source of distraction from the main issue. One Belt project is in the pursuit of Chinese national objectives. India has the only option to launch formal protest regarding passage of CPEC from the disputed territory of Occupied Kashmir whereas the nature and manner of protest seems to be exaggerated than the required. The forceful objections seem to be finding an excuse to follow an unnecessary hostile policy towards China (Joshi, 2017, p. 1).

4.5.1 Harmony of Interests between India and China

Unable to prevent implementation of OBOR, India can benefit from the project by adopting a better and more dynamic approach. Considering the fact that anyone can use and accrue benefits of the communication infrastructure, including pipelines, road and rail networks and seaports built by Chinese can also be utilized by Indians for their businesses. Being a member state, India can also try to acquire finances from Chinese-led AIIB and New Development Bank by following a more dynamic policy to build up its projects.

Implementation of OBOR initiative and attaining an advantage over Trans-Pacific Partnership has placed China in an advantageous position to follow her ambition to attain more connectivity and connectivity and integration amongst Asian countries. Chinese economic planners presented proposals for investment of savings of Asian countries within an Asian region, which are currently flowing to western banks and being reinvested in Asia by them. China is determined the colossal efforts and long time required for its implementation. China is likely to take political advantage due to the rough attitude of the present US administration led by Trump with her allies like Australia, UK and Europe. Despite having concerns regarding China, most of the ally nations of the west, the formation of anti-China coalitions would not be an easy endeavor (Bessler, 2017, pp. 4-7). As compared to China, India has fewer options to gain advantage as India could not succeed to materialize her desires or efforts to achieve better integration amongst its immediate neighbors in the subcontinent. Despite the Indian refusal to participate OBOR program of China, there are bilateral negotiations for collaboration in undertaking development projects in Afghanistan for which Chinese willingness remains unclear (Raghavan, 2017, p. 1).

In contempt of noncompliance policy of India to not to join OBOR, China should be given serious signals to negotiate. Chinese interests are held up amongst two diverging scenarios in the form of strategic interests in Pakistan and economic interests in India in the shape of big market for its exports. Though India wants imports as well as investments from China, but India is unwilling and unlikely to accept the role of a subservient state. After due deliberations, India announced to refrain from joining OBOR at the last stages despite Chinese efforts to give it wider acceptance by pulling in India (Prasad, 2017, p. 1).

Although, China has attained great importance for India desiring economic cooperation from former to continue the path of economic development, but cannot ignore her role in providing assistance to Pakistan who is involved in supporting cross border terrorism in India. Moreover, China portrays its development in such a manner that it undermined the Indian space in regional and global spheres. At the same time, ignoring repeated Indian criticism about OBOR, China made open appeals for Indian participation in the summit held in May 2017 (Jaishankar, 2017, p. 1).

Chinese investments in the complete region are very prominent and significant investor and all nations of South Asia except Bhutan attended the summit. The projects of infrastructural

development are likely to take place in the neighborhood of India willing to join OBOR thereby affording opportunity not to Indian but Chinese business entities to cash on. Moreover, China will gain popularity in the region by contributing in development projects and India remaining out of it will become disliked and isolated. On the other hand, India is in dire need of rapid infrastructure development which is not taking place and China was capable to contribute towards this end. Both the states had been better associated during the meetings on the platform of BRICS and key contributors in establishing AIIB and New Development Bank to facilitate funding for the development of infrastructure, however, the abrupt change in bilateral relations altered the scenario (Sengupta, 2017, p. 1).

4.5.2 Contradictions among Interests

Though, both India and China are member states of BRICS but had never shown warmth in bilateral relations. The prominent irritants or conflicting issues include the Chinese's occupation of the disputed territory in Arunachal Pradesh and the clash of the maritime interests Indian Ocean. India is uncomfortable regarding the Chinese attempts to have influence by developing sea ports overlooking maritime route and threat of naval presence in the Indian Ocean. Moreover, India wants infrastructural development on North-South axis in contrast to the interests of China for East-West axis (Murphy, 2016, p. 6).

Basing on perceived geopolitical objectives of OBOR, India made a blunder to refuse to join the project adopting the baseless plea and secondly Russian active response to OBOR would also be a matter of grave concern for India. Russia is planning to develop an economic corridor along with China and Mongolia. The likelihood of Russia and Iran desiring to participate in the CPEC passing through Pakistan if materialized would create a more embarrassing situation for India. Moreover, other neighboring countries of the region have expressed their willingness to participate and accrue benefits from OBOR. Certainly India feels uncomfortable for being the only state remaining out of the joint cooperation on the development projects amongst China and other states of the region, thereby creating a dilemma of decision making regarding continuation of refraining from participation or otherwise (Chandran P. D., 2017, p. 1).

Negating Indian apprehensions regarding OBOR, China claimed the mega project as well as CPEC has the comprehensive international support and it does not have any impact on Chinese stance regarding the Kashmir issue. Giving response to Indian concerns, the foreign office of China commented that OBOR initiated in 2013 has been able to attract involvement and support of more than 100 states and international organizations all over the globe. Prior to that, a spokesperson of the Indian Foreign Ministry expressed Indian unwillingness to accept CPEC declaring it be such a project which undermines her sovereignty. Moreover, India did not attend the Belt and Road Forum (BRF) having the apprehension on passage of CPEC; however China did not react to this act (India Times, 2017, p. 1).

With abandoning its prejudiced stance regarding OBOR, India can accrue the economic dividend from the opportunities being offered by the project. China communicated its expectations regarding participation by India in the mega project in developing infrastructure involving China and other countries of South Asian region. India should leave aside the tendency to associate all aspects with geopolitics and reconsider the option and opportunity. While keeping in view that the past fiscal affiliation and regional cooperation which has been considered as an instrument for encouraging the integration of the region (Minwang, 2017, p. 2).

4.5.3 India and China Policies

The development being reported as part of the project of CPEC has created apprehensions in the power circles of India. The reports suggest that under the CPEC Chinese business entities would gain a pronounced ingress and imprint in the economy of Pakistan much more than ever in the past. Under the projects proposed for CPEC. China will have a physical presence on Pakistani soil, thereby creating fear in the Indian hierarchy of Chinese encirclement from the east and west (Ranjan, 2015, p. 4).

Somehow, there is a need to analyze the possibility of CPEC becoming a big strategic threat to India in real sense and terms. Moreover, the potentials of Indian capacity to prevent or impinge its pace also needs to be analyzed. Analysis regarding possible bad impacts of investment of China in CPEC for India suggests that India is obsessed with the notion that CPEC through territory which disputed and India has claimed over it. There exists a perception in India projects and the presence of Chinese would harm Indian stance and interests regarding Kashmir dispute. But India will neither be able to stop projects and Chinese presence in disputed territory nor

create hindrances. Considering the factual scenarios apparently India does not possess the potentials to prevent the project as India is not in position to offer benefits to its neighbors in comparison to the Chinese offers to her partner states in the form of spending huge amounts and technical for development of the infrastructure in those countries.

Keeping with ground realities, India should alter her modus operandi regarding CPEC, OBOR as well as the associated projects. Chinese transnational connectivity projects entail a greater vision of the transformation of her strategy regarding sustained economic development. The Chinese economy has started witnessing challenges to its rise, which include pace of rise in the economy is halting and advantage in exports is lowering due to increasing labor costs in China. To overcome the challenges being faced in the transition of the economy, China is striving to convert reliance on exports to reliance on consumption driven factors.

The conversion of the economy to meet the challenges necessitates the alterations ongoing strategies of economic policies and associated policies. The mega projects of OBOR and CPEC have been initiated as an interim measure to meet those challenges and make the huge process of conversion to be smooth in order to meet the future requirements. The projects initiated under the overall conversion of economic strategy would create new markets, employment opportunities, trade opportunities, investment opportunities, development of communication infrastructure and development of manufacturing facilities in the partner states.

