China’s Seaports Building Policy: An Analysis of its Global Strategy

Aasia Khatoon Khattak
Khan Afridi
Ph.D. Scholar
REG. NO. 51-FSS/PHDPSIR/F011
Islamabad

Supervisor: Dr. Manzoor
Assistant Professor
International Islamic University

Department of Politics and International Relations
Faculty of Social Sciences
International Islamic University, Islamabad
China’s Seaports Building Policy: An Analysis of its Global Strategy

Aasia Khatoon Khattak
REG. NO. 51-FSS/PHDPSIR/F011

A thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in discipline International Relations and Politics Science At the faculty of Social Sciences International Islamic University Islamabad.

Supervisor
December 2017

Dr. Manzoor Khan Afridi
Dedicated
To
My Beloved Parents

ABSTRACT
The thesis aims to investigate whether China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative is promoting mutual peace, development, cooperation, trust and interdependence among the countries or if the claims of the Western or of certain Asian countries includes U.S., Japan and India are true that says China is a rising threat for their sovereignty, influence, interests and for the world peace as well. One Belt and One Road Initiative has been proposed in 2013 by China’s president Xi Jinping. The main purpose of the initiative is to develop China as one of the most economically developed, industrial and technological advanced country of the world in order to establish its own society peaceful, progressive and developed. It has placed the foundations of this initiative on principles of mutual peace, cooperation, benefits, trust, development, non-interference and equal respect to each other sovereignty and territorial integrity. In history, China does not remain an expansionist, colonial and an aggressive country. It’s One Belt and One Road Initiative is a global economic interconnectivity project that connects the rest of the world through seaports, economic corridors, roads, railways, oil and gas pipelines etc. The connectivity begins from the seaports of China that are located in East-Asia. The main countries that provides seaports connectivity to this initiative are Singapore, Brunei, Cambodia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, Maldives, India, Pakistan and Sudan. China under the sidelines of this initiative is developing seaports infrastructure, energy projects, roads, railways and housing infrastructures and development plans, health, education and many other developing projects etc., in these countries. The major challenge to China’s peaceful development on this initiative is U.S.’s ‘Asia Pivot’ policy that is to maintain the balance of power by militarizing the Asian region by building military bases and alliances.

China through One Belt and One Road Initiative is promoting among the countries the values of mutual peace, cooperation, development, interdependence and integration. It is endorsing economic development, industrialization and technological development to other countries. It is empowering the developing economies of Asia by equally sharing its development and advancement. It is building a balanced world. It is taking the countries towards building a peaceful multi-polar world with new global trends of mutual peace, development and cooperation. It is not seeking hegemony. Its rise is peaceful and for the development of the rest of the world.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In great humbleness, I am thankful to Allah, the most Merciful and the Most Gracious, who bestowed onto me the potential and ability to complete my work.

I would like to express my profound gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Manzoor Khan Afridi, for his guidance, constant encouragement and enduring patience throughout this long process of research work.

I am very grateful to Mr. Suat Erguvan, a vice-president of Rumi Forum for his much assistance, guidance and help. I am very thankful for his kind, cooperative, warm and generous attitude. I am thankful to welcoming attitude, cooperation, and guidance and advice of ex-Ambassador Akram Zaki, Dr. Fazal-ul-Rehman, Dr. Maqsood-ul-Hassan Noori and Dr. Bakare Najimudeen Ayoola.

I am also highly indebted to my sisters who encouraged me throughout my thesis research work. My heartfelt thanks to a very dear friend Shahana Khattak for her constant support and precious advice. I am very thankful to my little nephews and nieces that had been remained a source of inspiration and enjoyment throughout during my research work. I am grateful for their love and affection. I am thankful for the steady support of my relatives and close friends that kept me going at hard times.

Finally, I am greatly thankful to my dear parents for their abundant care, support and encouragement that made me able to complete my research work with a great concentration and in a sound manner. I am much grateful for their affection, care and support.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract ............................................................................................................................................. i

Acknowledgements .......................................................................................................................... ii

Abbreviations ................................................................................................................................. viii

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1: LITERATURE

REVIEW ................................................................................................................................. 11

1.1 Justification for the studies ................................................................................................. 15

1.2 Objectives of the study ......................................................................................................... 16

1.3 Research Questions .............................................................................................................. 18

1.4 Problem Statement .............................................................................................................. 19

1.5 Methodology ......................................................................................................................... 20

1.6 Chapters of the study ......................................................................................................... 21

CHAPTER 2: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ........................................................................ 23

2.1 Neoliberalism Approach ..................................................................................................... 24

2.2 Commercial Liberalism ....................................................................................................... 29
2.3 Liberal Institutionalism ............................................................................................................. 38
2.4 Asian Infrastructure Development Bank (AIIB) ................................................................. 40
2.5 Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) ........................................................................... 46
2.6 Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) .......................................................................................... 49
2.7 Mutual Interdependence ......................................................................................................... 52
2.8 Conclusion ................................................................................................................................. 57

CHAPTER 3: CHINA’S HISTORY: PEACE & DEVELOPMENT ........................................ 59

3.1 China’s Past: Power, Wars, Subjugation, Revolution and Independence ......................... 60
3.2 After Independence: Struggle for Economic, Political and Social Security ...................... 70
3.3 China as a Peaceful & Non-Expansionist Country ................................................................. 79
3.4 Towards Economic and Peaceful Policies ............................................................................. 84
3.5 China’s 21st Century Belt & Maritime Silk Road ................................................................ 88
3.6 Conclusion ................................................................................................................................. 92

CHAPTER 4: China’s GLOBAL STRATEGY: ONE BELT & ONE ROAD INITIATIVE

4.1 General Meaning of Global Strategy & China .................................................................... 95
4.2 China’s Global Strategy: Growing energy demands, Cooperation & Interconnectivity ...... 97
4.3 China as a Growing Energy Hub .......................................................................................... 98
4.4 China’s Growing Energy Cooperation with other Regions……………………….99
4.4.1 China and Russia………………………………………………………………………99
4.4.2 China and the Central-Asia…………………………………………………………101
4.4.3 China and Iran…………………………………………………………………………102
4.4.4 China and Africa……………………………………………………………………..104
4.5 One Belt & One Road Initiative: A significant Part of China’s New Global Strategy……….107
4.6 A Global Economic Interconnectivity Project………………………………………………….108
4.7 China Economic Rising Power; Perceived as threat………………………………………111
4.8 U.S., Japan & India claims & Fears…………………………………………………………112
4.8.1 Growing Threat to other’s Energy needs……………………………………………..114
4.8.2 Seeking Hegemony……………………………………………………………………114
4.8.3 Growing Military Power……………………………………………………………………116
4.9 China’s Response: Promoting Complex Interdependence with Cooperation & Competition.119
4.9.1 China and U.S.-…………………………………………………………………………….119
4.9.2 China and India………………………………………………………………………….123
4.9.3 China and Japan…………………………………………………………………………....126
4.10 China Global Strategy towards Peaceful Development……………………………128
4.10.1 History Sets a Peaceful Policy Ambitions........................................128
4.10.2 1978- China’s Opening to Economic Development, Social Prosperity, & Security Protection.................................................................130
4.10.3 Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence..........................................131
4.10.4 Policy of Mutual Non-Interference..................................................133
4.10.5 Promoting Mutual Peace, Cooperation, Development & Interdependence.......134
4.10.6 Promoting the New World Order of peace & Cooperation.....................137

4.11 Conclusion..............................................................................................139

CHAPTER 5: 21st CENTURY MARITIME SILK ROAD INITIATIVE: CHINA SEAPORTS BUILDING IN EAST-ASIA
Part-1: Hong Kong Sea-Port, Muara Sea-Port, Brunei, and Sihanoukville Sea-Port, Cambodia
5.1 One Belt One Road Initiative.................................................................142
5.2 China’s Aims & Ambitions on Maritime Silk Road..................................149
5.3 Hong Kong Seaport..................................................................................165
5.4 Muara port and Guangxi-Brunei Economic Corridor, Brunei.....................167
5.5 Sihanoukville Seaport, Cambodia.............................................................170
5.6 Fears & Concerns....................................................................................175
5.7 China’s towards peaceful rise..................................................................182
5.8 Conclusion..............................................................................................189
CHAPTER 6 CHINA's 21st CENTURY MARITIME SILK ROAD INITIATIVE: CHINA SEAPORTS BUILDING IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA
Part-II: Singapore-port, Strait of Malacca, and Kyaukpru Seaport, Myanmar

6.1 Nature and Ambitions of China’s Policy on Maritime Silk Road……………………191

6.2 Singapore Port…………………………………………………………………………………………………191

6.3.1 Economic and Strategic Significance of Singapore Port………………………………192

6.3.2 Economic and Strategic Significance of Ningbo Port……………………………………193

6.3.3 Maritime Silk Road Connectivity Advantages to China and Singapore…………194

6.3.4 Economic & Social Advantages…………………………………………………………………………194

6.3.5 Security Advantage………………………………………………………………………………………195

6.3 Strait of Malacca…………………………………………………………………………………………………196

6.4.1 Economic Significance for China………………………………………………………196

6.4.2 China’s Energy Security Policy…………………………………………………………196

6.4.3 U.S.’s Propaganda…………………………………………………………………………………………197

6.4.4 China’s Alternative Routes to Strait of Malacca……………………………………198

6.4 Kyaukpru Seaport, Myanmar……………………………………………………………………………………199

6.5.1 Development & Structure of Kyaukpru Seaport……………………………………199

6.5.2 Development of High-Speed Rail Link Dali-Ruili………………………………………200
6.5.3 Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor…………………………..200
6.5.4 Economic Advantages…………………………………………………………..200
6.5.5 Security Advantage……………………………………………………………..201
6.5.6 Challenges………………………………………………………………………201
6.5 Fears & Concerns……………………………………………………………………202
6.6 China towards Peaceful Rise……………………………………………………….207
6.7 Conclusion……………………………………………………………………………211

CHAPTER 7 CHINA’s 21st CENTURY MARITIME SILK ROAD: SEAPORT BUILDING IN SOUTH-ASIA
Part III: Chittagong & Sonadia Seaport Bangladesh, Hambantota Seaport Sri-Lanka, Ihavandhippolhu Seaport Maldives & Kolkata Seaport India.

7.1 Nature and Ambitions of China’s Policy on Maritime Silk Road…………………………..214
7.2 Chittagong & Sonadia Seaport, Bangladesh……………………………………………………….214
7.3.1 Chittagong Seaport………………………………………………………………………214
7.3.2 Sonadia Seaport…………………………………………………………………………….216
7.3.3 Payra Seaport…………………………………………………………………………………218
7.3.4 China’s development projects in Bangladesh under Maritime Silk Road………………………………………………………………………………………….218
7.3.5 Mutual Economic, Social & Strategic Advantages…………………………….223
7.3.6 Fears & Concerns and China’s towards peaceful Rise……………………226
7.4 Hambantota Seaport Sri Lanka………………………………………………………229
7.4.1 China’s development projects in Sri Lanka under Maritime Silk Road……236
7.4.2 Mutual Economic, Social and Security Benefits………………………………238
7.4.3 Fears & Concerns………………………………………………………………240
7.5 Ilhavandhippolhu Seaport Maldives………………………………………………243
7.5.1 China Cooperation in Maldives under Maritime Silk Road………………245
7.5.2 Mutual Economic, Social & Security Benefits………………………………247
7.5.3 Fears & Concerns and China’s towards Peaceful Rise…………………250
7.6 Kolkata Seaport, India………………………………………………………………257
7.6.1 Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor………………257
7.6.2 Mutual Economic, Strategic & Social Benefits……………………………..259
7.6.3 Indian Fears & Growing Cooperation with China………………………261
7.6.4 Fears & Concerns………………………………………………………………268
7.7 Gwadar Seaport, Pakistan……………………………………………………………273
7.7.1 China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)………………………………273
7.7.2 Mutual Economic, Strategic & Social Benefits
…………………………………275
7.7.3 Fears & Concerns and China towards Peaceful
Rise……………………………283
7.7.4 Conclusion……………………………………………………………………...299

CHAPTER 8 CHALLENGES TO CHINA’s PEACEFUL RISE ON ONE BELT
ONE ROAD INITIATIVE
8.1 U.S., India and Japan Policy against China’s Peaceful Rise…………………………303
8.2 China’s peaceful Rise & Development………………………………………………307
8.3.1 One Belt One Road Initiative: Community of Common peace, Interests,
& destiny……………………………………………………………………………307
8.3.2 China’s Growing Global Institutional Integration & Peaceful Ambitions……309
8.3.3 Promoting Mutual Peace, Cooperation & Interdependence………………313
8.3.4 China A developing Country & its Peaceful Rise…………………………314
8.3.5 China is building trade-partnerships, not military alliances………………316
8.4 India & Japan Growing competition with Beijing & China’s peaceful response……317
8.5 Working under the Existing World Order……………………………………321
8.6 Terrorism/ Law and Order…………………………………………………330
8.7 Conclusion…………………………………………………………………………...334
CONCLUSION………………………………………………………………………………..336
References………………………………………………………………………………..364
Bibliography………………………………………………………………………………448
Interview Schedule………………………………………………………………………518
A Questionnaire on Peaceful Rise of China on One Belt One Road………………519

ABBREVIATIONS

AAPSO  Afro-Asian People’s Solidarity Organization
AIIB    Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
ADB     Asian Development Bank
ASP     Asian-South Pacific Association
APEC    Asia-Pacific economic cooperation
ASEAN   Association of South-East Asian Nations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BCIM</td>
<td>Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRICS</td>
<td>Brazil, Russia, India, China and South-Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPEC</td>
<td>China-Pakistan-Economic-Corridor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>Communist Party of China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CICA</td>
<td>Conference on interaction and confidence building measures in Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEU</td>
<td>Eurasian Economic Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTA</td>
<td>Free-Trade Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDI</td>
<td>Foreign Direct Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GATT</td>
<td>General Agreement on Tariff and Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSR</td>
<td>Maritime Silk Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>Non-Aligned Treaty Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBOR</td>
<td>One Belt One Road initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCO</td>
<td>Shanghai Cooperation Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAARC</td>
<td>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPP</td>
<td>Trans-pacific partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAPI</td>
<td>Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India Gas pipeline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>Special Security Division</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

China is an ancient country that history has been begun since the evolution of human-life on earth. Its history is 5000 years old. It was ruled by different dynasties for centuries. It was a great civilization with multi-ethnic and multi-cultural society. It was an economic, agricultural and a feudal country. It was a great economic power of the world with rich natural resources, seaports and with holding a credit over many new inventions includes fabric silk, printing-machine, paper-making technology, water-mills, and agricultural production tools etc. It was taking a high-tributary (currency in profit) from the Asian countries on the use of South-China Sea lanes for trade transaction. In 13th or 15th Century during the Han Dynasty, it was economically connected through an old Silk route with the rest of the world includes the regions of Asia, the Central-Asia, Middle-East, Africa and Europe. It was a peaceful strong country for the rest of the periphery countries of the Asian region as it was not a colonial or expansionist power. It was a strong military and naval force but it did never attack on the sovereignty of any country.

The entire dynastic rule was filled with the characteristic of peace, unification or dis-unification of ethnic tribes, civil-wars that different powerful tribes held with each other for gaining the central-power to establish their rule. China’s culture is a symbol of great tolerance that had observed the inclusion of multi-cultures (that brought by new migration of tribes from different regions) for centuries in the Chinese culture and it had maintained its neutrality and unique identity of its own culture always. Its centuries old culture keeps the values of peace, unity and development that plays a significant role by placing the foundations of today’s China’s policy on peace,
nationalism and unity that shows encouraging role in its today’s development. During the Dynastic rule period, China had remained indulge in civil-wars within different tribes. Its peaceful culture and its own effort to maintain unity and peace in its own society did not allow it to conquer other countries.

In 1839, China was attacked by the Great Britain that war came to known as ‘the first Opium war’. In 1856, it was again attacked by the Great Britain and France that is recalled as ‘second opium war’. In 1884, it was attacked by Japan. China, like other western powers of that time, was not an industrial or technological developed country. These wars made it internally weaker and realized the value of technological development. In result of this realization, it had begun struggle for development. It had followed the western ways for development and the western education to understand and follow their development and technological advancement. The Chinese nation had soon acknowledged that dynastic rule is not capable to make developments or to run the country on new developing trends. They had made a demand for the establishment for a democratic government. The great revolutionary struggle had been launched under the support of first political party of China Kuomintang or Nationalist party. In 1911, the dynastic rule was eroded.

The first democratic elections were held in 1913, Kuomintang or Nationalist party had won the elections. The care-taker president Yuan Shikai (a military man that served during dynastic rule) refused to leave the rule. Again, it was a hard time for the Chinese people who gave a thousand of sacrifices for the establishment of a democratic rule. They again launched the revolution movement. This movement got the support of Mao that soon became familiar among the Chinese people. He encouraged the Chinese people to follow the western pattern of development. Under
his guidance and support the feudal system was eliminated. He expanded the momentum of revolution throughout the China’s small and large areas. His revolutionary struggle was sabotaged. When unfortunately, in 1944 during the W.W.II, China was invaded by Japan.

Under the great leadership of Mao, the Chinese nation had fought the war by using the guerilla war tactics against the Tokyo. Beijing still recalls it as a time of great humiliation on Chinese nation. It considers this war as so significant as that had shaped current China’s policies towards peace and development.

In 1949, after a bloody revolution, China became an independent country with an official name of People’s Republic of China. Mao became its first president. It was still a developing country without technological and economic development. In initial years of its independence, China was dependent on the economic and technological support of Russia. Being a communist country, it was more close and friendly towards Russia. Throughout the cold war, it had confronted by imperialism and hegemony as a great threatening challenge by the two great superpowers of that time, U.S. and Russia. It had followed the policy of political diplomacy to secure its sovereignty. It had provoked the establishment of communists’ regimes particularly in its surrounding neighboring countries where it did see the growing influence of U.S. In 1962, a war was held between China and India on mutual border dispute on Arunachala Pradesh. In 1960s, Russia due to ideological differences had broken its cooperative and supportive relations with China. After that, China had followed the policy of non-alignment.

China had developed the relations with U.S. in 1979. Beijing was against the hegemony and imperialism and it considered it as great evils. It had boldly raised its
voice against these two ills (imperialism and hegemony). Though because of weak economic growth and less technological advancement, China as a developing country was being enforced to keep balanced and diplomatic relations with both the superpowers. It was dependent on their economic support. China took work with political diplomacy specifically by keeping relations with U.S. and Russia. When Russia had broken its relations with China, adversely it (China) made its relations smooth with U.S. and when U.S. had given support to Taiwan against China, Beijing had made better its relations with Russia. It had tried to overcome the threats for protection of its own sovereignty and survival and made balance in challenges of one superpower with another.

In 1950s, China had fought the Korean War in its self-defense to protect its sovereignty from the forwarding forces of U.S. Onward to 1950s till to the end of the cold war, China had remained in sovereignty threat from U.S. and Russia. To protect itself, it was tilted to one superpower and then to other superpower accordingly to its own interests and circumstances. The cold war period had realized to China the importance of development and technological advancement. It had realized that without development, it could not make its sovereignty secured. The sovereignty threats and economic backwardness were the great challenges to China. It had learned from its history experiences and the past lessons had shaped and made focused its policies towards peace and development rather to take interference in other countries politics for its own protection. It had followed by setting its constitution and policies on peace and economic development. It had established the five principles of peaceful co-existence as a pattern to establish relations with other countries in order to create a
peaceful environment for its development and to secure its sovereignty (Buzan, 2014:1-10).

It had established the communist system. Under the joint communism communities, it had launched five years’ development plans to produce iron, grain and other commodities etc. But its population was less educated and unable to understand the use of technology. Finally, in 1978, the great leadership of China had decided to open the country for diplomatic and economic relations to the outside world in order explore new ways of development. In the same decade, it has followed the “China-dream’ policy that is to make China as one the world most powerful, modernize and industrial country.

China has established five year plans to overcome its domestic challenges includes poverty, poor education, unequal income, widening gap between urban and rural population, growing population and accordingly to that their growing needs etc. At present, its thirteen-five-year plan is under-process. When it became an industrial country, its demands for gas, oil and other natural resources has been grown and becomes another energy challenge in its way towards development (Erickson, 2006; Saeed, 2011; Ji, 2003: 16-47; China Daily Newspaper, 2016).

In 2013, China’s president Xi Jinping has introduced One Belt and One Road Initiative. It is global economic interconnectivity project. It connects China with Asia, the Central-Asia, Middle-East, Africa, Russia and Europe through consecutive connectivity of seaports and roads. China has built this initiative to increase its economic growth, to provide safe trade passage to its transition through the Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca and to create a peaceful and prosperous Chinese society. This initiative would likely give a great economic growth boost to China’s

Under Maritime Silk Road, China is financing the infrastructure construction projects and other energy projects in the developing countries. It provides these countries with economic connectivity with each other, technological services and financial support. It is sharing its knowledge and technology with them (Zongyi, 2014).

China says by defining its aims and ambition on this initiative that this connectivity promotes mutual peace, cooperation, development, interdependence and integration among the countries. This initiative is open for equal participation of individual, organizations and multi-national corporations. China is promoting the core values of neo-liberalism approach of free-market, interdependence and respect to other sovereignty and territorial integrity etc. This initiative is being considered as part of its ‘Global Strategy’. The Global Strategy of china is referred as a long-term plan towards development. It is said by the international scholars that China particularly through this initiative is moving to develop a multi-polar world and it is shifting the existing world order of hegemony and power-influence with the New World Order of Chinese characteristics of mutual peace, development and harmony (Ji, 2003: 16-47; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2015; Liu, 2015; Baylis & Smith, 2001: 182-197).

China from 15th to 18th Century was the world largest economy. At present, it is the second largest world growing economic power after U.S. According to the World Bank report, China’s economic growth over the last three decades has remained very remarkable. The average growth of its GDP is 10 percent a year that has lifted 500 million people out of poverty. China is the largest exporter and manufacturer of the
world. It would likely be the world largest economy before 2030. It would likely become a high-income country with its per-capita income is still in fraction of the average in advanced economies. Before 2030, China would likely become a peaceful, harmonious, prosper and high-income society. These all factors and its One Belt and One Road Initiative that plays significant role in changing the world global order towards peace, cooperation and interdependence poses a threat to U.S.’s global hegemonic status (World Bank report, 2013).

At present, China’s One belt and One road initiative is a debatable issue around the world among policy makers, academic scholars and analysts (Kaneda, 2005). China’s rise is a primary concern for U.S. In the Washington perception, China is increasingly developing its economic and military power and particularly its One Belt and One Road initiative could shift U.S.’s hegemonic position by bringing a multi-polar system (Borah, 2016). According to the National Intelligence Report that was issued by the U.S.’s state Department in 1999, China is increasingly developing its military and defensive capabilities includes military equipment, nuclear weapons, ground force operations, mobility, air power, control and command etc. It has developed extensively its equipment industrial bases that could pose a security threat to the world peace.

China is receiving a great budget revenue by exporting its military technology, equipment and machinery to other countries and it is spending that revenue on the development and modernization of defense industrial bases and all other productive sectors such as economy, technology, agriculture etc. China has increased its defense exports by the help of aid subsidize policy. The major purchasers of China’s defense exports are Bangladesh, Burma, Egypt, Iran, Pakistan, Iraq, Tanzania, Thailand, Saudi
Arabia, and the Middle East (US Department of National Intelligence, 1999). U.S.’s information sources includes newspapers and Journals are still reporting that China’s is increasingly enhancing its military budget and technology that could be a threat for its interests in various regions and to its status of having a world most powerful country (The Guardian, 2014; Wall Street Journal, 2014).

Besides U.S., Japan and India also do not consider the China rise peaceful and perceiving it as a threat to their sovereignty and territorial integrity (New York Times, 2015; China Daily News, 2016). U.S., India and Japan are using commonly the term “String of pearls strategy” for China’s One Belt and One Road initiative to express their view that its rise is hegemonic and un-peaceful with increasing military and naval forces and capabilities in order to bring the new world order to replace the global power position of U.S. (Kaneda, 2005; Chang, 2016; Pehrson, 2006; Aljazeera, 2015).

India says China’s seaports building in Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, Pakistan, and its growing cooperation in South-East Asia poses a threat to its sovereignty. India gives it the name of China’s encirclement policy that by constructing seaports in Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal, it is encircling India and restricting its second-strike capability and movement in wars and conflicts. In spite these fears and threats, China and India relations are shifting towards more interdependence and cooperation in economy and all other fields. In fact, India considers it a rival obstacle country to its regional influence and dominance. India is a major trading partner of China (Zongyi, 2014). For Japan, China ten years’ lease agreement at Rajin Port of North Korea is a security threat which provides an open access to China to the Sea of Japan (Tea, 2011).
China’s high-level state officials, policy makers and diplomats says repeatedly to ensure the world that its rise is peaceful and it is for the peaceful development of all. One belt and One road initiative is merely for establishing economic connectivity initiative, not for creating hegemony and power-influence. China understands the fact that certain countries looks at its rise as a global threat (Buzan, 2014; Kaneda, 2005). Beijing is refuting the term ‘String of Pearls Strategy” and says this term is western propaganda against its peaceful rise (Kaneda, 2005; China Daily US, 2015). China rejects the western claims by declaring these false and clearly states that its naval presence is not for violent purposes but to safeguard its own energy lanes from foreign countries attacks and from piracy attacks (Len, 2015). China through this initiative provides equal opportunities of gaining benefits and cooperation. It wants to create a peaceful and zero-problem world. It is giving the boost to the development of poor economies. It is establishing new zone of economic power. It is even connecting the war-torn backward Afghanistan (Tea, 2011; Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

While different countries have different views on this initiative and on China peaceful economic rise. The countries that have friendly and have no border issue with China, they believe that China rise is peaceful and it is just economic connectivity and for peaceful economic development. Whereas, the countries that have some bitter past memories with China and the countries that are taking China rapid rise as a security threat to their sovereignty and to their global hegemonic status or to their regional hegemonic and influential status, they see China peaceful rise as a threat to global peace and development. It is also the fact that all countries whether they are considering China rise as peaceful or not, but all have now cooperative and friendly
relations with China and all desires to become a part of global economic interconnectivity through 21st Century Maritime belt road initiative (Kaneda, 2005; Zhao, 2015).

1.2- Literature Review
A lot of literature in the form of books and articles is available on the subject which covers the various aspects of the study ranging from China’s history, China’s Seaport building policy under One Belt and One Road Initiative, China’s peaceful rise and China’s New Emerging World Order.

J.A.S Grevnville in his book “A History of the world in the Twentieth Century” has analyzed the world history that has prevailed throughout the different regions with perspective of major political changes, the changing world political trends and threw light on the role of countries in changing trends, wars, conflicts etc. The book covers the complete history of the world till the cold war. The writer has analyzed the revolutionary struggle of China and its role in the Korean War in outlook of its (China) contribution in making a change in the Asian region (Grevnville, 1997).

