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(Ques)

1) Introduction:

Pakistan and China enjoy cordial relationship. They called their relation as, "all weather friend". Pakistan was ^{one of} the first country that recognized China. In South Asia, after India Pakistan is the largest trade partner of China. Pakistan has supported China for ~~per~~ UNSC permanent membership on the other hand, China always support Pakistan on issue of Kashmir. Pakistan has faced terrorist challenge particularly after 9/11. No state want to invest in Pakistan whereas, it was China that invested in Pakistan through its CPEC project. It is the flagship project of BRI. BRI is the economic trade route that was actually designed to remove China's Malacca dilemma. China face is threatened by Indian and ~~the~~ USA troops and navy in Nicobar Island. In order to be protected from aggression and to be protect its trade it has designed

this project. Currently, China's 80% trade go through Malacca state. For In order to meet its energy demands, CPEC is launched, that will provide Pakistan China Shortest route possible to Gulf region. CPEC was launched in 2015.

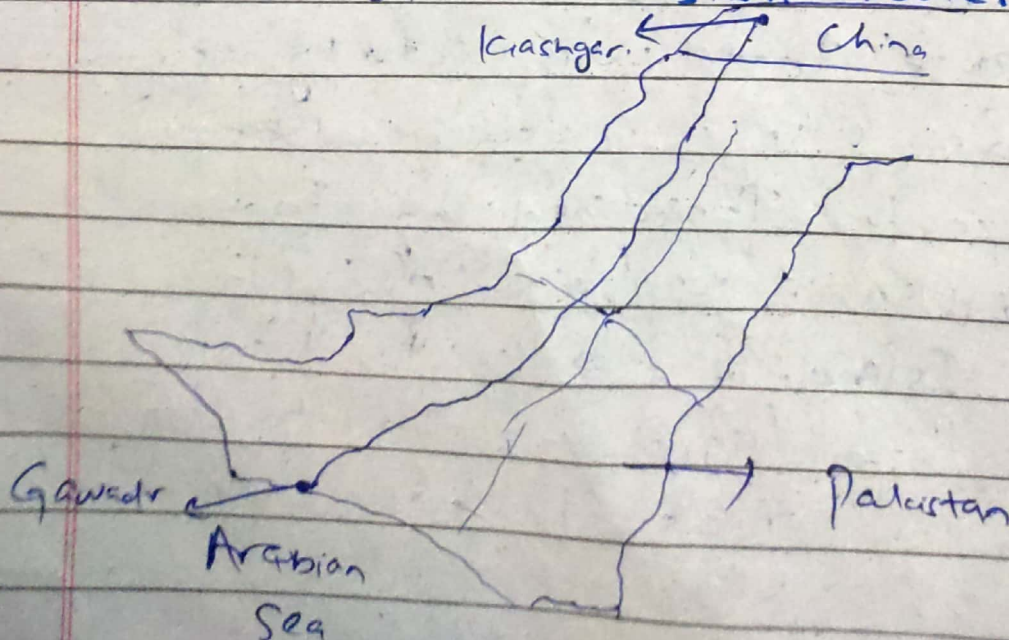
a) Phases of CPEC

It has three phases:-

1) 2015-2020

It is the phase of connectivity. It involved in infrastructure development such as railways, etc. It has connected Kashgar to Haveliya to Dera-Ismael Khan, finally to Gawadr. This route is called **Western route**. While on the other hand, other route is also built from Pindi bhatya to Multan, Multan to Sukkar and finally to Gawadr. This route is **Eastern route**.

Kashgar ← China



trade
order
is

2020-2025 (Second phase)

In this phase, energy power plants, industrial zone were finalized.

Phase 3 (2025-2030)

Fibre optics, ML-1, to Construct Gawadar Society - was finalized.

