

PART - II

10.4 INTRODUCTION:-

The India-Middle East-Europe economic corridor (IMEEEEC) and the China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) are both massive infrastructural projects that aim to engage in connectivity and promote economic co-operation among the region. This critical evaluation will analyze the potential and future prospect of the two projects.

India-Middle East Economic Corridor:-

1) Geopolitical potential:

The India's IMEEEC project plays diplomatically by strengthening its ties with the Middle-East and Europe. For example:- India's collaboration with Iran on chahabau port not only opens a way to Afghanistan but (the) Europe as well. It mainly aims to reduce the dependency on the traditional sea routes for trade. Further

Use subheadings to discuss in detail

more India by this project aims to reduce China's significantly growing influence in the region. India's growing ties in the Middle-East with countries such as KSA and UAE shows India's diplomatic efforts to counterbalance China.

ii) Economic Potential:

The IMEEEC project aims to focus on the energy corridors such as the Int: North-South (Transit) Transport Corridor (INSTC), which is between Russia, Iran and India. This project mainly focuses on energy and economic growth / co-operation between the involved nations.

Challenges & Criticism:-

The political instability in the Middle-East poses great challenges for the success of the IMEEEC. The ongoing Palestine-Israel, Yemen and Syria. These could impact the operations the corridor plans to carry in the Middle-East. Furthermore, India has been criticised

for withdrawing from the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) due to regional rivalries and funding challenges, showing India's failure to navigate through regional complexities.

China's Belt And Road Initiative:

i) Geopolitical Potential:-

The BRI's flagship project, the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), shows China's geopolitical ambitions in the region. Such as China's north-western region connected to that of Pakistan's Gwadar port to gain easy access to maritime routes.

Furthermore, China's BRI is also expanding its wings towards Europe by getting access through CPEC by their seaport.

ii) Economic potential:-

BRI's economic impact is seen in projects like CPEC, which provides trade facilitation via Gwadar port, energy security via power generation.

from coal, solar, wind and hydro-electric power projects. Along with Chinese FDI to facilitate gaps for infrastructure projects. Furthermore, the development of Port in Sri Lanka, which was financed by China shows economic growth.

Challenges And Criticisms :-

The Chinese financed port serves as an example to criticism. Sri Lanka struggled with debt repayments which lead towards a 99-year lease of the port to China, raising questions about debt trap diplomacy.

The BRI project also raises transparency questions, such as the lack of open bidding process have led towards skepticism among participating nations.

Comparative Analysis :-

a) STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE :-

The IMFFC places India as a counter balance to the Chinese BRI. India's development in the Chabahar

post shows its strategy to counter-balance (Ind)^a china's influence in the Indian Ocean region. Likewise, the BRI placed china as a global economic leader. The China-Europe Railway Express, connecting chinese cities (in EU) to Europe, shows china's strategic global trade routes.

b) ECONOMIC INTEGRATION:-

The IMEEEC shows economic integration through INSTC, providing an alternative route for trade between India, Iran and Russia. Like wise, the BRI economic integration at the gauladar port connecting china to Pakistan allowing china reach south-Asia.

c) INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT:-

IMEEEEC's infrastructure development is evident in projects like "Western Dedicated Freight Corridor, showing India's goal of becoming a manufacturing and export hub. Like wise, BRI's extensive projects including development of ports

and railways creating global connectivity.

Future Prospects:

i) IMEEEC :-

India's commitment to IMEEEC is shown by the ongoing project, i.e. the Chabahar port. The ongoing changing geopolitical events will require India's diplomatic efforts in the Middle East with Iran and (Central Asia) Russia, to foster economic growth.

This is the second part of the

ii) BRI

The success of BRI (Belt and Road Initiative) depends upon China's transparency about putting nations into debt traps. Along with adapting to new geo-political challenges, will determine initiative's growth. The CPEC and projects in South East Asia will be evident of China's impact in global infrastructure development.

answer. Discuss it in detail by giving subheadings

A 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings

Conclusion:-

The examples show the complex and dynamic nature of both IMEEC and BRI. The success of these initiatives depend upon the how the two countries navigate through the changing geo-political challenges along with economic cooperation and sustainable development.

As the projects progress their impacts will unfold regionally and globally.

Improve the references, paper presentation and the headings quality part

QNO:07 INTRODUCTION:-

The "One China, Two system" policy was proposed a chinese leader, as a potential solution to the taiwan issue. According to the policy Taiwan would be included under china, PRC (People's Republic of china), but (has) would have autonomy, separate legal and economic systems along with separate military. The purpose of this model was to go

off the long dispute between China and Taiwan.

US Policy Towards Taiwan:-

The US officially recognizes People's Republic of China but does not officially recognize Taiwan as a separate sovereign state. Although the US has kept ~~unofficial~~ relations with (China) Taiwan by providing them with ~~armed~~ weapons for defence. The US remains ambiguous for (not full) neither full accept Taiwan as a sovereign state, nor accepting it as a part of China.

How US Policy Hurts 'One China, Two Systems'.

