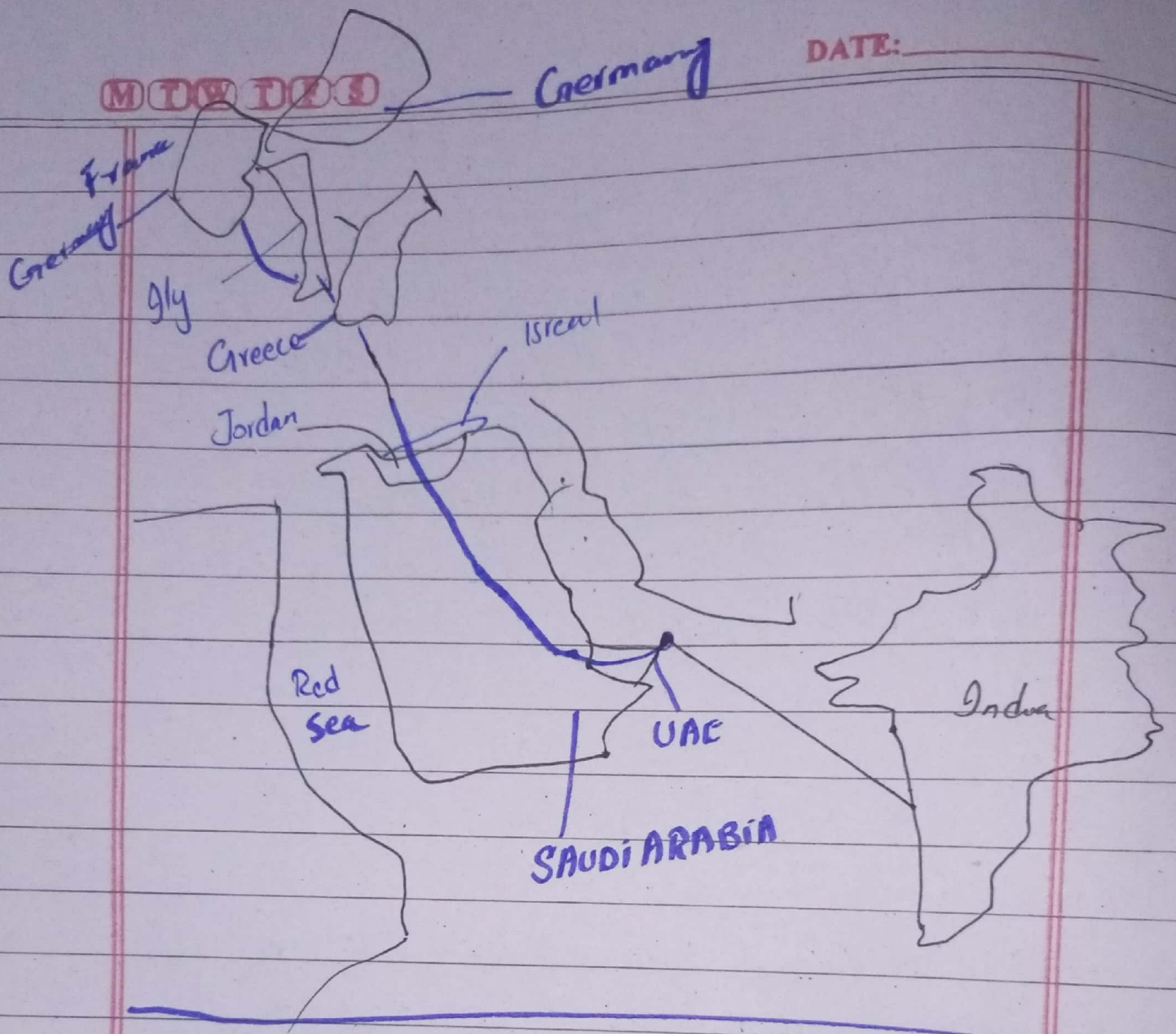


Q.4 India - Middle East Economic Corridor is projected a a competitor to the Belt and Road initiative of China. Critically evaluate the potential and the future prospect of two project.

1 Introduction

India - Middle East economic corridor has been considered a competitor to the Belt and Road initiative but there are various challenges that have put the future of this project into a threat. While China is also facing strain over its economy due to mega project.