Rhoads Murphey in his book ‘A History of Asia” has examined China’s history in viewpoint of its splendor dynastic past, its struggle against the wars with Japan. He concludes that China was a great civilizational and tributary country. It was a multicultural society that passed through different periods of unification and disunification. It was rich in natural resources and having many seaports. It was attacked by Japan and by many other foreign invaders (Murphey, 2005).

Jin Bo in his book “Understanding China” has covered various aspects includes geography, unification, culture, society, civilization, dynastic rule, revolutionary
struggle, reform and economic development. The writer has deeply analyzed the history of China from dynastic rule to the present era (Bo, 2007).

Peter Hawarth in his book “China Rising Sea-power” has explored that how and why China is building Sea-power in South-Asia and South-East Asia, the different views of the world on China’s rise and the defensive development of China. The writer concludes the China’s growing Sea power plays a critical role in its rise as a global power (Peter, 2006).

Colin Mackerras in his book ‘The new Cambridge handbook of Contemporary China” describes a literature on China in a chronological form about major events that happened since 1949 on Politics, economy, law, population, education, foreign and domestic policy relations. The writer has keenly analyzed the China’s history which helps us in understanding the current rising phase of China. The different events of past are described to threw light on China’s objectives to get sea-power (Mackerras, 2001).

June Teufel Dreyer in his book “China’s Political system: Modernization and Tradition” has described on China’s industrial modernization, civilization, reform system, traditions, society and political structure, political history, development of economy, cultural revolution, foreign policy formulation and also gives a detailed analysis on all other domestic issue includes health, demography, environment, education etc. The writer has analyzed the implications of the decade reforms on the security aspect of China (Teufel, 2000).

Fraser Mctaggart Cameron in his article "Europe stands to benefit from New Silk Roads " has analyzed on growing cooperation and its implications of China and EU
on One Belt and One Road Initiative. The writer has provided a detailed note on structure and progress of this Initiative (Mctaggart, 2015).

Herbert S. Yee in his book “China’s Rise-Threat or opportunity” has concluded different perspective of USA, India, Japan, South Korea and many of other countries about the rising power of China. The Author described in detail the foreign relations of China with USA, Burma, India, and Indonesia and with many other countries and threw light on the challenges and advantages that China is facing in building these relations. The book covers all the essential aspects regarding China’s rise at global level (Yee, 2011).

Robert G.Sutter in his book “Chinese Foreign Policy after the Cultural Revolution-1966 -1977” has analyzed China’s foreign policy from 1966 to 1977 and discussed explicit foreign issues with USA, Soviet Union, Taiwan, South East Asia, Japan, Korea, Europe, Middle East, Africa and China’s disarmament policies and increasing trade. The Cultural Revolution, reforms program and foreign relation are described in detail. This was the phase in which China opened its economy to the world by adopting the reform programs (Sutter, 1978).

V.R.Malik and Jorg Schultz in the book “The Rise of China: perspective from Asia and Europe”, has analyzed China’s maritime strategy implications in East Asia, Indo-pacific Region and its regional security. The writers discussed in detail the dimensions of rising China technology, military and industrial reform initiatives and what will be impact of changing traditions, culture and politics on China (Malik & Schultz, 2008).

Anjum Saeed in his article “China’s quest for energy and diplomacy” has analyzed on China’s efforts and opening-up for getting more and more energy, its (China)
political, economic and strategic relations with all regional states includes India, Afghanistan, the Central Asian states, Iran etc and the energy security threat to China. Regarding China’s energy needs, the writer gives reasons behind this in detail. The writer has added article more valuable knowledge and information about China’s struggle for becoming global energy power and evaluating the China’s strategy with positive and negative aspects (Saeed, 2011).

Francoise Mengin in his book “Cyber China: Reshaping National Identities in the Age of Information” has analyzed China’s growing political, technological and economy development and its impact on the world in perspective of its new information technology, its sea-ports politics and its increasing investments in economic sector around the world. The writer did focus on two important aspects that plays a critical role in rising China as a global power; its sea-port politics and development, and its growing economic investment. But the most part that is highly described in detail by the writer is the growing economic power of China and its effects on the other states (Mengin, 2004).

Keshav Prasad Bhattarai provides in his article “Rising India and China: Can Two tigers learn to share a Mountain-Analysis” has discussed the current bilateral relations of China and India, their border disputes, and tensions regarding to become regional and global power, china’s string of pearls strategy and its implications for India and other regional countries. China and India are the two major rising powers in the Asia and both are due to certain reasons are competing each other (Bhattarai, 2012).

Billy Tea in his article “Unstringing China’s strategic pearls” has analyzed on China’s seaport strategy and its objectives and advantages for China and strategic importance
of Gwadar port. The writer has focused specifically the Gwadar port and on its strategic and economic importance in China’s grand strategy (Tea, 2012).

Chen Weihua in his article “China may not have allies, but it has many friends “has analyzed china, US and western perspective on China's rise. The writer has analyzed historical events, policies and actions of other countries (Weihua, 2015).

The existing literature is related to the dynamics of China’s history, its policies and ambitions, and on western claims on China’s peaceful rise. It ignores the China’s history to describe and analyze in peaceful perspective, its policy on One Belt and One Road that promotes mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence and integration and it is how establishing a multi-polar world and it is how going to create a new world order of peace and cooperation. The literature gives importance to the significance of One Belt and One Road but ignores to write on China’s growing economic significance by building and connecting seaports in South-east Asia, South-Asia and Africa. This study is an attempt to address these short-comings in the literature and provides an in-depth analysis of the China’s Maritime Silk Road and China’s policy aims and ambitions.

1.3- Justification for the Studies

Justification for the studies is as follows:

China is a rising economic, military and global strategic power. It is moving towards to bring change in world order and political trends with mutual peace, development and cooperation by shifting the current trends of hegemony and power-influential that is dominated by U.S. and other western powers. China through One Belt and One Road Initiative is developing connectivity through seaports, economic corridors, roads
and railways among the countries by connecting the regions includes Asia, the Central-Asia, the Middle-East, Africa and Europe. It provides sea-access to the landlocked countries.

China is greatly developing its economic, military and naval capabilities. Regarding this, it is necessary to watch the direction of China’s policies and active role in seaports building to predict the political, economic and strategic future of the world. Currently, the present scenario of the world undergoes a dynamic change towards economic and trade development in which China is playing a central role.

China as a rising economic power is facing confrontation and threats from the global and regional powers particularly includes U.S., India, and Japan etc. China’s sea-power politics through building seaports and naval-bases is very crucial which hopefully very soon bring a big change in the world power politics.

1.4- Objectives of the Study
1-To examine the importance of China’s Maritime Silk Road in the East Asia, South-East Asia and South-Asia that connects the regions of Asia, the Central-Asia, the Middle-East, Africa and Europe through Seaports and economic corridors. China’s Maritime Silk Road is a global economic interconnectivity Initiative. China through this Maritime Silk Road promotes peace, cooperation, interdependence and integration. On bases of these values, it is moving to establish a multi-polar world.

2-To explore the significance of seaports in perspective of naval and military bases of China. It is the Western and Indian concept that China is establishing military bases in the seaports that it builds in different countries. China is just deploying naval forces to secure its trade transaction line in Indian Ocean and Strait of Malacca. It is a peaceful country that respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries.
3-To discover the political and strategic significance of the Maritime Silk Road. China is enhancing its economic influence particularly in the Asian region by financing the construction of the seaports infrastructures, economic corridors, roads, railways, bridges and canals. It is establishing the new zone of economic power by sharing its technology, by financing and by providing construction services, aids and loans to the developing countries of South.

4- To analyze the different perspectives of the world about China as a great rising power by building seaports. The rest of the countries of the world does not have a same opinion on China’s peaceful rise. China is a second largest global economic power. U.S. is the main country that fears from its rise. It considers China as a threat to its global hegemonic status. After U.S., India and Japan are against the rise of China and these countries looks at China as a threat to their regional influence.

5- To examine the importance of China as a country on rise as a global power. China is a developing country. It has many domestic challenges includes growing population, increasing consumption of oil, gas and of other natural resources, unemployment, widening gap of income, education and living-standard of urban and rural population etc. In order to address these all issues, China is striving for more opening and reforms to become a modernize and develop country in order to establish a peaceful and prosperous country.

6-To examine under the Maritime Silk Road Initiative, the importance of Asian Region. Asia is a significant region for China, U.S. and for other developed countries that provides market for these countries’ trade production sale and the natural resources in cheap prices. Asia is significant for China because its trade transaction routes are passing through Indian Ocean. It is important region from China’s One Belt
and One Road perspective. It is substantial to study from U.S.’s perspective that it is militarizing the region and establishing military alliance and bases against China’s rise.

7-To examine the political and economic change at regional and global level. China through One Belt and One Road is introducing new economic and political trends by following the neoliberalism approach of peace and cooperation. It contributes more freedom and integration to the global trend of globalization.

8-To analyze the critical role of India, Japan, China and U.S. in regional and global politics. These are the main developed countries that are in line of competition with each other but these are also cooperating with each other. These are interdependent in relations with each other.

9-To analyze the role of China as future global power. China is a peaceful country but it has many conflicting issues in South-China Sea. U.S. is militarizing the region against China. It has competing and obstructing policies against China.

1.5- Research Questions

Q1-Why does China’s seaports construction strategy is significant?

Q2- How does China carry its global strategy?

Q3-Why does China want to become global energy power?

Q4-China’s global grand strategy brings what fears, threats for U.S. and other regional and European countries and why?

Q5-What’s the purpose of China by deploying naval bases and military at seaports which are part of its string of pearls strategy?
1.6- Problem Statement

China through One Belt and One Road Initiative is connecting the rest of the world through seaports, economic corridors, roads, railways, canals and bridges etc. This initiative is a global economic interconnectivity project. By building this initiative, China’s desires to become a global economic power and to fulfil its growing energy needs as a growing industrial country. China is one of the world major exporters and manufacturer and a big consumer of oil, gas and other natural resources. It is the world second largest growing economy. Through this initiative, it is developing and promoting the values of mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence, integration and development among the countries. China’s growing economic development and rise is not considering peaceful by certain countries particularly includes U.S., Japan and India etc. In view of these countries, China is enhancing its economic development and influence by One Belt and One Road Initiative, its increasing military and defense budget and deployment of naval forces and bases on the seaports on Maritime Silk Road threatens the sovereignty, regional and global influence and the world peace. China says that One Belt and One Road Initiative and its over-all growing rise is peaceful and for peaceful development. It is an interconnectivity initiative that connects the rest of the world in mutual peace and development. It is not seeking hegemony. Its rise is not posing a threat for any country sovereignty. The hypothesis of the thesis is focused on the point that whether the western and Asian countries are right in their claims that China’s rise is not peaceful and it is posing threat for their sovereignty and to the world peace or China’s rise is really for peace and development.
1.7- Methodology

The research is conducted by the help of qualitative approach, descriptive, and analytical approaches because the primary research topic “China’s seaport building policy” is a part of behavioral sciences and related to the countries global policies and national interests. The research topic is not describing any ethical issue or any issue relevant to society or any organization or not any philosophical or abstract issue by nature or by theory.

Qualitative Research Method is used to investigate the above research topic, under which books, newspapers, Journals and magazines are utilized. All the approaches and methods that are used under the qualitative approach have main objective is to develop better understanding of the events, circumstances and phenomena under the research. The mentioned interviews in the thesis are part of data that has been generally collected from the primary source of information includes interviews, live-speech and debate etc. The study is established by using both primary and secondary source of material. The entire research is analyzed in descriptive-analytical form.

Books, Newspapers and Journal Articles: On China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative a well-defined material is available that explains the basics and crucial points to China’s peaceful rise and development. The data is sampled across the countries that threw light on growing China’s significant role in developing mutual peace, cooperation and development among the countries. It highlights the significance of China in developing the economies of other countries by establishing connectivity on seaports and by developing the infrastructure and other energy projects. All draw data in form of books, newspapers and Journals from China’s information sources, U.S. information sources and other countries information sources.
(that are mentioned in thesis) was useful that helps in understanding the different views of countries about China’s peaceful rise and mutual development, the critical role of China in developing connectivity of seaports and in development of other countries developing economic and social sectors.

Interviews: The close and open interviews were conducted together scholarly literature on China’s peaceful rise and development particularly through One Belt and One Road Initiative to make the research authentic and with evidence. The Interviews are taken from diplomats that served in China, research and academic scholars and Journalists that belongs to China, Pakistan and U.S. The different nationalities of the Interviewers helped in understanding that views on China’s peaceful rise depends on countries relations, interests and past-experiences with Beijing.

1.8- Chapters of the Research

Chapter 01: Introduction
A summary and purpose of the research work has been discussed by placing different sections in the chapter includes preface, literature review, hypothesis, objectives, Justification and research questions.

Chapter 02: Theoretical Framework
The research work is being analyzed in Neoliberalism Approach to measure the prevailing global trends and system of the world accordingly to the research subject that falls in discipline of International Relations.

Chapter 03: China’s History: Peace & Development
History of China has been considered with perspective of main idea of research work that is to throw light on its peaceful rise particularly through One Belt and One Road Initiative. The entire history of China has been analyzed in viewpoint of peace and development. The chapter develops understanding to China’s policy, culture and nation.

Chapter 04: China’s Global Strategy: One Belt & One Road Initiative
China is a developing country. It is a middle-income country with poverty, unemployment, ethnic strife issues etc. Its global strategy is based on its dream to
become one of the great developed and industrial country of the world. It desires to secure energy demands and to expand its economic market. One Belt and One Road Initiative is part of China’s dream that is being under process for getting these objectives.

**Chapter 05: China’s 21st Century Maritime Silk Road Initiative: China Seaports Building in East-Asia**

To analyze China’s role on One Belt One Road Initiative, the entire initiative has been divided into four sections to examine its growing economic and trade cooperation with the countries. One Belt and One Road Initiative begins from East-Asia at South China Sea. China’s seaports connectivity with different countries, its regional and global impacts and its cooperation under the initiative is being analyzed to examine its rise whether it is peaceful or not.

**Chapter 06: China’s 21st Century Maritime Silk Road Initiative: China Seaports Building in South-East Asia**

China’s seaports connectivity with different countries in South-East Asia, its regional and global impacts and its cooperation under the initiative is analyzed to examine its rise whether it is peaceful or not.

**Chapter 07: China’s 21st Century Maritime Silk Road: Seaport Building in South Asia**

China’s seaports connectivity with different countries in South-Asia, its regional and global impacts and its cooperation under the initiative is being analyzed in order to examine its rise whether it is peaceful or not.

**Chapter 08: 21st Century Maritime Silk Road: China-Pak Economic Corridor**

In context of Pakistan as a country on Maritime Silk Road, China-Pak economic corridor is essential to analyze that connects China with the Middle-East, Africa and Europe. China promotes development and progress to the rest of the world through this corridor.

**Chapter 09: 21st Century Maritime Silk Road: Challenges to China’s peaceful Rise**

The major challenges to China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative are terrorism, the existing world order of hegemony, power-influence and militarization of U.S. and its growing military partnership and cooperation particularly with India and Japan. The China’s peaceful rise, growing economic cooperation and its nonviolent response to these challenges are being analyzed.
Conclusion

The summary of the entire thesis, research findings and suggestions are given.

Chapter 1

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
China through One Belt and One Road Initiative is creating a new zone of power, establishing a multipolar world and introducing a new world order of interdependence, peace and cooperation. This initiative is a global economic interconnectivity project which is empowering the rest of the developing and non-developing countries with economic and social development. It leads the world towards a multi-polar system and to the emerging new world order of Chinese characteristic of mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence. The Changes that China is bringing through this initiative are core part of Neoliberalism approach that presents the world as getting involved in establishing peace, development and cooperation. It says the countries are not hostile towards each other. While today the countries are cooperating, and developing military power as well to secure their border sovereignty. Several countries believe on building military power. Though, because of China, majority countries are tilting towards cooperation and development. At present, two trends are prevailing that are cooperation and aggression. Though, China is moving to establish remarkable pleasant changes by setting new patterns of relations on mutual peace and cooperation among the countries and new global economic and social trends of interdependence.

The purpose of the theoretical Chapter is to develop the better understanding to the research subject of One Belt and One Road Initiative by defining its analytical part by the theory of the international Relations subject. In subject of International Relations, the theories are mostly used for the better explanations of prevailing trends of International Politics. In this discourse, often many events, plans and actions brings broader consequences and changes in the relations among the countries and global
political trends. China through One Belt and One Road Initiative is creating a new zone of power, establishing a multipolar world and introducing a new world order of interdependence, peace and cooperation.

The Chapter is analyzing the China’s One Belt and One Road with perspective of changing political, economic and social trends. The analytical part of the subject is analyzed further under the paradigms and framework of the theory. The shifts and benefits that will being brought by China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative are cited at national, international and global level. This initiative is a global economic interconnectivity project which is empowering the rest of the developing and non-developing countries with economic and social development. It leads the world towards a multi-polar system and to the emerging new world order of Chinese characteristic of mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence. China is moving to establish remarkable pleasant changes by setting new patterns of relations on mutual peace and cooperation among the countries and new global economic and social trends of interdependence.

2.1 Neoliberalism Approach

The Neoliberalism is a different and an optimistic theory that leads the International system and the global political trends towards peace, cooperation, interdependence, development and integration. It establishes cooperation, competition and interdependence in the mutual bilateral cooperative relations among the countries. It promotes interdependence among the countries in fields of economy, military, strategic and culture. Neoliberalism is derived equally from realism and liberalism approaches. But like realism approach, it does not contain any aspect that leads the world to war or aggressiveness (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2011: 84-91).
At present, Neoliberalism and Neorealist approach both are influencing the international system and both exists together. These two approaches are making a great difference with each other. The Neorealist approach is focused on power that says a country attains power through the development of economic, military, education, technology sectors. The countries strive for power and makes efforts to maintain its balance of power with other powerful countries. The Neoliberalism is centered with the role of countries and organizations that makes the global political structure peaceful, interdependended and developed through mutual cooperation. The relations among the countries are cooperative along filled with competition.

The main elements of neoliberal approach are economic development, interdependence, democracy, social growth, constructive and cooperative role of international organizations etc. In result of these components, cooperation, integration, interdependence, peace, development and security are prevailed throughout the world. The neoliberalism approach of the theory enables us to understand the prevailing international system and changing political trends that affects the interacting units and the outcomes they produce. The international structures emerge from the interaction and behavior of the countries that shapes the countries actions towards others.

The powerful countries to maintain the global power position and influence, using the aggressive and power reflected policies that they derive from neorealism. Resultantly, other countries feel a security threat. To protect their security, sovereignty, and territorial integrity these countries are though getting economically interdependent with each other but along that they are also developing their militaries, nuclear power and weapons. The economic cooperation and integration keeps now a
primary importance in the countries policies rather than the development of military power (Baylis & Smith, 2001: 182-197).

The Liberal school of thought has been developed since many centuries ago during Greek city–state period or might be before that. The Neo-liberalism approach has been flourished since 1950s. In 1990, it was developed fully. It is about to establish cooperation, integration and interdependence among the bilateral relations of the countries to get prosperity and development with peace. Liberalism approach believes that the human aggressive behavior is responsible for waging a war on others sovereignty. To change this aggressive behavior, the liberal approach considers it necessary to promote human freedom, democracy, institutional reforms, and free trade to decentralize the central powers.

The Neo-liberalism approach makes a new, broad and different contribution to the international system and the global political trends. It provides an optimistic approach to study and to analyze the country’s relations. The emergence of liberal approach is supported by the realism school of thought. Under realism approach, the colonization period, W.W. I and W.W.II were occured. In result of these wars, the millions of innocent people has died and the country’s economic and social development was ruined. In result of these consequences, the rest of the world has acknowledged that economic development, social prosperity, security of sovereignty and territorial integrity should be assured through adopting new patterns of peace, cooperation, interdependence, and integration to attain the national interests.

The neoliberalism approach has achieved dominance in the world political system. The countries through close diplomatic, economic, military, strategic and cultural cooperative relations are moving towards global integration and
interdependence. These are mutually cooperating through regional and international organizations for economic, social and security development (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2011: 84-91).

The approach of complex interdependence by Robert O Keohane and Joseph S. Nye is also considered a part of neoliberalism approach. The Complex Interdependence defines the same characteristics which are the core values of the neoliberal approach that mutual interdependence leads the countries towards cooperation and peace. In Complex interdependence approach, it is said by Robert O Keohane and Joseph S. Nye that “Interdependence” exists among the countries where they have mutual interests and gains. The relations between the developed industrial country and less-developed country are based on mutual benefits. The countries are not counting costs but they mutually strive for making more gains.

The concept of mutual interdependence is an optimistic approach particularly in the world where there is a competition and power struggle exists among the countries. The competition lies in interdependence approach when the large benefits are expected from cooperation. In mutual interdependence, there is not a zero-sum game. The interdependence restricts the use of autonomy. It creates a world of peace and development. It establishes a new world of peace that replacing the world of conflicts and wars (William, Goldstein, & Shafritz, 2003: 92-95).

China’s policy is based on neo-liberalism approach. Through its policy actions, it is promoting the core values of neoliberal approach includes peace, cooperation, development, interdependence and integration. In today’s changing world political trend, China contributes a significant main role in changing the political trend from realism and neo-realism to neoliberalism. It is creating a multi-
polar world by emerging new zones of power through developing One Belt and One Road Initiative. By creating new financial and regional cooperation organizations, China is moving to make the world more interdependent, open and cooperative. In broader perspective, China is shifting the old world of conflicts with the new world of peace and interdependence (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015; Yi, 2014; Jacques, 2010: 565-567).

According to Joseph S Nye, the neoliberalism is the growth of new patterns in the world politics includes it promotes cooperation among societies and countries, economic interdependence, strategic, cultural and military interdependence and establishes the influencing and cooperative role of institutions. More cooperative and interdependent relations among the countries would reduce the security threat that was extensively flourished under the realism paradigm with horrified destructive results during W.W. I, W.W.II and cold war. Though the Realism remained unsuccessful to provide security to the sovereignty of the countries. The major appreciable element of Neoliberalism, which lacks in Realism, is the peaceful and sophisticated patterns that are used to establish and define interests, policies and relations. Realism is a structured and game based theory. Under that, the country’s policies are shaped by other countries behavior and interests. If once the countries that believes on realism or neorealism acknowledge the benefits of cooperation and interdependence among the countries than these countries may follow new patterns of neoliberalism to achieve interests (Joseph, 1988: 235-251).

David A. Baldwin has defined neoliberalism in his book on “Neoliberalism, Neorealism and World Politics’ that published in 1993 that the neoliberalism is based on four strands includes commercial liberalism, republican liberalism, sociological
liberalism, and Liberal Institutionalism. The research on China’s Maritime Silk Road Initiative in East-Asia, South-East Asia and South-Asia has been analyzed by focusing commercial liberalism and institutional liberalism considering neoliberal theory by David A. Baldwin and by the other neoliberals’ proponents. The theory of neoliberalism is important regarding explain in a better way China’s policies, ambitions on One Belt and One Road Initiative which resultantly changes the global political trends that is currently one-power centered a unipolar trend towards the multi-polar world (Baldwin, 1993: 1-24).

2.2 Commercial Liberalism

David A. Baldwin has said on commercial liberalism that free and open trade leads the countries towards peace, cooperation and interdependence. Many other neo-liberals are agreed on the establishment of free-trade economy. They say the free market economy promotes globalization that encourage the integration among the countries (Baldwin, 1993: 1-24; Baylis & Smith, 2001: 182-197).

China has been initiated a free-trade since 1978 when it has launched the reform policy for the development of its economic and political sectors. Various economic, political and social reforms are still under-process in China. The “Free-Trade’ is the main incentive of China’s reform policy through which it is making its economy more open to the world. It (free-trade) is more integrating its economy to the global market. It is more strengthening its economy with the other economies of the world. Through free-trade, China is supporting the economic and social development of other countries by allowing tariff-free exports-import service. It is promoting mutual peace, development and cooperation towards other countries.
Since last decade, China has been over-reaching free-trade policy. It has signed many free-trade agreements through-out the world. In 2015, it has renewed the old free-trade agreements that it has signed in previous decades and has signed the new ones. Through these free-agreements, China is not only boosting the growth of its trade and economy. But it supports the economic development of other developing countries.

In the same year, the number of China’s free-trade agreements are reached to nineteen among which fourteen free-trade agreements that it has already signed earlier and five other are became under-process. It has free-trade agreements with all the regions includes Asia, the Central-Asia, the Middle-East, Africa, Europe and America. Under One Belt and One Road project, China is speedily connecting the surrounding countries in free-trade. Resultantly, in coming years, China’s investment will be increased. The mutual trade interdependence among the countries will be increased. The economic and technological cooperation among the countries will be strengthened and expanded. It is establishing its economic power through making free-trade zones. China is establishing a new zone of power by developing the poor economies of poor countries.

In November 2015, China and ASEAN has signed an agreement to upgrade the already existed Free trade agreement. In 2002, bilateral trade volume of China and ASEAN was US $ 54.8 billion that reached to US $ 480.4 billion in 2014 just due to free-trade agreement. The bilateral trade investment was US $ 3.37 billion in 2003 that has reached to US $ 12.2 billion in 2014. China is the largest trading partner of ASEAN and it is the third largest trading partner of China. ASEAN is the main significant organization that China covers in its Maritime Silk Road.
Similarly, in January 2015, China has signed free-trade agreement with Singapore that is a pacific country. Singapore is the military ally of US. China is the largest trading partner and largest investor of Singapore. It through free-trade agreements’ and Maritime Silk Road connectivity is expanding its economic influence throughout the pacific region where U.S. keeps an economic and military hold through establishing military alliances, military funds and Trans-pacific partnership (TPP).

In June 2015, China has signed a free trade agreement with Australia that will highly boost both countries trade volume and investment. Australia has a military ally of U.S. and it (U.S.) has a military base over there. In Asia-Pacific region, the significance of Australia is crucial for China specifically from growing military influence of U.S. there. Australia is a key member of U.S.’s Trans-pacific partnership (TPP) that is functioning with an aim to curtail the growing economic influence of China in the region. In this regard, China’s free trade agreement with Australia is a big achievement. This agreement is integrating the Asia and pacific region. China is moving to establish a free and integrating free trade economic zone in pacific that pose a security threat to U.S.’s global power status and to its pacific regional influence. In future, many possibilities are conceivable that China interlink Australia through Maritime Silk Road. China’s regional economic influence is increasingly growing in the pacific that indicates the establishment of multipolar world and a shift in the world order (China FTA Network, 2015; New Zealand Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2015; BBC, com, 2015; DePillis, 2013).

Other neoliberal says that peace, integration and cooperation are originating interdependence among the countries which compel countries to avoid wars. If the
present international political trends are visualized in history of W.W.II and the Cold war, then it could be witnessed that the interdependence has been increased among the countries after the establishment of international governmental organizations, after increasing free-trade among the countries and after growing number of agreements and consultations. The growing such interdependence has reduced the chances of war among the countries.

