

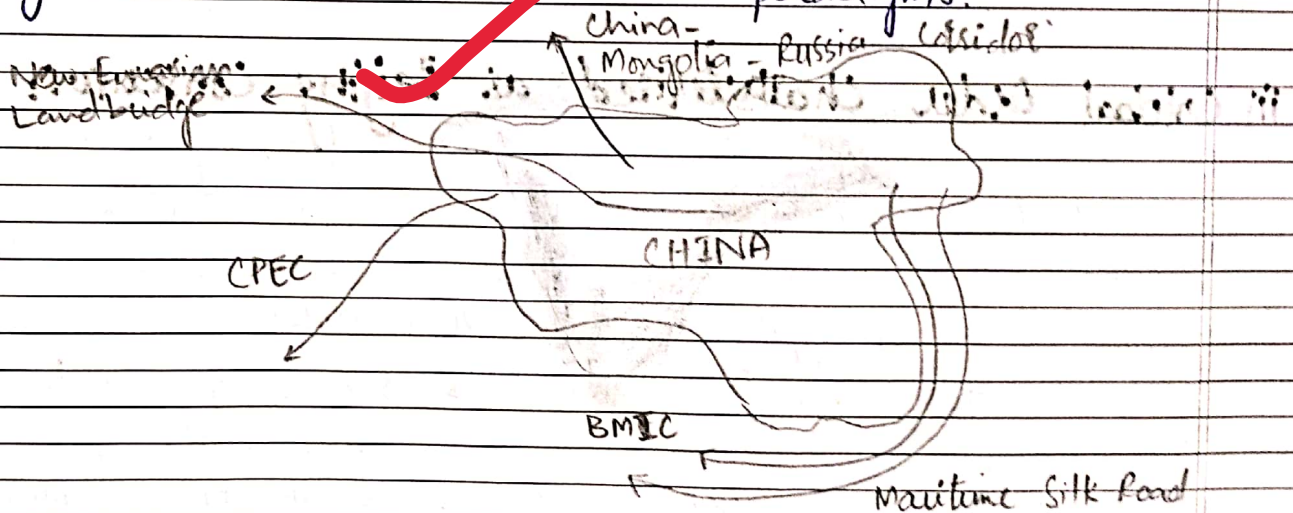
PART - II

ANSWER # 2

BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE (BRI):

Introduction:

The geopolitical arena is a complex of many factors that determines hopes and objectives of certain projects. Similarly, the BRI project of China has been contested by policy circles whether it is a developing nation's savior or it is just another hegemonic play of a new rising power. To take one point on this paradigm is difficult because policy briefs warrant both ways below we will discuss both paradigms.



BRI a sole project of China's political inclination:

China's inclination as a political giant has been the first part of argument which is a combination of maritime silk road and New Eurasian Landbridge other land road project comprising of railroad, energy projects and special economic zones. This way to political rise of China can be highlighted as

Debt trap Diplomacy	Beijing Consensus	Diversification of Domestic markets	Beijing's Authoritarian Democracy	counteractive Corridor IMEC
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i) Debt Trap Diplomacy of Beijing:

China has been accused of debt trap diplomacy that is characterized to put a weaker economy into burden of its loans. China lends hefty amount to the BRI developing economies that cannot afford to pay back. The case in point can be thought of as Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka. The lease of this project has been granted to China. Now with lease China can operate this port. This is equivalent to attain sovereignty in a country by means of one's own economic prowess. Thus, in this way BRI is accused of just a Chinese quest for political incline but nothing else.

ii) Global Order characterized as Beijing Consensus:

Coupled with debt trap diplomacy, there is another point that pertains liquidating of developing nation's decline in sovereignty. The Beijing Consensus is a counteractive global order in opposition to United States Washington Consensus. As Washington Consensus is used to export mass of the corridors of developing world. China is also posed to trap developing nations in its consensus. The BRI countries are required to play by the books of China in global arena. And hence this way bloc politics is on the rise with China being another player.

iii) China's diversification of its Domestic Markets:

China is again exhausted of its domestic machineries. And this is how it has to export its domestic production abroad. That's how it has diversified its machinery by means of outsourcing its least effective industries. As a result, this diversification is just another arm of China's political and economic prowess.