India is maintaining its resolve to refrain from participation in the mega venture of OBOR having the objective to develop land and sea connectivity of China with the west entailing construction of roads, railway lines, power projects and sea ports in more 60 countries of the world. Remaining aloof of such a mega project would place India at an odd stance. Though, China on many occasions expressed her desire for India joining the mega project, but India has been consistent regarding concerns regarding the projects (Raghavan, 2017, p. 1). India adopted two main pleas, that CPEC passes through disputed territory and the mega project is unilateral project of China which is not imperative for others to join in.

On the contrary, India chose to re-enforce her claim over disputed territory by raising concerns at the expense of foregoing the opportunities to explore economic prospects. It may prove to be fruitful in keeping her political claims to some extent, but neither strengthens Indian position to gain the disputed territory nor will her protest prevented China from undertaking infrastructure

development projects in the disputed area. As former Indian Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh stated “borders cannot be changed, but they can be made irrelevant” this plea could afford India to adopt a stance to coexist with OBOR and CPEC (Prasad, 2017, p. 1). The current extremist regime in India is striving to isolate Pakistan on the allegations of supporting terrorism and forceful suppression of freedom movement in Kashmir, therefore it leaves no chances of cooperation over the projects of CPEC and OBOR.

While Indian plea to declare OBOR as a unilateral project of China negates the participation of so many nations. The mega project has attracted a lot of discussions and comments of various forums, however, recent paper by Peter Cai (2017) presents a comprehensive analysis of its perceived possible outcome commenting that the project revolving around Chinese ambitions would have far-reaching effects for Asia and the world. Yet, the prospects of connectivity have attracted attention of provinces in addition to the federal government of China. According to Cai almost all the provinces have envisioned the similar projects in respective domains to add the overall project. The project is viewed as an opportunity to get financial and political assistance to seek infrastructure as part of the project. Labor costs in China are rising thus diminishing the comparative edge therefore China wants to transform its economic strategy to gain maximum economic advantage and sustain economic growth by creating markets for its products in partner countries.

China has been successful in the technology for high-speed railway. For this purpose government tasked huge number of experts to develop technology while utilizing the already existing trends world over. The railway technology has been advertised and promoted to gain ingress in the targeted market. A column in the Indian Express (2017) remarks Indian decision to rely on Japan to implement the project of first high-speed railway instead of China is a big mistake that India is going to make and its outcomes will be costly. It suggests that in fact India requires the support of China in this field than the Chinese need to explore the market for her technology. Indian decision to refrain from participation in OBOR must be based on its own national priorities and the aspect must have been analyzed at the appropriate level. But instead of a boycott, India should have put in efforts to bring China on terms where Indian interests would have been served. India has a bigger market and developing economy can give more advantage to the project as compared to other smaller states. Moreover, speedy completion of the communication infrastructure projects of India in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal (BBIN) and International

North South Transport Corridor frameworks. The former would boost connectivity towards east, while the latter will open up the Eurasian route through Iran and Central Asia (Indian Express, 2017, p. 1).

In order to address two aspects can pave a way for India joining OBOR. India and China according less priority to their political ambitions over the prospects of economic development achieved through enhanced cooperation and integration. Reevaluation and reconsideration of Indian foreign policy regarding Pakistan would create better opportunities to accrue maximum benefits from the mega venture. The mega project would have impacts on Indian policy of international isolation of Pakistan because apart from Pakistan would be connected with so many other countries involved in the project thereby increasing cooperation. Moreover, The Indian government should pay due attention to address the unemployment as well. Indian aggressive approach against Pakistan may have some internal political advantage of extremist regime but unlikely at international level.

There is a dire need for India to re-evaluate and reconsider her point of view regarding the mega project of OBOR. The reevaluation of India's approach doesn't entail abandonment of the national priorities, objectives and interests. However, re-evaluation of security challenges, national objectives, interest and available opportunities would enable India to formulate a more viable, concise and dynamic regional strategy for India to manipulate (Ghosh, 2017, p. 1).

4.6 Chinese Initiative and Pakistan

Pakistan's substantial and unassailable affiliation with China may foretell that OBOR accomplish despite of embroil in the political situation and security implementations of within Pakistan and outside of Pakistan with reference to CPEC. Enactment of CPEC was firstly outlined by China. While China stated that, the two countries should centralize on achieving mutual preeminence proposals under the umbrella of CPEC (Ebrahim, 2015, p. 1). The CPEC venture incorporates new highways, a 1800 kilometer railway track and a chain of oil pipelines connecting Kashgar and the western province of Xinjiang to the seaport of Gwadar. Similarly, this proposal also consists of an airport at the bay of Gwadar, a network of energy hubs, especial fiscal subdivisions, dry dockyard and blue print of other infrastructures. Energy deficient Pakistan unequivocally implied, to institute a *savior* in China, which guaranteed to stand by Pakistan in its darkened hour. Pakistan also aware of the outcomes of this economic corridor,

that it will be a “*monument of the century*” profiting millions of masses in the South Asian region.

4.6.1 Harmony of Interests between Pakistan and China

In 2013, China and Pakistan announced plans to construct an economic corridor to connect the autonomous western province of China with the southwestern Gwadar harbor in Pakistan (Ranjan, 2015, p. 4). OBOR conference and Pakistan’s entanglement alongside China uphold a greater significance for the long-lasting connection in infrastructure, engrossments and political stability betwixt the two states. The appropriate entailment of OBOR and CPEC would boost Pakistan’s sluggish economy and would cater job opportunities, upgrade infrastructure, establish new health and education stratum and assist Pakistan to overcome its energy deficient situation. CPEC under OBOR would converse Pakistan’s agriculture into an industrial and trade investment hub. The proposal visualizes to excavate and extensive diffusion of most of sectors of Pakistan Chinese firms. The purview of OBOR in Pakistan has no antecedent in the previous history of domestic involvement on a larger scale of international enterprises. Anyway, it is quite evident that the plan will comparatively evince interests of both Pakistan and China. Most importantly, the Chinese large-scale enterprises are up beating conclusive outthrusts in regard of OBOR and are formulating a beeline concerning Pakistan extensively. Yet, it is time for Pakistan to take critical decisions while reshaping fiscal and government reforms to curtail maximum benefits. A modus operandi of political comprehensiveness is the demand of hour to retain the successful implementation of OBOR in Pakistan.

4.6.2 Contradictions in Interests of Pakistan and China

There are decisive manifestations of OBOR that signify that this initiative would bring forth advancements in economic terms and also reshape the strategic significance of Pakistan on international level. Nonetheless, there are various challenges to cope up just like external and internal threats and most importantly the open ended encounter amid China and the United States challenges. Most probably, it will influence the whole project negatively. USA and its allies may utilize judicious aspects to undermine China’s profits. All inclusively, the US portrays China’s emergence and its economic dexterity and a crucial policy of integrated Asia by President Xi, as a declining supremacy for itself and its stature in South Asia as hegemony is decreasing. In this

Asian centenary and in the situation of international economic struggle is tremendously worrisome for the Super Power (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, 2015, p. 7).