At present, the countries priorities are changing that the economic development is getting more dominance over the military priorities. In interdependence, the countries priorities are towards economic and social development rather less to military development. The attainment of interests and benefits is equally significant for all the countries. The countries understand that the economy is main sector of one’s country system on which the country’s development and the growth of all other sectors are dependent includes military, society etc. In interdependence, the countries policies are integrated with each other that policy of one country has drawn consequences on other country. In that wake, they always prefer to avoid wars because they do not go back to the period from where they have started their journey for development (S.de Vries, 1990: 429-434).

In 19th century, a neoliberal John Stuart Mill has said on free-trade and world peace “It may be said without exaggeration, that the great extent and rapid increase of international trade is being the guarantee of the peace of the world, is the permanent security for the uninterrupted progress of ideas, the institutions and the character of humanity (Mill, 1971; 67-68).

China believes and supports the core values of neoliberal approach of peace, cooperation, development, interdependence and integration specifically by launching
the global interconnectivity initiative of One Belt and One Road. Under the initiative, China is financing the construction of seaport infrastructure in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri-Lanka and Pakistan. It provides financial assistance and other construction services to the developing countries of East-Asia, South-East Asia, South-Asia and Africa for the construction of economic corridors, bridges, energy projects, canals, roads and railway networks and social institutions like schools etc. China is sharing its development and technological knowledge with these countries. It is supporting the economic and social development of these countries. It is providing these countries the military assistance and military training. It is through economic development supports and respects the sovereignty of these countries. It is empowering the small and developing countries of South in order to reduce the widening gap of inequality between South and North. It is creating new zones of power that are moving to make a multi-polar world. It is creating a new world of interdependence and peace.

China is contributing new economic trends of mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence in free-trade economy and trade cooperation that adds new to the global trend of globalization. At present, it has free-trade agreements with the rest of the world includes Asia, the Central Asia, the Middle-East, Africa, Europe and America. Even it has cooperative and interdependent trade relations with its most opposing countries towards its rise includes US, India and Japan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015; Yi, 2014; Jacques, 2010: 565-567; Armstrong, 1994: 454-481).

In 2015, the total trade between China and India was reached to US 71.64 billion that was slight increase than the total trade of US 70.59 billion in 2014 (Economic Times, 2016). In 2014, China and Japan trade volume was US $ 312.484
billion (The Ministry of Commerce, 2015). In November 2015, U.S. and China trade was US $ 569.17 Billion with increasing ration of 2.4 percent. In end of the same year, U.S. investment in China was U.S. $ 77.47 billion. According to preliminary statics, China’s direct investment to U.S. was $ 46.6 billion. U.S. is the fourth largest investment place for China (Mofcom.Gov, 2016).

China in response to U.S., Japan and India combating policies towards its rise, is not following the way of aggressiveness and militarization. U.S. is perceiving China as a threat for its global hegemonic status. India and Japan are also fearing from China rise because its rise is overcoming these countries regional influence. China is not making military bases and military alliances like the U.S. have. It is a developing country with many economic and social challenges and its main priority is to establish its own society peaceful and developed. China’s rise is peaceful as it is developing the economies of all and through mutual cooperation it is creating a peaceful world (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015; Yi, 2014; Jacques, 2010: 565-567).

According to David A. Baldwin “Neoliberals and Neorealist agree that both national security and economic welfare are important but they differ in relative emphasis of their goals (Baldwin, 1993:12).” In addition to this context, Grieco has said “Anarchy requires states to be pre-occupied with relative power, security and survival (Grieco, 1988: 491).”

According to Robert Keohane, the countries are developing mutual rules, interests, consent, and opportunities in order to develop mutual cooperation to achieve mutual equal gains. The countries could maintain mutual cooperation on trade and economic relations by mutually following norms and rules. These norms and rules protects the country’s trade from aggressive and retaliation policy of other countries.
The cooperation could be made secured by setting punishing rules and laws for those that violates the decided rules for maintain the mutual cooperation. As the world trade organization’s, the general Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) has set the rule that if any country violates the implemented rules than that will be punished by taking more tariffs on its imports. The countries could get conflicting interests through mutual cooperation. The presence of the Central authority is not necessary for development of International cooperation because it could not enforce rules to make ensure cooperation among the countries. The realists’ school should not distrust the growing international cooperation among the countries and non-state actors. The international security could be made strengthen through mutual security agreements, arms-control agreements, and peacekeeping missions (Keohane, 1986:1-27).

China is importing 80 percent oil, gas, and other natural resources from the Middle-East and Europe through the Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca. According to the China’s high official and policy-makers, China feels threat that US, Japan and India could make a military attack over its trade transshipment or particularly US could obstruct its way at the Strait of Malacca by imposing sanctions and by military attacks through its military bases in Indonesia, Malaysia etc. India that is situated as a border country of Indian Ocean could pose a security threat to China’s trade supply by conducting a military attack. Japan is working as a military ally of US against the rise of China. Under these fears, China has followed the energy security policy and on bases of this policy it is establishing trade connectivity with the rest of the world through economic corridors, roads and railway links as an alternative trade routes of the Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca. These alternative routes are China-Pakistan economic corridor, Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic
corridor, and road and railway link from Swittee seaport and Chittagong Seaport of Bangladesh to Kunming city of China.

On One side, China is promoting mutual peace and cooperation among the countries through One Belt and One Road. It respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries. On other side, it recognizes the presence of anarchy in the world. In that wake, it is increasingly building and modernizing its military. China intends to deploy its naval forces in the seaports that are connected on the Maritime Silk Road because of security reasons to protect its trade routes and seaports from India, Japan and US and from the attacks of pirates (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015; Yi, 2014; Hurst, 2007; Zhiqun, 2015).

Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye has said ‘We are not suggesting that international conflict disappears when interdependence prevails. On the contrary, conflict will take new forms and may even increase ... We must therefore be cautious about the prospect that rising interdependence is creating a brave new world of cooperation, to replace the bad old world of international conflict (Keohane & Nye, 1977: 7-8).

On One Belt and One Road that as a global economic interconnectivity project, China interconnects Hong-Kong, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, India, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, the Central-Asia, West Asia, Russia, Africa and Europe with each other. Through this connectivity, China has emerged new political trend of global peace, cooperation and interdependence that constantly reduces global anarchy and aggressive behavior of the countries towards each other. The cooperative and supportive policies of China are pushing the other countries to promote cooperation and interdependence with each other.
The behavior of the countries that is being defined by its policies that establishes the structure of international system and of the global political trend. The nature of the countries relations, their actions and over-all nature of global atmosphere could be judged and analyzed through the theory paradigm or the global political trend. The global political trends are normally coming into existence by the policy actions of the powerful countries that draw worldwide repercussions by shaping and setting the policies of other developing and poor countries. The best example is the cold war period when US and Russia has introduced the Bi-polar political trend that divide the other world in two major blocks of communism and capitalism.

At present, the most dominant prevailing political trend is neoliberalism that is actively promoted by China’s extensively broad interconnectivity project of One Belt and One Road. This initiative has given more wideness to the global trends of globalization. The countries are speedily interconnected with each other in global economic, military, strategic and cultural cooperation and interdependence. Now the economic development, economic integration and economic interdependence is replacing the realism trend of power-struggle by neoliberal trends of mutual peace and cooperation. Though, the balance of power theory still exists that pushing the countries to cooperate and compete.

China’s One Belt and One Road initiative, its peaceful ambitions and peaceful global economic rise could only be analyzed in keeping the historical perspective on this. In eighteen to nineteenth century, China was economically, technologically and militarily a poor, less-developed and backward country. With this background, it was facing the growing security challenges from Russia, Japan, India and U.S. that has shifted the China’s self-defensive policy paradigm to the neoliberalism paradigm. It
has propelled China to reconsider its foreign policies and intraregional relations. In 1978, China has opened its economy to the outside world and it has introduced reform policy for the development of its economic, military, political and agricultural fields. It was the first step of China towards the neoliberalism paradigm. Thus, the foreign policy of China could be analyzed from that time of regional influential politics of cold war and from the wars and conflicts that forced over its freedom. China in response to each war, has always adopted the policy of self-defense. It has followed the policies of non-aggression, non-alignment and anti-imperialism (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015; Yi, 2014; Jacques, 2010: 565-567; Gerald, 2013: 105-119).

2.3 Liberal Institutionalism

On Liberal Institutionalism, a neoliberalist David Baldwin has said that the international institutions play a significant role in facilitating cooperative, peaceful and friendly relations among the countries (Baldwin, 1993). In view of other neoliberal proponents, the role of institutions is important in maintenance of development and sustainability of cooperation among the countries. The institutions reduce the possibility of cheating among the countries that are interdependent on each other for gaining interests (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2011; 84-91). The international trend to develop institutions to build cooperation and interdependence among the countries and to avoid wars and conflicts is very old. It exists in history that during the 19th Century, the countries have built international government institutions, increased trade, made agreements and consultations to avoid wars and conflicts. After the W.W.II, various institutions were built to maintain peace, trade cooperation and interdependence among the countries to avoid wars and conflicts. These international
institutions were the United Nation, the World Bank, and International Monetary Fund etc., (S.de Vries, 1990; 429-434).

In China’s perspective, these all western institutions are actively working but still these institutions did not prevent wars in various areas of the world, these could not establish a balance-world of economic and social growth. These institutions are failed to build interdependence and cooperation which in real means could stops wars among the countries. These are the western institutions and these are working predominantly under the influence of U.S. and other western countries. China is an active member of the World Trade Center, the World Bank, and International Monetary Fund etc. It is opposing the exploiting and discriminatory policies of these institutions that promotes anarchy and the widening development gap between the south and North. It is against the double-standard values of U.S. of peace, democracy and human-rights etc., which it keeps for those where it finds a threat to its power and global hegemony status.

China is increasingly expanding its institutional cooperative role through the regional and international institutions of SCO, the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South-Africa), G8, and AIIB (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank) etc. AIIB is a new development of China under One Belt and One Road Initiative. It is an international bank that will have similar functions like the World Bank and IMF to provide loans and funds but these funds will be merely for the development cause of infrastructures in the developing countries. The bank will not impose any condition for any country regarding to follow the values of human-rights and democracy. The countries of various regions are participating in this bank by providing funds to it. It is built for the equal development
of all the countries. China through these all institutions and organization is promoting peace, cooperation and interdependence among the countries. It is through enhancing the role of institutions creating a multi-polar world. It is shifting the influence of western institutions with the institutions that are binding countries in mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence.

Under Institutional liberalism approach, China is bringing major shifts at international level in global political order and in present economic and political structures of state-systems (Yi, 2014; China Focus, 2014).

2.4 **Asian Infrastructure Development Bank (AIIB)**

AIIB is a multilateral development bank. Its establishment plan was proposed by China’s president Xi Jinping in 2013 during his visit to Southeast Asia. The AIIB is mainly developed for financial support of Asian region. The main purpose of this, is to provide loans to the developing countries for the development of infrastructure, energy, power, transportation, telecommunication, agricultural development, rural infrastructure, water-supply, sanitation, environment protection, urban development and logistic support etc.

The regional, non-regional, developing and developed countries could participate in AIIB. At present the total founding members of AIIB are 57. On June 29th 2015, 57 members has signed a memorandum of understanding on Bank’s Articles of Agreement. The bank will begin function with $ 50 billion capital stock that will reach to $ 100 billion later. AIIB is mainly established for the development One Belt and One Road initiative. Through this bank, China is financing the construction of the seaports, economic corridors, roads, railways, bridges, pipelines, energy projects and canals etc. On One Belt and One Road initiative, China is
boosting the economic growth of other countries as well. It is creating a new zone of economic power by developing the poor economies of the developing countries. In future, the role of AIIB will become expand and more significant by enhancing public and private business opportunities in China and in other countries. China’s investment will be increased. It will finance regional and international organizations. Through AIIB, it is promoting peace, interdependence, cooperation and integration among the countries and throughout the world.

“The Articles of Agreement” is the main charter of AIIB in which it is jointly pledged to make the bank transparent and to strictly stop corruption. AIIB is establishing a new world of interdependence, cooperation and integration. It is creating a multipolar world. It is the major financing organ of One Belt and One road initiative. China through this bank is going to shift existing world order with new world order of peace, cooperation and interdependence (AIIB.Org, 2015; Watts, 2015).

U.S. is not pleased on the establishment of AIIB because it considers it as a threat to its hegemonic global power status and to its influence that it is exerting through the World Bank and IMF. It (U.S.) has said in critics on AIIB that it has lower-environmental and ethical standards than the other multilateral banks. U.S. has refused to join AIIB because it looks it as a threat to the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank and other western international institutions etc. It has urged its western allies to not join AIIB. But now it’s almost all western and Asian allies has joined AIIB includes UK, Germany, Australia, Philippines, Vietnam, Brunei, Malaysia and Singapore etc. Without U.S. and Japan, AIIB and One Belt and One Road will get operated successfully but these countries could increase
the credit and rating of these initiatives. In today’s world, the trends of competition and cooperation both exists equally among the countries’ relations (Zhu, 2015).

U.S. has followed many combating policies against China’s rise. It is building New Silk Road Initiative that connects the rest of the world except China. It has pivot to Asia policy in which it is increasingly establishing military bases, militarizing the Asian region by deploying its forces. It plays a significant political role against China by making military alliances, by delivering military finances and by provoking the countries on South-China Sea issue against China. U.S. fears from the rising economic power of China, that is why, it is trying to obstruct its way towards development. It (U.S.) don’t want a change in the world political trend that China is shifting by projecting its peaceful cooperative and interdependence policies. U.S. has followed all these combating measures in order to secure its global hegemonic power position and the existing world order.

U.S. has said that it has made commitments with China that after establishment of AIIB it (China) will contribute financially in the World Bank, IMF and ADB. U.S.’s congress has approved the increasing voting shares of China in IMF. IMF has authorized renminbi as a global economic currency like other international currencies includes dollar, euro, and yen etc. These policy actions express that U.S. is gradually accepting the growing trend of interdependence. It (U.S.) is now taking work with political diplomacy to maintain the international influence of western institutions dominant. It also looks difficult to U.S. to disrupt the prevailing peace and cooperation through use of power at expense of its own interdependence on China and on other countries. Along this, U.S. is striving to maintain its dominance in the
changing world by exerting more militarization (AIIB.Org, 2015; Donnan, 2015; Wildau & Mitchell & Shepherd, 2016).

China realizes the growing fears of U.S. and its allies. On 16th January 2016, it (China) has officially said that it will not internationalize the use of renminbi through AIIB. Besides this, the renminbi has many challenges in its use; the participant countries in renminbi exchange will get profit while receiving imports from China but these will get loss while sending imports to China because renminbi is cheap in exchange than dollars. It as being the growing world largest consumption power and as a developing country has established AIIB that is basically a part of its reform policy.

It (China) has been said since so many years ago, that the existing multilateral institutions are working under the dominance of the west and the behavior of these institutions are exploiting particularly towards the developing countries. China is against the discriminatory policies of the west. It desires to establish a new global economic governance system that will be free from the exploiting policies of the World Bank and IMF. These institutions do not have supportive rules that boost the economic growth of China and of other countries. It doesn’t consider these institutions transparent. It is against the widening gap of South and North. It wants to bring a change in the global world order by shifting it with peace, cooperation, interdependence and justice.

China considers U.S.’s international values of human-rights, democracy, etc., as its double standards. It thinks in this way because it has suffered due to these values at hands of U.S. In AIIB, China is not going to insert these values on the developing countries. That is why, it is facing criticism from the western countries on
AIIB project. In spite that, the World Bank and Asian Development bank (ADB) has said welcome to the establishment of AIIB. These might seek new collaborating opportunities in near future (Donnan, 2015; Wildau & Mitchell & Shepherd, 2016; Cnb. Com, 2015).

US, Japan and India claims that China’s global rise is not peaceful. While the rest of other world expect, these countries considers its rise peaceful and cooperative. AIIB is making the China’s role central at international level. It is boosting the economic growth of China and of other countries as well. AIIB and One Belt and One Road are purely economic projects of China. These are merely for economic development. China has been building infrastructures and economic projects in other countries since so many years before. Its (China) contribution in other countries development is mostly specific to hardware includes infrastructures and energy projects. China is not building military bases to combat the growing presence of U.S. and Japan particularly in Asian region that is mainly against its rise. It is not reacting aggressively against the growing militarization and military alliances of U.S. China’s non-military and non-coercive policy shows that it desires peace. In long-run, when One Belt and One Road will get full functioned then China will prefer peace to maintain the purpose of this initiative successful. AIIB and One Belt and One Road are the part of China’s new diplomacy. Through which, it desires to attain its interests and dream to become one of the world most modernize country.

At present, China’s significance due to its economic growth has been increased remarkably at international level. In 2008 to 2009 during the global financial crises, its (China) economic growth was stable comparatively to the western powers. It has played a supportive role for the development of other economies. China
is increasingly moving to shape the economy of the world. It through One Belt and One Road and AIIB is moving to overcome the influence of the World Bank, IMF and the Asian Development Bank (Cnb.Com, 2015; Rosenfeld, 2016). China’s contribution in the global economic growth was 1.1 percent that has now increased to 3.4 to 3.6 percent. China is ranked third as a contributor in the global growth (Choudhury, 2016).

Though, U.S. is against the rise of China but it has cooperative economic and military relations with China. According to the study of the National Committee on the U.S. and China relations and Rhodium Group from 2000 to 2014, Chinese firms in U.S. has spent $46 billion on business and these companies has provided job to more than 80,000 Americans. U.S. is becoming as a major recipient of China’s growing foreign investment. By 2020, it will receive $ 100 billion to $ 200 billion investments from China (Zhu, 2015). Similarly, like U.S., India and Japan has cooperative economic and strategic relations with China. In AIIB after China, India is the second largest contributor that spends 8.35 percent funds and on bases of these funding it holds second largest voting share of 7.5 percent (The Hindu.com, 2015).

Though at present, China is becoming as one the most significant country particularly due to having a global interconnectivity and interdependence policies of AIIB and One Belt and One Road Initiative. China is a developing country and its main purpose to develop such initiatives is to develop its own society peaceful and prosper. It has many domestic challenges that are its increasing population, widening income and education gap, spreading gap between the standard of life between urban and rural life etc. In order to deal its own challenges, it needs to develop a peaceful and interdependent world. China is a peace-loving country by its centuries old
civilization and history. Its current efforts on building One Belt and One Road Initiative for development and peace will never allow China and other countries to go in wars and conflicts with each other at expense of their people and development (Zhu, 2015).

2.5 Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

“Shanghai Cooperation Organization’ was firstly established in 1996 with five member countries includes China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Its name was ‘Shanghai Five’. In 2001, Uzbekistan has joined its membership and after that organization was renamed as “Shanghai Cooperation Organization” (Albert, 2015).

In 2015, the number of full-member countries of SCO became increased to seven when Pakistan has joined it as with a full-member status. In 2016, it is expected that India will become its full-member country. At present, many other countries from Asia, Middle-East and Baltic region are affiliated with the organization as observer and dialogue partners.

China and Russia are the main significant actors of SCO that are economically, technologically and militarily more developed and advanced comparatively to other member countries of it. Many new developments are occurring in SCO’s main purpose and aim. It was established with an aim to demilitarize the borders of the member countries, to establish military and security cooperation against the three regional evils that are terrorism, separatism and extremism. At present, the main purpose of the organization is expanded from security to economic and social development. In this regard, China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative plays a
significant role in integrating the Eurasian region in mutual peace, interdependence and cooperation.

Under the joint decision of SCO member countries, major developments have been made in year of 2015 when full-membership status is allocated to Pakistan and India (Weitz, 2015). China has supported the full-membership status of SCO to Pakistan because now it (Pakistan) is economically and strategically significant for China as it through economic corridor connectivity provides sea access to China’s landlocked Xinjian, western province (Shrine-Ellis, 2015).

Though China has a border dispute with India and it keeps frustration on growing defensive and strategic relations of India with US and Japan that is mainly against its rise. India is the biggest competitor of China in Asian region. China being as a permanent member of Security Council, is rejecting the request of India for becoming a permanent member of the United Nation. In spite having many rivalries, opposition and competition in China and India relations, it (China) has approved the full membership status of SCO to India. India is competing the growing economic and political influence of China but its economy, technological and finance sectors are not so developed to fully combat Beijing. China is a peace-loving country. It believes that conflicts and wars leads countries towards devastation. It (China) in order to attain China’s dream that is to become a modernize and developed country of the world is forwarding to build equal cooperative relations with its all friends and foes. It is establishing a peaceful world. China is going to boost the economic growth of India by allocating it the full membership of SCO.

By indulging India in SCO, China is weakening the political, economic and military influence of U.S. It (China) is trying to create a multipolar world. It is
changing the existing world order with new world order of peace and interdependence because it considers necessary to develop a peaceful world for its own development and rise. In this wake, India’s new full-membership in SCO poses a great challenge for U.S. China is shifting the military influence of U.S. by increasing its economic and security influence in the region. It (China) growing interdependence in the region will soon push the Asian countries for more cooperation and interdependence with each other. China’s new diplomacy is to create a zero-problem world through promoting peace and cooperation. It by supporting SCO’s full-membership to Pakistan and India, provides common opportunity to both countries to eliminate mutual disputes and to increase mutual cooperation. China like India and other powerful countries is not in competition with any country. It just wants development to build a peaceful and prosperous Chinese society (Weitz, 2015).

China under its new diplomacy, has laid the foundations of the new concept of common security. It has completely rejected the old mind-set of countries when these were seeking for just their own security. It gives a new concept of common security. It is officially promoting the common security idea through the forum of conference on interaction and confidence building measures in Asia (CICA) and SCO. China is building in Asia new cooperation opportunities for itself in security sector. Because Asia’s security is essential for the security of its own trade transshipment in Indian Ocean, the Strait of Malacca, economic corridors and the alternative trade routes.

China expands its institutional influence particularly by enlarging number of SCO’s member countries. It is establishing SCO from regional to global organization. In future, it is possible that it allocates full-membership status to other countries of Asia, Middle-East and Baltic region that includes Nepal, Sri-Lanka, Cambodia,
Azerbaijan, Armenia, Afghanistan, Turkey, Iran, Belarus, Mongolia, Turkmenistan, ASEAN, and CIS etc., (Shrine-Ellis, 2015).

2.6 Eurasian Economic Union (EEU)

Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) has officially begun its function on May 1\textsuperscript{st} 2015. It was firstly established in 2010 with name of Custom Union. Its member countries are Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia. Turkey, Tajikistan, India, Syria and Egypt will likely join the Union. These countries include Turkey, India and Egypt has signed free-trade agreements with the Union. It is purely an economic cooperation that has been developed to boost free-trade among the member countries.

According to the various media outlets, China that is currently interested to become an observer country of EEU that might soon join the Union as its permanent member. China and Russia’s high officials have discussed this matter but they did not sign any agreement.

China and Russia has a great converging interests that brings the both countries together. Even after the cold war, Russia, U.S. and other western powers are in power competition with each other. Russia seeks a dominant position in international affairs. Its economy is not so open, free and modernize like the economies of U.S. and other western countries are. Currently, it is suffering by the sanctions that are imposed by EU and U.S. In this regard, it is trying to integrate its economy and to make its economy freer and open through active participation at SCO and EEU. Russia now looking towards China and these all above mentioned factors are pushing it towards Beijing for establishing more economic cooperation and interdependence. It (Russia) desires to take more economic advantages from the
growing economic development and influence of China. It is being connected on One Belt and One Road Initiative.

China, similarly like Russia, have many interests that brings it closer to Moscow. Beijing desires to expand its economic market and to avail energy resources from Russia. It (China) is increasing its economic integration with Russia through establishing connectivity on One Belt and One Road Initiative, SCO and BRICS. Besides economic advantages, China is trying to avail various other political and strategic advantages. It (China) considers Russia as a significant actor in the Eurasian region. Eurasia is a significant region for China that fulfils its energy needs, provides it a vast market for the sail of production items and connects China’s western area to Europe through One Belt and One Road Initiative. One main reason of China’s development of close relations with Russia is to overcome or remove Moscow’s opposition of Beijing growing influence in the Eurasian region.

China particularly through One Belt and One Road Initiative is promoting peace, cooperation and interdependence in the Eurasian region. It (China) by following the neoliberalism approach is moving to create a multipolar world. It is strengthening the role of institutions to shift the existing world order with its new world order of peace and interdependence. To bring these changes, China is increasingly establishing economic, social, military and strategic relations equally with all its friends and foes. It is creating a new world of mutual peace and interdependence (Foreign Ministry of China, 2015; Surkov, 2013; Tkachenko, 2014).

Russia understands the changing world political trend towards multipolar. Its growing cooperation with China through bilateral relations, SCO and One Belt and One Road Initiative, BRICS expresses Russia’s desire to change the world political
order towards cooperation and interdependence. Russia desires this change in world political order because mainly it is against the global dominance of US.

China at present has already have bilateral trade agreements with the member countries of EEU includes Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia etc. It could easily become a significant member of EEU. In the long-run EEU, it is possible that on bases of common aim to establish a free-trade area and to strengthen economic relations get integrated with other regional and international organizations includes SCO, ASEAN, Gulf cooperation council and SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation). EEU will broader than EU in size that it integrates the regions of Eurasia, Asia, and Middle-East (Surkov, 2013).

In 2010, Russia and EU has signed an agreement of partnership on modernizing the trade. In 2014, Russia has given an idea to establish a free-trade area between EU and EEU. Russia’s idea of integration of EU and EEU is merely a political idea. As when Ukraine, has signed an agreement with European Union Association agreement for economic development. On that step, Russia has demanded on EEU platform to block Ukraine. Other members of EEU has rejected this proposal of Russia.

Russia has established EEU mainly to overcome the influence of EU. It is moving towards China for building more economic cooperation, benefits and interdependence and to hold more economic integration particularly in the Asian region. China and Russia have same interests of cooperation. EEU poses threat to the western institution of EU. As it is becoming a Union of integration of various regions. It could threat the interests of EU in Asia, Middle-East and the Central-Asia. In
future, it is possible that when the world become more interdependent and cooperative the EEU and EU get integrated economically (Tkachenko, 2014).

2.7 Mutual Interdependence

Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye under the Neoliberalism approach has given the idea of “Complex Interdependence’ which is being considered as part of neoliberal approach. The term “Complex Interdependence” refers to deep and much integrated cooperation among the countries. “The Interdependence” emerges among the countries when they have common interests with each other. The Interdependence among the countries is established through different components includes diplomatic relations, organizations, trade agreements, banks, energy projects, military and cultural cooperation, investments etc.

In mutual interdependence, the countries do not go into wars and conflicts with each other. Because they don’t desire and can’t tolerate the destruction of their development. Now the countries priorities are changed. They want peace. The economic development is the core priority of their policy rather than the growth of military weapons and power. They recognize that the development of all sectors is dependent on the development of economic sector. The wars that held in mutual interdependence of the countries, brings more devastation to countries development comparatively to other wars. In mutual interdependence, the countries don’t use force and power to solve their mutual dispute.