2 - India - Middle East Europe Economic Corridor



3 - Potential of IMEC

(i) Maritime Connectivity

India Middle East Economic corridor 'is considered a maritime connectivity's mega project connecting South Asia, Middle East and Europe. by

(ii) Enhancement of trade

IMEC has a ^{vast} potential of trade as India is 5th biggest economy of the world. It can also provide ~~Europ~~ opportunities to Europe to expand its economic ties with other countries cutting back its dependence on China.

(iii) Fulfillement of energy demand

IMEC can fulfill the energy demand of Europe. It can reduce the reliance of Europe over Russia for oil and Gas.

(iv) Diverse market for trade

India, UAE, SAUDI Arabia, Israel, Jordan and European countries can explore diverse market for trade. India has 17.76% of the total world population. European and Middle East countries can have a great potential of trade.

4 - Challenges to IMEC

(i) Hostility of Iran due to Israel-Iran war

Iran, due to Israel-Palistine war can pose a threat to this project. Moreover, Israel's involvement in Iranian assassination of Hamas leader has increased severity of situation

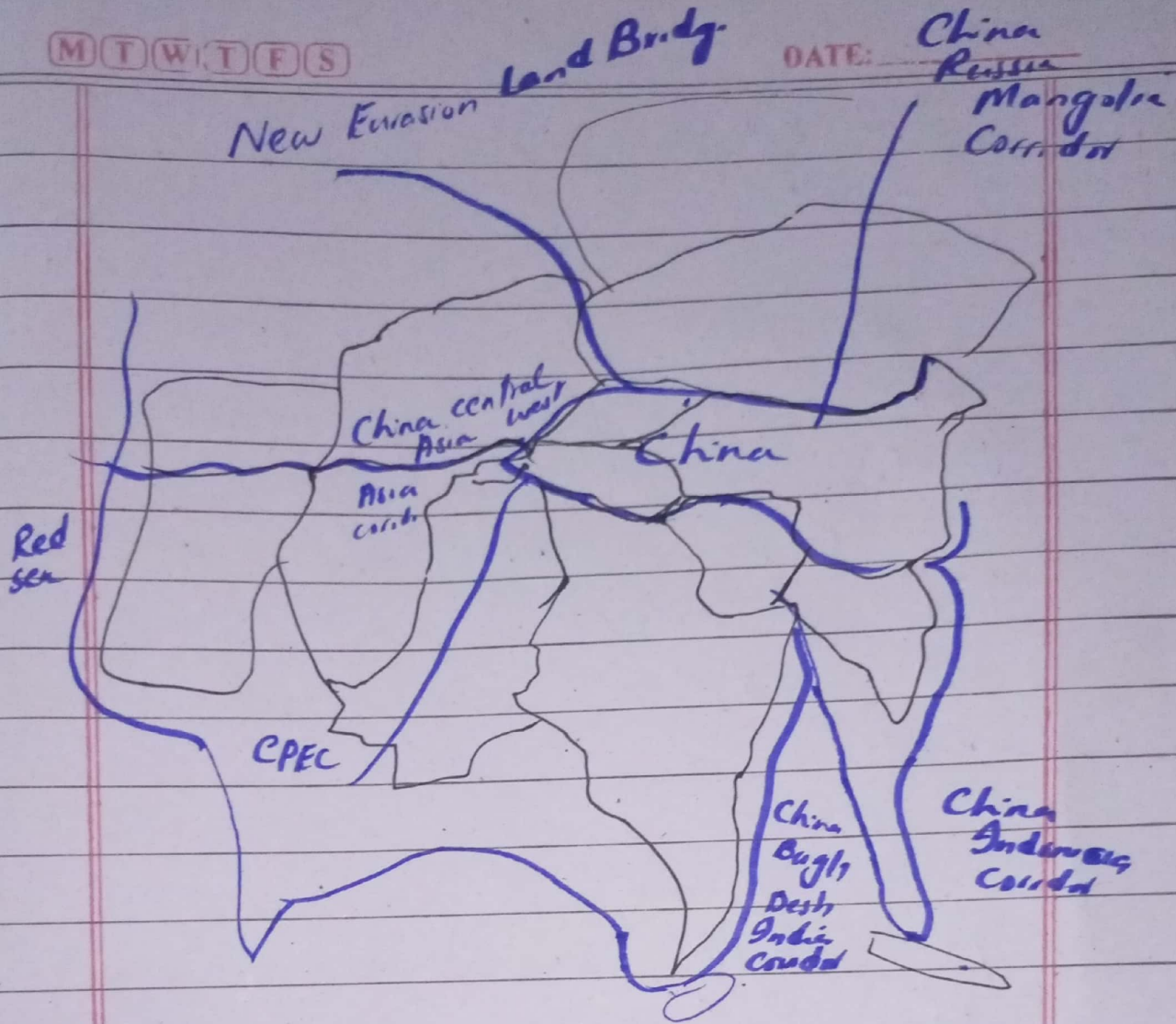
(ii) Growing tension Red Sea poses a tension to maritime trade.