Undoubtedly, with the antagonistic relationship of Pakistan with India and USA, Pakistan inclines to form a trusted ally with China to keep India at bay. While both US and India are in opposition to develop Gwadar seaport and initiating CPEC. As a consequence, for hindering the importance of the Gwadar port, India replenished support to Iran in technological and fiscal terms for the establishment of Chabahar seaport. India's enhancing leverage in the South Asia is a matter of grave concern for both Pakistan and China since few years. On the other hand, a few years back both India and USA have participated along with regional states like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Myanmar overturn the Chinese repercussion in Pakistan (Singh, 2012, p. 3). Apart from the economic benefits which Pakistan will endeavor form OBOR initiative, the monetary condition regarding with debt has made the policy makers anxious and they have been warning the government to take cautious strategies accordance with those dilemmas which will accelerate after receiving huge sums of mortgage. Many reputable newspapers like Dawn (2017) in Pakistan have notified the Pakistani government about the liability which will emerge with these investments. Most importantly, the IMF has also reprimanded Pakistan about the "*Imminent bill of CPEC*" and the tangled perils regarding monetary ventures (The Dawn, 2017, p. 1). In like manner, the IMF has reproved Pakistan that its existing fiscal deficit will accumulate to levels of unrivaled once the compensation of indebtedness initiated and for Pakistan would be incapable to pay such mortgages. Alongside the feeble condition of the economy of Pakistan, the financial associations of Pakistan are uncertain relative to emerging monopoly of Chinese enterprises in Pakistan. Since its inception US has backed Pakistan through IMF and World Bank on prescribed terms and conditions. Pakistan has had no other choice rather than to execute surrender. But with the China's support and assistance, it is an ample opportunity for Pakistan to undermine the IMF and World Bank alongside the United State's influence in Pakistan.

On the contrary, IMF alleges China to beware from employing nonchalantly in Pakistan. As delicate and sluggish economies like Pakistan will eventually put China's investment at a risk. Another allegation by IMF contemplated that, Pakistan's economy is not trust worthy of aforesaid abundant financing from China and later the investment will be brought to delinquency and on the far side, it could not be in a position to pay its debt (Pal, 2017, p. 1). Although these apprehensions make Pakistan's decision-makers anxious while establishment of Pakistan has

neglected all the deterrence and continue several incentives with China. Aside from this, industrialists in Pakistan are also flustered due to this proposal and have indicated some severe apprehensions. From the CPEC and OBOR both entails an inundation of low-cost Chinese products into Pakistan and it will not challenge these goods. Similarly, Pakistan is too sluggish economically and also ineffective to enforce high custom duties on Chinese goods and services.

4.6.3 Policies of Pakistan and China

The cutting edge visit of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to China for consorting OBOR Summit (2017) which anticipated terrestrial development by virtue of coordination is another momentum for bilateral consanguinity (Khattak, 2016, p. 1). Moreover, China has pronounced to spend billions of dollars in projects pertinent to infrastructure in conjunction with railways, seaports and electricity grids in Pakistan. Also the OBOR summit is symbolic for Pakistan with reference to CPEC which is the prognostic project of the Chinese contrivance of OBOR.

For the time being of the official visit, six mutual agreements and memorandums relative to coordination were signed amongst Pakistan and China in varied areas and also incorporate the full blueprint of “*Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road*” and compliances on economic and high-tech assistance. The long-haul strategy for the CPEC was also concluded. Both determined to expedite the additional projects within outside of Pakistan. Cordially, both China and Pakistan endeavored to be more strong affiliation in eradicating terrorism and security ramifications of both of the states. They catered policies bilaterally to enhance consignment on large-scale (Ijaz, 2017, p.09). affairs of South Asian region and globally (Irshad, Xin, & Arshad, 2015, p. 9). Internationally, the game of tremendous influence has deposited Pakistan in an exclusive positioning. Pakistan, presumably balance super power antagonisms and foster merchandising collaboration in the region as Pakistan savor cordial relationships with the West and somehow with the Middle East. Whereas in current scenarios the trade-orientate diplomacy with Pakistan succor the intricacy of encounter between China and US.

For Pakistan, there are unavoidable reprimands to be strained from Chinese propositions. For example, China’s approach in putting beforehand trade instead of disputes and accentuating practically is something that Pakistan must vigorously contemplate. Secondly, Pakistan’s policymakers impulsive altercations about China’s all-time friend of Pakistan are ought to be

reevaluating in the logical light of ‘*China’s first*’ policy. National interest of China is accurately surpassing the more incoherent aspiration of even closer allies (Joshi, 2017, p. 1). Many policy makers’ remarks are also cautioning against capricious assumptions within Pakistan and have congeal Pakistan immensely and most probably only in South Asia. While explaining China first, this policy just demolished the assumptions of Pakistan to side with Pakistan in any stake. Undeniably, the policy makers should be thankful to Chinese policy of “*China First*” for their precision and proffers a provision to pursue. In this regard, a ‘*Pakistan first*’ national interest policy and improvised foreign policy could assist to minimize many contentions in Pakistan, which is emerging on the national level regarding OBOR initiative.

As far as China and Pakistan is perturbed, the OBOR accrue benefits for both of the states and thereby enhance Geo-economic circumscribe in Pakistan. It will also improvise and strengthen national cohesion and deepens the correlation amid China and Pakistan. From a more consistent perspective, the major aim of OBOR initiative will be the thwart of the U.S. as an Asia Pivot by both countries. Apparently, by 2020 China is more likely to become an economic gigantic and most probably the world’s largest economy (Khan, Malik, Ijaz, & Farwa, pp. 74-86).

In a more coercive manner Pakistan should prolong wholeheartedly diplomatic relations and backing to OBOR not only at international level but also at the regional level. And regionally Pakistan should attribute its economic dimensionality and protruding it as a far-reaching speculator of change in South Asia specifically. For Pakistan it is decisive to balance consanguinity among the U.S. and China, Pakistan’s affiliation with China and the United States of America are highly crucial to gain maximum profits from OBOR. Pakistani establishment should keep in mind that a closer alliance with China should not be at the expense of Pakistan’s extensive ties along with the U.S. must be cultivated. Notwithstanding, in any case of riotous movement against OBOR, an aggressive diplomatic demeanor should be maintained in conjunction with China and circumstances should be tackled involving all international conventions inclusive of the United Nations.

4.6.4 Political Implications for Pakistan

In addition to manipulating the harmony of interest between China and Pakistan throughout the Asian region, this massive Chinese initiative has emphasized on all the inconsistencies in Pakistani State and society. Prior, Pakistan is poverty-stricken state and a tremendous section is

ramified in all sorts of furtive economy. It is familiar to observe that the society of Pakistani is constantly at warfare within distinct factions of society in terms of ethnic and religious conflicts. These factions deliberately intervenes each other through their surrogating and their continuous efforts to enhance their lion's share. In case of split among civilian and military rule or contrasting political parties supported by various factions of the society and betwixt distinctive sections of the armed forces and intelligence agencies. At recent times, this strife is dredging day by day. Under OBOR the massive investment, every sector of the state needs an enormous share of interest and also tend to compete other faction without exception. Simultaneously, the pledge was battered by President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif initially. Sharif's reputations have been defamed by appearing their names in the Panama leaks through involving in fraudulence. Outwardly, the current accord is unwinding multifarious concerns within central ruling political parties and provincial parties which are in and were in government are lamenting about the flaws in the projects and upraise their heedfulness over transparency of this initiative (Pakitsan Today, 2017, p. 1). Despite this, myriad nationalists are also having apprehensions over Punjab's dominant role in absurdum of investment in their province and lagging behind other provinces. These grave concerns may be promoting provincialism in Pakistan in contrast to unifying Pakistan. In this regard, they have been vindicating the two remits of CPEC. For example, the Eastern pathway which transpires via Punjab is being constructing promptly, whereas the Western passage which lingers through other provinces is lethargic. Considering the security ramification the military generals are distressed by the surveillance across the routes. To tackle this issue the army has already seemed to upraise a special force for security reasons. But most importantly, despite all these prevailing dilemmas, new contraventions always pretended to be steaming all the time.