The mutual interdependence leads the countries towards peace and cooperation. These (countries) are solving their issues through negotiation. It (mutual interdependence) plays an important role in establishing a peaceful and multipolar world. China through One Belt and One Road Initiative has launched many
infrastructural and energy development projects particularly in the developing
countries. It is building seaports infrastructures, economic corridors, roads and
railways, canals etc. It provides loans and funds to other countries for the
development of their economic, military and cultural sectors. It shares technological
and scientific development with the developing countries. China itself is a developing
country that it is passing through many economic and political reforms. It plays a
significant role in boosting the economy of other developing countries. It is
establishing a new zone of economic power particularly in South-Asia. It is making
other countries interdependent on its development and growing economic rise. It is
the largest manufacturer and exporting country. In 2008, during the world financial
crises China’s exports goods were available in cheap prices comparatively to others
that contributed much in growth of global economy. China through promoting
interdependence, it is creating a multipolar and peaceful world (Keohane & Nye,
1977: 8).

To develop mutual interdependence, the countries are making joint efforts to
build more and more integration with each other. The mutual integration means that
the countries are getting close with each other by making cooperative and supportive
relations. The countries are developing mutual integration by establishing free-trade,
by expanding and exchanging trade, scientific technology, scientific assistance, by
diplomatic exchanges, communications and mutual exchanges etc. Integration is
increasing interdependence among the countries (S.de Vries, 1990; 429-434).

China through One Belt and One Road Initiative is establishing integration
among the countries throughout the regions of Asia, the Central-Asia, Middle-East,
Africa and Europe. One Belt and One Road Initiative is a broader global economic
interconnectivity and integration project. In this initiative, China is constructing many projects of infrastructure and energy projects development. It (China) is integrating its relations by cooperating and financing in construction of seaports, energy projects and infrastructure development of other countries.

China is placing the bases of its foreign policy on win-win cooperation, mutual destiny, mutual peace and stability and mutual development. Its new diplomacy is to develop a peaceful, cooperative and sincere relations with its neighboring countries and with all the rest of the world. Its relations with other countries are based on equality, mutual benefit, and opening-up and win-win cooperation.

China is not building military alliances but the partnerships. It is making new friends and it expands its network of partnerships. It has yet made 72 partnerships in different forms. It has made relations with 67 countries at different levels and 5 regions or regional organizations. It covers all the major countries and regions of the world. Its foreign minister Wang Yi has said that China has learned lessons from the alliances of the cold war that wars and competition leads the countries towards devastation.

China has established cooperative relations with all the countries even with those that have a border disputes and other conflicting issues with it. It has established cooperative economic and strategic relations with the countries includes South-Korea, Russia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Sri-Lanka, India etc. These are the countries where U.S. has military and economic influence. Indonesia is a military base of US and Malaysia and India are in military alliance with Washington. There are many other countries in
the region that are militarized by U.S. but China has expanded its economic influence there as well.

China by establishing cooperative and peaceful relations with other countries, it desires to create a zero-problem world for itself that it considers necessary for its peaceful development. It is through integration building a world of peace, cooperation, and interdependence that resultantly establishing a multipolar world and shifting the existing world order with new world order of peace and cooperation (Yi, 2014).

In interdependence, the countries don’t remain independent in making decisions. They must consider the consequences of their policies on the other countries. The countries are supporting each other policy and developments in order to establish close cooperative and friendly relations (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

The countries in mutual interdependence might get involve in wars if they are member of some military treaty organization. Sometimes conflicts arise from the mutual interdependence also. The interdependence was existed among the countries before W.W.I. In 1913, mutual economic trade between Germany and England was so expanded and intensive. In spite that, three major European countries include Germany, Britain and France went to war (S.de Vries, 1990; 429-434).

According to Robert O. Keohane, the anarchy exists and in absence of the world central government, the countries in order to get their interests are developing new patterns of interactions and cooperation (Robert, 1986:6). According to Keith L. Shimko, under neorealism paradigm in the global anarchic system the countries’ security is in threat and the wars and conflicts are constraints on them to indulge in
that. It is essential of the anarchic state system. The security threat forces the countries to behave aggressively to make ensure their survival. The survival is minimum objective of each country. The countries are desired to expand and to maintain their influence because they are forced to do so by the anarchic nature of the global system (Shimko, 1992:293).

China’s long ancient history shows that it did never remain an expansionist and an aggressive country. Though it has a power to conquer other countries. It always did a war in its self-defense. But it did never declare a war on other’s sovereignty. Chinese nation is a peace-loving nation and they have a peaceful civilization. China’s current policy is placed on five principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for other’s sovereignty and territorial integrity, promotes mutual cooperation, peace and mutual development. China through the development of One Belt and One Road is promoting mutual prosperity, peace, cooperation, integration and interdependence towards the other countries. It is developing and funding the infrastructure projects of seaports, trade routes, airports, industrial and electricity development projects in the countries that are located on way of the initiative and in the surrounding areas of that. It is developing and supporting the countries efforts that they make to strengthen their security. It provides economic and military assistance as for the development of these countries. It respects the sovereignty, freedom of speech, and territorial integrity of other countries. China’s cooperative and peaceful policies towards the other countries are pushing these countries to develop and promote further the mutual cooperation and development policies towards their surrounding regions.
When this initiative will become completed then China will become a more responsible country and it will maintain peace and cooperation to maintain the successful function of the initiative. It will not be easy for China to indulge in wars at the expense of efforts that it has made for this initiative (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015; Yi, 2014; Jacques, 2010: 565-567).

2.8 Conclusion

China’s One Belt and One Road initiative is a broader economic interconnectivity project that promotes mutual peace, development and interdependence among the countries. Beijing’s ambitions behind this initiative is to seek economic development and prosperity, not hegemony and power-influence. It is sharing its development and technology particularly with developing countries through economic and social development projects. It is remarkably boosting the economic growth of other countries. It is financially and technologically supporting the construction of infrastructures, development of health and education sectors and energy sectors in other countries. It is establishing free-trade economies to further enhance economic cooperation and trade with other countries and to establish an economic world of mutual development. It is integrating and shrinking the world. It is reducing the development gap of developed and developing countries. It is building a world of mutual peace and cooperation. It is developing a peaceful multipolar world. It is shifting the world order of hegemony, anarchy and power-influence with the new world order of peace, cooperation and interdependence.

China’s ambitions on One Belt and One Road initiative are quite economic and towards the mutual peaceful development and prosperity. Its initiative and growing cooperation and integration through regional and international organizations
are towards building a peaceful and cooperative multi-polar world. It is a country that
is building the economic and social development of other countries and it plays a
significant role in making other countries peaceful and prosperous. It is establishing
trade partnerships but not military alliances and military bases.

China is the second largest world economy and its growing economy will soon
rank it as the world largest economic power. Its growing economic interconnectivity
and integration through One Belt and One Road Initiative, through reginal and
international organizations and financial institutions is causing a threat for many
developed countries political influence, energy consumption resources and global
power status. It is facing many threatening challenges that needs more stability in
China’s policy of peace and cooperation. It requires to follow new plans and policy
that develop more cooperation and interdependence among the countries.

China’s security, due to One Belt and One Road initiative, is now considered
as a security of the rest of the world. It could not be easily attacked or challenged at
the expense of the world peace and development.

Chapter 3

China’s History: Peace & Development
China is a country of billions of people that belongs to different religion and culture. It is a vast country in area, population and tolerance. Its civilization is rich, strong and old which has absorbed many other civilizations in it without losing the dominance of its own components about unity, peace, development and prosperity. Till 1911, before the abolishment of dynastic rule, China was politically a Monarchy, economically backward agricultural country with low living standards, poverty and with absence of technological and scientific education and development. It was one of the developed country among the countries of Asia. It had economic and trade linkages with majority of foreign countries of the world. Though it was not politically so stable as almost each dynastic rule had to face the strife of the Civil war. It did never remain an expansionist and aggressive country. It had participated in wars, against Spain, Dutch, Portugal, Britain, French and Russia, only when its own sovereignty falls in danger. In its self-defense, it had given great sacrifices of lives and endured great disrespect and humiliation by subjugates. This pain and suffrage had realized China the worth of peace, prosperity, unity, self-respect and development. China is peaceful country that has laid the foundations of its constitution, foreign policy and One Belt and One Road initiative on peace, mutual development, cooperation and benefits.

The purpose of the chapter is to discuss and analyze China’s history, culture, struggle (for a democratic, free and sovereign country), sacrifices and policies (during different periods) to develop understanding to China being as a country and a nation on the world map. The analyses are focused on the words development, peace, cooperation, liberalization and modernization which are the core part of its constitution, policies and One Belt and One Road Initiative which it carries from its
centuries old culture. China is a peace-loving country. It looks towards other countries for mutual benefits, cooperation and development.

3.1 China’s Past: Power, Wars, Subjugation, Revolution and Independence

China’s history is centuries old that begins from the Stone Age. It has an old civilization that has been developed by annexation of different cultures. It has been ruled by various dynasties for centuries includes Xia dynasty, Shang dynasty, Zhou dynasty, Chin dynasty, Han dynasty, Sui dynasty, Tang dynasty, Later Liang dynasty, Song dynasty, Da Yaun or Mongol Dynasty, Ming dynasty and Qing dynasty. These different dynasties were originally representing different nations and civilizations or certain belonged to pure Chinese nation. China had a grand civilization that was consisted of different nations who made migration during different time periods from the surrounding areas or far-away. Chinese civilization had remained superior over all other migrated civilizations. It had contained the ability to observe different nationalities, cultures and identities to its own. It had a vast multi-ethnic and multi-cultural society. These different dynasties had ruled China on basis of power. The group of people or a sect that had a man and military power over the other groups that had formulated their dynastic rule in the area for centuries. China throughout the rule of dynastic empires had continuously remained in a civil war among the different groups that were struggling and in conflict with each other for attaining power of the central empire.

China comparatively to other countries of the Asia and the Western countries was covered the vast land area. It was rich by having vast natural economic and development resources includes seaports, land for agriculture development and heavy
capacity for production of cotton, tea and silk etc. It was independent in generating and fulfilling the economic needs of its people.

During the dynastic rule, China was a great economic and civilizational power of the world. It had a hold over many Seaports\(^1\) in its eastern part through which it was economically connected with the world. It was taking high revenue from the Asian countries on use of Sea-lanes in South-China Sea. It, comparatively to west, had remained first in making new inventions in agricultural and technological fields. It had invented the printing-machine, paper-making technology, gun-powder, medicine (herbs medicine), cultural-art, handicraft products etc. These developments were more explored by the west by developing many new inventions of these because they had an advanced scientific technology. While China was merely an agricultural and economic country. It was lacking scientific technology (Bo, 2008: 13-46; Murphey, 2006:141-160). It is said if China was not attacked by the Mongols then the industrial revolution came in thirteen Century in China that might be very earlier from industrial revolution in the eighteen centuries in Europe (Murrphey, 2006: 155-157).

The last dynastic rule was ended in 1911. Till that China was an agricultural and feudal country. Its industrial development has begun after its independence in 1949.

China throughout during the dynastic rule did not go for a war. It was not an expansionist and aggressive country though it had a power to occupy the weak countries that were located around it. Its civilization that teaches about peace, unity and development and the nature of Chinese nation had expressed that it was a peaceful country that was mainly focused on agricultural and trade development.

\(^1\) Guangzhou, Quanzhou, Shanghai etc.
During the dynastic rule, China was economically an independent country and the dynastic empires were mainly focused on the development of their culture, nationalism, unity, agricultural and trade inventions and religious development etc. The cultural norms of nationalism and unity were highly promoted among different groups.

In past, China did never follow the expansionist interests and policies. The foreign colonial powers of different centuries had tried to occupy China due to its vast territory, seaports and natural-resources includes stains, silk, chinaware, pearls, spices, ginger, incense and gold-thread etc. While these colonial powers were remained fail to conquer China. In response to these colonial powers, China did never go to conduct a war or never made a violent attack to safe its sovereignty but it had followed diplomatic measures that was preventing enemy but not escalating more violence. In order to prevent the foreign aggression, it had reduced the economic privileges, built walls to prevent the enemy and banned the diplomatic relations etc.

In 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Century, China had bear a severe threat to its sovereignty from the foreign colonial powers of Portugal, Spain, Dutch, Britain, France and Russia etc. It was a period of the Ming dynasty, when Portugal moved towards China. China treated Portuguese with a great hate and expelled them and imposed ban on those specifically who were lived in Macco. In 1573, China constructed a wall along narrow isthmus of Macao to make limit the expansion of Portuguese (C.Y.HSU, 1970: 19-317). Macao was the major economic center that located at Guangzhou which was a trading center and entrance way into the China. This way was blocked by the wall from the foreign interventions (Murphey, 2006: 286-287).
The trade was banned with the Portuguese. No diplomatic relations were made with Portugal (Stuart-Fox, 2003: 95-197).

After Portugal, Spain was the second largest colonial power that came at the end of fourteenth century in Asia. After 1545, Spaniards had colonized different areas of South and South East Asia which were previously subjugated by Portuguese. China had established trade relations with Spanish and opened two coasts for them namely Fukien and Chekiang to spell out Portuguese from this area. China did not allow the Spaniards to make settlements especially in Macao likewise as it did not allow the Portuguese. Until 1626, the Spaniards were settled in Keelung, Taiwan and then in Tamsui for trade and religious expanding purposes. Finally, in 1642 Spaniards were expelled by Dutch’s.

Dutch’s came towards China in 1604 when king Philip II of Spain had imposed banned on Dutch’s from trade through port of Lisbon in 1594. Due to this ban the Dutch experienced severe economic problems and finally they had moved to South and South East Asia mainly for trade purposes. During that time, besides China the entire area surrounding China was a colony of Portuguese.

Dutch’s faced bloody resistance from China and Portuguese. In 1664, China drove completely the Dutch’s toward Taiwan that old name was Formosa. Later Dutch’s had expelled Spaniards from Tamsui and keelung and had captured Malacca from Portuguese. After expelling Spaniards and Portuguese, now Dutch’s became a major colonial power. While China stayed always important for Dutch as it had remained vital for all previous colonial powers due to her trade productions and ports.

In 1644, when the Ch'ing dynasty came into power that said welcome to the Dutch’s because now they were the colonial power after Spaniards and Portuguese. In
1661, the Dutch’s rule in Taiwan was demolished by a Ming national namely Koxinga. Soon after in result of counter-insurgency the Dutch’s again gained power in Taiwan. But resultanty the China had reduced the economic privileges to the Dutch’s.

In earlier 16th Century, the Britain Colonial power came and within few decades it established trade linkages with China, Taiwan, Amony, Fukein and South Sea ports etc. Meanwhile, France came into this area but till 18th Century its presence remained insignificant comparatively to other colonial powers.

In the same century, China felt a security threat from the Soviet Union. Soviet likewise other foreign European colonial powers attempted to get hold over China’s monopoly on trade and land but remained failed. Both countries had signed many security agreements. Under which, it was agreed Soviet would remain restricted to Siberia and several trade privileges were given to it (Murphey, 2006: 141-249).

China had followed defensive policy against the foreign occupiers but it did never become violent against any colonial power. It had fought wars in its self-defense, for protecting its sovereignty and freedom. It had remained a nation that had always given preference and priority to its own cultural values and norms of peace, unity, nationalism and development. It was less interested in regional politics and expansionist policies. It believed in promoting trade and maintaining peace among the tributary countries (Stuart- Fox, 2003: 95-197).

In 18th Century, two opium wars were inflicted upon its freedom and sovereignty by the Britain and France. In 1839, the Great Britain had declared war on China when China had stopped secret export of Opium stock by a Chinese merchant to European countries. Coastal, navy forces and Shanghai port, Nanjing port and
Guangzhou port of China were occupied. China had resisted against the Britain occupation. The War remained continue for next three years and it was ended when both countries had concluded an agreement in 1842.

In 1884 and in 1905, Japan attacked China to sabotage its sovereignty by conducting a war but it had remained fail to fully occupy it. While in 1944, Japan had occupied China. Beijing still today has recalled this incident as a great brutality of Japan over their sovereignty and freedom.

China became internally so weak because of inter-fighting wars and by outside foreign attacks. It had realized the significance of technological and economic development and modernization. It had understood that it was comparatively to the western countries, a developing and backward country. In 19th Century, China had launched “Self-strengthening Movement” to combat all those issues and challenges that had weaken its sovereignty includes inter-state civil wars and rebellion movements etc. It had initiated this movement specifically in result of ruthless consequences that it had faced after two Opium wars and Japan’s occupation.

Under the Self-Strengthening Movement, ‘it had introduced reforms to overcome its backwardness and poverty. It had tried to follow the western language, western education to understand western ways of development and technology. It was a big dilemma for Chinese that how should they protect their culture after adopting foreign technology and their pattern for intuitions etc. However, China did never allow the Western culture to become a part of Chinese culture and of its national identity. Though, the civil wars and backwardness were great challenges to China but it had used peaceful positive means to overcome these challenges by spreading Confucian religious education on peace and respect through preaching.
In result of this Movement, no major development was made in China’s foreign Policy, economic and industrialization sector. But this Movement gave awareness to the Chinese people and pushed them to think that what else changes they should develop to strengthen their sovereignty and how they could change their restricted and controlled system.

After the Self-Strengthening Movement, Chinese people had launched a Grand National movement to attain change and power to strengthen their sovereignty and development. These developments (Movements) were not launched first time by the Chinese nation. They throughout fifteen to nineteen centuries, made reforms for development but these were not sufficient to bring a major change.

In this wake, they realized that dynastic rule was unable to deal with these challenges and issues. In 1911, the Chinese nation with a great revolutionary movement that was led by Kuomintang or Nationalist party eroded the dynastic rule of Qing dynasty. The traditional dynastic system became completely failed to deal with devastating problems includes poverty, technological backwardness and political weakness. The government till the general elections was under-taken by Yuan Shikai, a military personal of Qing dynasty. China had followed the way of democracy to attain development and peace. It had proved itself as a hard-working and self-made nation that had realized its weaknesses on time and gave a lot of sacrifices for establishing peace, development, sovereignty and freedom. It had given preference to peace and development rather to build alliances and military power for making aggressiveness and expansion (Bo, 2008: 13-46; Murphey, 2006: 141-249).

China being as centuries old agricultural country was unaware of use of modern technology and modernization. Its backwardness was proved as a great set-
back for its sovereignty and freedom. In order to bring innovation and development to its own country, it had decided to follow the western patterns to attain these particular objectives. China had followed the west merely for making developments. It fundamentally kept itself as a conservative and self-restraining nation by not allowing the liberal western culture to be followed or not preferred it over Chinese culture. Those Chinese who got education from west were highly suppressed. Chinese, being as an old nation, had strong cultural pride and due to hatred feelings (that established because of West attacks over China’s sovereignty) that kept them reluctant to accept the Western culture.

China had adopted the democratic form of government after giving enormous sacrifices of precious innocent lives and it had realized democracy as a best solution towards technological development. China’s first political party was Kuomintang or Nationalist party that had played a pivotal role in revolution against the dynastic rule. It was led by Sun Yat-Sen (1866-1925) who belongs to a peasant family. In 1913, the first General elections was held which was first step towards the establishment of first democratic political system in the country. In election results, Kuomintang or Nationalist party had won with majority votes and became capable to establish the government. But the under-taking President Yuan Shikai, a military personal of Qing dynasty, refused to leave his rule and he declared himself as a ruling leader of China for a life. Chinese people got frustrated. They had launched rebellion movements against the removal of Yuan Shikai. The Chinese people, for next twelve years, remained in civil war against the government of Yuan Shikai.

Chinese nation did not want more monarch rule and the civil-wars. They desired to form the democratic form of government that find-out solutions to the
issues of backwardness and made new measures for the development. They had felt the need of development and technological advancement. The entire Chinese nation had collectively with great unity and spirit of nationalism again begun a revolutionary struggle to erode the government of Yuan Shikai and other dark elements of the society that brought only backwardness to Chinese land.

In 1915, Yuan Shikai secretly accepted twenty-one demands of Japan. This deal added fuel to fire by gave a remarkable boost to the revolutionary ‘Chinese nationalist’. The students, businessmen, local and even jobless communities came out on roads and they started protest. Their demands were the abolition of Sino-Japan secret agreement, a democratic change of political and social system, removal of old, shabby and tyranny traditional system of feudalism and agriculture that gave a subjugated and discriminatory life to young girls and women.

On May 4th 1919, the protestors’ demonstration was erupted badly. Their demonstration is remembered today as “May Fourth Movement”. It was a largest national protest in which all political parties and all ethnic sects were participated. The protest was gradually got impetus and it was turned into a revolution (Murphey, 2006: 330-341).

Mao had supported this Movement and he provoked the western change particularly in the conservative class. He very soon became a figure of a great popularity, loyalty, and affection among the people particularly in supporters of the Western liberalism or the supporters that were expelled on getting education from the West. The Communist political party was established in 1921. Mao had played a central role in provoking the already launched revolution. He had begun a campaign
to provoke and encourage the Chinese people for change in order to accelerate the pace of revolution (Grenville, 1997: 417-423; Murphey, 2006: 330-341).

Mao provoked masses by spiritual, emotional and thought-provoking speeches and gathered them on one platform. His ideology was transferred throughout towns and villages by small groups or community who were experts in converting the views of people through forceful speeches. Till 1940, Mao got a support of great number of poor masses that further promoted Mao's ideology among students, villagers, women, and local people hence to all forms of communities. The main power of Mao’s revolution was poor masses. It was a great peasant rising of the China's history. The thousands of people granted sacrifices of their lives for the change in system.

Mao had established a Red army to unite and organize masses to set up a great political power. The Red Army was consisted of volunteers from main-stream of Mao’s supporters. According to its main purpose, it was teaching, supporting and motivating people. It was ruthless in its work and it was suppressing and removing the people on the wish of its leadership. In 1939, Japan attacked on China. Large number of Mao’s supporters were resisted by using guerrilla tactics against Japan and being a nation they showed great unity and strength against the foreign aggression and defeated Japan.

In 1945, the number of the communists ‘party supporters reached to 100 million. The Communist party became a main political party of China and it had replaced political support and influence of Kuomintang (the Nationalist party) on bases of providing national spirit, bloody sacrifices, prudent policies and an
independent country for the Chinese people (Grenville, 1997: 417-419). In 1949, China became an independent country. It appeared on world map with new name of People’s Republic of China. Mao came into power as first president of China. It was a great victory that was achieved due to the strong determination of Mao and due to the sacrifices of his patriotic supporters that made the fate of million Chinese people.

China became a sovereign, free and independent country in 1949 on the world map (Grenville, 1997: 417-419; Murphey, 2006: 330-341).

3.2 After Independence: Struggle for Economic, Political and Social Security

After independence, the social, political and economic patterns that are usually considered essential for establishing an organized political system were not clearly defined. China as a new democratic free country was not yet decided to set norms to run an economic and political system through an appropriate system and arrangements. It was a new country in already existed free, social and emerging democratic world. In this immediate situation, China had followed its neighboring country Soviet-Union’s political and economic system and had adopted Marxist ideology of Communism as being its part of economic and political system. It had idealized the communist ideology as it considered that it (Communist Ideology) would remove all social and economic inequalities that it was being considered impossible to attain these objectives under the Capitalist system. China had associated many hopes with the communist Ideology that it would remove all social imbalances and inequalities and it would make the Chinese society prosper and peaceful.

2 “100 Million” was a controlled base-area of the Communist Party of China. It was the area that was beyond the direct control of the Nationalists. About 100 million were lived there which were soldiers, peasants and workers etc.
Under the leadership of Mao, various political, educational and economic reforms were made. On top of that, the land-reforms were launched in which the poor peasants were encouraged to stand against the landlords that were illegally occupied their lands. The peasants had killed thousands of landlords and had taken back their lands. It was an end of feudal system in China.

During the cold war era when the world was divided into two ideological blocks of communism and capitalism, China being as a communist country had faced various security, economic and political challenges that were posed by the capitalist western block particularly by U.S. Because of having a common communist system, China was close to the Soviet-Union. Being as economically and technologically a backward country, China was completely dependent on trade, technical, military, financial and industrial assistance of the Soviet-Union. U.S. had created many security challenges for China because of its close affiliated relations with the Soviet-Union and having a common communism system that was being considered as the main threat for the Western world and U.S. The Washington had provided military, political and economic support to the expelled Nationalist political party (Kuomintang Political Party that expelled very earlier by Mao and its supporters) in Taiwan. U.S. by this support to the Nationalist party had tried to create restlessness for China in Taiwan.

Being as a part of the Cold War era and with having a communist ideology, China similarly like the western capitalist block had considered capitalism as a threat to its sovereignty. It had followed the defensive policy against the capitalist block to protect its sovereignty. In Korean War, China had provided hidden support to the communist political party of Kim II Sung in North-Korea against the capitalist
supportive political party in order to protect its own sovereignty from U.S. and Japan. In response to China involvement in Korea war, U.S. had provoked a civil war in Taiwan by providing a military aid to the Nationalist political party against China. It was an open intervention of U.S. in Taiwan.

In June 1950, the issue of Korea got impetus between the two great superpowers. In North-Korea, the Soviet-Union military was deployed and in South-Korea, the U.S. military forces were positioned. Even according to U.S. own intelligence reports, this time China did not provide any military and economic support to North-Korea due to its own sovereignty protection particularly in Taiwan. But at United Nation (U.N.) platform, China had vetoed all the United Nation resolutions against the North-Korea.

U.S. military presence in South-Korea was posing a great sovereignty threat to China. U.S. and South-Korea military had moved forward their forces towards the North-Korea and these had crossed the 38-parallel line (boundary line between North and South Korea) and entered the area of North-Korea. When the military forces of North-Korea became unable to resist more. China became compelled to enter war in order to secure its sovereignty. The Chinese military forces pushed back the military forces of U.S. and Japan and it had occupied Seoul again. The Soviet-Union had provided tanks, troops and weapons to China. After the war, in response to China military action, U.S. had imposed sanctions on Beijing (Murphey, 2006:388-417).

Along with many security challenges, China had various domestic issues includes poverty, backwardness, unemployment, imbalanced education level, lack of education and technology awareness etc. Regarding that, China’s Communist party (CPC) had launched a “Great Leap Forward” Movement to address all the domestic
issues and weaknesses (Bo, 2008: 13-47). The private ownership of the people over homes, business, wealth and property was removed. Joint communities were established. About fifty large communities were launched. Each community had contained with 20,000 thousand families. The people were living in same place in large halls and for eating they were using the same dining halls. They used to wear a same blue or gray uniform. The people from rural areas were migrated to urban areas. To make the movement successful, the feelings of strong nationalism were highly provoked into the Chinese nationals by Mao through speeches.