Beijing's uncherished Autocratic Democracy

The democratic structure of Beijing is a counteractive one to liberal democracy. It is characterized by Autocratic one party system. This one party system is at variance with cherished dream of developing economies inclusion. With this autocratic system, the same can be expected to client developing states and thus there is a way to dismantle politics of inclusion and fairplay with China's unsurmountable political incline.

Autocratic's Opposition as Counteractive Corridors:

Beijing's BRI can again be portrayed as a means of its political prowess. Since there is a corridor was in global arena after its inception. With BRI in place other rising regional powers such as EU and India has placed their own prowess by means of counteractive corridor named India middle east europe (IMEC) corridor. With counteractive force in play, BRI can only be sensed as another play of power politics.

China's BRI as a way to Developing World's economic Connectivity:

With some reality and some fiction the same BRI can also be deduced as a way to the economic inclusion of developing countries. For the same purpose, we are poised to discuss counteractive ways of economic inclusion:

CPEC a regional game changer

BMIC

Transit Routes

Hambantota Port

Africa Inclusion policy

i) CPEC a regional game changer:

China's prowess can also be characterized as a regional game changer for developing countries like Pakistan and Afghanistan. With CPEC transit routes in place oil rich Central Asian republics can be connected to developing Pakistan which is characterized by energy deficiencies. With these transit routes a wholesome of new job opportunities will arise as did in Kenya where railway has created 70000 jobs by BRI East-railway route.

ii) Bangladesh Myanmar Indian Corridor:

Another way for developing nations is BMIC route where another two developing nations can export their textile and local goods to rich economies of Europe.

With inclusion of Bangladesh and Myanmar their domestic markets can grow manifold with SEZ in place and inclusion of diversified international markets opening to them.

iii) Transit routes to Central and Eurasia:

China has also given transit routes to central asia. With these routes given to Central Asian developing economies they can export their energy richness to markets of Europe. As a result, central asia can come out of Russian influence and exercise more sovereignty.

Relate your link and arguments to the qs statement

iv) Sri Lanka Hambantota Port

Sri Lanka had been marked by corruption from several years when its President Mahinda Rajapaksa diversified this opportunity. No doubt there are allegations of China pushing Sri Lanka towards debt trap diplomacy but this cannot be overlooked that Sri Lanka's Hambantota port is a major development to Sri Lanka's infrastructure and has created jobs to increase its economy.

v) African Inclusion Policy:

Africa, like Sri Lanka, was marked by decades of corruption and exploitation by means of wars. With Beijing's inclusion policy for Africa, the latter has more chance to make its mark in global arena with inclusion of Africa. More than 151 countries have taken part in BRI collectively to reap its fruit of economic inclusion.

You have not properly understood the qs hence the answer is mostly irrelevant

Conclusion:

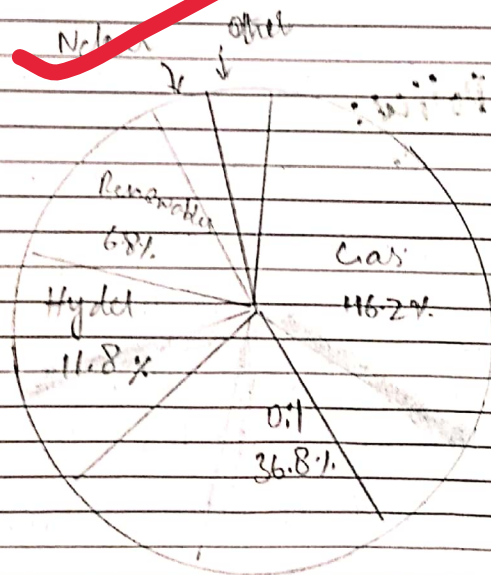
In conclusion, China's BRI has been characterized as both a challenge and opportunity to developing BRI nations. It also tests on the policy circles of developing nations to exercise better diplomacy, carve out chances of development and play by the books to enhance their economic stake in buoyant world economy.