Nonetheless, the substantial solicitude is of the Balochi nationalists. Somehow, they uphold the unimpeachable concern regarding looting and plundering the crude assets of Balochistan by Sino-Pak state owned firms. Yet they are apprehended over the shift in populace density underneath this initiative. As, with acceleration of people to come to Baluchistan for working in Gwadar and related multifarious projects this will on a long-term relinquish Balochis in a outnumbered group within their own province (Amir, 2016, p. 18). As a whole, many nationalists perplexing guerilla grapple against Army and Pakistani establishment and more coherently they are seeking America, India and other emerging economies for backing them to

undertake a war against the State and economic oppression by China. This scenario will turn out a colossal factor for successfully implementing and carrying out OBOR initiative in Pakistan. Any kind of political instability and conflict in any of the provinces will be drastic game changer not for China but also for whole of South Asia. Pakistan's establishment should oppress the techniques of guerrilla warfare by dialogue with the nationalist faction of Baluchistan or on a larger context the initiative of OBOR will be devastated with the rotten ideology of this nationalist group. Parallel to nationalist brawl, other fundamental factors such as emerging religious extremism not only in Baluchistan, but in the whole of Pakistan, religious fundamentalism, Iranian influence in Balochistan, Indian factor in strife against Baluchistan and State-sponsor sectarian conflict sponsoring by Saudi's all these antecedents accompanying with epoch of congenital hostility in Balochistan induce the situation more worse in completion of OBOR profitably.

Next to Balochistan, another region which comply a profound impingement is an area of Gilgit Baltistan on the perimeter of China. Formerly, the population of this locality is facing the environmental aftermath in regard to OBOR initiative. There have been conglomerate riots and outright cessations against the callous profiteering of natural resources of Pakistan (Imtiaz, Salman, Lt Col Kamal, & Hinai, 2016, p. 83). All these revolts and repel took place extramurally beyond establishment in Gilgit-Baltistan. The most interesting factor lies in the unanimity of people among various sects and they have refuted all government's pledges and came out catapulting all non-conformist, lingual and nationalist bigotries.

Apparently, KPK was also recumbent of minor turmoil over the implementation of OBOR. But these were meager and chiefly formulated by sectarian organizations. Precisely, they were inadequate to summon the contention on the basis of class to move around. Ordinarily, most of them have welded this campaign matter-of-factly to ransack this project. As this project developing into more practicable and transship routes are entrenching more and more hostility will flare up. This is evident that in forthcoming era, China has the larger impact on Pakistan as well as its decision making prowess, the one belt, one road initiative would have political implications on Pakistan on a larger scale.

To conclude, Pakistan cannot be disposed to become self-righteous with the advent of the indoctrination comes with OBOR. This is just an opening of amplification of benedictions for

Pakistan after fully viable of this initiative. Federal government obliges to constitute entrustment amid the federating units and depreciate the disagreements in opinions. Moreover, our antithetical intelligence agencies must apparatus ardent measures to countervail holistic acts before they are pledged. Further, there is a dire need to manage working on pertinent organizational systems to semblance future sustainability in fiscal matters.

Chapter 5

Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

The thesis tries to evaluate the political implications of OBOR on South Asian region and also focuses on implication for Pakistan specifically. The following core question set out the framework for analyzing China's OBOR initiative: What are the political implications of "*One Belt One Road*" project in South Asia? Taking into account the political implication of this question, the one Belt one Road initiative without equivocation is a cardinal in several ways for Chinese foreign policy undertakings. President Xi and other key leaders obsoletely regarded it as a consequential attempt to construct a network of unanimously propitious avocations and form an outstanding community of mutual interests between China and its neighbors and simultaneously crossing Europe and African continents. Although, specified preeminence given to "*win-win*" collaboration and the notion is vigorously considered as a primary and overall "*China Dream*" of Xi's conception of the national Renaissance via domestic and foreign communion as cooperation in addition to acquire contemporary interstate associations. On a more substantial inclination there is conceivably an obscure line amid manipulating political

influence and amending the priorities of other neighboring states of China through OBOR while implementing further forceful and commanding initiatives.

The theoretical framework this thesis has reconciled gives us the insight to understand the foreign policy of China in terms of foreign policy and theory of foreign policy analysis. While China's foreign policy is a contemplation of going out and under the OBOR Initiative, the internationalization of China will embark into a new epoch of economic and strategic development. Having well-grounded precept policies from past in context of "*going global*" the next 5 to 10 years will be crucial for China' to expand its boundaries beyond the standing point of economic responsiveness with unproven, interim and succinct strategies to a more coherent and cultivated longer term policies which will ingress political side of this initiative. Considering past experiences China must devoir its scope, size and meaning behind this initiative to cope up with the issue of better management and implementation of the OBOR throughout the Asia and specifically South Asia. With the extensive footing and coercive backing by the OBOR initiative, rejuvenated domestic mainframes and their capacities and rightly growing into large enterprises with international market's competency must be an expedient preference for China. On the other hand, within the theoretical framework of China's OBOR initiative and its global upswing this initiative initiated by President Xi in 2013 can be foreseen as a characterizing of a proactive and arduous upturns in Chinese foreign policy. Whereas, it is compelling to contemplate such initiative in accordance with China's evolvment into Asian hegemon and it is fairly profitable in terms of assessing Chinese policy in context of how it is perceived, manipulated and reciprocated externally.

Whilst, there is manifold argumentation internationally on the political implication of China's OBOR proposed scheme. Notwithstanding, China has been aggravating to reiterate that one belt, one road is an expansion of its peaceful distention in the world, but the outer world does not imply to approbate it. Various scholars assert that in contempt of conclusive perspectives which are highlighted in the proposal are not seem to support akin expressions. China's current accomplishments towards multilateral approach and mammoth investments are indispensable to admit. In the same manner, theoretically China's new initiative is situated on China's invigorated domineering role internationally. While supporting and backing South Asian neighborhood is simply a strategic borderline indoctrination implemented by China. Thence, putting into different

contexts China's peaceful upswing is barely a semblance in reality as China tends to gain further preeminence and eventually it is on the road to grow into a hegemony.

On the other hand, foreign policy analysis is discriminated by the focal point of peculiar actor, hinge on the altercation that all that all eventuate between states and cross-nations are constructed in verdict of humans whom are part of a specific society. FPA overture compelling beneficence to theoretically subdivision which is entrenched at the junction of all policy stratagems which are related to international incidents. A revived insistence on "actor-specific theory" will allow concede absolutely to reclaim the capability of China to manifest as a hegemon power in South Asia in terms of its projects, its infrastructure and its rising influence on the arena of global economy. China prepares itself to cater a tremendous role in the international order. Through multilateral and bilateral initiatives China intentions are to heighten its ranking on a global level. So, it propelled "*Belt and Road Initiative*", "*Silk Road Economic Belt*" and "*21st Century Maritime Silk Road*" projects. China has come forth with a stimulating conception of confronting well-balanced bilateral relations with all the states that are part of this scheme. The "*China Pakistan Economic Corridor*" and the "*Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar*" (BCIM) confidentially categorize as an intimate association under the Belt and Road Initiative. This scheme concealed to advance China's mammoth contribution in global proceedings and transactions. Many of the vigor research in Foreign Policy Analysis have been unnoticed by key policy makers. They usually speculate that characters are communal beyond aristocrat and common people. In this regard few economists elucidates Chinese policy of OBOR will transpire and articulate well economically, but states with feeble institutional amplitude and implausible governments alike in Cambodia and Central European countries might be cajoled by China.