Twice-times, five year plans were set-down for development. Always unprecedented and unrealistic targets were made which were beyond the education and technical capabilities of the Chinese people. The first five-year plan was made in 1957 in which 50 to 60 million tons of steel production was set-down to make by 1962. To attain this goal, the entire Chinese nation had started the production of steel and Iron. In agriculture sector, the production of grain was being targeted to increase. In 1958, another five-year plan was proposed mainly to increase grain production from 250 billion kg to 350 billion kg.

In beginning the production speed was much high. Though gradually due to hard and organized routine-work, the people’s moral and spirit for work came-down. They got frustrated to live in joint communities as they did not find their routine functions normal. Finally, “the Great Leap Forward Movement” was failed due to the falling moral and less-competency of people to understand the use of modern technology and education (Tauris, 2010: 359-365).

In 1959 to 1960, India by providing hidden military support to Tibet militants against China, had tried to create restlessness on the border area for China. In
response, China did not take military action against India. It had enforced India to solve border issues through peaceful means of negotiations. India was not agreeing on any settlement. The border security was a great challenge for China as it was economically and technologically a weak country. To overcome the security threat, China’s Prime-Minister Chou-Enlai had paid visit to India for six days to normalize its relations with India (MacFarquhar & Fairbank, 1987:509-513).

In 1960, the Soviet-Union President Stalin had died and Khrushchev became a president. The Soviet-Union was against the radical policies of Mao and it had a fear that Mao radical policies could bring a revolutionary change in the Soviet-Union. On this base, the Soviet-Union had broken all agreements with China that deprived it of economic, technological and military assistance of the Soviet-Union. The Soviet-union’s break-up of relations was a great set-back for China as it was economically weak country and it was dependent on Soviet-union for assistance almost in all sectors (Cheng, 2010).

For next twelve years, China had followed the policy of “self-reliance” to develop it economically. It had followed the non-align policy that it had opposed the imperialist, suppressive and aggressive policies of both the super-powers. China had realized that both the superpowers were an obstruction in way of its development and both superpowers in wake of ideological differences were posing security threat to China’s sovereignty (Kleinberg, 1990: 105-107).

China being as communist country, under a non-align policy and alike the western world, had considered the western capitalist block as a threat to its sovereignty. To secure its sovereignty, China had begun an involvement in political matters particularly in the countries where it did find the U.S. support behind the
growing influence of capitalist regimes. In 1964, China had eroded U.S.-supported
government in Thailand by assisting the communist political party over there. Similarly, China had supported the communists’ regimes in Cambodia, Burma and in other surrounding small countries. China had established Afro-Asian People’s Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) to pull-out African countries from Soviet-U.S. influential circle. It (China) had provided heavy funding to these countries. Along with influence-curtailing policy against the two super-powers, China had established economic, military and diplomatic relations with other countries western capitalist block.

In 1960, China had found a security threat from the Soviet-Union. In order to secure itself, it had normalized its relations with U.S. In 1979, China and U.S. had established diplomatic relations. China’s over-all policies that it had designed for its development particularly includes the communist system and the five-year plans became fail to address its economic and security challenges (MacFarquhar & Fairbank, 1987: 529-538).

During throughout the Cold war period, China had faced many challenges at the same time. While it had followed wiser policy to combat all the challenges to finding new ways and sources to develop its economy, military and society and to bring industrialization and modernization to its country. It had got involvement in foreign countries political matters by providing support to the communist regimes but this participation was merely to defend its own sovereignty. Its entire foreign policy was circling around its security interests. It did never go aggressively against any country. It did never follow the interests and policy of an expansionist or of powerful aggressive country. It had avoided to adopt violent and aggressive policy. It did never
build a military alliance to protect its sovereignty and to avail other advantages that could help it in development (Murphey, 2006: 141-249).

China’s changing tilts and dependency that had remained dominant in the cold war period on the Soviet-Union and U.S. was merely because of its poor development in industrial and the technological sector. It had realized the significance of peace and development very earlier (Murphey, 2006: 141-249; Kleinberg, 1990: 105-107).

In 1978, China’s Prime Minister Deng Xiaoping had followed the reform policy for economic and political development of the country. In reform policy, China had opened its economy for the outside world for attaining economic development and technological advancement.

At the time of reform policies, China’s entire policies got a complete new turn, from involvement in other’s political matters and curtailing influence of two super-powers, towards peace and development. China had realized the significance of development. It had learned from its past experiences and from the challenging situations that it had faced during the cold war that conflicts, wars and involvement in international political affairs just keep the countries backward and underdeveloped and in result these did not give any economic and social advantage which essential to secure the sovereignty of the countries. China had realized the significance of economic development. Now its policies were mainly centered with self-development and self-progress plans. It had left the anti-imperialist policies. It had enhanced its diplomatic relations and it had forgot all the enmity with all the countries. In the same year in 1978, China had signed “Treaty of peace and Friendship” with Japan to set a new trend of peace among the countries relations and to expand its trade and to attain technological advantages (Kornberg & Faust, 2007:136-141).
In 1979, when Soviet-Union attacked on Afghanistan, China had felt a security threat. To protect its security, China had purchased arms from U.S. In 1982, U.S. had supplied arms to Taiwan hiddenly. Resultantly, China relations with U.S. became bitter. China normalized its relations with the Soviet-Union to sustain pressure on U.S. In 1980s, China had followed an independent foreign policy and it did not tilt to establish relations with U.S. and the Soviet-Union.

After 1988, China once again followed the policy of anti-imperialism against U.S. It had sold nuclear technology, nuclear arms and equipment to Iran, Saudi-Arabia and to the other countries of the Middle-East (Dreyer, 1989: 91-96).

China during the cold war period had proved itself a strong nation that had followed multi-policies with multiple expressions towards the two super-powers. It had followed the friendship and cooperation policies because it was a developing and dependent country on others for protecting its security and for technological and economic development. Moreover, it had followed the policy of anti-imperialism and self-reliance that specified the nature of China as a country that wanted peace, development and against of aggression, hegemony and use of power on other’s country sovereignty. Its over-all policy actions reflect that it had a long past which was filled with assets of strong nationalism, peace, development and unity (Stuart-Fox, 2003: 95-197; Murphey, 2006: 141-249).

China was restraining nation that had a strong power of nationalism. In 1999, U.S. through Non-Aligned Treaty Organization (NATO) had bombarded on China’s embassy in Belgrade that had made Chinese nation more strengthened and loyal than before. Chinese people, students, scholars and people belongs to different fields had launched large street protest in U.S. and in other European countries. The thousands
of Chinese protesters had crushed U.S. embassy cars, removed and burned U.S. country flags, and threw gas bombs, rocks and bricks at embassy buildings. U.S. Ambassador to China and other U.S. diplomats were imprisoned inside the U.S. embassy in China. China's president had rejected intense condolences and regrets made by U.S.'s president Bill Clinton. China's media outlets did not show apologies made by President Clinton. China had expressed a hard reaction to U.S. by its strong power of nationalism.

Chinese media outlets include newspapers and television channels had expressed strong protest and had showed the strength and unity of Chinese nationalism. In people's Daily newspaper of China, it was said in an article entitled “This is not 1899 China” it is 1999 not 1899 when people were subjugated by few gunboats. It is not the time when China was victimized by Western imperialism that had demolished old summer palace, seized Hong Kong and Macao. Now the time and trends are changed and now it is a new China that stood up on its own feet, it is a China that defeated Japanese fascists, it is China that got victory over U.S. in Korean battlefield. The sovereignty, dignity of Chinese people cannot be violated. The Chinese have a hot blood and from last 150 years they are opposing imperialism. U.S. led NATO can better remember this.

China's hard protest U.S. had changed the structure of relations from friendly to hostile but both countries did not break diplomatic and trade relations. China for many years ahead published literature on anti-Americanism and anti-Japanese. While U.S. had perceived China as an expansionist threat (Gries, 2004:30-224). That is why still today, the Western world especially U.S. is looking china's nationalism and its economic rise as a threat for its great power position (Link, 2015; Glaser, 2015).
China has a centuries old nation that always feel a proud over its history and civilization. This is the reason on which bases it did not allow any western impact over its cultural values. The development of Chinese nationalism is very old and it got strengthened gradually with the situations that were developed from time to time as a threat towards its sovereignty, development and peace. The Chinese nationalism was dominantly developed when China had faced a sovereignty threat from the western foreign aggression of Portugal, Dutch, Spain, Britain, France and Russia. The foreign aggression made it felt the value of sovereignty, peace and development. The two opium wars that were direct attack on China’s sovereignty, Japan wars particularly in 1939 when it subjugated China completely, the cold war era when because of technological and economic backwardness it was dependent for its own sovereignty protection and survival on the Soviet-Union and U.S., provoked highly the feeling of nationalism in Chinese nation that made the entire nation close and strengthened with each other. It is the nationalism that today China is speedily moving on path of development. It is the nationalism spirit that it has been set millennium development goals for becoming one of the most powerful and modernize country of the world. It is the nationalism in which wake the current Communist Party of China (CPC) desires to develop its society peaceful and harmonious (Gries, 2004:30-224; The World Bank Report, 2013).

3.3 China as a Peaceful & Non-Expansionist Country

China was one of the most powerful country particularly of the Asian region with having seaports, rich natural resources, massive agricultural sector and vast expanded geographical area. It was basically a country that moved towards trade and an economic development. It was economically connected to the rest of the world
includes Asia, the Central-Asia, Middle-East, Africa and Europe through with Old Maritime Silk Road that passes through seas and land routes. Its major exports were tea and silk. The sea-lane of South-China Sea was in its jurisdiction on which it was collecting a great tributary (Income in form of tax) on use of sea-lane by the surrounding countries of Vietnam, Tibet, Korea, Japan and other Asian countries.

It was an advanced country in production of agricultural goods and new scientific inventions. It had produced those items which were never produced before by any western country. These productions were paper-making technology, gun-powder, medicine, multiple-mast ships, and directions finding compass, rudder, and paper-printing technology. But China was lacking advanced technology to convert and make further new advanced and scientific items of its invented products.

It was a great naval power but it did never use its navy to colonize the world. Though, it had the ability and power to colonize other countries alike Portugal, Dutch, Spain, Britain, France and Russia had done that were the major colonizing powers of that time. China was a non-expansionist and non-colonial country which were the values that it had derived from its peaceful old civilization.

Its first foreign attackers on China’s sovereignty were Portugal, Spain, Dutch, Britain, France, Russia, Vietnam and Japan. China had protected its sovereignty and freedom by building walls and by using diplomatic tactics. Though it had a power to give response of their attack by use of military power. China was stick to its peaceful policy that was attributed by the peaceful values of its culture. It had fought wars always for its self-defense and in protection of its sovereignty.

During Sui dynasty, the Great wall was build-up to stop the attacks from Northern-Vietnam, Xinjiang and Mongolia. The Great wall in Beijing is still viewed
as a memorable place as a symbol of Chinese peace and defense. In 16th Century, China had constructed a wall on narrow Isthmus of Macao to prevent the infiltration of Portugal. It had cut-off military and trade relations with Portugal but it did not conduct a military attack that it could be. It had taken work with political diplomacy in order to pull-out Portugal by establishing friendly diplomatic relations with Spain which was the second colonial power after Portugal. But after Portugal, it did not allow Spain to make settlements in Macao which provides main entrance way to China. China had expelled Dutch towards Taiwan. It had reduced economic privileges towards Taiwan. In the same century, it had built a wall in its northern part to prevent the attacks of Russia, Vietnam and Mongols. It had occupied the Central-Asia and Vietnam in its self-defense.

During the Song dynasty, Chinese Buddhist community had founded secret societies to fight against the Mongols. In result, Mongols had lost the hold on many areas of China. Beijing got involved in many insurgency movements in Taiwan, Outer-Mongolia and Xinjiang to protect its sovereignty.

In 1839, the Great Britain had declared first Opium war on China when it had stopped secret exporting of opium stock by a Chinese merchant to European countries. In 1858, the Great Britain and France had jointly attacked on China that is known as second Opium war. Guangzhou and Tianjin Seaports were occupied. In 1860, the treaty of Tianjin was signed to end the war. China had violated the treaty of Tianjin treaty by imposing restriction again on opium sale. In response, the Great
Britain and France again attacked on China. These entered Beijing and burned the China’s summer palace\(^3\) and these had destructed the other places.

In 1884, Japan had declared war on China. It had conquered China but not completely. China had lost its control from Taiwan and Korea. The war was ended after eleven years in 1895 after signing the treaty of Shimonoseki. Japan had attacked on China in 1895, 1905 and then in 1939. In 1939 war, Japan had fully occupied China and it had fought a guerrilla war to pull-out the Japanese forces from China’s land.

After independence, China became an independent communist country. Being having a communist ideology, its sovereignty was threatened by the capitalist block that was dominated by U.S. On Taiwan issue, U.S. by hidden supply of military aid had tried to create restlessness for China in the region. It had tried to involve China in a conflict. China throughout the cold war era had establish friendly relations from time to time with both the super-powers to secure its sovereignty and to strengthen its development. When it did see the growing political influence of U.S., there it had to secure its sovereignty tried to create communist’s regimes particularly in its surrounding countries. It had followed also the policy of non-align and anti-imperialism when it did feel sovereignty threat it got support of both or one superpower. Throughout the entire period, China did never establish a military alliance with any super-power (Bo, 2008: 24-47; Murphey, 2006: 388-477).

---

\(^3\) The Summer-Palace in Beijing was the part of empirical garden that was built during the Qing Dynasty by emperor Qianglong in 17th Century. It is consisted of traditional halls and pavilions. In 1840 and 1900, it was destroyed by invaders and in 1912, it was rebuilt by the government of Qing Dynasty. In 1924, it was opened for the tourists.
In 1950, when U.S. military forces had crossed the North-Korean boundary line of 38 parallel and the North-Korean army had lost their capability to resist more against the attackers. Then China hardly entered a war to protect its sovereignty. China had tried to replace the U.S. supported capitalist regimes by provoking the communists’ regimes particularly in Cambodia, Thailand, and Burma etc. It got succeeded in bringing the communists regimes in few countries includes Cambodia etc. to secure its sovereignty, (Grenville, 1997:424; Kleinberg, 1990: 105-107; Bo, 2008:134-164).

In 1959 to 1960, India had provided hidden support to military to Tibet’s militants against China. In response, China did not take a military action against India or it did not show any aggression by words rather it had urged India for negotiations. China did never use military power to solve the disputed issues. It did never establish military alliance to secure its national interests. Overall policies of China that had remained during the cold war era were non-align, anti-imperialist, and anti-expansionist.

In 1970s, China had established APPSO to pull-out African countries from U.S. and Soviet-Union influence. It had used the diplomatic tactics by establishing better relations with the countries to over-come the sovereignty threats to its national security. It had established economic, military, diplomatic relations with another western capitalist block. In 1978, when China had opened its economic and political sectors to the outside world, it had signed treaty of peace and friendship with Japan with which it had shared the history of wars that are still remembered as a great humiliation of the Chinese people (MacFarquhar & Fairbank, 1987: 533-536; Kornberg & Faust, 2007:136-141; Kleinberg, 1990: 105-107).
In 1979, during Afghanistan war, China had felt a threat from Soviet-Union expansion. U.S. had provided military aid to China because it desired to secure its influence as a great power and political interests in this region. Though China did never join NATO and Warsaw pact which were the military alliances to secure its sovereignty and development. In 1980, after the disintegration of the Soviet-Union, China has followed an independent foreign policy. In 1982, U.S. had supplied arms to Taiwan to create political unrest in China that had spoiled good relations of both the countries (Kornberg & Faust, 2007: 136-141).

3.4 Towards Economic and Peaceful Development

During the cold war, China has realized the value of economic, industrial and technological development, when it had faced the bitter threatening challenges towards its sovereignty due to the power-game between the two super-powers, U.S. and the Soviet-Union. It was a time when China had seen bleak picture of hegemony, power-influence, discrimination, aggression and imperialism. It had recognized that without economic and technological power and development, it cannot protect its sovereignty, independence and freedom. It cannot give a peaceful and prosperous future to its nation. Realizing this fact, China has onward followed prudent policy to mainly focus on economic development and to open its country’s economic, political and social sectors to the external world for more progress.

China is centuries old an economic country. In 1978, under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping China was opened to the outside world for more development in economic, social and political sectors. Today China is one of the economically prosperous country with double wealth and with high-income to past. China’s opening-up policy was the first step towards development that has opened more ways
for many other development projects. The most significant project that it has launched in wake of opening-up policies is known as ‘China’s Dream.’ China has set a dream to be filled till 2050 to become one of the developed industrialized and economically modernized country.

In 1950s, Mao Zedong and after him Deng Xiaoping has laid the foundation of country’s policy on peace, development, trust, tolerance, cooperation, and friendship towards the other countries. These leaders gave a policy of “China’s Dream”, Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, economic, political and social reforms policy, and Five-year development plans. They have set a dream for Chinese nation to become one of the modernized and developed country. They resented the words ‘hegemonic power’ and “super-power”. They have urged that China will be a peaceful global economic power. China throughout its historical time-period did follow the policy of non-expansionism and non-interference though it had a power to become a colonial country (Murphey, 2006: 404-415).

On China’s peaceful development and rise, Xi Jinping has said “To realize the Chinese dream, we must pursue peaceful development. We will always follow the path of peaceful development and pursue an opening-up strategy that brings mutual benefits. We will bring benefits to both the Chinese people and the people of the rest of the world. The realization of the Chinese dream will bring the world peace, not turmoil, opportunities, not threats (Jinping, 2014: 62).”

China is a developing country and at present it is passing through many transitions and new developments. It has a plan to build a peaceful harmonious society till 2030 by making more reforms in its market economy, environment sector, education and health sector, domestic fiscal system, mutual beneficial relations and
structural reforms. It is a middle-income country. It desires to build a peaceful and economically prosper Chinese society without economic, social and ethnic challenges. It’s all policies are mainly centered with an aim of social peace and development (The World Bank Report, 2013).

China’s main policy aim, being as a developing country, is to progress and maintain its own social peace and prosperity first. It has been set-up a policy of development with name of “China’s dream’ to become one of the most developed industrial and modernize country of the world. In this regard, its priority is to make China free from the domestic challenges of poverty, unemployment, increasingly growing demographic burden, unbalanced education and income, widening gap between urban and rural population, ethnic unrest and growing consumption of oil and gas for industrial growth etc. It desires to become an industrial and modern country mainly to establish a peaceful and prosperous society, not to become a hegemonic and power-influential country (China Daily Newspaper, 2013). Though, to develop a balanced and harmonious society, China has made many development projects includes five-year development plans, bilateral economic, social and military cooperation policies, organizational cooperation policies, (The World Bank Report, 2013) and top of that renovation of Old Silk Road with new name of 21st Century Maritime Silk Road and Belt Road Initiative that has been launched in 2013.

One Belt and One Road is the largest development and core part of China’s dream and reform policy that it has been initiated in 1978 by opening-up its economy and politics to outside world. It is a global economic interconnectivity project that connects far-reaching regions of Asia, the Central-Asia, the Middle-East, Africa and Europe through Seaports connectivity and roads and railway links. China connects
this initiative with mutual peace, cooperation and win-win benefits (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015). This initiative is a great alleviating source for China through which it could overcome or remove domestic issues includes poverty, unemployment and many other social challenges (Haque, 2014).

China connects this initiative with its economically-backward and ethnic-conflicts prone areas of western and central parts with Indian Ocean through economic corridors that it is passing through Pakistan, Bangladesh and India. Its western and central parts comparatively to its Southern-part which is sea-linked are economically less developed and remote areas. Because these areas don’t have sea connectivity like its Southern part have (Shen, 2014).

This initiative seems an excessive incentive (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015) that will give great economic boost to China’s annual GDP growth that is of 6.9 percent (China Daily Europe Newspaper, 2016). China ranks second as a growing global economy. Its economic growth will be increased remarkably through this initiative. Its exports and investments will be increased more (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

China through this initiative, not only benefiting the social and economic sectors of its country but it provides equal economic and social benefits to other countries as well. It is establishing the developing countries as new zones of economic power by financing and by providing construction services and facilities in infrastructure development, energy projects, roads and railway links, industrial and economic zones etc.

China through this initiative is developing a new world of peace, cooperation and interdependence. It promotes the concept of neoliberalism approach of peace,
development, and cooperation for absolute and maximum gains through its cooperative and supportive policies with other countries, enhancing cooperation through regional and global organizations, and through One Belt and One Road Initiative. It is overcoming the widening gap of South and North (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015). It is against the discriminatory policies and uncooperative attitude of west towards the developing countries (China Daily CN, 2015). It is shifting the existing world political order of hegemony and power-influence with new world order with Chinese characteristics of mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence and integration (Liu, 2015).

Pakistan’s ex-Ambassador to China Akram Zaki has said on peaceful rise of China “Han dynasty, Song Dynasty and Tang dynasty were glorious periods. They want to revive the old glory. They are peaceful and they want to develop peaceful relationship.⁴

China is a prudent country that had learned many lessons from its past and accordingly to that learning it has shaped its policies today towards openness, liberalization, technological modernization, and economic interconnectedness and development (Bo, 2008: 170-193; Murphey, 2006: 398-414; China Daily Europe, 2015).

3.5 China’s 21st Century Belt & Maritime Silk Road

One Belt and One Road initiative is a global economic interconnectivity project. China is promoting by this initiative interdependence and integration by connecting the regions includes Asia, the Central-Asia, the Middle-East, Africa and

⁴ Akram Zaki Interview with Author on August 20th, 2015.
Europe through seaports, roads, railways and corridors. Beijing through this initiative is transferring economic development and social prosperity to other countries. It is remarkably boosting the economic growth particularly of the developing countries. It is enhancing the economic growth and development of other countries by creating more job opportunities, by promoting and encouraging more investment and consumption and by providing more investment and trade-enhancing opportunities. It provides access to the land-locked countries of sea and to other region’s economic markets. It is establishing and strengthening economic partnerships and cooperation with other countries.

China through this connectivity is promoting peace and prosperity to other country’s social sector. It plays a significant role in reducing the problems of poverty, economic stagnation, unemployment, unequal income, poor health and education and ethnic tensions by promoting economic development in these countries.

China is supporting the development of One Belt and One Road connectivity in other countries by providing financial funds and loans in construction of infrastructures of seaports, roads and railway networks etc. Under One Belt and One Road initiative, China is developing and enhancing its mutual relations with the countries by investing, by providing technological and construction facilities and by developing energy projects, health and educational sectors and cultural exchanges etc. The initiative is building and enhancing people to people contact and cultural relations among the people of different nations and countries. In result, new identities, new culture and new civilization is growing.

One Belt and One Road initiative is purely an economic interconnectivity project (China Daily Europe, 2015). China through this initiative is building trade
partnerships with other countries but not establishing military alliances and military bases (Jianmin, 2015; China Daily Com, 2015). The initiative is based on the principles of mutual cooperation, benefits, non-interference, respect to each other sovereignty, and territorial integrity. China is promoting peace, cooperation, development, interdependence and integration among the countries. It is building a world of peace and cooperation. It is reducing the gap between the south and the north. It is establishing a multi-polar world of mutual interdependence and cooperation. It is integrating the world in mutual close relations of cooperation and adding new leanings of mutual cooperation and interdependence to the trend of globalization. It is changing the existing world order of hegemony, power exertion, aggressiveness and discrimination with new world order of mutual peace and cooperation. It is building a new world of mutual peace and development (China Daily Europe, 2015).

China believes on respect in mutual relations of the countries to the sovereignty of each other. It believes on non-interference policy (Jianmin, 2015). It still did never establish a military alliance (China Daily Com, 2015) or in past it did never become a part of NATO or Warsaw pact (Trenin, 2013). The countries particularly U.S., Japan and India consider China’s growing economic rise and its global economic interconnectivity initiative of One Belt and One Road as a threat to their sovereignty, power influence and to the global peace (Mohan, 2014).

China’s policy and principles on One Belt and One Road initiative are based on the (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015) neoliberalism approach (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2008: 84-87) that says the countries relations and global trends are growing towards mutual economic cooperation, integration, and interdependence. The
democratic values are getting strong roots. The regional and international organizations are playing effective role in building mutual cooperation and interdependence among the countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015). China through One Belt and One Road initiative is promoting the trend and core values of neoliberalism approach. It is promoting mutual peace, cooperation, development and interdependence to other countries by binding them in connectivity of seaports, roads, railways and corridors. It is transferring economic development, social prosperity and political stability to other countries particularly it is boosting the economic growth of developing countries.

China’s ambitions on the initiative are quite economic. It is sharing its development, growth and technology with the countries. It is working and financing to develop infrastructures, energy projects and other development projects in other countries. It is developing the poor economies particularly of the third world countries. It is building new zone of economic power in Asia and Africa. It is not seeking hegemony or a status of global military aggressive power as it has no military alliance. It is not developing military alliances or military bases. China’s president Xi Jinping has said on Beijing ambitions on One Belt and One Road initiative that "China will remain committed to peaceful development. We Chinese love peace. No matter how much stronger it may become, China will never seek hegemony or expansion. It will never inflict its past suffering on any other nation" (China Daily Cn, 2015).

China did never have the realist paradigm policies that centered for power struggle, military and weapons development. In past, it was an economic country but not an aggressive and expansionist policies towards others. It has prudent policies by
adopting self-defense policy against others aggressive attacks rather than to indulge itself in wars. It, still today, an economic country that desires and considers necessary to develop its country economically to maintain its social prosperity and peace stable (Grenville, 1997:417; Murphey, 2006: 158-160; Bo, 2008: 24-47).

Dr. Hu Shi Sheng has said “China could replace U.S. The gaps among U.S. and all other world are enlarging. It can be a bipolar world. Through globalization and communication, how it can be worse. U.S. through fights and wars is worse. China's history shows they had a Central kingdom, they never invaded but protected the neighbors. They sent for protection but not fight. But no military bases there. In future by establishing Military bases that means China will be trouble maker. Chinese are by gene kind hearted, they have not of aggressive gene.”

3.6 Conclusion

China is a peaceful and peace-loving country. China is a centuries old economic, Agricultural and feudal country. It was a great civilization, large tributary state and a great economy. It had a strong military and navy power. It could have a power to subjugate the world. But it was a non-colonial and non-expansionist power. Throughout the dynastic time-period, its policies were centered to expand trade relations, to enhance domestic development in fields of economic, military, social, and to develop feudal reforms and new cultural developments. The Chinese are by generation and civilization are always remained peaceful. It had fought wars always in its self-defense. It had faced the foreign aggression threats with a great bravery but it did never allow any colonial power to occupy China. It had used the war-tactics,

---

5 Dr. Hu She Sheng Interview with Author on 27 May, 2014.
political diplomacy, built walls in its self-defense against the foreign colonial powers of Portugal, Spain, Dutch, Britain, France and Russia, but never made first attack on them or any other country’s sovereignty.

Chinese are prudent and visionary people. They have learned from their past and realized that wars take countries only to devastation. The wars, humiliation, hardships, and sacrifices has realized it the value of peace and development. Its policy is non-interference, anti-imperialism and anti-hegemon.