ANSWER # 6

Energy deficiency of Pakistan:

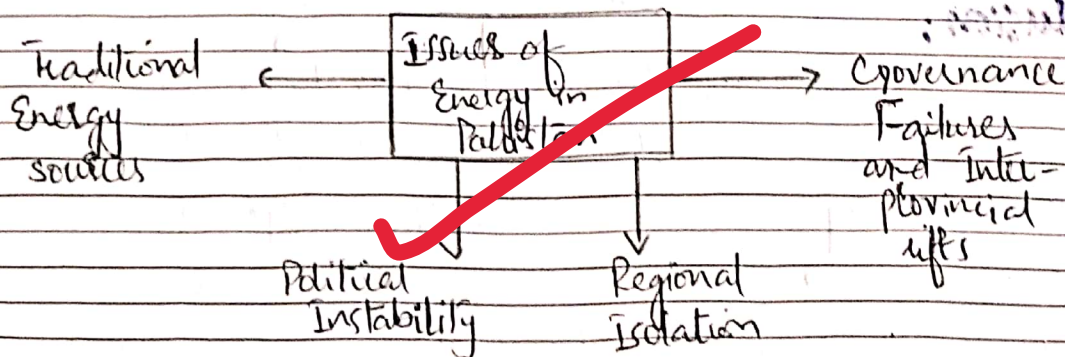
Introduction:

Pakistan even in 21st century has been marked by energy deficiencies which is an alarming sign to country's development. While countries are accounting for AI technologies that requires swift energy availability. Pakistan had to face several issues due to its destructive energy equation that has been characterized by higher import bills.



Energy Portfolio
Pakistan Economic
Survey 2022-23

Issues of Energy Deficiencies:



i) Reliance on Traditional Energy Sources:

In 21st century the global wars on energy are so widespread. The Ukraine war has put whole of

Europe into the dependency of Europe. However, even in this equation of time Pakistan's energy portfolio shows dismal picture. We rely heavily on imported oil and traditional gas by SNGPL that our economy is in dismay or local resources are about to be exhausted.

i) Political Instability also endangers energy issues:

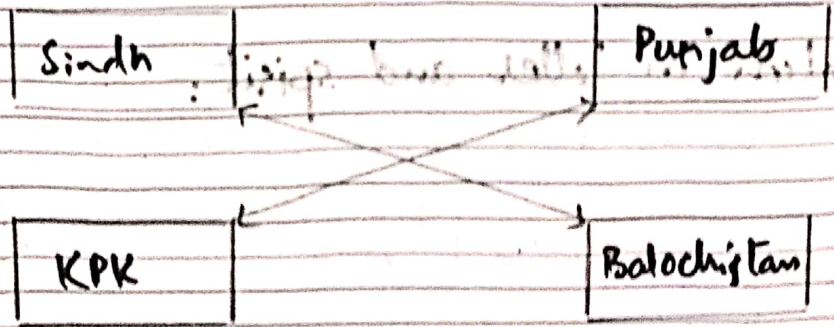
Coupled with reliance on energy from traditional portfolio there is also a political instability. What policies designed in one government tenure are not carried forward in the next. This way we are portrayed as a graveyard of development projects. Where many projects were started but will be in abyss later on with no funding available to complete those designed by PSDPs.

Add and highlight references/examples against your arguments

iii) Regional Isolation:

In a regional perspective we are also isolated and cannot look for our development projects in Hydel domain. India with its nexus with Kabul has limited our options for run of river projects on Indus Basin. At one place is Kabul developing projects on Kabul river. On the other side, Kashmir region has been put in abeyance by means of Kishenganga (330 MW) project over upper riparian of Indus. Thus, our regional isolation restrict our energy diversification.

iii) Government Failure's and Interprovincial Rifts:



In Pakistan governance failure is so widespread. The promulgation of Constitution in its actual spirit is not exercised as ~~the~~ CCI directs. The glaring example of this comes as an example when Water Apportionment Accord (1991) though is decided in 1991 is still in abeyance. The provinces are at daggers drawn with each other over one or other matters. Balochistan and Sindh accuse other of being lower riparian and KPK accuse Punjab of silting in dams. Thus this provincial rift cannot lead make reservoir for more Hydel resources and energy diversification.