On the other hand, this study manifest that FPA debated twain, both vertically and horizontally. Transpire clash between South Asian states also disturbs foreign policy decision making process. Similarly, there were ranting argumentation between Chinese policymakers and scholars about the strategic connotation of One Belt One Road. In October 2013 Beijing summons an urgent conference on strategic policy concerning neighboring countries. The meeting was accompanied by the entire key participants involving in the formulation of Chinese foreign policy. Xi Jinping's stated that he wishes to ameliorate relations amidst China and its neighbors. Somehow there are four augmented and primeval viewpoints in foreign policy analysis. Chiefly, it

nominated a Meta theoretical groundwork depends upon on an aggressive interpretation of the reciprocation among interpretative, cautious agents' representatives and a structural territory describe in terms of both straining and permissive properties. As China's uprising in power and influential global involvement have drawn enhanced immersion with peculiarly targeting a mammoth China in case of to become a renaissance state. As a preeminent development of South Asia, the commendation goes to China. The great scheme has potential to put forward a changeable gallant that will simultaneously engender too free of cost exchange accords, economic alliances, concrete infrastructure strategies, communal improvements and structural amendments all associated to future requirements. In consideration of this arduous procedure South Asia has overburden by a position of territorial disputes, covenant apprehensions, dreadful governance, flawed translucence, an energy deficit, meager framework, feeble establishment and falter monetary productions has unbridled struggles to be an element of a common prospect.

Internationally, many policy makers are having perplexity which underlies that the purpose of this initiative is to fiscally limited and bounding Chinese neighborhood. Generally, the analytical and rational approach direct to more proficient settlement in spite of non-exceptional outcomes. On the other hand, three and a half years have been elapsed on account of revealing this project. There is a dire need of a midterm assessment which should rather in a noteworthy summit or in an international level conference, preferably, on second thought it is just not one-sided progress report or conclusion. The rationale behind the OBOR lies that it served objectives economically. It helped to alleviate domestic excess productive capacity. On the political side, it was designed to counter powerful political rivals and establish new international orders according to China's the U.S.'s ideologies. It is paramount to indicate that OBOR is a pivotal factor of China's economy and its domestic politics virtually as the Marshall Plan was an intrinsic requisite of the U.S.'s foreign policy formulation. Dismally the existing research semblances of OBOR outwardly embed in the ambience of China's elaborating foreign policy. Precisely the theoretical framework is forged as OBOR was consorted to the table. Notably, it is regarded as unforeseen scheme which china jostles to foster in terms of domestic economic impasses. China's national politics and foreign policy have emerged noticeably under President Xi Jinping's regime. Indigenously, the establishment has fully augmented the notion of the China dream to reestablish elation and eagerness. Chiefly, it stresses upon formulating China 'vigorous and powerful' once more.

5.1.1 Political Impacts: As according to the OBOR Strategy, it will definitely have paramount political implications for not only for South Asia but also specifically for Pakistan. As a project this is yet in preliminary junctures and various significant elements need to be scrutinized to befall an integrated appraisal in terms of its political ramification. Based upon the foregoing inquiry, following could be inferred for Pakistan and Asian region:

1. The interior plight of Pakistan's security is revamping, but still it has the potential to restraint the implementation of CPEC effectively in Pakistan in a larger context. China's goods and services comprehensions are at risk due to Pakistan's internal and territorial cohesion as well as another important factor is the political instability among intra-provincial rivalries over the prospective project. Pakistan's domestic redemption state and oftenly occurring acts of violence of severe extremism are serious threats for China.
2. China's motivations behind OBOR are based on its expanding foreign policy in terms of China Dream and it is also vested and explained by President Xi. Chiefly, it stresses upon formulating China 'vigorous and powerful' once more. In generic terms, the policies of OBOR strangle an advance status in the viable outthrust of geopolitical deliberations in the foreign policy of China. Those who manifest that OBOR will or will not affirm any impinging on Pakistan and South Asia, they have unsuccessful to implement OBOR as an integrated factor of Chinese foreign policy. China's procedural rules and regulations and uniformity in foreign policy on a larger extent is the core of foreign policy analysis. As far as Actor-specific theory is concerned, the three paramount peculiarities in China's foreign policy are related to this research in evaluation of OBOR. First one is, the "going out", second, "*prudence and pragmatism*" and thirdly "*non-interventionism*". These have been the conventional pillars aiding China's foreign policy in the global arena. Pertinently, China implemented these policies for cultivating relations among its neighboring countries and in the far future it will raise concerns in geo-politico terms for participant countries.
3. As far as Pakistan is concerned, it prospect CPEC under OBOR as an emblem to enhance its association along with China. Thus, appropriate policies and their exertion is an inland precedence of Pakistan. Apart from political beneficiations this initiative also upholds several probabilities for Pakistan accordance with territorial connectedness as well as for bolstering domestic economic progression. As a result, various plausible stockholders'

investments in various stratum across the country will prompt fiscal growth. But Pakistan's current political turmoil poses a potential intimidation for China for implementing its policies in Pakistan. Simultaneously, this project will pass over more than 60 countries and transverse over numerous disputed territories, it would be strenuous for China to implement this project without any inferring in local politics. For instance, in Pakistan the Gwadar port has been considered as a battlefield long ago among government and local militant groups. The making up of the port has formerly emanated more than 12,000 army troops stationed for safety. On the contrary basis, various regions are entangled into the affairs. Therefore, these factors within the realm of possibility, making this project more problematic to implement.

4. Aside from South Asia the implication for the U.S. in terms of China's OBOR is a sharp shift in U.S. policy from the Obama administration. The views of U.S. regarding OBOR range from unmitigated skepticism to the positivism by Trump administration. This will more likely reshape the whole scenario for China as now China has to counterfeit the regional supremacy by various peaceful means by supplanting the U.S as its ally. It is vital to consider that U.S. interest lies in the stability of Pakistan and Afghanistan because U.S. stable relations with South Asian countries will have palpable impacts on the whole of South Asia.
5. On a more concrete level, OBOR has tremendous possibilities to enhance preeminent territorial integration among the world states. As a consequence, explicit factors will upturn as an outcome regarding its political implications. Somehow, it is evident that this initiative has diversified dimensions. It is envisioned as a "*Game Changer*" for South Asia and Western countries.
6. Moreover, the Belt proffers distinct political implications on Central Asia apart from South Asia. Initially, central Asia regarded OBOR as an apparatus for sustaining their economic growth. But certain states like Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan are skeptical about their regional stability. They elucidate that at the regional level, it does not increase intra-state cooperation in longer terms. As Central Asia consistently distressed and intimidated by foreign powers. While China under OBOR incited various states in Central Asia in economic terms, it would more likely amplified inter-state conflicts. On the other hand, Russia has affirmed the Belt after enduring deliberations due to its strangled geo-political

position. At the current time, there is no contention among Central Asia China in accordance with Chinese-led initiative.

In a larger context, in South Asia, there is only one country where the Belt and road concurrently running through, is the Pakistan and it has upheaved political temperatures not only in South Asia but also on international arena. As India has highly criticized CPEC on the basis of its due it's traversing over confuted zone. Notably, to some extent this is also a prolongation of foregoing rivalry amid India and Pakistan along with Sino-Pak striving with India beyond regional supremacy. Consequently, India is distraught by the long-term political ramifications of OBOR in Asia, including CPEC particularly after China's emerging repercussion at the expense of India. This, in turn, non-conformably affecting and threatening already precarious political situation of Pakistan. On the contrary, Pakistan and China's geo-strategic collusion will be reinforced and will become more and more vibrant in the near future.

More coherently, China is interested in building-up, robust and vehement connection with its stronger relations with its adjacent countries. While, at the same time China seems to thwart the inclination to suspend U.S's appraisal to supersede China's predominance. As a matter of fact China will confront several actual provocations while enforcing Belt and Silk Road projects. A number of confrontations can be reduced by means of forming those policies which are compatible to most of the countries specifically U.S. to become a highly profitable partner. While China's cutting edge endeavors to cater a leading role in Afghanistan for fostering political settlement have been decisive and must be expounding to India-Pakistan rivalry over the Kashmir issue. There is also a substantial geopolitical imperative in regard to political terms. OBOR with countries like Central Asian states, Pakistan, Iran and possibly tranquil Turkey, could conclusively coordinate more intently with China. The states of Central Asia apart from Turkmenistan have been occupying seats in Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) since 1990s, while Pakistan and Iran are observer members and Sri Lanka and Turkey are dialogue participants of SCO respectively. This overall scenario could possibly emasculate the project of OBOR in Asian region.