China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative is an economic interconnectivity project that is for peaceful development and cooperation. Beijing is not seeking hegemony and power influence through this initiative. It is promoting development and prosperity to other countries. It is building a new zone of power by developing the economic growth particularly of Asian and African countries. It is empowering the economic development of the developing countries. It is not making military alliances and military bases.

Its ambitions on One Belt and One Road Initiative are not to become a world hegemonic and military power but to become an economic power and prosperous country. It will never seek hegemony and it will never become an aggressive power. It will never get involve in wars and conflicts because it will never derail its own country and nation peace and development for which it had given a bulk of sacrifices. U.S., Japan and other countries will never build a direct attack on China’s sovereignty at the expense of the world peace and development. With growing function and development of this initiative, China is establishing more interdependence and integration among the countries. It is building a peaceful multipolar world where the countries priorities are getting more focused on economic development rather than on
gaining military power. China should need to face all the threatening challenges to its sovereignty with peace, patience and cooperation. It needs to build the world more integrated and interdependent.

Chapter 4

China’s Global Strategy: One Belt & One Road Initiative

China’s Global Grand Strategy is to become one of the world most developed, industrialized and modernized country. The idea of China’s Global Grand Strategy has been developed very earlier since 1949 at the time of its independence. Its Global Strategy was launched properly in 1978 when China opened its country to the out-side world for economic, social and political development. Then in 2013, being as part of its global strategy, Chinese President Xi Jinping has proposed One Belt and One Road Initiative.

China is a growing economic power of the world. It has the second largest world economy after U.S. with annual growth of 6.5 percent. It is the world largest population with 1.4 billion people that makes demands for better living standards, more energy consumption to run industrial and developed social system and to establish a peaceful society with zero-poverty and to meet the standard of the Middle-income country. It is in list of developing and developed country. It is dependent on oil rich countries to fulfil its energy needs and on the developing and developed
countries economic markets to enhance its own trade market and benefits. It is a peaceful country which policy is focused on mutual economic development and benefits. It is opposing hegemony and aggressiveness. It looks towards other countries for mutual economic, social and strategic benefits. One Belt and One Road Initiative is a part of its global strategy which not only accomplish its interests relevant to energy and economy but this equally delivers the same benefits to the rest of the world. It through this initiative is promoting to all countries the trends of mutual peace, cooperation, harmony, development and peace.

The Chapter deals with the One Belt and One Road Initiative as a great contribution to China’s Global Grand Strategy that connects rest of the world regions through economic chain of corridors, roads and railway networks, canals and bridges etc. It is a global economic interconnectivity project that promotes global interdependence, global cooperation and competition, global interconnectivity and global peace. China through One Belt and One Road is promoting neo-liberalism approach of cooperation, interdependence, respect and peace. One Belt and One Road brings a great change in global political trend by shifting the theoretical approaches of neo-realism with neo-liberalism. Analyses is taken on growing suspicion of the Western and certain Asian countries on China’s peaceful global economic rise specifically through One Belt and One Road Initiative.

**4.12 General Meaning of Global Strategy & China**

Grand Strategy is a long-term plan that a country is designed to attain various objectives which contains a great significance and value to it. The objectives of grand-strategy could be economic, military, social, and strategic. The grand strategies are made at broader level when a country desires to expand its power and influence to
other regions of the world to attain its specific objectives. The main purpose of the Grand Strategy is to achieve national interests and other economic and social benefits. The core and deep objectives of the Grand Strategy of each country is to secure its own sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom, interdependence, development and power.

The use of term Grand-Strategy is decades old. But the countries don’t use the term openly while formulating policy. These do never reveal their plans. The objectives of Grand strategy are long and profound and these are kept as secret by each country (Hill, 2015; Blackwill & Tellis, 2015; Cordesman, 2015).

The Grand-Strategies are made usually by the developed countries when they promote and catch the world in their splendid influence. During cold war or before that, the countries most prioritized strategies were security strategies. These had conducted wars, conflicts and violence upon each other to protect their sovereignty and survival. At present, the Grand-Strategies that commonly prevails and supports by all the countries is the security strategy that means border, economic and social security through mutual cooperation, peace and interdependence. Many are following still today the traditional concept of security of cold war or before that. They prior believe is on wars, conflicts and violence and to safe their own freedom, independence, sovereignty and political influence from other country attack and growing economic or political influence. Many other prior believes to bring change in the existing trends through developing mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence (Barkarwi, 2013; Chen, 2014). Regarding that, China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative is significant that promotes mutual peace, cooperation and
interdependence among the countries through seaports and roads connectivity (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

In view of China, the countries that believes on traditional concept of Grand Strategy on security that could not achieved their goals through wars, conflicts, violence and use of force. Irreversibly to that, the wars and the use of force brings devastation, diseases, hunger and backwardness to the countries (Barkarwi, 2013; Chen, 2014). In this regard, China’s president Xi Jinping has said “History is the best teacher. In the 100 years from the opium war in 1840 to the founding of the People’s Republic in 1949, China was ravaged by wars, turmoil and foreign aggression. To the average Chinese, it was a period of ordeal too bitter to recall. China needs peace as much as human beings need air and plants need sunshine (Jinping, 2014:292).

4.13 China’s Global Strategy: Growing energy demands, Cooperation & Interconnectivity

The main objectives of China’s grand strategy are to attain economic development, social prosperity, middle-income society, equal education opportunities and social peace, liberalization, modernization and technological advancement. It wants to become middle income country where people can live with good living standards and prosperity. One Belt and One Road Initiative is the main part of China’s grand strategy and reform policy. It is a global economic interconnectivity initiative. Its main priorities behind this initiative are to develop its economically and socially backward areas, to make its society peaceful from ethnic tensions, to balance its imbalanced education and income levels, to fulfil the growing energy needs, to expand its trade and investment and to develop it as one of the most modernize and developed country of the world. It is promoting development and prosperity to the rest
of the world. It is strengthening the poor economies of the developing countries. It is
strengthening its security by promoting the values of mutual peace, cooperation,
development and interdependence towards the other countries (Chinadaily.cn, 2015).

Beijing lies the bases of its grand strategy on certain core values includes
peaceful development, non-interference policy, zero-sum policy, five-principles of
peaceful co-existence, mutual peace and cooperation, mutual development and
interdependence (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015). It is moving to establish a
multi-polar world and it is shifting the world order with its emerging new world Order
of peace and cooperation (Liu, 2015).

Its’s grand strategy is the renewal of Chinese nation by establishing their
country as a great power of the world like it was so powerful in the past during the
dynastic rule. It is a peace-loving country. It places its constitution and policy on
peace and development. It believes on peace and lies its policies aims and ambitions
on certain interests includes sovereignty, national security, territorial integrity,
national reunification, respect to constitution, peace, and sustainability of social and
economic development (Bingguo, 2010; China Daily Europe News, 2015).

It wants to proceed its grand strategy uninterrupted that it doesn’t want to
fight a war, it doesn’t want to enter any conflict. It wants to economically develop to a
country where it can consider itself as prosperous society. (Chinadaily.cn, 2015).

4.14 China as a Growing Energy Hub

China is not a self-sufficient in production of oil and gas reserves. It has been
started import of crude oil and gas in 1993. Now China being as a growing developing
country is the world largest oil buyer and consumer. In 2015, according to Economic
and technology Research Institute of China National Petroleum Corporation, China
has imported 328 million tons of oil that constitutes 6.4 percent. The total oil consumption of China is 60.6 percent. In the same year, the total oil consumption of China has been increased to 4.4 percent to 534 million tons. It is estimated that the consumption of crude oil of China will be increased to 62 percent in 2016. In 2020, the total oil consumption of China will be increased to 65 percent (Chang, 2016).

At present, China’s imports of crude oil are 6.75 million barrels per day. U.S.’s crude oil imports are 7.3 million barrels per day. The gap of crude oil imports between both the countries is not so wide but medium (Cnbc.com, 2015). China’s rapid economic growth will nearly fill this gap. In this regard, One Belt and One Road will play a significant role in boosting its economic growth of Beijing. China due to a growing economic and industrial power, is largely increasing its dependency on oil and gas reserves from Asia, the Central-Asia, Middle-East, Africa and Europe. China is securing its energy sources by increasing cooperation and economic interdependence with other countries particularly through One Belt and One Road Initiative. It is expanding its economic influence and interdependence in order to avail more energy needs. At present, the growing energy demands are the significant part of China’s global grand strategy (Hurst, 2007; Yani, 2015; South China Morning Post, 2015). According to International Energy Agency, China by 2020 will super cede U.S. in global oil imports and it will become the world largest oil consumer by 2035 (World Energy Outlook, 2015).

4.15 China’s Growing Energy Cooperation with other Regions

4.4.1 China and Russia
Russia is among one of the largest oil and gas rich country. China is getting heavily dependent on supply of gas and oil reserves of Moscow. In 2001, China has established cooperative strategic relations with Russia after the break-up of relations in 1990s. In the same year, China has initiated talks with Russia to build a major oil pipeline from western Siberia to Daqing. Japan has expressed its interest to connect this pipeline at its own part Nakhodka. A ferocious struggle has been started between China and Japan. In 2005, Russia has announced that pipeline will go first to China’s city Daqing and then it will enter the pacific coast. China and Russia has signed agreement on this. In result, China has solved its forty years old dispute with Russia due to its growing energy demands (Hurst, 2007). Similarly, China is increasing and promoting dependency among the countries through One Belt and One Road that will reduce or remove conflicts and disputes among the countries (Yani, 2015; South China Morning Post, 2015).

China imports gas and oil from Russia. It is going to become a biggest consumer of gas of Moscow. In 2015, China and Russia has signed thirty agreements that covers energy and other sectors. Both countries have pledged to build a gas pipeline that will supply gas from Russia’s eastern Siberia to China. Other gas and oil development projects will be initiated. Both has pledged to cooperate with each other in connecting on One Belt and One Road initiative.

At present, Russia supplies $ 400 billion gas to China. It is an estimate that annual delivery of gas from Russia to China will be increased to 38 billion cubic meter. The Eastern and Western gas pipeline project is under-construction that will be completed in 2018. China is supplying 20 percent gas from Novetek which is the largest independent natural gas producer of Russia. In 2015, China has imported 33
million metric tons of crude oil from Russia that was an increase of 36 percent from the previous year (China daily, 2015).

In next 25 years, Russia will export more than 700 million tons of oil to China as part of the $270 billion deal between Rosneft Russia states owned Oil Company and China’s National Petroleum Company. Russia’s top natural gas producing project Gazprom will start supply to China with 38 billion cubic meter of gas per year by 2018 that is around quarter of Russia supply to Europe (rt.com, 2014).

4.4.2 China and the Central-Asia

The Central-Asia is a rich region in gas and oil reserves. Kazakhstan is a major country that is the largest one in having rich resources of oil. It constitutes two-third percent oil of entire region. China and Kazakhstan has begun energy cooperation in 1997. Before 2011, Kazakhstan was importing oil to China through railway service. Later the oil pipeline was established that delivers oil from western Kazakhstan to Alashankou port of China (Hurst, 2007).

According to China’s National Petroleum Corporation, China has imported 53 billion cubic meters of natural gas in 2013 from the Central-Asian countries. Its need for the natural gas is increasing 25 percent year by year. At present, it is importing 85 billion cubic meters’ gas annually from the Central-Asian countries. China is heavily dependent on imports of oil and gas energy reserves from the Central-Asia.

China has three gas-pipeline projects with the Central-Asia. These pipelines projects are known as A-Line, B-Line, C-Line and D-Line. The first three lines are functioning and the D-Line is under-construction. It is 1000 km long. It begins from Turkmenistan and passes through Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. It delivers
30 billion cubic meter gas from Turkmenistan to China’s Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region (Jiavo, 2014).

China has a lot of other economic advantages in the Central-Asia. This is the reason due to which it is much conscious about the security of the region. It is strengthening the security of the region by Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) platform that members are Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Pakistan. It is commonly fighting against three evil forces includes terrorism, extremism and separatism in the region. Its main interest is to maintain peace and stability in the region to secure its own energy interests (China Daily Europe Newspaper, 2015). China by connecting the Central-Asia countries through the One Belt is providing a remarkable boost to these developing economies (Zhao, 2015). It secures its energy needs through promoting economic cooperation, peace and interdependence on the initiative that exceeds its cooperation and interdependence with this region comparatively to other stake-holders like U.S., India and Japan. This initiative is developing competition among the great power for availing more energy consumption resources (Hurst, 2007; Yani, 2015; South China Morning Post, 2015).

4.4.3 China and Iran

China is a major oil consumer of crude oil from Iran. Being as an economic country, China has always tried to maintain friendly and cooperative relations with Tehran to fulfil its energy needs and for smooth relations ahead for getting more benefits. Beijing, for a long time, has opposed the sanctions against Iran that were imposed by U.S. and Europe. Though it has supported the sanctions that were implemented by United Nation (U.N.). China has always denounced the use of force against Iran. When Iran was under the international sanctions, China has kept
continue the purchase of oil and it has continued the development of many energy projects there. By keeping friendly cooperative relations, China has made ease the impacts of sanctions over Iran to establish cooperative trade relation and to keep ways open for future cooperation (daily messenger, 2016). During this period, Beijing did never supply nuclear weapons and nuclear development assistance to Iran. It did never use Iran for promoting political interests in the Middle-East (Hsu, 2016).

In 2015, China has played a central role in proceeding the nuclear talks and agreement between Iran and U.S. Beijing has made these efforts in order to establish a peaceful and cooperative world and for making ways for smooth transaction of One Belt and One Road initiative (tribune, 2015).

In January 2016, China’s president Xi Jinping has paid visit to Iran after fourteen years. Various agreements are signed by both the countries in order to enhance and strengthen energy, trade and strategic relations. Both countries have pledged to cooperate closely on One Belt and One Road interconnectivity. The two countries have got agreed to work jointly to maintain peace, stability, progress and development (Xinhuaent.com, 2016). China has signed 17 cooperative agreements with Iran in field of economy, trade, energy, finance, communication etc. It has signed high speed railway project with Iran. On One Belt and One Road Interconnectivity Initiative, mutual trade interdependence between both the countries will be increased. China will play a significant role in boosting the economic, military, social and strategic progress of Iran. It will increase the economic power of Iran. In result of this connectivity, China’s economic and political influence over Iran will be increased (Yi, 2016).
The west particularly U.S. is worry on growing influence of China in Iran. Tehran has a significance for U.S. due to its dominant political role in regional politics of Middle-East and as a second largest oil producing country of the world. The Washington considers China’s increasing influence as a threat to its global power status as the most powerful country of the world. It is also worry on China moves to establish a multi-polar world with new emerging world order of mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence (Shabaneh, 2015).

After belt road connectivity, China’s oil dependency on Iran will be increased. According to commerce department of China, in 2015 Beijing has imported 24.36 million tons’ crude oil from Iran. The supply amount of crude oil will be increased after full function of Belt Road. The Belt Road will make the region more peaceful by increasing dependency among the regional countries. China is connecting the Belt Road with Saudi-Arabia and Egypt as well. In way on Belt Road route, it is connecting the other countries of the Middle-East. China is moving to establish a new zone of economic influence. The economic development is gaining international priority now. In long-run, Iran and Saudi-Arabia in sake for smooth function of the Belt to get mutual economic advantages, should establish friendly cooperative relations with each other (China daily, 2016).

China adversely to U.S., it is moving to develop the Middle-east, a Muslim region. It is the first non-Muslim country that comes forward to develop, integrate and empower the Muslim region. China’s connectivity of One Belt and One Road to the Middle East shows that it really desires to build a peaceful world. It is shifting the trends of conflicts with peace and development (Yi, 2016).

### 4.4.4 China and Africa
At present, China’s oil import from Africa are more than 21 percent of its total oil imports more than 80 percent (World Energy Outlook, 2015). In African countries, China’s largest oil importers are Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, the Republic of Congo and Sudan. Its small suppliers are Africa, Algeria, Chad, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia and Libya (Alessi & Beina, 2015).

China is passing One Belt and One Road initiative throughout the African region. All African countries has said welcome to this initiative. It is a major economic development towards the poor, developing and civil-war torn countries of the region. China connects the African region through Maritime Silk Road with the regions of Asia, Arabian Peninsula on Djibouti and Sudan seaport. Through One Belt connectivity, China connects the African region with the Middle-East and the Central-Asia.

In result of this connectivity, China trade relations with African countries are becoming more expanded and strengthened. Beijing is promoting mutual cooperation, peace, integration and interdependence in the region in order to secure its interests relevant to energy resources. It desires to expand its economic influence in the region to meet its growing energy demands. Africa is a region of poor and developing countries and after the initiative connectivity, the economic and trade connectivity will be greatly boosted (Aronson, 2015).

At present, due to rapid increase in population growth, 63 million people live in extreme poverty in Africa. The people are facing the severe issues of poor education and health. There is no infrastructure development. In this wake, China plays a significant productive role in development of infrastructure and energy
projects that gives a remarkable development to economic and social sectors of the region (World Bank, org, 2015).

China is deeply interested in Africa region due to having many economic and energy interests. It desires to expand its trade by selling more exports there, by spending on development of infrastructure and energy exploration projects etc. On top of this, China is interested to import natural resources includes oil, gas and other minerals to fulfil its own energy needs (Lewis, 2014). Africa is a rich region in gas and oil reserves. It has 10 percent of total global oil reserves and it has 7.5 percent of total global natural gas reserves (World Energy Outlook, 2015). China’s dependence on imports of oil and gas reserves of Africa is increasing. On One Belt and One Road connectivity, Beijing is balancing its growing dependence on oil and gas by increasing the African countries dependence on trade and development to secure its growing energy needs. Besides China, U.S. and other western countries are deeply interested in Africa due to its oil and gas reserves. Africa is a region of global energy contest (Lewis, 2014).

China’s interests and objectives in Africa are economic and for developing a peaceful world. It is promoting the trends of mutual peace, cooperation, integration and interdependence through One Belt and One Road Initiative. The African countries trusts China that is why allowing it and considers it a blessing source for their development and peace. In 2015, China has signed an agreement on the establishment of a naval base in Djibouti Egypt. This naval base will be established on Bab-el-Mandab strait that is located at Arabian Peninsula and the interior of East Africa.

It is not happening first time that China is deploying its naval forces in Africa. Since 2008, China has deployed 60 vessels in the Gulf of Aden and waters of Somalia
Coast in 21 escort mission to combat piracy threats to their supply. Djibouti seaport is strategically significant because it is located at a place which covers the crucial trade routes and that is the place where Asia, the Central-Asia and the Middle-East is intersecting Africa. It (Djibouti) is the largest seaport of Africa’s east coast. It is the part of China’s Maritime Silk Road that will give a remarkable boost to Africa’s trade development by connecting the region with Asia and its surrounding other regions (Aronson, 2015).

China’s growing economic and security influence in Africa is perceived as a great security challenge by U.S. The Washington naval forces are very earlier deployed in the region. U.S. being as a global super-power have a domination over seas and regions (Javad, 2015). In that context, China’s growing economic influence, its critical role in promoting mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence to establish a multi-polar world and to change the existing world order of hegemony and anarchy with the new world order of peace and cooperation is significant (Yani, 2015; South China Morning Post, 2015).

China’s policy in Africa is peaceful and for mutual economic development. It (China) is empowering the new zone of economic power in Africa. The developing African countries has said welcome to China’s rise and to its growing regional involvement and initiative because they dislike U.S.’s hegemonic and militarizing policy. They have a great appreciation to China’s non-interference and win-win cooperation policy. Beijing has no political and military ambitions in the region. It is not establishing military bases and military alliance in the region like U.S. is forming to create its hegemonic influence and power. It has sent 700 combat forces to Sudan in order to maintain peace there and to secure its energy interests there. It has not the
policy to get involved in domestic problems of other countries i.e. Sudan and Syria etc. It is interested to promote economic interests (Javad, 2015).

4.16 One Belt & One Road Initiative: A significant Part of China’s New Global Strategy

In 2013, China’s President Xi Jinping has proposed One Belt and One Road initiative that connects different regions of the world includes Asia, the Central-Asia, Middle-East, Africa and Europe. It is the global economic interconnectivity project. Due to its broad global connectivity design, this initiative is being considered as a significant part of China’s Global Grand Strategy. The initiative is a part of China’s dream that to become the largest industrial and modernize country of the world by establishing a peaceful, interdependent and cooperative multipolar world with new world order of peace and development (Jisi, 2011).

China’s One Belt and One Road is a major reform development that making its economy more developed, free and open to the world and in result building it more developed, modernize and peaceful (Chinadaily.cn, 2015). This initiative is consisted of two parts; Maritime Silk Road (MSR) and economic belt road. The Maritime Silk Road begins from South-China seaports of Fujian, Hong-Kong, and Ningbo etc. It is connecting seaports by passing through the Strait of Malacca, Cambodia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, Maldives, India, Pakistan and Sudan. The Maritime Silk Road merges with economic belt road at Venice, Italy (rt.com, 2014).

4.17 A Global Economic Interconnectivity Project
This initiative is a broader economic interconnectivity project that connects countries from region to region. It interlinks the region of Asia, the Central-Asia, Middle-East, Africa, Europe and Russia through seaports, roads, railways, oil and gas pipelines, industrial and trade zones, corridors, canals and bridges etc. It is not merely a connectivity project of just seaports and roads. China, under this project, is financing and developing many other development projects includes energy, education, health etc. It is financing the construction of infrastructures of seaports and economic corridors in other countries includes Brunei, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka and Pakistan. The estimated cost that will come on the entire initiative is about US dollar $ 1.6 billion. China is a developing country and it could not endure the entire expenses of this initiative. It, in 2015, to facilitate the construction of the infrastructure and other development projects, has established Asian Infrastructure Investment bank (AIIB) to provide loans and funds to other countries for developing infrastructure and energy projects. The bank would possibly internationalize the use of renminbi though it has many challenges to do so.

This initiative adds new trends of globalization that gives more interdependence, integration, and cooperation to the world. China is placing the foundation of this project on mutual peace, cooperation, benefits and development (Cameron, 2015).

One Belt and One Road initiative has many advantages for China and for the rest of the world. This initiative boosts highly the China’s bilateral trade and strategic relations with other countries. It (Initiative) will bring economic and social prosperity to China. It will put a great contribution in making China’s society peaceful and developed. It will overcome the social problems of the China includes lack of job
opportunities, lack of skilled and high-educated people, increasing gap of wages, lack of food and water resources etc. The economic development will overcome ethnic tension in Muslim minority area of Xinjiang province of western China (Zhao, 2015). This initiative will boost and develop greatly the social and economic development of each country. China plays a significant role in boosting the economies of developing countries by connecting these seaports on Maritime Silk Road, by building seaports infrastructures and other energy developing projects there.

China is empowering the developing countries that are always kept deprived from prosperity and modern technology because of exploiting policy of west towards east. It is establishing a new zone of economic power. It is moving to create a new world of peace, cooperation and interdependence. This connectivity will greatly contribute in global economic interconnectedness, interdependence and integration. It adds new contributions in form of more openness to globalization (China Daily Newspaper, 2016).

China is building economic corridors in this initiative as alternative trade routes to secure its trade supply transhipments that it feels threatened when passes through the Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca that are highly dominated military areas of U.S. and India. These alternative corridors are China-Pakistan economic corridor (South China Morning Post, 2015; Gordon, 2016) and Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor (BCIM) (The Hindu, 2015; Gordon, 2016).

One Belt and One Road initiative largely secures the growing energy needs of China (South China Morning post, 2015). It (China) is establishing its remote and economically backward areas of western and central province as a major trade hubs of the country mainly to establish a peaceful society. Due to less availability of
economic facilities, these areas are filled with ethnic unrest. China is connecting its western and central provinces through seaports, economic corridors, roads, railways with the rest of world markets (China Daily News Cn, 2016; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, 2015).

China’s main purpose behind this initiative are several. It desires to expand its trade market. By enlarging its trade market, it wants to generate more trade revenue to fulfil its growing oil and gas demands and to establish a prosperous society. It desires to get oil and other natural resources particularly from the poor developing countries of Asia includes Cambodia, Myanmar, and Brunei etc. China to fulfil its growing energy needs, it is increasing its dependency with Iran, the Gulf-states particularly by investing and by connecting these with one belt and one road initiative. It wants to secure its energy needs by developing a peaceful, cooperative and interdependence relation with other countries (China Daily Newspaper, 2016; Su, 2016).

China’s economic rise and its global connectivity initiative of One Belt and One Road is welcomed by majority of the world countries. These countries are though poor and developing and have a poor security but these trust China and these are feeling no threat to their sovereignty and territorial integrity from it. Most countries consider that China is a great source of their development, social prosperity and peace. These countries appreciate China’s rapid economic growth and investment and sets its growth as a model for their own economic development as well (Leng, 2016; Zhao, 2015). But China’s rise and its One Belt and One Road is not considered peaceful by specific certain developed and developing countries includes U.S., India and Japan (Watanabe, 2015; Deccan Herald, 2015).

4.18 China Economic Rising Power; Perceived as threat
From 1500s to 1800s, China’s was the world largest economy. In 19th Century, long conflicting dynastic rule, poor agricultural economy, technological backwardness, and bloody revolutions has badly obstructed China way to progress and development. Otherwise it is said China might be very earlier becoming a global power before U.S. (Smith, 2014).

In World Bank Report of 2013, it is predicted that in next 15 to 20 years, China would be ranked as a World’s high-income country. By 2030, China would become the world largest economic power if its economic growth remains continue with same pace of 7 percent. China is the world largest economic exporter and manufacturer. Since recent decades, its Gross Domestic product (GDP) has reached to 10 percent annual growth rate that drew-out 50 million people from poverty (worldbank.org, 2013).

According to the World Bank economic progress report in 2015, China is speedily developing its economy by having 32 independent economic cities, ten banks ranked first in the world, 261 Chinese companies actively world in world trade, second-largest high-way network of the world, ranked as third for longest sea bridges, ranked as 10th for having largest container ports (worldbank.org, 2015).

According to the International Monetary Fund, in 2014, China as a major economic contributor has spent 27.8 percent in the World's economic growth. It is predicted China would be the biggest trade booster for the world in coming nearby future. China’s growing rise is taken particularly by U.S., Japan and India as a major rising threat to their sovereignty, regional and global power influence and global hegemonic status (China daily, 2015).

4.19 U.S., Japan & India claims & Fears
The scholars, academicians and policy-makers of U.S., India and Japan says apparently that China’s after global rise and development through One Belt and One Road Initiative could become a threat to their sovereignty and to the world peace. These countries are frightened from growing China’s rise that they consider it as an impeding source for their regional and global interests and influence. These countries are commonly using the term “String of pearls strategy’ or “Sea of lanes strategy” to express that China is deploying navy and military forces on the seaports under One Belt and One Road Initiative that shows its aggressive ambitions towards others. China could pose a threat to the sovereignty of these countries. In spite these fears, these countries have close cooperative and interdependent economic, military and strategic relations with China that expresses these countries are mainly fearing from China because these don’t want to lose their power influence and regional interests. These countries are taking equal advantages of China’s growing development and prosperity. Currently the two trends cooperation and competition are increasingly growing among the countries (Kaneda, 2005; Qing Yun, 2015; Batchelor, 2014; China daily.com, 2015).