3) Success and Failure of CPEC

Recently, Pakistan and China celebrate decade of CPEC. former PM of Pakistan, 'Shahbaz Sharif' expressed his commitment to CPEC project development. Both China and Pakistan wanted to complete this project for development. Here, success and failure of CPEC is under discussion.

a) Energy Production:

Pakistan has faced severe electricity challenges. In rural areas, power shortages long for 8 to 10 hours while in towns or cities, electricity shortage long for 5 to 6 hours. However, with the CPEC project 6000MW energy is added in power grid.

b) Employment opportunities:-

Unemployment is one of the major hurdles, that youth faces in Pakistan. CPEC has provided 192,000 jobs up till now. Not only this, it has raised opportunities of women also in Sindh and Balochistan.

c) Women Empowerment:-

Women in Pakistan don't have enough opportunities. They lack far behind. In Sindh, CPEC has also opened Education facilities for women. Moreover, they can now drive Caravan in order to transport goods and materials in Balochistan.

d) Gawadar port:-

Gawadar port will be maritime hub. There has been establishment of industrial zones. Industrial development will provide people with jobs. It will help Pakistan in 'blue economy'. Gawadar will be largest seaport in Asia Pacific.

e) Agricultural development:-

China has shared advanced technology products for agriculture which have increase crop

yield and reduced water wastage, leading to more industrial production.

f) Investment in energy sector

Some projects are completed and other are in implementing or initial phase. Pakistan has attracted \$25 billion up till now. Following are Coal, Solar, Wind projects.

(i) Coal projects

In Thar, 4 projects are completed of 320 MW. While, one is remaining, that is under installation. In Hus, Sahiwal, Karachi, rental projects are already operational.

(ii) Wind projects

Wind projects in coastal belt of Sindh and Balochistan is of 3000 MW projects have already been approved especially in Jhimpir and Dalbandin area.

(iii) Solar projects

Quaid-e-Azam solar project in Bahawalpur has been already completed.

(iv) Hydral Project

Kamot 730 MW project is completed. Moreover, Sukti Kinori 883 MW, Ichhal 1800 MW, Pir Mahal

700 MW, are already completed.

5) Investment in the transport sector

Construction of motorways and highways in Southern, Northern part of Pakistan.

Southern part = Gawadar to Basseems

Northern part = from Khujrah to Burhan

Also, M2-A is also announced which connect Karachi with Peshawar.

6) Revival of CPEC

There is commitment to continuation of investment in energy sector and transport sector. Also, 9 SEZs were also announced. Special Economic Zone will generate trade, investment and ^{will} helped Pakistan dwindling economy.

7) Hurdles in CPEC

Following are the hurdles in CPEC;

9) Political instability

Political Pakistan instability is a major halt in CPEC progression.

19 Chinese Companies has expressed in

building second phase however, they have shelved their plans due to political instability.

b) Terrorism threat:-

US withdrawal, rise of TTP, Taliban govt all has led to re insurgency again. **Attack on Stock Exchange 2016 Karachi**, was aimed to halt CPEC project. Moreover, attack on chinese is real manifestation of terrorist challenge.

c) Western propoganda against CPEC:-

Western propoganda against CPEC project and project it as a **deft-trap** of China is also one of the challenge that CPEC faces.

d) Indian Conspiracy:-

Indian Conspiracy against CPEC, is also one of the challenge that limit the development of CPEC. India has hegemonic ambitions. It donot want Pakistan to be stable and have trade surplus.

Recommendations for CPEC to Blossom:-

Following are the recommendations to CPEC project completion despite hurdles.

- a) Role of media to show positive progress of CPEC project.
- b) Align CPEC with SDG's agenda.
- c) Political stability in Pakistan, so that stable government could be there.
- d) Involve Balochistan representatives in meeting so, there could be no reservations regarding CPEC.
- e) Transparency of project.

Conclusion

CPEC is one of the bigger project of BRI. Both Pakistan and China will be benefitted from it. It will be a Win-Win situation for both countries. So there is a need to complete each phase in a given time period.

Q:4)

1) Introduction:

Taiwan issue is one of the contentious issue that has the potential to escalate war between USA and China. Taiwan Crisis has involve both major power in a tussle to win situation at respective

end. Especially, with the Xi Jin Ping in power, this issue of Taiwan has again flared up. Xi has 'One Policy' toward Taiwan. China claim on 'Taiwan' is based on its South or ^{East} China Sea claim. Historically, Taiwan was part of China and captured by Japan. After WWII, it got independence, and since 1949 China has claimed on it.

2) One party, two systems.

People Republic of China is recognized by UN while, on the other hand, democratic Republic of China (Taiwan) is not recognized. In China, Communist party rule while in Taiwan democratic ~~reg~~ party rule. So, the country will be one but there will be two political systems.

3) Complete autonomy of Taiwan

Taiwan autonomy is maintained. It has its own currency, and has its own force.

4) US Stance on Taiwan.