- 1) Threat to Chinese sovereignty:- According to the People's Republic of China, US engagement with Taiwan of any form is seen as US interference in China's internal affairs. The US engagement (in) with Taiwan shows US going against "one China - two system" policy in which Taiwan is

a part of.

ii) Strained US-China Relations:-

The US continuous sales of arms to Taiwan and the diplomatic engagement has been one of the reasons of continuous tensions between US and China relations.

iii) Risk of Escalation:-

Although the US does not officially or explicitly support Taiwan for its independence, but the continuous selling of weapons to Taiwan does make China suspicious of US policy of Taiwan. If Taiwan makes a move towards formal independence, China could trigger a strong response against it. Add more arguments

Possible Implications:-

i) Regional Instability:-

The Taiwan issue has been a sensitive and long issue. The increased tensions over Taiwan between China and USA could lead towards regional instability, affecting the peace specifically in Asia.

ii) Diplomatic strain:

In the multipolar world where china and us are considered as superpower. The us support towards Taiwan could lead towards strain in diplomatic ties between the two states. which could lead towards global and economic issues.

iii) Risk of Military Escalation:-

The military escalation risk is greater when it involves superpower like the us and china. A slight misinformation or misinterpretation could lead towards military escalation. which could affect the strategic balance in the region.

Recommendations :-

i) Diplomatic dialogue:-

Diplomatic dialogue involves facilitating direct talks between china and Taiwan. The international community including the us can

play a role in encouraging dialogue. Diplomatic initiatives could also be performed through established channels and international forums.

ii) Promotion of stability:

Confidence-building measures such as agreements on military transparency and communication channels, can be established between China, Taiwan and other stakeholders. This will help to reduce the accidental escalation.

iii) Respect for sovereignty:-

(Advocating) Advocating for respect for sovereignty involves discouraging (that) activities that may be perceived as interference in internal affairs.

The US could stay away from such activities that China that China views as undermining its sovereignty, such as US military support to Taiwan.

iv) Economic Cooperation:-

Building economic cooperation by

postering economic interdependence between China, Taiwan and other actors. The economic interdependence will create shared interest that will lead towards stability.

Conclusion :-

These recommendations aim to facilitate the Taiwan issue through diplomatic means. While some actions may vary depending on the changing geopolitics.

QNO:05

Introduction :-

The relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan has been complex throughout history, influenced by various factors, including security issues, shared borders and the presence of non-state actors. The recent attacks by Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and the Islamic State Khorasan Province (ISKP) using Afghan territory against Pakistan have strained bilateral relations. The decision by Pakistan to pull out Afghan refugees.

reflects the challenges faced by both countries' countries. Here are some perspectives of the situation.

Give the main heading first

i) Security Concerns:-

The Tehreek-e-Labaik Pakistan (TTP) and the Islamic State Khorosan (ISKAP) have been responsible for cross-border attacks from Afghanistan into Pakistan. For instance, attack on border posts or civilian areas in Pakistan by militants using Afghan soil as a base has been a recurring issue.

ii) Bilateral Cooperation:-

Pakistan and Afghanistan have engaged in joint military operations to counter shared threats. Such as the operation Zarb-e-Azb was a military offensive by Pakistan against militant groups against the TTP as well.

iii) Refugee Crisis:-

Pakistan has hosted millions of Afghan refugees for decades. The presence of refugees have brought

challenges along with (cor)' concerns about potential exploitation of refugee camps, by militants. The pulling out of refugees has been seen as a security measure.

iv) Regional Cooperation:-

Regional Cooperation through platforms like "South Asian Association for regional cooperation" (SAARC) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) can help in dialogue between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

v) Diplomatic Efforts:-

The diplomatic engagement between Pakistan and Afghanistan is crucial for resolving differences and building trust. Frequent visits, diplomatic talks and negotiations on border issues can contribute to finding common ground.

References???

vii) Humanitarian Considerations:-

While addressing security issues, it's essential to consider the humanitarian impact. Such as while sending

Afghan refugees to their homeland their rights are respected and all the necessities are provided for their well-being.

Conclusion:-

It is important to highlight that the situation is complex, and any efforts to address these challenges require commitment, cooperation and flexibility from both sides.

QNO108 Introduction:-

In times of high inflation and state Bank account in deficit, FDI in Pakistan from China and the Middle East can increase significant chances of investment opportunities in various sectors. The following aspects can impact the chances of investment in Pakistan.

Potential Opportunities:

1) CPEC:-

CPEC is a potential avenue of investment, infrastructure and developmental

energy projects. CPEC creates opportunities for Chinese investment.

ii) Strategic location:

Pakistan's strategic location offers a gateway to regional market, ~~invaluable~~. especially middle east and china, may see Pakistan as a hub for trade and connectivity.

iii) Finance sector Reforms:

Reforms in finance sector such as improving banking regulations and transparency, may put confidence in investors to invest.

Potential challenges:

i) security concerns:

security challenges in certain regions of Pakistan remain a ~~concern~~ for investors. Addressing these concerns are necessary to build investor confidence.

ii) Political stability:

Political stability is essential to attract long-term investment. The consistency in policies and government

contribute to favourable investment environment.

iii) Regulatory / Policy Uncertainty.

Ambiguities in regulation and policies can push investors away. Clarity in regulation and predictable policy environment are essential.

Recommendations :

i) Continued Reforms:

The government should continue with economic and regulatory reforms, ensuring a business friendly environment.

ii) Security Measures:

Enhancing security measures in regions which require it, to reassure investors about the safety of their investment.

iii) Public - Private Partnerships:

Encourage public-private partnerships to address infrastructure and stimulate economic growth.

Conclusion:-

While Pakistan holds significant potential for foreign investment. It is necessary to address challenges and implement strategic measures to attract FDI from the Middle East and China.