Dr. Hu She Sheng, a South Asian scholar who is serving as Director at a research institute of Contemporary International Relations” in Beijing, has expressed his views on peaceful ambitions of China on Maritime Silk Road and on term of String of pearls strategy that “The term “Strategy” and “String of Pearls” is only used by the foreigners and by the westerns. The term “Strategy” with China’s Seaports is first time used by Pentagon (U.S.) in 1996. These ports are modernizing the facilities. There is no connectivity among the ports, roads, guiding principles, all are working independently then how can say ‘String of Pearls”. It was also propagated China is
building seaport to curtail India. But these Seaports are for commercial purposes. China has a non-alignment policy. In future, the maritime Silk Road relates to each other. But not possible for hegemony, but will integrate and benefit all. These ports might relate to each other, institution linkages will be established, and it will be a chain of production. At global and regional level means an exchange of more and more public goods. China will bring more stability, development and interdependence to herself and to the world. These ports will play role some like that but now far away like this will take ten years and more than that to happen like this.”

4.8.1 Growing Threat to other’s Energy needs

U.S., India and Japan considers China’s growing oil and gas energy consumption needs as a great threat to their own energy needs. In this wake, these countries are displeased on the construction of its One Belt and One Road Initiative through which China is moving to increase its dependency relations for availing energy resources with other countries. Beijing through this initiative is increasingly building close cooperation and dependency relations with oil producing countries. Its growing dependency and close cooperative relations are taken as a threat by these countries to their influence and growing energy needs as U.S., India and Japan are heavily dependent on oil. China’s growing cooperative role is reducing the influential part of these countries particularly in Asia and oil rich regions (Qinhua, 2007; China daily.com, 2015).

4.8.2 Seeking Hegemony

U.S., Japan and India are among those countries that says China is seeking hegemony and power by promoting economic interdependence through One Belt and

---

6 Dr. Hu Shi Sheng interview with the author, 27 May 2014.
One Road initiative (Zhao, 2015). Regarding China’s hegemony, one of the founding great leader of China, Deng Xiaoping has said during the 12th national Congress of the Communist party of China on September 1st 1982 that China value friendship and cooperation with other countries. China has its own nation that have self-respect and pride. China is against the hegemony and it would work to safeguard the world peace (China daily. com, 1982).

China did never remain a hegemonic country even when it was one of the powerful country during the dynastic rule. It did never seek hegemony (China Daily Europe Cn, 2015; China Daily Com, 2015). It has set its policies on peace. It is promoting peace and mutual cooperation through One Belt and One Road Initiative. By this initiative, it is promoting peace and development to other countries. It is empowering the country’s economic and security power by sharing and financing its own development and technology to develop a peaceful multipolar world, not to seek hegemony and power (Fmprc.gov.cn, 2013; China Daily Newspaper, 2016). The history tells that a hegemonic country does never develop other countries and it main priority always remain to make military alliance, military bases and weapons (Leng, 2016).

U.S., Japan and India’s claims and fears about China’s peaceful development and rise is seemed as a part of these countries propaganda policy that they have initiated to secure their own energy and power influential interests (Tokyo Foundation, 2015; Leng, 2016; Heydarian, 2015). China is a country that peaceful doctrine is centuries old. It has an old civilization that is based on peace. It did never remain an expansionist or aggressive country though during the dynastic rule it has a
power to conquer others. It did always fight a war in order to secure its own security and peace (Bingguo, 2010).

At present, it is peaceful on border disputes with India (China Daily Europe, 2016) and it has a dispute on issue of South-China Sea (Baijie & Yunbi, 2016). China wants to establish peaceful relations with India. It considers necessary to develop cooperative and trustful relations with India to build a peaceful developed world. In 2016, the two countries have hold 19th round of talks on boundary issue (China Daily Europe, 2016). It is not militarizing the regions. It is not making military alliances and military bases in response against U.S.’s pivot policy in Asia and Pacific or rebalancing the Asia policy’ against its rise (Aljazeera News, 2016). It did not take any political and military action against U.S. military alliance with Japan and with other Pacific and Asian countries against it (Zhao, 2015).

He Bin a Chinese Journalist in Pakistan at China Guangming daily has said: “Trace back to history, Great Britain, first super power of modern history, brought colonist to the rest of world. U.S. and USSR, two super powers of contemporary history, brought wars to the world. China, carrying out diplomatic policy and guided by “Five Principles of peaceful coexistence ”, will bring out more elements of peace and development to the world. Because we trust the main theme of the world now is peace and development.”

4.8.3 Growing Military Power

It is said by different Asian and Western scholars and policy makers that China’s growing defense budget could pose a security threat for Japan and on South-China Sea dispute, it could be a threat to the countries includes Philippines, Vietnam,
Malaysia, Brunei etc., (Dunya News, 2014). China’s defense budget is increasingly growing. In 2015, its defense budget was $145 billion that was a 10 percent increase of 2014 budget. It has a largest defense budget than combined budget of Japan, South-Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam.

In western and certain Asian scholars and experts view, China’s strategic thinking is based on Sun Tzu writings. Beijing is following what Sun Tzu has said in his book “Art of War” that all wars are based on deception and supreme excellence of a country consists in breaking the enemy resistance without fighting.

‘India says that China through seaports connectivity, seaports construction and by deploying military and naval forces in India Ocean is encircling its ability of resistance against attack on its resistance. U.S. and Japan says the same view that China through One Belt and One Road is developing a deep cooperation inside other countries that also like as holding other’s resistance capability.

In spite these fears and claims, U.S., India and Japan have a close economic, military, social and strategic relations with China. India is getting connectivity on Calcutta Seaport with China on Maritime Silk Road by linking through Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor (BCIM) to Kunming city of China (Hill, 2015).

On China’s ambition on its growing economic rise, Xi Jinping has said by delivering a speech on first meeting of National Security Commission in April 2014 that for China internal and external are equally significant. China desires to promote development, stability, peace and prosperity within its own country first that would possibly push China to promote peace and economic development internationally.

---

7 He Bin, a Chinese journalist, interview with Author, on January 30th, 2015.
The strong army is essential to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. China is working to promote the common security of the world (Jinping, 2014:222).

China feels a security threat to its trade transaction through the Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca from growing counter measures of U.S., Japan and India. China is building its military capabilities but it is far behind in military power than U.S. It is growing economic and military power that could possibly surpass U.S. in the economic development in the same century but not in military power.

In 2014, China has increased its defense budget to 12.1 percent to $ 131.57 billion dollars (BBC News, 2015). In the same year, U.S. defense budget was $ 526.8 billion dollars (Aljazeera News, 2014). In 2016, China will raise its defense budget to 7.6 percent to 954 billion yuan ($146 billion dollars). While U.S. defense budget will be of $ 534 dollars that will be 3.6 times larger to China’s budget (China daily Asia, 2016).

China’s scholar says that its increase in military budget is 6 to 7 percent that is not enough to endanger the world peace. China’s military is developing a range of capabilities and strategies to strengthen its security. These capabilities are water-mines, air-capabilities, naval-bases and sea-lanes etc. It is developing its military modernization to ensure its peaceful development secure and successful. It is securing its peace, development, sovereignty, independence and national interests that it promotes through One Belt and One Road Initiative. The protection of its security is necessary to develop the smooth and secure function of One Belt and One Road (Leng, 2016; Yin, 2016; Ministry of Foreign Affaris of China, 2015). China is also building military, military weapons and navy to secure its sovereignty from those that
believe on use of power and have aggressive policy towards others (Leng, 2016). As China President Xi Jinping has said while delivering a speech to the 12th National people’s Congress in March 2013 that China is developing its economy, military and defensive capabilities as it is necessary for the prosperous and secured country (Jinping, 2014: 243).

It is basically a country which focus is economic development, not a military or expansionist aggressive country. It doesn’t have a military alliance like a NATO is. It doesn’t have military bases like US has (Jianmin, 2015).

4.20 China’s Response: Promoting Complex Interdependence with Cooperation & Competition

4.9.1 China and U.S.

In U.S. view, China’s rising economic power, influence and growth poses a great security threat to its global super-power status. China is a developing country but it is rapidly increasing its economic influence over the entire world through One Belt and One Road initiative that in the Washington’s view poses a great security threat to global economic influence and to its status of great world power (Jisi, 2010).

U.S. perceived China is an aggressive country that is not following the law at sea, cyberspace, and violating humanitarian laws etc. It says that the South-China Sea is a commercial area and all countries has equal right to access there. China has stopped the oil exploration of Vietnam in South-China Sea, it has harassed the naval ship of U.S. in international water, and it has claimed an air-defense zone in Japan’s Island Senkaku, which all is so unreasonable and wrong and it is threatening the Washington global hegemony. It is developing the talents of Cyberwarfare to create its influence. It could freeze the electricity and air-traffic control system. China is
restricting the resistance power of others by building One Belt and One Road Initiative. It is enhancing its economic influence in Asia, Pacific, the Central-Asia, the Middle-East, Africa and Europe. It is changing the world order by its growing economic rise and promoting interdependence among the countries through One Belt and One Road initiative. It wants to become a hegemonic and the most powerful country of the world (Browne, 2015; Page, 2014).

The Washington considers, China’s growing economic power, military strength, its strong stickiness with its cultural norms and with old civilizational legacy, its strengthened nationalism and its great proud on its national unity, as a great security threat to its status of a global hegemonic and powerful country (Link, 2015; Glaser, 2015).

U.S. has various policies that it is following to prevent the growing economic influence and interconnectivity particularly in Asian region as this region is significant for the Washington due to rich in energy resources and for availability of economic market for the sale of its trade items. The Washington is increasingly militarizing the Asian and pacific region against China’s growing economic connectivity and involvement by following “Asia pivot policy” or “rebalancing in Asia-pacific’. It is establishing more military bases and military alliances particularly in the disputed countries of South-China Sea. It is increasing its military presence in Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Japan etc., (Pizzi, 2015; Mansour, 2015).

It has a major military base in mid of Indian Ocean near Degogarcia (Leng, 2016). The Washington is following such policy to get equal access to energy
resources and to maintain its balance of power with China (Jisi, 2011; Mansour, 2015).

Dr. Masters Dan, a professor at University of North Carolina Wilmington, U.S., has said on China’s peaceful rise that “Asia and all the different pieces of South Asia, South East Asia and East Asia are not exclusive to one country. This is a China’s sphere of influence exclusively that U.S. has an interested in the area that more want to pursue the interests and more want to reposition their interests.”

US is actively exerting its military influence in the region. It is provoking the disputed countries of South China Sea against China as Philippines has taken the issue to the International Court of Justice on provocation of U.S. and Japan (Turkish Weekly, 2015). It has built a close military alliance with Japan (Hong, 2016).

U.S.’s growing military presence is creating security fears and threats for China. China also considers U.S. as a major threat to its sovereignty and development. It is increasing its military presence to sustain the pressure of tense situation on China (Cornelis, 2013). In China’s view, the Washington could make an attack on China’s trade supply to disrupt the smooth function of One Belt and One Road. Many China’s scholars and policy-makers says that U.S. is applying a cold war strategy upon China by indulging it in conflicts as the same strategy it has followed against USSR to overcome its power by reducing its economic and military power (Jisi, 2011; Malik, 2014; Cornelis, 2013).

It will not be so easy for U.S. to conduct a direct or indirect military attack on China. Beijing is a growing second largest world economic power. It is the world largest consumer, producer and exporter. China is the permanent member of the
United Nation Security council. It is promoting interdependence through One Belt and One Road Initiative and now the rest of the world is going to get interdependent on China. The peace and security of China is going international. It is not an ordinary developing country. China’s security is now becoming a security of all and a great source of common development. So, on these bases, it will not be easy for U.S. to derail the rising growth of China at expense of the development of all countries (Lin, 2016).

Dr. Hu She Sheng, a South Asian scholar who is serving as Director at a research institute “China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations”, has expressed his views on peaceful ambitions of China on Maritime Silk Road “China's economy gone so strong that U.S. become so frightened. This disrupt the U.S. balance. So, they recalled the balance. China holding second growing GDP country and in this wake her number one rival need some time to digest. But gradually U.S. will accept the Western Asian Pacific region and China rise. But it is disturbing China's rise by helping Japan and Korea. After relations became so stable.”

Currently the going global political trend between China and U.S. is based on competition and cooperation. Both countries have a fruitful economic cooperation and have a cooperation on various security, regional issues and development issues that includes counter-terrorism, non-proliferation, anti-piracy, international waterway security, combat against transnational crimes and transnational epidemics, environmental protection and climate change etc.

8 Dr. Masters Dan interview with the author on March 14th, 2015.
9 Dr. Hu Shi Sheng interview with the author, 27 May 2014.
Both countries have worked in cooperation on many issues includes Afghanistan, the Aden Gulf, the Iranian nuclear issue and Ebola in Africa etc., (Fact Sheet, 2015). Even the mutual trade of China and U.S. was $562 billion in goods in 2013 that has reached in 2015 to $598.1 billion in goods and services. China became the largest trading partner of U.S. that has replaced Canada (tribune, com, 2016; Fact Sheet, 2015). About 270,000 Chinese students are studying in U.S. colleges and universities. In spite that U.S. considers China a major challenge to its global hegemonic power (Rudd, 2015).

Beijing wants to develop a peaceful world for its development particularly through One Belt and One Road. In this regard, it wants to establish peaceful cooperative relations with U.S. It wants equal relationship with respect to each other core interests by not interfering in each other matters. In 2010, China’s president Hu Jintao has said to Barak Obama that both countries should respect each other core interests and of major concerns. It is essential for a healthy and stable development (Foreign Ministry China, 2015).

Xi Jinping has followed also a peaceful and cooperative policy towards U.S. and for that he has used the term “new type of great-power relation” that means that the mutual relations of both countries will be preferred to base on mutual cooperation and mutual non-interference. With having many differences, China and U.S. has extensive economic and social relations (Rudd, 2015).

4.9.2 China and India

India and China are neighbor countries that mutual relations are prone with cooperation and competition. India is the third largest economic power of Asia and it
considers China as a threat to its regional and economic influence in the region and to its economic rank in the region.

India and China, despite having a dispute on McMahon border line, has many growing strategic, economic, social and environmental interests and cooperative relations (Zhao, 2015). On border dispute, both countries have fought a war in 1962 (Bhardwaj, 2013). China is the second largest trading partner of India. In 2014, the two-side mutual trade was of $71 billion dollars. In May 2015, China and India has signed twenty-one agreements that are worth of $22 billion dollars on development of different sectors includes trade. Both countries mutual economic interests and cooperation is getting priority over disputing issues and getting both more interdependent and close to each other (The News, 2015). On Maritime Silk Road, China connects India through a Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor (BCIM) to India’s seaport city of Kolkata (Hindustan Times, 2014). This connectivity proves wrong the India’s claim that China’s is rising threat for its sovereignty. In fact, it considers China as a growing threat to its regional political influence (Zhao, 2015).

This corridor is connecting India’s seaport Kolkata to the Kunming city of China by passing through Myanmar and Bangladesh. The corridor is linked with surrounding small areas of these countries through road and railway network. It brings a great economic boost to India as connecting it to the outside world through Kolkata port. India and China economic cooperative relations would be increased. The social sector of India would be boosted by economic prosperity. This connectivity would be helpful in reducing social issues of increasing poverty, unemployment and low-standard of life in India (Hindustan Times, 2014).
Despite India’s cooperation and its participatory role on Maritime Silk Road, India’s policy makers and scholars often expressing their fears that China is incircling India by passing Maritime Silk Road through Indian Ocean and by this passage it is also curtailing the second-strike capability of India that it could make in case of any foreign attack over its sovereignty. India’s fears could be based on solid reasons as in past it has fought a war with China in 1962 on border dispute on Arunachala Pradesh and still this dispute is existed that often get escalated. Though, India’s fears could be propaganda against China’s growing regional economic influence that it considers as a threat to its regional influence over the periphery countries of Asian Region. China’s growing economic cooperation in the region is liberating and empowering the regional developing countries from the exploiting influence of India. Beijing is decreasing these countries economic dependence on India (Zhao, 2015).

It is said that India is working against China as being a part of U.S.’s containment or Asia pivot policy against Beijing as in 2005 U.S.-India has signed a Civil nuclear agreement to boost nuclear energy sector of India. Though this agreement works more oppositely to Pakistan but it is also for strengthening India comparatively to China and it is to maintain the balance of power at regional level between U.S. and China (Jiao, 2013). In January 2015, during the visit of Barak Obama to India, U.S. and India has signed a 10-year defense pact to cooperate jointly for the development of maritime security, aircraft carrier, jet engine technology and defense system etc., (dawn, com, 2015). U.S. has a military partnership with India against China. Under ‘rebalance to Asia policy’, U.S. is expanding its supportive and cooperative relations with India to raise a competitive regional power against China in
Asia region. By building close military and economic relations with India means that U.S. desires to indulge China in competition and in developing military power for building and maintaining its regional power influence.

China involvement in military competition could distract its image as a country for peaceful development and cooperation. It (U.S.) tries to make the environment hard for China’s peaceful rise (Dawn, com, 2015). China’s policy ambitions on One Belt and One Road are economic and for establishing a world of mutual peace and development. Beijing is making its economic influence for creating more cooperation and interdependence among the countries that leads the political trends towards a multi-polar world (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

4.9.3 China and Japan

China shares with Japan a long bitter history of two wars of 1895, 1905 and 1939 (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2015). Beijing still remembers today a brutal war experience of 1939 when Japan had attacked on its sovereignty and it annually celebrates its victory day of that war over Japan (China Daily, 2015). In 1978, when China has followed opening and reform policy, despite all disputes and hostilities, it has preferred to establish economic and military relations with Japan in order to make its development peaceful and smooth. At present, both have a border dispute.

Both have a cooperation in economic sector and both equally taking each other as a threat to each other sovereignty. China through its educational institutions and educational syllabus is delivering anti-Japanese education. In July 2005, China has actively persuaded many African and Asian countries by providing them financial assistance to caste vote against the resolution to expand the number of permanent members in the U.N. Security Council that resolution was submitted by Japan,
Germany, India and Brazil (Tsuneo, 2015). China and Japan has many other political and social issues and most of them are infused in history. The ninety percent population of both countries keeps a hostile feeling against each other (Vogel, 2014).

Japan has a military alliance with U.S. that is mainly build up to balance the growing rising power of China and to create Japan as a threatening obstruction in China’s growing progress (Penn, 2015). Japan is feeling a security threat from China on bases of its (Beijing) remembrance of 1939 war brutalities for that Tokyo says often China’s media outlets telecast official statements which demands apology from Japan on making a great humiliation of Chinese nation. In Japan view, China could attack it as to take revenge of past wars (Mashita, 2016).

Xi Jinping, on 3rd September 2015, has said while delivering a speech at the 70th Anniversary of the victory of Chinese people’s war of resistance against Japan aggressive attack on its sovereignty and territorial integrity “China and Japan war was a war of evil and justice. China had fought war as a resistance that remained continue for fourteen years against Japan aggression and brutality. It was a great victory that it today stands China as a developed and major country of the world. This victory has turned China and Chinese people towards the path of peace and prosperity. China would always remember those countries that assisted China victory in its war of resistance against Japan. The experience of war has established the value of peace for China. The war took the lives of over 35 million Chinese. The war was occurred to make sure that this horrified misfortune would not be repeated. China has learned a lesson from the war and it has opted a way of peace for itself. War, prejudice, discrimination and hatred are only causing disasters and sufferings. Though, mutual
respect, equality, peaceful development and common prosperity’ (Chinadaily.cn, 2015).

In 2015, Japan has changed its constitutional provision of peace to self-defense that it has adopted after receiving atomic-bomb explosions by U.S. during W.W.II on its territory. The new law permits Japan that it could build military forces and military power for its self-defense and it could deploy its military forces outside the region where it feels a threat to its sovereignty or to its ally countries. Though, on one side, this constitutional change provides security to Japan from China’s growing threat but on other side Japan (Khattak, 2015), being a military alliance with U.S. and being partner of U.S.’s pivot to Asia policy against China (Aljazeera, 2015), could deploy its military forces in conflicting region of South China Sea that could intensify security threat for China also (Khattak, 2015). China still in spite all grievances and issues, give preference to mutual cooperation in relations with Japan (China Daily Newspaper Com, 2016; Miller, 2015).

Beijing has several border and territorial sea disputes on South China Sea with many countries includes Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam etc., but it is avoiding all disputes and actively engaging these countries in its grand strategy plan of One belt and One road by providing them equal benefits and win-win opportunities for economic growth (Zhao, 2015).

China is increasing economic cooperation with Japan that resultantly brings the factor of mutual interdependence in their mutual relations. In 2009, China has contributed in development of 2.7 percent in Japan’s total Gross domestic product (GDP) that was high then the U.S. contribution (Todo, 2014). In 2013, bilateral trade between both the countries was $ 312.6 billion U.S. dollar that was with 5.1 percent
reduction of each year due to Japan’s provocation on Diaoyu Dao border disputing issue (fmprc.gov, 2015).

4.21 China Global Strategy towards Peaceful Development

4.10.1 History Sets a Peaceful Policy Ambitions

In 18th to 19th century, China was one of the major industrial country of the world. It was exported one quarter of the world textile. China became de-industrialize due to the opium wars, Japan war and colonial power attacks in the 18th century. From 1750 to 1800, the per-capita industrialization growth of China was equal to the developed countries. In 1750, China’s manufacturing growth was 33 percent and the other developing countries growth was of 27 percent. In 19th Century, the growth of other developed countries reached to 89 percent while China growth was remained to 2 percent. The wars have devastated the economic growth of China (Nijar, 2016).

China has passed through many set-backs and sufferings during the 19th Century when being as a nation, it was striving to establish an independent, sovereign, developed and free country. It has passed through many bloody political transformations and revolutions. Due to having a long dynastic rule and economic and political backwardness, it was diplomatically and economically a closed country. It being as a new and unexperienced democratic nation and with so many economic, political and social challenges was not capable to take a suitable decision for opting a
system to run the country operatus. It has followed communism ideology with Chinese characteristics in establishing its economic system to fill the social gaps and inequalities of the society but resultantly that system remained fail to remove its poverty and backwardness. Due to initial years failed experiences, China has moved economically and technologically towards more backwardness. It was a poor developing country that poses security threat to its sovereignty. In the cold war time-period, China has tolerated security, economic and social threats, suppression and challenges at hands of the two global super-powers, U.S. and USSR. Its poverty and security threats had realized it the value of development and peace.

In 1949, the great leadership of under Mao Zedong, China has set the long-term development goal by name of “China dream’ to establish it as one of the most modernize and industrial country of the world. “China’s Dream’ is a hundred-year development plan that goes from 1949 to 2050. In wake of this plan, the new democratic revolution was launched that brought land-reforms and removed old feudal system. The rights of poor farmers were exploited greatly by the land-owners and rich farmers that had illegally occupied their lands and were providing low-wages to real owners. Hundreds of owners were killed by poor peasants and farmers. The poor farmers had got back the ownership of their lands. It was bloody end of hundred years old feudal system in China to establish a just, peaceful and non-discriminatory society to build a developed and prosperous country.

In 1952 to 1953, three to five years’ development plans were introduced. These plans were designed to proceed the Grand Strategy to develop technology and advanced production patterns in agriculture, handicraft, industry and commerce sectors. Mao, in 1954 at first session of the first National People’s Congress, has
introduced a plan “Build our Country ‘to establish more industrial and modern China. In 1964, at third National People’s Congress, Mao has introduced the goal of ‘Four Modernizations” that is to establish China as an advanced and technological developed socialist country. The “Four Modernization” plan could not be implemented due to Cultural Revolution from 1966-1976 (Junru, 2006: 46-50).

4.10.2 1978- China’s Opening to Economic Development, Social Prosperity, & Security Protection

In 1978, China’s great leader Deng Xiaoping had opened its economic, political and military sectors for the outside world for establishing cooperative and friendly diplomatic relations to bring economic and technological developments and modernization. He has set a hundred years’ development policy that could be accomplished in 2050. The main focused areas of its Grand Strategy were economic development, social prosperity and security protection.

Deng Xiaoping has promoted “Four Modernization” agenda being as a part of reform and opening-up policy for China. Since 1978, China has been continuously made efforts to establish its country economically, industrially and technologically developed and advanced. Its main policy priority was economic and trade development. It had enhanced its trade relations and economic market. It had increasingly strengthened its constructive cooperative role through economic and social regional and international forums (Jisi, 2011). The factors, that had pushed China in 1978 to establish a Grand Strategy of its opening up, were its economic, technological and educational backwardness. China has set the core values of its grand strategies, which it has been established since its independence, on economic development, modernization and technological advancement. It has based its grand
strategy on peace and development. China is a developing country. It is currently passing through many economic, political and social reforms (Zhao, 2015). It is the largest growing world economy (worldbank.org, 2013). At present, One Belt and One Road initiative is core part of China’s global grand strategy which is a broader economic interconnectivity project that promotes the values of mutual peace, cooperation, development, interdependence and integration among the countries. In result, it is building a peaceful multi-polar world with new world order of cooperation and interdependence (Lin, 2016).

4.10.3 Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence

Mao Zedong has set the policy of China on building peaceful relations with other countries. On September 29th, 1949 during the first session of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s consultative Conference, Mao Zedong as first chairman of Communist Party of China (CPC) has introduced “Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence’. The Five principles of Peaceful Co-existence are a policy that is given for establishing cooperative and peaceful relations with the countries.

China’s five principles of peaceful co-existence are to keep mutual respect territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other internal matters, mutual equality and benefits. In 1953, it has first time incorporated the five principles of peaceful co-existence in negotiations with India on Tibet issue. China and India both mutually merged these five principles in mutual trade relations. With key role of China, it has occurred first time in the world history that the countries with mutual consent set their mutual relations on five principles of peaceful co-existence.
In 1955, during the Asian-African conference that held at Bandung Indonesia, China in consent with other countries has extended the five principles of peaceful co-existence to ten principles. The five principles are given by Mao but today these are the core part of China’s policy. China is the first country in the world that has established its policy on peace and it has promoted the peaceful principles to the rest of the countries to create a peaceful and developed world (Fmprc.gov, 2015).

At present, under the government of Xi Jinping, China is placing the bases of One Belt and One Road initiative on the five principles of peaceful co-existence. It is building mutual cooperation and interdependence among the countries by promoting core values of mutual respect for each other sovereignty, territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, and mutual non-interference in each other internal matters, equality, mutual benefit and mutual co-existence. It is promoting tolerance among the mutual relations of the countries. It is developing common grounds for the countries to shed-out their differences and to build peace and cooperation. It is building a peaceful world. It is establishing connectivity among the people, different nations and cultures that resultantly developing new cultures and civilizations of peace and tolerance (China Daily Europe, 2015).