Houthi attack on Israeli cargo ship in Red Sea and Arabian Sea ~~(the)~~ is a big challenge in the way of this project.

(iii) Internal situation of Middle East countries owing to Israel-Palistine war.

Jordan's strained relations with Israel and Saudi-Israel strained relations have posed a threat to the future of this project.

China
Russia
Mongolia
Corridor



5- Potential of BRI

BRI is a flagship of China as 155 countries are listed in BRI connecting land bridges and Maritime routes. The participant countries include almost 75% of the world's population - and account for more than half of the world's GDP.

6 - Future prospect of the BRI

(A) Global trade connectivity

BRI has transformed global trade. According to the report by the World Bank, the BRI increased the trade of participating parties by 4.5% attracting more foreign investment.

(B) Alleviating global Poverty

World Bank reported that the BRI cost would lift 76 million individual out of extreme poverty and 32 million people out of moderate poverty.

(C) The BRI has been ^{compared} considered as a Marshall Plan of Post World War II.

BRI has been compared and considered a Marshall plan of 21st century due to promoting world connectivity and e

uplifting life standard of the people

(C) Exercise of Chinese soft policy as a global power

BRI has been considered as a tool of exercise of Chinese soft power over the world. China emerged as a global leader in uplifting lives economy and health of the world countries

7- Conclusion

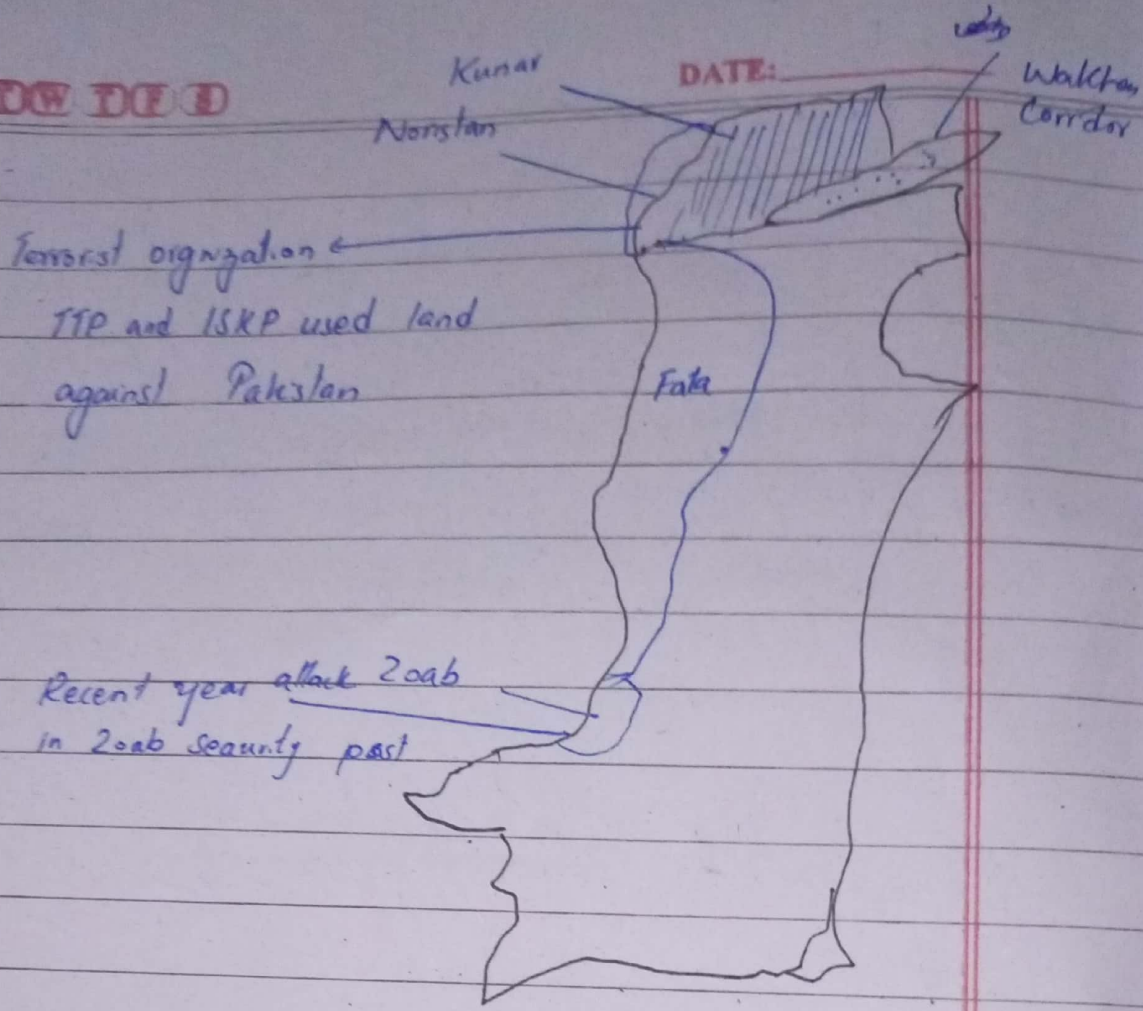
In concluding not it can be stated that IMEC and BRI have potential of trade, connectivity and technological sharing, but IMEC has could have faced various challenges due to the trade conflict while BRI has appeared before the world as a game changer and successfully implementing the different projects