Similarly, the notion and initiation of one belt, one road has to be taken inevitably. Because it will be China's predomination in geo-economic and geo-political terms over the whole of the Asian region and pertinent to South Asia and it will become milestone in following decades.

Moreover, it is evident that the One Belt, One Road proposed colossal potentialities in certain areas likewise, political economic and strategic domains. Similarly, it also displays multifarious ambivalences and dormant apprehensions. Undeniably, it has formed as a cardinal hallmark of the foreign policy of President Xi's government. The pretentious "*One Belt, One Road*" incentive is assorted to evolve the economic infrastructure and political landscapes of South Asian.

5.1.2 Economic Impacts: In general, the economic impingements of this project, possibly could be a united economic infrastructure which will fill the existing gaps betwixt distinct states of South Asia. Furthermore, it provides assistance in the growth of emerging economies via commerce as well as amid investments. As an illustration, China has interceded with Pakistan in developing of the port of Gwadar. Additionally, China is also cooperating with various states extending to East Asia, Middle East, East coast of Africa and headway to Europe by associating all the states.

- Ostensibly, "*Silk Road Economic Belt*" and "*21st Century Maritime Silk Road*" determined to bolster infrastructure among South Asian states. The most cardinal economic impact will be the Renaissance of trade and commerce which will simultaneously inscribe the issues related to over capacity and advance less developed regions of given states. Countries that are part of OBOR, OBOR provides them with routes and passage ways in respect to give them entrance to foreign direct investments. The FDI will sustain their sluggish economies. OBOR is a massive initiative spanning covering more than sixty countries with a cemented populous of almost 3.2 billion and a unified gross domestic product (GDP) of 13 trillion dollars (Shah, 2016, p. 12). This huge sum of money will largely benefit the poor economies with in South Asia.

On the nether side, fiscal and monetary accumulation under OBOR states is varied among South Asian states. Currently, there are nine meager economies, sixteen are decreasing economies, fourteen are developing economies and seven are colossal economies in whole of Asia. Therefore, there is a giant divergence amid states of South Asia involving in OBOR. They are also varied in terms of terrestrial demarcate, their political and economic system along with the width of land, size, demography, road concretion, expressways and network of railways. Though, myriad countries situated along OBOR proposed routes have inadequate passage ways and less

developed transport mechanism apposite to their massiveness of the population. Also, the congruity of coastal ways and highways are low proportionally in comparison with total roads and there are reasonably circumscribed rail networks and insufficient railway entrée for transiting goods and commodities. Definitely, OBOR will address all these areas of concerns and fill up the voids.

- The grandiose OBOR plan significantly hallmark a paradigm shift in China's economic condition being a paramount player in Asia to seek to dominate global trade outflow. In addition, the influence of OBOR on exterior side of China, it will depart it from the preceding Chinese policy of enthralling foreign direct investment to encourage financing in domestic enterprises. Most importantly, the endowment of the foreign networks of labyrinth will accredit China to enhance its economic bailiwick to predominate South Asia and it will safeguard the routes for its shipping. This predominance and miscellany of trade routes further minimize China's dependence on Freight Boulevard thus increasing its covenant.
- The ultimate salient factor for economic aggrandizement of China is the existence of crucial countries like Afghanistan and Pakistan. They have been manifested as a vigorous opportunity for fiscal growth via OBOR initiative. They will assist in overcoming congestion to monetary development as a consequence to enhancing fundings in transportation infrastructure and telecommunications. On the other hand, if above mentioned countries plenteous natural resources manipulated accordingly, they could transform their countries as a vital manipulator in integrated Asia conjointly as a supplier and a transit pivot. The OBOR will transit their future economies on the capability cater an environment that allows them to positively participate in OBOR projects.
- On the other hand, investments under OBOR anticipated infrastructure would concentrate on sizable bottlenecks to clog the fiscal gaps prevailing in South Asia. The South Asian countries involving in OBOR would also retain promising fiscal accommodation from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. The OBOR project also necessitates a veering Chinese labor all- inclusively to manufacturing industries and firms in less developed OBOR states.

The Chinese assembling industries are huge and currently retaining approximately 125 million people and 85 million people are employing in the work force. The amelioration of Chinese

industries and expulsions of factories in different countries, onward to OBOR belt contribute in the opportunities for industrialization in scanty economies of less developed countries.

- China's manufacturing excessiveness in cement, steel etc. will be passed down to tackle deficit of prevailing in South Asian states. Whereas, advancement in infrastructure would constitute local markets to outstanding economies in no time. While OBOR states also benedict from Chinese parochial markets in accordance with numerous requirements for unprocessed materials. .
- Due to underlying project of OBOR China has pledged to invest 100 million dollars in Afghanistan, 46 billion dollars in Pakistan and 31 billion dollars in Central Asia. Due to such huge financing these countries' economy will be facilitated from OBOR. Further, diverse investments and projects are being operationalized in South Asian countries as a result.
- Moreover, there are higher chances for multinational companies to subsidize on the basis of enhanced relatedness exclusively in the OBOR initiatives. Improvised infrastructure assistance and association of multinationals from US and Europe will embark and accelerate the economic growth of South Asia.
- For West, the OBOR signify novel business probabilities, not only in Europe but also in Central Asia, South Asia and African countries. These firms and enterprises can hover for substantial growth on the countenance of a latent labor force to augment infrastructure and economic growth.
- Form OBOR initiative, western firms bring about benedictions in business terms. Western companies will set up the regional branches of multinational companies along the OBOR countries. These western franchises will expedite to cultivate manufacturing expenditures. It wills most probably pay off in less transit costs. These multinational companies will ratify companies in South Asia to lance lesser wages of rising economies of OBOR initiative. Heretofore, Western multinationals have already manufacturing foundations in many of Asian countries; greater connectivity most likely hypes this trend to flow forward. As a result, Western buyers will benefit from low expanse when lesser expenditures are transcending to end users.

Although, any economic impact from OBOR will rationally be reckoned in the long terms because these projects will yield years to be consummated.

- Multinationals and international brands will engender maximum gains from extended conundrum products due to progress in infrastructure and the elimination of non-tariff barricades. It will become elementary for them to consummate a business along with countries like Pakistan and Afghanistan. Finally, sectors such like, tourism, logistics, energy and infrastructure in countries related to OBOR have to be balanced to get utmost gains.

In a nutshell, the OBOR initiative has non-dispensable impacts on the Asian region as a whole along with South Asia. Presciently, enhancement and advancement in transportation network in countries within OBOR route could raise the gross domestic growth in Central, West and South Asia pasturing from 0.1 to 0.7 percent points. It could also subsidize a hike in inflation approximately 6 billion dollars to 100 billion dollars respectively (Shen, 2016, p. 1). The outright consign of OBOR countries could enhanced by approximately \$5 billion to 135 billion dollars (Shen, 2016, p. 4). More importantly, the circulation of gains stemming from OBOR projects are not accordingly as some states are eagerly benefitting than other states. Certainly, China would profit plentifully form initiative of OBOR.

When fully grown, the OBOR project will be highly crucial for assuring sufficient functioning of the economies of South Asian region. Such as, it is a cardinal component in defining of economic activity and those types of activities which will transform in a specific economy in near future. Similarly, by connecting countries this project has to minimize the cost and duration among various regions to integrate fiscal markets of China to lower cost markets in relevant countries. In addition, the endowment comprehensiveness of this colossal project will outstandingly concuss on economic growth and influence largely on disproportion among wages and also on poverty in discrepancy ways. This OBOR initiative will servitude as an obligatory for the ingress to less-developed countries and later transform them into core and aggrandized economies which ultimately leads to inclusive economic development of South Asia. Through formation of various products and providence the OBOR will hamper and trigger economic endeavors, downsizing transaction costs and tariff costs, thereby remodeling competition models and administering exertion in job opportunities with regard to South Asia.