US according to (SEATO) has defense pact with East Asian state. It has deployed

Its troop in Strait of Taiwan.

4) Change in For US policy toward Taiwan

Especially, in 1979 US policy toward Taiwan change as it engage its relations with china. Engagement with china was done.

Henry Kissinger,

"Economic engagement with china will open up china".

US thought that through economic collaboration, there will be social transformation in china. In this way Capitalism will prevail and china will kept aloof from Socialism. As a result of this, US ^{accept} ~~accept~~ china's supremacy over Taiwan.

5) Importance of Taiwan

a) 17th largest economy
Taiwan is 17th largest world economy.

b) Semi-conductor

It is one of the world largest Semi-conductor producer. It export 50% to USA and 40%.

both
to China. Thus, IT sector highly
dependent on Taiwan.

b) Geo-Strategical Importance:

Majority of trade in
Indo-pacific is done through Strait
of Taiwan. It is the East China
Sea.

(6) USA's military deployment

US naval bases is
Threat to China. 40% of naval deployment
is in South and East China Sea.

It has presence in Taiwan Strait, Japan,
South Korea, and has airbase in Philippine.

Moreover, it has defense, missile
agreement with its allies. Quad and
Aukus are agreements to contain
China.

(7) China Policy :-

China want peaceful
Coexistence. ~~to~~ While, in case of
agression it would militarily retaliate.
It claim Taiwan on basis of 9 dash
line. It has base in Djibouti, military
presence in Sri Lanka, and Arabian
Sea.

8) Shift in policies of both countries toward Taiwan

Xi Jinping is adopting its one system policy, that is not acceptable to Taiwan.

USA Policy :-

Trump has close defence deal with ~~the~~ Taiwan. Also, polsy visited to Taiwan. Taiwan president also participated in virtual conference of US.

Biden, has announced that Taiwan will be defended in case of aggression. Moreover, Taiwan is designated as 'major non-NATO ally'

9) Base of contention.

As previously discussed, Taiwan is a major exporter of Semiconductors. These are found in most of technology. Experts believe that due to dependence of on Semiconductors, US is motivated to defend Taiwan.

Both countries heavy reliance on Semiconductors ^{industry in Taiwan} has become a focal point in the broader US China geo-political rivalry, with both countries taking measures to secure their semiconductor industry. Supply chain, protect national

Security interests, and advance their technological advancements or dominance. The situation is likely to involve and have significant implications for global technology and trade.

Taiwan issue is seen as **tech war** between USA and China. It is Semiconductors are declared as **'the new oil'**, as Taiwan export 90% of Semiconductors to world. Biden administration has unilaterally imposed a set of export controls that restrict sales to China of advanced computer design chips. Such export control pose serious obstacle to China's ambition to lead the world in AI technology. Taiwan also supported this USA's step that control the export of Semiconductors to China. Such situation might lead to war and escalate tension between both states.

Chances of war :-

There are two possibilities either war may occur between both or war would not happen. At first, we will discuss chances of war;

1) US is supporting Taiwan. whereas, On Taiwan, China has claim. Both states have military deployment

In Asia-Pacific

- b) Both are mobilizing their troops and navy in various bases in Asia-Pacific region.

If issue escalate into the point, that their interests are directly affected by each other then, are chances of war.

However, both China and USA are heavily dependent on each other. war could not happen. NATO and USA are not financially capable to fight war with China. Moreover, USA cannot take on both adversaries (China and Russia) at the same time.

Solution:

Following are few recommendations to solve issue of Taiwan.

- a) USA should follow its policy of 1979.
- b) China should pursue its policy of co-existence.
- c) China should remain and maintain status-quo in the region.
- d) Negotiation should be done to resolve the issue.

e) Taiwan should be treated
away
as from their global political
game. (It should be
treated as independent state)

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Conclusion:

Taiwan issue is the
bone of contention between China and
USA. China treat Taiwan as its province.
While, USA support Taiwan against
China. This menace might result into
mistrust, era of estrangement between
China and USA. Thus, there is a need
that both states behave responsibly on
this issue.

