

Q. BRI, Belt and Road Initiative.

Ans.

Belt and Road Initiative is also known as One Belt One Road. It is the largest ever project of 21st century, amounting to 1.3 trillion US dollars. It is comprised six corridors. The major investment would be in multifaceted sectors - transport, energy, ~~factor~~ industrial sector and agriculture sector. It includes other sectors of health and education and other soft sector. China has geo-political, economic, and strategic expansioning objectives to be achieved from the BRI investment. China wants to demulfluence at the US from Asia and Africa and other BRI countries. BRI is comprised more than 60 (sixty) countries.

Six corridors of the BRI

- 1) China - Pakistan Economic Corridor, a pilot project of BRI
- 2) China - India - Bangladesh - Myanmar Corridor
- 3) China - ASEAN Economic Corridor
- 4) China - Central Asia - Iran Corridor
- 5) China - Central Asia - Russia - Europe Corridor
- 6) China - Azerbaijan, Turkey - Europe Corridor.

There would be investment in major sectors transport, energy, industry, and agriculture.

Investment in transport sector
It is a built train project under the BRI project. In all the corridors built train projects are the largest ever and strategic parts/components under the

A.R. There would be built
 train out from signal system
 and sorters at ports on every
 corridor. There would be dry
 ports and sea ports like
 Pakistan container port (Hubber
 of Iran and Chittagong of
 Bangladesh and sea ports
 like Saudi Arab, Iran and
 more. These would also be
 a network of motorway and
 highway that would link
 the cities to dry ports
 on the one hand to seaports
 on the other.

2) Investment in energy sector
 After transport sector, China
 is making the largest surge
 investment in energy sector. This
 would be investment in hydro
 corridors in the Caspian region
 like Russia, A.R. and Azerbaijan
 Pakistan Gulf like Saudi Arab
 and Iran etc. There would be
 clean energy development

BRI. There would be built train route free signal system and services at ports on every corridor. There would be dry ports and sea ports like Pakistan Cawadar port, Chabahar of Iran and Chittagong of Bangladesh and sea ports like Saudi Arab, Iran and more. There would also be a network of motorway and highway that would link the China to dry ports on the one hand to seaports on the other.

2) Investment in energy sector

After transport sector, China is making the largest ever investment in energy sector. There would be investment in hydrocarbon sectors in the Caspian region like Russia, A.R. and Azerbaijan. Persian Gulf like Saudi Arab and Iran etc. There would be clean energy development.

There are also selective investment in the nuclear reactor in different countries like Pakistan and Iran.

3) Investment in industrial sector.

Industrial sector is a special economic zones. China is heavily investing in special economic zones. There would be approx. 800 special economic zones under the BRI project. The first phase, a special economic zones would be established in Pakistan. China is also focusing on establishment of those industries where raw material is in abundance. For instance marble, textiles, copper and foods etc under the BRI project. Special economic zones, in Pakistan, would be established in four provinces Islamabad, Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

4) Investment in agriculture sector

China is heavily making investment in agriculture sector to increase the productivity of different crops. In Asia and other parts of the BRI project. China is heavily focussing on the seeds development program, especially hybrid seeds in order to increase the productivity. Secondly, modern techniques of irrigation like drip and sprinkles would be installed. Livestock most important part of the agriculture sector to produce meat and milk. Thirdly, China is also focusing on the investment in the fish farming.

Objectives of China Phase BRI project:

1. Access to the market
One of the most impor

objectives of China through the BRI projects, is to access the market. Earlier, China had trade with other countries which is the longest route of trade. It takes more than 49 days to reach England from China to Jeddah, Saudi Arab takes more than 36 days. BRI would reduce the travelling distance to Europe and other BRI countries. The BRI built train project would reduce the distance to minimum 7 days and maximum 11 days to reach Europe and it will take 11 days to reach Saudi Arab from China. It is the shortest and faster trade route. It will make supplies timely to the market and fast connectivity among the BRI countries. It will reduce the transportation through seaports.

heavily controlled by USA.

2) Alternative trade route

Seaports trade route, china has one of the trade routes

as explained above. china

has multiple challenge through sea trade routes as US poses

multiple threats to china's

trade route. USA heavily

occupied the sea routes East and west china sea. As

Malacca dilemma, US posed threat to china's sea

route as it militarized

the strait. There is a

persistent threat to china

security. So, china has decided

to build train trade route

BRI countries Asia and other countries.

It is also the trade route for world to trade

with other countries. Europe

would trade with Asia

and Asia to Europe.

China would apply economic growth.

The world has experienced the collective economic growth in the past. Following the World War II, the United States linked its development with the development of Europe 1990s and around the Europe has made collective growth under the Germany, France and United Kingdom. So China has decided to adopt the same policy to develop China with the development of Asia. China is investing in different sectors, transport, energy, industry, and agriculture. There are investment in education and ~~and~~ other soft sectors for the collective growth.

4) China geo-political, economic expansion.

China has the geo-political and economic objectives. Through BRI projects, in BRI countries, China is investing in BRI countries for influence and geo-political and economic purpose. The more the influence in the decision making of the BRI countries, the more the greater setback to Washington. The more the trade under BRI through seaports and dryports the more the greater capture over the BRI countries' water.