Most importantly, the OBOR initiative also upsurge China-EU comprehensive economic relations. The European interrelationship proposal under OBOR linked with trade, transportation,

legal tender and by-face connection to reticulate with China and Europe' to foster strong collaboration in the fields of peace and tranquility, economic growth, policy reforms and social well-being. Europe will become a new portal for China's emerging influence under 16+1 framework. China and Europe will explore latest mechanisms to cope up with issues related in maritime sea route. OBOR would augment the EU's international repercussion in the promotion of green sustainability and inclusive economic reforms, including higher the work force and improved environmental standards. There will be a preeminent impact on both China and the EU's cooperation in international and regional markets of Africa, the Central Asia and Southeast Asia. In return, OBOR will vindicate the temperament of ancient Silk Road and outturn win-win assistance along with EU in fiscal terms. On a longer term, a lucrative exertion of OBOR initiative could maintain an excavated regional amalgamation, hike up cross-border commerce, trade and commercial streaming betwixt Europe and China and they inwardly expand Sino-centric arrangements of the transaction, fundings and in infrastructure. This would most probably invigorate the China's status as an economic teammate for most of the European countries and potentiality emerge and enhance China's conciliatory leverage globally. One can presuppose the increment in trade outflows amid China and Europe along with an improvised infrastructure which impedes the stumbling block of trade likewise distance, duration barricades and borders.

The OBOR is laid out to draw and captivate foreign loan, prompt trade and assist regional businesses. Citizens of South Asian countries will conceivably relish exceptionally and also mended livelihoods. The utilization and completion of this initiative will support infrastructure ingress and communication with adjoining countries as well as with those which are positioned along the itineraries. This will import new golden opportunities for outward assistance in infrastructure development, energy collaboration and modern mass-production sectors. As Asian Development Bank envisions there will be an ample funding of 8300 US billion dollars amidst South Asia during the years of 2016–2026. Now, China is conventional to enlarge its overseas financing to the developing countries of Asia under OBOR project. This will be fruitful for participating companies, devising job opportunities. These all factors will lead to massive economic developments in an apprehensible way. There are certain developing states in South Asia which are currently surfacing with various challenges now there will be more opportunities for conjoin reconnaissance and progress.

5.1.3 Social Impacts: While the enforcement of OBOR would avow developing economies in South Asia to sustain their economy and promote geo-strategic connectedness through improvement in infrastructure. On the other hand it would have many possible social impacts not only on China but also on South Asian states. During this project many environmental and human rights issues will be evolved. As this is a large scale project, the viable issues may rise related to availability of jobs, community development problem and most pertinently migration problems will rise eventually. Contrarily, the issue of environmental regulation and human rightness has been upturn already. In addition many Asian states pertinent to South Asian countries, this will be impenetrable for them to make sure the safety of the environment and safeguard those laws related to human rights. The violation of human rights can upheld due to this vast span initiative.

- The ambitions of OBOR on the social side are not seemed to be prudent. As, if OBOR flourish and surmounted in the future, it will cover 65 states throughout the world, including, Asia, Europe, Africa and some Middle East states. They will all associate via land and sea routes for trade purposes. Thus, this will have implication on human rights as international human right's values and appraisals employ over many segments and participant countries. But the states positioned alongside the belt and situated adjacent to proposed routes have international human rights agreements and as a result, many OBOR states will oversee the wide-ranging exploitation and misconduct regarding human rights. For instance, in the western province of China's which is the hub of approximately ten million Muslims and also a cardinal segment of proposed new silk road, establishment have upheaved security and vigilance to forestall potential threats that could thwart OBOR initiative.
- Certain states in South Asia, specifically Afghanistan and various states in central Asia like Tajikistan have impoverished credential in respecting human rights. And when it comes to this massive project, the inmates from various communities which remain underprivileged under this project will surely denied this project. This would eventually lead to anti-China or anti-OBOR insurrections. They will certainly strike against demolished homes, roads and buildings which will occur lately under this project in many countries. It will raise suspicion among people and they will stand up collectively to oppose their respective government in regard to this context, the protests have been

formerly started in many European countries and even in the UK which is a primitive proponent of Chinese-led initiative including AIIB. UK apprehended various protests when President XI visited the UK in 2015. Many protestors and policy makers aspire to determine the indifference and incarceration of this project with reference to civil rights.

- Simultaneously, OBOR initiative put forward an outflow of infrastructure, improvised transportation and intercommunication propensities along economic cooperation amid the South Asia. The most populous of these countries are already contriving due to fiscal and incensement in migration internally and externally. This would counterfeit the fluctuation of population in South Asia. The OBOR initiative will intensify indigenous migration and sponsor urban sprawl. Meanwhile, the diaspora and urbanization leads to vary unfolding of climate change, susceptibleness among people and changing nature of transmuting capability especially in dispute settlement of various states. This will induce the socio-cultural outlook of South Asia as a whole.
- The commencement of OBOR initiative will stimulate face-to-face connectivity amid China and its solicitous countries. The invasion of foreign culture, values and ethics will be the imperative factors which thwart the countries like Pakistan in transforming their own prevalent culture. On the other hand, central Asia has too distinct culture and social modus operandi. When two foreign cultures collide the social subsistence will terribly disharmonize.

Within Pakistan, ample deliberation has been twirl around the pros and cons of CPEC the China-being inaugurated in Pakistan. Although it's economic plausibility is considered as a “*game changer*” in Asia. Whereas, there are scanty being discussed the issue of probable socio-cultural ramification of this initiative along with the eastern and western territories where the CPEC routes would pass through.

Notably, China's characteristics depict itself as a “*socialist*” country with Chinese attributes. It is proponent of peaceful development of a country in every term. Though, Confucius deep rooted values alongside Buddhist norms contributed to frame the China's culture. In regard to this one possible impact on Pakistan is, might be Can China emanate some of its cultural norms in our society in forth coming decades after the successful completion of CPEC project. Confucian norms and Islamic values may collide in the near future and what will be the consequence emphasis should be on work ethics and management. On the other hand, in whatever place

Chinese gone or works on developmental assignments abroad they have manifested these characters. The West distraught by the vitality and competitiveness of china and mostly illustrate this as Chinese imperialism but a lesser understanding is that China has barely attempted to cross beyond its borders to preoccupy offshore lands or construct any outpost. Considering, since last six decades, Sino-Pak alliance has endured the trial runs of times in every aspect. Pakistan is not an interloper to Chinese values, culture and work ethics, the last mentioned has formerly constructed dams and energy-relevant projects in Pakistan. Whenever CPEC mature and profuse after long fructifies after long groundwork, it is obliges to have deep-rooted socio-cultural plethora of impacts in Pakistan. For that reason, every hefty economic development often engenders significantly vigil socio-cultural transitions.

It also descent the positive impacts from OBOR as, when Pakistan and China's work force will have an opportunity to work collectively and pronounce on various projects, there is going to be an egress of partaking of cultural values from both sides. Besides, substitution of Chinese skills, cultural norms and social values might be dissipating. Projects should be timely completed and stream down to general people as result benevolence towards China will be analogously widen throughout the country. Aside, on education side many local people will study in China and will hamper an incentive to further study in China in different fields, they will be salacious to travel to China. In return, they will prowess to impregnate upon Chinese cultural values and its remarkable progress which is underway. Apart from Pakistan, China's patronage notion and strategy is far different from the other South Asian countries. In Africa, Middle East and Europe, they have superseded an en masse non-interventionist modus operandi in regional policies of host states. China endeavors to sidestep partisan and nepotism, timely completion of projects and followed a stringent working style. Additionally, projects are cost-effective and are composed and designed and tailored to correspond vernacular surroundings.