Q.2)

D

Introduction:

India and US
are cooperating with each other on
various issues e.g, terrorism, containment
of China etc. Both have signed
Nuclear deal in 2005. Their relations
have evolved with the passage of
time. In South Asia, USA is taking
side of India in order to contain
China. Rise of China has threatened

USA. ~~US~~ on the other hand, India has its own ambitions that is why it is pursuing strategic partnership with India. This partnership is alarming for Pakistan. Pakistan and India have strained relations. Both have fought wars with each other. There is issue of Kashmir between two. Pakistan is a security-centric state. It is threatened by Indian hegemonic ambitions. Indo-US strategic partnership has alarmed Pakistan, that has been ally of USA during cold war.

② Indian hegemonic ambitions.

India always wanted to be hegemon in South Asia. Pakistan has always ~~tried~~ tried to balance it. India also wanted to dominate Indian ocean. That is why, it is pursuing partnership with most of **ASEAN** countries. Moreover, Modi has changed India's **Look East** policy to **Act East** policy. India want to achieve great power status. It is pursuing strategic partnership with USA. According Alfred Mahan, "Whoever controls the sea will be great power!" Thus, if India want to be "major power

③ Defense and Maritime Cooperation

In order to achieve status of major power, India is pursuing strategic partnership with USA. USA recognized India as, "major defence partner". There are frequent exchanges, consultations and high level visits between both states. Both states have come closer due to common threat perception. Both are cooperating with each other. Bilateral exercises have been conducted since 2002. Malabar exercise seem to be strongest in terms of exercise. Not only this, four foundational agreements were also signed between both. Such agreements involve military information sharing, special information, access to supplies from each others' port.

④ Quad: Str Ane manifestation of Strategic partnership.

Quad (Quadrilateral) alliance has also been product of US Indo-Pacific Strategy. It is designed to counter China. India, US, Australia and Japan are part of it.

⑤ ~~Int~~ USA support to India on Diplomatic Support.

USA is continuously supporting India's permanent membership in UNSC. Not only this, USA is supporting membership of India in NSG (Nuclear Supplier Group). Such unwavering support has threatened Pakistan's security and diplomatic standing.

⑥ Implications for Pakistan.

Traditional rivalry between India and Pakistan is one of the defining features of South Asia. US Strategic Partnership has enhanced India's military capabilities. Strategic partnership has many implications for Pakistan - Some of them are discussed below;

a) Disturb Strategic Balance in South Asia.

Indo-Pacific Strategy of USA has enhanced India's position. India defense collaboration has far-reaching implications for Pakistan. It is ~~favoring~~ tilting strategic balance in favor of India.

b) Initiated Arms race

New arms race have been initiated due to India's increase military capabilities. The enhance cooperation has push Pakistan to develop response to Indian aggressive ambitions.

c) Maritime Security Challenges

Pakistan is threatened by Indian hegemonic ambitions in Indian ocean. As 95% of maritime trade of Pakistan relies on this route Pakistan maritime trade will suffer if India imposed blockade on maritime channels. Moreover, there is huge disparity between Navy of both countries. India's development of nuclear triad is severe concern for Pakistan. Furthermore, Pakistan Navy has detected an Indian submarine attempting to enter Pakistan's territorial waters. In 2016, March, 2019, Pakistan Navy intercepted an Indian Navy submarine. Such are detrimental signal for CPEC shipments. Increase incidents shows that Indo-US deal has renewed India's confidence in violating Pakistan's border.

d) Foundational agreement Implications:

COMCASA, BECA will assist India defense system. LEMOA provide logistic supports to India. US has given India real-time sensitive data. Such data sharing has provided India with strategic advantage. Thus, putting Pakistan in danger.

Recommendations for Pakistan

following are recommendations for Pakistan.

- a) Pakistan should avoid blood politics. It should maintain relation with all major powers.
- b) CPEC should prioritize - CPEC would bring social and economic prosperity. These development ^{would} enhance Pakistan foreign policy choices.
- c) Pakistan should enhance cordial ^{trade} relations with ASEAN countries. Multilateral ties ~~in~~ in future will combat the Indo-Pacific Strategy.
- d) Pakistan should embark on venture of joint information sharing with China.
- e) Pakistan should act as a

bridge of cooperation between US and China.

- f) Pakistan should make efforts to expand its relations with USA beyond Afghanistan. It should engage with Biden administration and continue to highlight the issue of regional instability due to India's growing power.

Conclusion:

Indo-US Strategic partnership is posing serious threat to regional stability. It is followed by subsequent arms race in the region, South Asia in general, and Pakistan particularly will face various concerns as a result of expanding Indo-US ties but with effective and reasonable policies, Pakistan can overcome this issue.