How do you see Pak-Afghan relations in the wake of repeated attack by TTP and ISKP in Pakistan using Afghan land against Pakistan in return Islamabad decided to pull out Afghan refugee?

1 - Introduction

Pakistan's relation with Afghanistan has been remained strain since the inception of Pakistan. Furthermore, USSR invasion on Afghanistan and the USA episode in Afghanistan put various impact on Pakistan Afghan relation. Resultantly, PAK-Afghan boarder had been a breeding ground of terrorist organization posing a security threat for both countries.

2 - Resurgency of TTP and ISKP in Pakistan



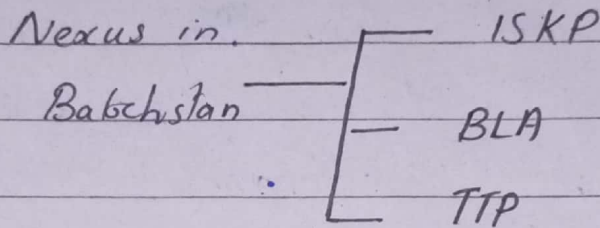
(a) Insurgency in Chitral

Cross border insurgency has increased by TTP. Pakistan army pushed back after three days fight. A top TTP commander told The Kohistan that a digital new Plate for form that many villages near Chitral boarder in Afghanistan have fallen to the militant group.

(b) Zoab, South Waziristan

Insurgency

Zoab area of Balochistan has become a new epicentre of terrorist organization. Attack on Crimson Army is an evidence



3 Evidence of Afghan involvement in growing Terrorism in Pakistan

The recent attacks of TTP and ISKP against security forces of Pakistan were conducted by the lethal weapons of Nato which it had left behind in Afghanistan. My Cuan is an evidence in this regard.

4- Afghan Taliban's denial of terrorist attack against Pakistan

Afghan Taliban has adopted a policy of denial regarding the insurgency in Pakistan. They are repeatedly denying that their land is not being used by the terrorist organizations declaring terrorism a matter of Pakistan's internal security.

5- Pulling out Afghan refugees from Pakistan.

Pakistan in the wake of growing terrorist attacks in different cities of Pakistan and involvement of Afghan citizens in different terrorist attacks against Pakistan, has decided to pull out Afghan undocumented citizens. Pakistan is facing non-traditional security threats of food insecurity and many economic challenges.

6- What Pakistan need to do to ~~maint~~ maintain friendly relation with Afghanistan and addressing security challenges

9- Pakistan must have a clear reciprocal Afghan policy
Pakistan must adopt a reciprocal Afghan policy by engaging engaging Afghan taliban in dialogue

(b) Pressure on Afghanistan to ~~take~~ take action against TTP.

Pakistan need to exert pressure on Afghanistan to take measures against TTP and other non state actors that are posing threat to Pakistan security

(c) Pakistan need to evolve a regional consensus
Pakistan need to build regional

Consensus by incorporating Central Asian
countries and China to solve
this crisis & crisis and betterment
of relations with Afghanistan

7- Conclusion

In conclusion, it is clear that Pakistan
relations with Afghanistan are facing
challenges with due to growing security
challenges in the form of
TTP and ISKP which need to be
evaluated with pragmatic measures &
making border security effective.