Collectively, due to terrorism many OBOR countries are afflicting for past several years. And one thing that is even more ailing than terrorism is the racial, ethnic and regional bigotries. The common problem within South Asian countries is the same situation of political turmoil as politicians are being enumerating and supplement fuel on any given issue as an ethnic matter of contention illogically. Confronting many terrorist attacks Pakistan along with other countries are now deliberately disseminating from the encumbrance of terrorism and extremism.

At present, the better security situation in many South Asian countries is now alluring foreign investors and investments to these countries. In contrast, maneuvering their economic potentials these countries also yearning for change the existing social structures under OBOR initiative. Even though, many states have floundered to improvise the current law and order situation due to the factors related to politicians and through their blame game to brain wash the local people. The reason lies in that many regional parties and ethnic segments seek to benedict maximally from FDI without exception, to ensure the conclusive security environment for such projects. In a larger context, the OBOR would prosper the South Asian region and all the policy makers along with common people must dwell on the socio-cultural impacts of this project as a whole. The countries lies in South Asia must think about the inclusive and sweeping development which impedes the social ramification of this project.

Nonetheless, Cultural exigency and social consanguinity should also bear in mind when gauging OBOR's possibilities for social impacts. Ordinarily, inhabitants of various South Asian countries are not much accustomed and responsive towards each other. The OBOR countries' should consider building an all-weather friendship with each other and closer political pertinence with one and all. As China with South Asian countries deliberately enlarging collaboration, there will be a booming investing in these respective countries and as a result distinct cultural traditions and diffusions and way of manipulating could practices and ways of thinking could evoke apprehensions and misunderstandings. This would adversely influence the OBOR projects. Both China and other countries of south Asia under OBOR initiative must account each other's cultures, values, norms and social activities of these countries for successful implementation of this scheme. Acquiring relevant information regarding these aspects along with business services carrying out doing business in Pakistan and in other countries is also a cardinal and momentous for Chinese corporations and vice versa.

OBOR is the game changer initiative, which further alleviates and eliminates the starvation in entire South Asia. The project aims to manufacture textile industry, garments etc. construction of dams and launching of nuclear reactors and along with a network of highways, railways which unquestionably spawn job opportunities and governments will also able to start their own projects to facilitate education sector, vocational institutions and community development along with drinkable water supplies to far areas this will improve the quality of life of people of South Asian region. To conclude, if all OBOR concerned states be eager to revere civil rights of their

citizens, then the project heaves to be absolutely reframing. But that will beseech devoted committal to community development. They must respect peaceful proclamations, responsiveness to deny. or alter projects in contrast to community heedfulness. These inclinations should take into consideration for long term impacts of OBOR.

5.2 Recommendations

Although such massive infrastructure project considered as an ample opportunity to cultivate maximum benefits, but on the other hand poses some implications too. These kinds of projects endure many challenges in regard to political, economic, social, information dis-symmetry, corruption in projects and a lack of mechanism to understand local scenario. Somehow following are the some of the recommendations which China and OBOR countries of South Asia should consider:

- China should speculate to launch a platform that could be used by all South Asian countries to cater massive infrastructure proposal and schemes. The focus of this platform should be to form a singular information notch that in the future will provides all the working, initiations and all aspects of a fiscal project transparently. Moreover, this platform galvanizes investments and also assists to launch a project in its full potential. The platform could provide reports on periodic basis of an infrastructure project. At the injunction level, it could provide information about topographical locality of certain projects along with metrics on predictable and probable economic gains. On the planning aspect, the platform must hand over information about the conventional length of project, its technical compulsions and actual amount of funding.
- China should also congregate an international spectacle related to infrastructure to facilitate people of South Asian countries which are involved in OBOR's various projects. Through face to face connection and cooperation between all participants this platform will provide a better understanding and chance to further build infrastructure within OBOR. Somehow, this Infrastructure platform would play a cardinal role in decisions in regard to the promotion of more efficacious funding. This Expo can hold annually summits and leading policy makers and practitioners from around the world and specifically from South Asia can be gathered and could draw policies regarding various projects.

To tackle tremendous contrasting developmental demands among OBOR nations, China's government and private quarters can provide assistance to other regional private and government's enterprises on the basis of their underlying existing economic conditions.

- On the other hand, China must give utmost preference to those economies in South Asia which are agriculture based and articulating their economies toward more advanced and mechanized configuration. Similarly, OBOR countries should prehend to evolve their industries on the basis of labor-intensive industry in conjunction with disposing of food, processing of drilling equipments, textiles and furniture etc.
- For those countries in the South Asia, which economic condition is average China must focus in the sense that they finalize their own economic overturning. With such economies, China should concentrate only on its association in respect to technology and surplus industries. For example, assembling of automobiles, electronics and sustainable wattages.
- For rapidly emerging economies in the South Asia China should focus on thrusting industries having monetary worth. China should work with these countries on promoting information technology, mass production, assembling and tourism especially.
- Another preference for China and OBOR countries of South Asia is that they both should safeguard their citizen's rights and must insure a community building mechanism for their people. So they can reciprocate a prudent life condition.

In addition, there are substantial proclamations that are revealing a closer link betwixt immaculate standard of living and aggrandize economic growth. Currently, China is situating on forefront in whole of the Asian region in terms of community building, China can assist and support other regional governments to make identical strides.

- The set of policies for China and OBOR states in South Asia dictum to be taking such measures which address local milieus. Therefore, for intimate cooperation there must be some think-tanks which play a significant role for close synergy. One suggestion is that, there should be formation of Development Research Center in South Asia, where various think-tanks and policy makers carry out inclined research on strategy of different projects.

- As China's OBOR strategy converges with both criticism and patronage there must be a developmental model between China and other OBOR participant countries which certainly calculated geo-politico resistance. Similarly, China must provide stability to its potential and must enhance mutual confidence with South Asian nations on various aspects of this initiative. Undoubtedly, there is a plethora of opportunities for OBOR member states if the project is completely implemented.
- China must be supportive toward other OBOR nations in South Asia. But domestically it must analytically interpret whole scenarios like, political and strategic; fiscal and geo-politico implication for it and same goes for countries associated to OBOR. Both China and South Asian countries must find those areas which have the potentiality and larger juncture to contribute in OBOR's various projects. They must redirect prevailing endeavors to fit in OBOR rubric.
- China must track down potential and appropriate partners in a larger context. It must pre-requisitely probe indirect implications of OBOR. Inclusively, developments of markets, relocation of economies, changing nature of political and territorial disputes, military capability, aggrandizement of local markets and manufacturing of new supply chains.
- Stalemate of OBOR must not be a prerogative either for China and South Asian states especially Pakistan. China along with Pakistan, Bangladesh and other South Asian states must pledge to undertake this initiative. Despite, their topographical or political clashes, potential strategically backlash and notoriety in liability from some governments they must stipulate collaboration and to ensure this they must engender such policies and agendas.

At the last, China's OBOR has engendered a ripple of suspicions and contemplation in connection with its potential political implication. It is indicated that while preexisting geo-economic determinatives are significant, but a political implication for South Asia perspective is more imperative rather than whole Asian region. This should focus on projects that will be pronouncing with internal political agendas and these voids will be crucial for recognizing OBOR's future political impacts on the South Asian region. Contemporary evidences recommended that whilst OBOR has the plausibility to invest in economic infrastructure, but on the other hand it will also become the liability for stimulating domestic political disputes among South Asian countries. Because collateral fundings might have distinct political and social

enforcements and they are determined by rampant political and governance situation of a participating country. Under the implementation of several projects, in some circumstances the prefabrication of new roads and network of railway tracks going to explicate trade and commerce opportunities. However, alternatively political outlook may accentuate ethnic and social aperture, enhancing political antagonism inordinately to unleash anti-Chinese egalitarian supplications among the South Asian states.

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