Add more arguments in this part

Ways to undergo for Energy Diversification and ensure Energy sustainability:

Having talked about the issues with our energy sector. It is also widely needed that our energy diversification works in harmony to our goals. Only in this way a test of time can be tested in letter and spirit.

i) Socio Economic Consideration of Provinces:

It is widely necessary that smaller provinces be considered justly. Not just smaller provinces as the lower riparian of Indus Basin, the economic opportunities are not sufficient there. Hence, it is widely needed to accord socio-economic inclusion of these provinces uplift them by conclusion of over projects. Only in this way would the dreams such as of Craxades project be materialized.

ii) CPEC application in letter and spirit:

CPEC is characterized by several wind, solar and thermal projects at Bawalpur, Thinpia sites. There is also a need to work towards expedite to materialize CPEC. With a

check on these peeling situations can we cope our energy deficiencies. The inclusion of newer projects in rationality to existing ones can work for energy diversity.

iii) Relying more on Renewable Energy Sources:

Solar

Wind

Solar:

By the grace of Allah, Pakistan lies just near to the Tropic of Cancer that means, most of summer it has vertical radiation. This can be exploited to increase the share of 6.8% renewable share in our dismal renewable resource exploitation (Pakistan Economic Survey, 2022-23).

Wind:

Similarly, Pakistan has been granted with nature, from windy region. This now is a test of time to Alternative Energy Development Board (AEDB) to carve-out IPP policies in line with renewable energy diversification. So that there will be more investment pouring in.

iv) Feasibility of Existing Resources:

There is a dire need to reduce of our import bill that is a huge dent on economy. With such a measure, already existing resources such as of Thar coal can be exploited. The same is proved to be a low quality coal. But, the intermixing of this one with imported coal can reduce billing. So there is a need to exploit already existing resources.

v) Nuclear Energy Projects:

Pakistan also need to rely its share of nuclear energy from 2.8% of its existing capacity. The same energy can work 18 months without introduction of nuclear material.

check on these Thus, this nature of widely used fissile material could help diversify existing energy sources.

Concluding Remarks:

Having discussed in details on the perils of Pakistan's Energy predicament. It is widely needed that Pakistan exploit its already existing resources. Besides diversifying its regional needs with inclusive policy and under taking governance measures of needs.

ANSWER # 3

Socio-economic background of Subcontinent:

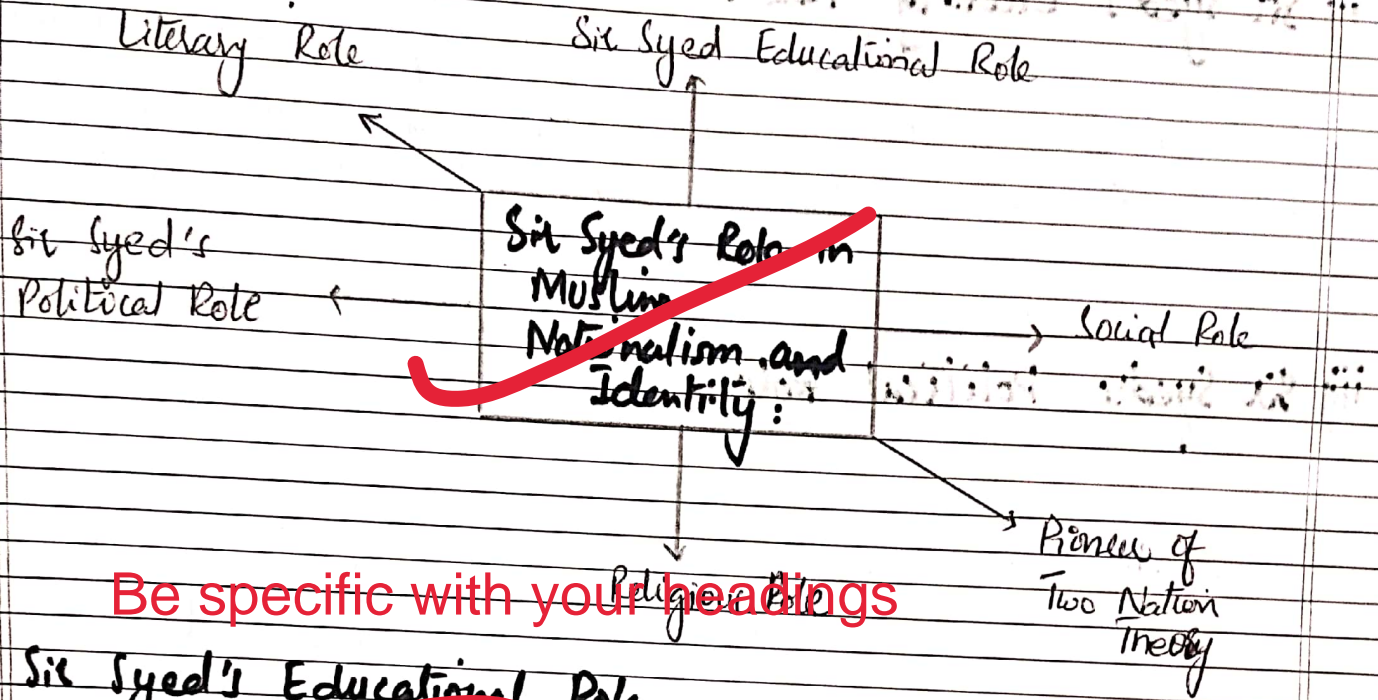
Introduction:

The times of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was characterized by disarrayed muslims in the subcontinent. The Britisher's widely considered muslims on the way War of Independence (1857) happened. That's why most of their positions were taken away and they alone had to bear the brunt of Britishers. At this time Sir Syed Ahmed Khan came to their rescue inciting muslims separate electorate and educating them of their political role.

Not only were the Muslims economically crushed, educationally and socially also their position was deliberately depressed by the government

: Ashok Mehta - The Communal Triangle

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's role as a pioneer of Muslim Renaissance and Nationalism:



Be specific with your headings

i) Sir Syed's Educational Role:

Sir Syed started out with the inclusion of muslim in secular discourse of education. In this way, muslim were not adept to British culture. He emphasized to remain out of politics and sensitize them of British discourse of learning. He created Madrasahs at Muradabad and Sahazabad. Later, he did more steps as:

i) M.A.O High School:

He led the foundation of M.A.O college which was inaugurated by Lord Lytton and many British teachers taught there

ii) Scientific Society:

He created this society for the same goal to sensitize muslim of western education

iii) Mohammadan Educational Conference:

He led the foundation of Mohammadan conference. Later in the annual session of same conference. In 1906, All

India Muslim League established that paved as a breeding ground of muslim homeland.

iii) Sir Syed's Literary Role:

He wrote two magnum opus Asar-ul-Sanadid and Anjuman-e-Tarajim-e-Mohammadan-e-Hind. These two were written on antiquities of Delhi and muslim role in this civilization of sub-continent.

iii) Sir Syed's Political Role:

Asbab-e-Bagawat-e-Hind

Loyal Mohammadan of India

Separate Electorate for Muslim

i) Asbab-e-Bhagwat-e-Hind:

He wrote this journal to let know Britishers that what were the causes of 1857 War of Independence. He highlighted that muslims are not only to be scapegoated for 1857 war. Also, he mentioned government's inefficiencies.

ii) Loyal Mohammadan's of India:

He wrote this letter to respond William Hunter about the Muslims loyal role to British powers.

iii) Separate Electorate for Muslims:

Sir Syed's role in muslim renaissance is undeniable as he was the first one to ask separate electorate for muslims of India.

Sir Syed's Religious Role :

He wrote two religious books as wrote under :

i) Khutbat-e-Ahmediya :

He wrote in response to William Muir's derogatory remarks about Mohammad (S.A.W)

ii) Tabeen-al-Kalaam :

He wrote Tabeen-Al-Kalaam to sensitize Britishers about similarities of Christianity and Islam.

iv) Sir Syed's Social Role :

In his social role he is looked as creating an orphanage at Mirzapur. He also wrote intimes of the ethical aspects of Muslims.

v) Pioneer of Two Nation Theory :

Sir Syed can be regarded as a pioneer of Two Nation Theory as he sensed early on and asked muslim to remain politically inactive in Hindu politics.

Conclusion :

By above all roles of Sir Syed it is clear that he stived in various domains for the nationalism of muslims in subcontinent.