### 4.10.4 Policy of Mutual Non-Interference

China sets non-interference policy as a core principle of One Belt and One Road initiative. It believes to not interfere in other country political and national matter. It is not a hegemonic and influential power. It respects other’s sovereignty and territorial integrity. It respects the interdependence of others. It promotes peaceful resolution of differences and disputes between the countries through dialogue and consultation. It opposes the use of force. It is, by promoting non-interference policy
on One Belt and One Road Initiative, creating a peaceful and cooperative world. It is establishing a peaceful world of mutual interdependence and integration.

China is developing its mutual relations with other countries on bases of peace and cooperation. It provides financial and technological supporter in other country development, prosperity and security protection (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015). These cooperative policies differentiate China from U.S. and other western countries which seeks hegemony and power influence on others (Pizzi, 2015). China through its peaceful cooperative and development policies is increasingly gaining the cooperation of the majority countries includes the close ally European countries of U.S. includes United Kingdom, Poland, Germany etc., (Dollar, 2015). Now the countries national priorities are changed and towards economic and social development (Yunnan & Yunbi, 2016). China is purely an economic country that only establishing trade and development relations with other countries. It is not influencing the developing countries policy on values of democracy, human-rights, anti-corruption etc., (Heydarian, 2015).

Its non-interference policy is the main reason due to which the rest of the world trusts China and allow it in their country for economic development, investment and for the development of social and energy projects. These feels their security and sovereignty protected from China because these believes China is not an expansionist power and it is not seeking hegemony. The countries are fully cooperating with China on One Belt and One Road Initiative (Leng, 2016; Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

Beijing’s non-interference and unconditional cooperation plays a significant role in promoting its economic and political influence throughout the world. The
mutual cooperation, non-interference policy, respect for other’s integrity and sovereignty, support to other’s development and freedom are the main values that makes China’s position dominant over U.S. and the West. These are the core values of China’s policy that plays main role in creating a peaceful multipolar world and the new world order of mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015; Leng, 2016; Haque, 2014).

4.10.5 Promoting Mutual Peace, Cooperation, Development & Interdependence

China believes on neo-liberalism approach. Its policies and constitution are based on core principles of neo-liberalism approach that are mutual peace, cooperation, benefit and respect. It is promoting these core values through One Belt and One Road Initiative towards other countries whether these are its friends or foes (China daily.com, 2015).

The Neo-Liberalism approach says mutual free trade among the countries promotes peace, cooperation, prosperity, interdependence, global harmony and development. At present, each county considers that the economic development is necessary to develop and to maintain its sovereignty, territorial integrity, social prosperity and peace. In mutual trade and economic cooperation, the countries do not disrupt the mutual development process in expense of their own development and prosperity (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2008: 84-87).

China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative is the global economic connectivity project that brings economic development and trade prosperity to each country. China is developing a close and interdependent relations among the countries to establish a peaceful world. It is making a new world that will be without wars. China is
increasing interdependence in Asia and Pacific regions by promoting cooperation towards these countries through One Belt and One Road Initiative. It through this interdependence wants to overcome the bitterness of South-china sea dispute (China daily.com, 2015).

Xi Jinping said while delivering a speech at the Moscow state Institute of International Relations on March 30th 2013 that today the world political trends are changed. Peace, development, cooperation and mutual benefits are the trends of today’s world. Today the countries are economically dependent on each other. No single country could handle the international matters alone. The multi-polarity and economic globalization is growing increasingly. Only mutual cooperation for mutual development could lead the countries towards peace and development. China is whole-heartedly ready to share its development and resources with other countries. Every country should cooperate with each other in each other development. The development growth among the countries is not equal; the richer is growing richer and the gap between rich and poor country is increasingly widened (Jinping, 2014:298-299).

China One Belt and One Road connectivity is facilitating the mutual trade transaction among the countries. It is actively participating in the construction of infrastructure of the regional countries includes seaports, bridges, road and railway network, oil and gas generating projects. It is funding and provides construction facilities in building the construction of Guangxi-Brunei economic corridor, Laos railway line project, Still-mil at Preah Vihear Cambodia, Hydroelectric dam project at Mekong region, oil refinery at Kampot province of Cambodia, Kra-Isthums canal in Thailand, gas-pipeline from Maday Island to China Kunming city, Bangladesh-China-
India-Myanmar economic corridor and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor etc. China is providing funds, loans, aids to these countries for the development of health, education and military sectors.

China through regional economic forums like Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Shanghai cooperation organization (SCO) is increasing the economic interconnectivity and interdependence among the countries. It is upgrading China-ASEAN free trade area and it is making efforts to increase two sides trade to one trillion dollars till 2020. China is rapidly increasing economic interdependence and cooperation among the countries that would likely prevent countries to conduct wars and conflicts with each other. At present, economic growth is main national priority of each country. Today political patterns are changed as the countries are finding peace in economic and social development and prosperity rather than focusing merely on developing military weapons (Jun, 2015; Nougayrede, 2014; China daily.com, 2015).

4.10.6 Promoting the New World Order of peace & Cooperation

China’s through One Belt and One Road Initiative connects the rest of the world through seaports, economic corridors, roads and railway, bridges and canals etc. It is a vast economic interconnectivity initiative that is promoting mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence and integration among the countries. Beijing is building a peaceful world by developing mutual interdependence among the countries. It is sharing and promoting its development and technological advancement to other developing countries. It is developing the economic growth and social prosperity and
peace to other countries. It is reducing the gap between South and North (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015). It is building a peaceful multipolar world. It is shifting the existing world order of hegemony, discrimination and power influence. It is building a balanced world of peace and cooperation (Liu, 2015).

The initiative is open for the countries, organizations and individuals for participation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015). Under the initiative, it is integrating regional and international organizations through increasing economic and social cooperation and development activities at Shanghai cooperation organization (SCO), BRICS, SAARC etc., (Lei, 2015). It is enlarging the SCO membership by making inclusion of India in the organization which is a military partner of U.S. and both countries growing close cooperation in military and defense mainly goes against Beijing rise. China is increasing its cooperation with India to develop interdependence, peace and cooperation to reduce the influence, significance and impact of growing military relations of India and U.S., against its growing development. It is establishing the regional environment peaceful and cooperative for making the function of One Belt and One Road initiative smooth and successful (Jing, 2015, The Express Tribune, 2015).

Under One Belt and One Road Initiative, China has built international financial institutions includes Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the bank of BRICS, Maritime Silk Road Fund and free trade zones in order to provides funds for the development of initiative infrastructures to the developing countries. China is facilitating the development of the initiative. It is providing through these new financial institutions an alternative of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the Asian development bank (ADB). It is shifting international influence of the
western institutions which rules and policy are being considered discriminatory particularly for the third world countries. China’s these developments pose a security threat and challenge to U.S. hegemonic influence over these financial institutions (Yao, 2015).

China is the world largest trader, consumer, manufacturer, importer and exporter. It’s increasingly growing economy leads towards the establishment of a Sino-Centric financial system (The World Bank Report, 2015). China has internationalized its currency value of renminbi in international market as dollars, euro and yen are etc., and that with its growing trade is threatening the U.S.’s currency dollar domination in the world’s trade system (Aljazeera Newspaper Com, 2015; Shengdun, 2015).

U.S. plays a leading role in the existing global world order which have the dominant values includes power, military alliances, hegemony etc. It has the central role in the present world order. It is using power for imposing the fundamental values. On bases of power, it is interfering in other countries policy decisions and in its other national matters etc. Its interference makes many other countries worry (The China Daily Newspaper, 2011; Wallerstein, 2013). At present, its hegemony and power-influence poses great challenges to China’s growing rise (Mansour, 2016).

By these above-mentioned developments, China is shifting the existing world order with new world order of Chinese characteristics of mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence and integration. It through One Belt and One Road is moving to establish a new zone of economic power by developing the poor economies particularly of the third world countries. It is going to establish a new world of peace and cooperation. It is reducing the widening gap of South and North by sharing its
development, by providing financial support and by building energy and infrastructure projects under this Initiative (Newman, 2015).

4.22 Conclusion

China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative is a significant global economic interconnectivity project that brings changes in the world political trends and system. The history of the world is filled with wars, aggressiveness and power struggle. Beijing, in this regard, set a new critical role by introducing new political trends of peace, cooperation and interdependence. It is moving to establish a multi-polar world. It is creating a new world of mutual peace and cooperation.

China is a prudent and visionary nation. It has the value of peace and development from its past experiences of history when its sovereignty was attacked by Japan and other western colonial powers. It has passed through bloody revolutions and heavy sacrifices for attaining independent sovereign country with equal rights for all and with economic development and social prosperity. It is a nation that has built its country with great sacrifices, struggle and hard-work. It did never build its development at expense of eroding other’s sovereignty.

It is a building a peaceful world through One Belt and One Road initiative. It is a peaceful country that don’t want wars and conflicts. In response to growing U.S. militarization, it is increasingly enhancing mutual cooperation and interdependence among the countries. It is developing a multipolar world of peace and integration. On One Belt and One Road Initiative, China’s main priority is to develop its economy and social peace and to become one of the modernized and developed country of the world. It is developing a peaceful world to make the smooth function of One Belt and One Road Initiative. After becoming the world economic power, China will never go
for war with any country and it will never interfere in other’s political matters because it doesn’t want to disrupt its development and growth and peace of its own society. The other regional and international powers will also never go for a war at the expense of development and peace of the rest of the world.

The security and peaceful rise of China will become a concern of the rest of the world. So, the Washington will never go for a direct attack on China’s sovereignty. It will create challenges in way of China’s rise but it will take a long time to accept the its rise. China is establishing a multi-polar world where competition and cooperation, both trends exists. The cooperation and interdependence is being prioritized over the conflicting issues as now each country’s primacy is to develop economy to strengthen its national security and to establish prosperous society.
Chapter 5

21st Century Maritime Silk Road Initiative: China Seaports Building in East-Asia

(Part-1: Hong Kong Sea-Port, Muara Sea-Port, Brunei, and Sihanoukville Sea-Port, Cambodia)

One Belt and One Road Initiative is a broader global economic interconnectivity project that interconnects countries through seaports and roads. China, under the project, is actively developing various economic and social development projects in the countries which are connected on the initiative. It is building there an economic trade zones, roads, ports, airports, corridors. It is spending funds on development of educational and social sectors of these countries. In result, China is greatly boosting the economic growth and development of developing countries of Asia which also includes Hong-Kong, Brunei and Cambodia. It has many challenges and hurdles to its rising economic growth and influence particularly in the Asian region. The peaceful image of Beijing is being deluded by using propaganda tactics by its opponent countries includes U.S., India and Japan. Over conflicting issue of South-China Sea, the stake countries are being provoked against China to establish hostile and conflicting situation in the region. While, China has the policy of promoting peace through cooperation, interdependence and development. On One Belt and One Road Initiative, it is not establishing military alliances but economic partnerships. It has laid the foundation of the Initiative on mutual economic benefits, development, respect for mutual sovereignty and territorial integrity, peace and interdependence.

The aim of this Chapter is to discuss the reasons and facts of China renovation of Old Silk Route as well as China dream to become a powerful modernize and industrial
country. It is analyzed that whether certain Western and Asian countries claims are true that China rise is not peaceful. As particularly U.S., Japan and India that are the major opponent countries against China. These countries say China rise is not peaceful and it is for achieving the hegemony that would resultantly bring instability and disruption to the world peace and it would change the international political trend to multi-polar.

It is concluded in the Chapter that this initiative increases global interconnectivity, global interdependence and global cooperation. It brings connectivity through people to people interactions that affects various cultures and helps in pouring new cultures and identities.

The chapter purposes to examine the nature and objectives of China’s Maritime road initiative connectivity in Hong Kong port, Muara port Burnei and Sikanoukville port Cambodia. China economic, political and strategic cooperation is increasingly mounting with its surrounding periphery states that creates a new zone of its influence.

5.1 One Belt One Road Initiative

China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative is firstly proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2013 during his visit to Central-Asia and South-Pacific countries to make economic development and social prosperity. This Initiative is the renovation of Old Silk Road that had been built during the Han Dynasty (China Daily Newspaper Cn, 2016). China’s Maritime Silk Road is the systematic and long connectivity of seaports that begin from the major seaports of China that are in South-China Sea namely Fujian seaport, Xin gang port, Qingdao port, Shanghai port, Ningbo port, Hong-Kong port, Sihanoukville port Cambodia, Khaukpyu port.
Myanmar, Chittagong port Bangladesh and Hambantota port Sri-Lanka, Maldives port, Kolkata port India, Gwadar port Pakistan, and Sudan seaport. It enters Mediterranean Sea where it finally connects to Economic belt at Venice, Italy (Esteban & Otero-Iglerias, 2015).

The nature and structure of One Belt and One Road is simply consisted of seaports, roads, railway lines, bridges, canals, gas and oil pipelines, dry-seaports, economic industrial zones and trade hubs. It is the broader, wider, unique and extensive global economic interconnectivity project that interconnects far-distance regions of Asia, the Central Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Europe with each other through seaports and roads. This initiative is open for participation of States, State actors and non-state actors and individuals.

China through this initiative makes the world economy mutually interdependent, interconnected, technological advanced, developed, open and free. It makes the countries bilateral relations more close, interdependent and cooperative. It is setting new trends and patterns for developing mutual relations among the countries on mutual peace and development. It is promoting close, and interdependent mutual
relations among the countries, organizations and non-state entities. In result of its growing cooperation and interdependence, new cultures, new identities and new technologies are developing. This initiative adds great contribution in current trend of globalization by promoting the values of mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence, development and integration (China Daily Europe Newspaper, 2015).

Under One Belt and One Road initiative, China provides financial and technical support to the countries in development of seaports and roads infrastructure, energy projects, oil and gas pipelines, industrial and commercial zones, health, education and cultural sectors etc. In result, China is empowering the developing and developed countries towards economic, social and military development. It creates a new world with new zones of power particularly by developing the countries of South. It promotes through this initiative the trends of mutual peace, development, cooperation and equal benefits (China Daily USA, 2014).

This initiative is increasingly improving China’s bilateral and mutual relations with other countries and forcing it towards promoting more mutual cooperation, peace and interdependence through new plans. It is expanding China’s cooperative and active role in regional and global organizations and by building Asian Investment Infrastructure Bank (AIIB), bank of Bangladesh-Russia-India-China-South-Africa (BRICS) etc., (China Daily Newspaper Cn, 2016).

China domestic and foreign policy major goals are to attain economic development, social prosperity, and social peace by One Belt and One Road Initiative, by enhancing integration and cooperation through regional and international organizations and by establishing new financial institutions (China Daily Europe Newspaper, 2015). It has many social and domestic challenges that it considers as
major obstructions in its way of peaceful economic development includes growing population, increasing energy consumption demands, ethnic unrest, poverty, unemployment, widening gap of education and living-standard between rural and urban population etc.

One Belt and One Road initiative will give a remarkable boost to economic development of China. It will strengthen Beijing to deal with its all economic and social challenges to make its society economically prosper and peaceful and to make its global economic rise smooth. The peaceful and developed society is essential to be developed to accomplish China’s dream to become one the most powerful and developed industrial and technological power. China is establishing One Belt and One Road for seeking economic development and social prosperity, not for gaining military strength and power (Haque, 2014).

China is a developing country. It is not a developed country like other European countries are includes Germany, Britain etc., (Babones, 2016). It is still passing through many economic, social and political reforms. Its total population is about 1.38 billion (United Nation Report, 2015) that by 2020 will reach to 1.4 billion (China Daily Asia News, 2015) which ranks it as one of the largest populated country of the world. Its rapidly growing population makes the demand of availability of good education, health facilities, and fundamental facilities for balanced living standard and for more energy resources for industrial consumption.

One Belt and One Road Initiative is a part of its reform policy and of its global Grand strategy to become of the most modernize and industrial country of the world (China Daily Newspaper, 2013). In 1978, with opening its economy to the outside world, China has set a dream to become one the most developed economic power of
the world. China is building this initiative mainly in order to address its domestic issues and to establish its society peaceful and prosperous. Its ultimate goal behind this initiative is to make its country economically well developed and peaceful (Catanzaro, Qi, Jia & Han, 2015).

About China’s peaceful rise, the western and certain Asian countries particularly include U.S., Japan and India claims at official, scholar and academic level that China’s rise is not peaceful. In these countries view, China by building One Belt and One Road Initiative is seeking hegemony and power (Deccan Herald, 2015; Mohan, 2014; Kellivs, 2015; Borah, 2016). After becoming the world largest economic and military power, China could pose a security threat to the sovereignty and regional influence of Japan and India (Borah, 2016) and to the global power status and hegemonic influence of U.S. (Wang, 2015; Kellivs, 2015; Borah, 2016).

India says that China is encircling it by building seaports in the Indian Ocean and in Bay of Bengal and restricting its use of second strike capability in case of attack on its sovereignty (Mohan, 2014). India is worry on shift of its decade’s old regional political and economic influence in surrounding Asian periphery region by China’s growing trade and economic cooperation and One Belt and One Road connectivity (Deccan Herald, 2015; Mohan, 2014). Japan being a regional economic competitor of China and history old enmity, takes this initiative as a threat to its sovereignty and regional influence (Borah, 2016).

On One Belt and One Road initiative, the rest of the other world is participating, cooperating and trusting China and considers it as a blessing source of peace, cooperation, power and development. These countries view China’s rise peaceful that is why these are cooperating (Zhao, 2015; Yifu, 2016).
China is a peace-loving nation. It is centuries old an agricultural and economic country. It did never remain a colonial power though it has a power to occupy other countries. It is an ancient country with centuries old civilization of peace and unity. Being as a nation, it has given a hundred of sacrifices to become a sovereign, independent, free and economically and technological advanced country. It had suffered a great humiliation due to economic and technological backwardness. In result, it has set many goals, plans and ambitions to become an economically developed and modernized industrial country. These sufferings have realized it the worth of peace and development (Japan Times, 2014; China Daily News Com, 2015; China Daily Europe Cn, 2016).

In 1978, China has set a 100 years’ development goal as a core of its national policy that is being given the name of ‘China’s Dream’ that is to establish China as one of the most powerful economic and industrial power of the world. China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative is an essential part of its policy of ‘China’s Dream’. This initiative is not only establishing China as one of the most modernize and industrial developed country but pushing it towards becoming a global economic super-power with great changes in world political trends and international systems (China Daily Newspaper, 2013).

Its policy towards building relations with other countries is based on five-principles of peaceful co-existence includes mutual peace, development, non-interference and respect for each other sovereignty etc., (China Daily Europe Newspaper, 2015). It is against imperialism, hegemonic global influence of world powers, exploiting and discriminatory policies of U.S. and of the Western world towards the developing countries (China Daily Newspaper Com, 2015). In this regard,
the cold war history of China can be viewed in which it has raised its voice boldly against the imperialist and discriminatory role of that time two super-powers, U.S. and Russia (China Daily Europe Cn, 2016).

On Maritime Silk Road, Hong-Kong Seaport, Muara Seaport Brunei, Singapore Seaport, Strait of Malacca, Sihanoukville Seaport Cambodia, and Kyaukpru Seaport of Myanmar are economically, politically and strategically significant for China (China Daily US, 2014). These ports play a significant role in expanding China’s market of export-import, free-trade economy, economic influence and the relation of mutual interdependence. China is financing the infrastructure and energy development projects in these countries. It also provides the technical and construction services. It plays a significant role in boosting the small economies of these countries. It is developing new zones of power (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, 2015).

These Seaports are providing an economic market to China for delivering and taking exports-imports. These provides to China a platform in Pacific and South-East China to increase regional economic (China Daily Asia Newspaper, 2016) influence to overcome U.S.’s military and economic influence that exerted by its Trans-Pacific partnership (TPP) and military bases in the area (Aljazeera Newspaper, 2016; Chin, 2016).

China through this initiative promotes the core values of neoliberalism approach (Baylis & Smith, 2001: 182-197) of mutual peace, development, interdependence and cooperation. In result, it is setting new trends of relations among the countries and leading a change in the world order (Liu, 2015).
The initiative promotes new trends of neoliberalism approach of peace, interdependence and cooperation in the global economic, political and social sectors. It keeps extensive economic, political, social and strategic benefits and development with far-reaching political and economic consequences. It plays also a significant role in shifting the existing world order of hegemony and power influence with the New World Order of Chinese characteristics of mutual peace, respect, cooperation and development.

China believes to keep peace and promote peace to others, it believes on mutual gains and mutual development and it respects others sovereignty and freedom and in its relations to others, it promotes the idea of mutual respect sovereignty (Baylis & Smith, 2001: 182-197; Liu, 2015).

5.2 China’s Aims & Ambitions on Maritime Silk Road

China’s Maritime Silk Road is a global economic interconnectivity project that connects the regions of East-Asia, South-East Asia, South-Asia, the Central-Asia, the Middle-East, Africa and Europe with each other. The connectivity is established from region to region through seaports, economic corridors, railway and roads networks,
and canals. China is funding and constructing heavy infrastructures of seaports, corridors, and railway and road networks participant countries of Maritime Silk Road includes Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, India, Maldives and Pakistan etc. It is interlinking all parts of these countries through economic trade hubs, free-market zones, and road and railway routes. In result, the road brings economic prosperity, employment, and social development to each area (Lin, 2015). China is integrating the countries through One Belt and One Road Initiative in mutual cooperation in order to gain mutual economic benefits and prosperity.

One Belt and One Road initiative is a renovation of Old Silk Road of Han Dynasty but China has renovated the old road to address its domestic economic and social challenges, to fulfill its dream to become a most powerful industrial and technological country (Yiwei, 2015).

China is a peaceful and peace-loving nation. It does not seek hegemony, power-influence and wars. In past, when it was one of the powerful country of the world, in spite having a power it did never attack on others freedom and sovereignty. It had fought wars in its self-defense but it did never make pre-emptive attack on any country (China Daily Newspaper, 2015). It did never establish military base or military alliance with any country (China Daily, 2015). At present when it is rising, it is still not establishing military alliance and power-influence. The initiative does not have political and military objectives. China is not interfering in political matters of periphery countries and it is not building military alliances and military bases in these areas. It is non-political and non-alliance country that believes on economic and trade partnerships (China Daily, 2015).
It has been laid its policy foundation on mutual economic development, social peace and five principles of peaceful co-existence, non-interference and mutual respect for other’s sovereignty and territorial integrity. One Belt and One Road initiative is based on the same principles of peaceful co-existence. The Five principles are defined to set as the pattern for establishing relations with neighboring countries. These principles are of territorial integrity, sovereignty, equality, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference, mutual cooperation for mutual benefits and peaceful co-existence. These five principles are expressing core values for peaceful international system that are sovereignty, equality, justice, peace, cooperation, sincerity, democracy and rule of law. The Five principles of peaceful co-existence are an integral part of China Constitution and its core foundations of its foreign policy that expresses Beijing desires to establish peaceful relations with its neighbors and other far-away countries. It does not want any conflict (China Daily News Cn, 2015).

The Chinese president Xi Jinping due to One Belt and One Road initiative has added six new aspects to these five Principles of Peaceful co-existence that are sovereign equality, common security, common development, win-win cooperation, inclusiveness and mutual learning, fairness and justice. These new aspects are as the fresh development in the five principles of peaceful co-existence that are made according to requirements and demands of the changing new form of country relations that are based on mutual peace and cooperation (Fukang, 2014).

Xi Jinping has said on China’s peaceful policies “The World today is going through profound and complex changes. Countries have become increasingly interconnected and inter-dependent. The trend of the times—peace, development, cooperation and mutual benefit—is gaining momentum. We should abandon our
outdated mindsets, break-away from the old confines that fetter development, and unleash all potentials for development. Peace is the ever-lasting wish of our people. Peace, like air and sunshine, is hardly noticed when people enjoy it. But none of us can live without it. Without peace, development is out of question. Countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, should all contribute their share to maintaining and enhancing peace’ (Jinping, 2014: 298-301).

According to China’s foreign office and Reform Commission, China is placing the bases of this initiative on principles of mutual cooperation, win-win benefits, development of mutual peace and prosperity and on mutual absolute maximum gains. China under One belt and One Road initiative is providing financial and technical support to other countries in building Seaports Infrastructure, energy projects, economic industrial zones, roads, railways links, bridges, and canals etc. It has established Asian Infrastructure Investment bank (AIIB) that assist the various construction projects in these countries by providing loans and funds.

The initiative is not merely the connectivity project but under this, China is boosting these countries economic and social sectors towards remarkable economic and social development and openness. The more economic development and prosperity empowering these countries to fight with its economic and social challenges and issues includes poverty, unemployment and ethnic issues etc. China’s main objectives behind this initiative is to address also its domestic economic and social challenges of poverty, unemployment, unbalanced education gap, widening-gap of living-standard between Urban and rural population and ethnic unrest etc. Beijing through this initiative is building a peaceful, interdependent and prosperous world. It is moving to build a multipolar world of mutual cooperation and integration. It is
developing a world in which the countries national policies gain priority of economic development and social prosperity.

China is transferring and sharing through One Belt and One Road Initiative its economic development patterns, technological development and services and its advancement to other countries which contains more great importance for the developing countries. By this, it is reducing the gap between the South and North. It is boosting the developing economies of poor countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015; China.org.cn, 2013). China is the first country of the world that talks equal development for poor and rich countries (China Daily Cn, 2015).

China is promoting mutual cooperation and coordination among the countries through making joint policy to build mutual economic corridors, passageways, canals, roads, railways networks, green, low-carbon infrastructure projects to combat the climate challenges, cross-border power supply networks, power transmission routes, cross-border optical cables, customs clearance, and aviation infrastructure and communication trunks etc. Beijing through this cooperation is developing close, cooperative and interdependent relations among the countries. It is increasing mutual cultural cooperation with the countries by cultural academic exchanges, youth, woman, sports, labor or official worker exchanges, media and volunteer services (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015; China.org.cn, 2013) and by making film, radio, TV programs in coordination, festivals, cultural years, and book fairs etc. China in cooperation with other countries will design policies to deal with the spread of natural diseases includes AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).
According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it is coordinating with other countries in making policies when in case of any opposition that has been found against the initiative among political parties, legislative bodies and political organizations of other countries. China is establishing schools and education centers mainly in remote areas where due to poverty, people are unable to afford education fees and travelling expenses. It also provides school transport facility there (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

Under One Belt and One Road, China is promoting its cooperation in developing hydropower, nuclear power, wind power, solar power and other renewable energy sources towards other countries. It increases its cooperation in exploration and development of coal, gas, oil, metal minerals and other conventional energy sources. It provides its technological services in processing and conversation of energy resources. Beijing by sharing its technology and development is developing a peaceful world of harmony and peace (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015; China.org.cn, 2013). It is balancing the world by removing the gaps of developing and developed world (China Daily Cn, 2015).

China under this initiative is enhancing its economic and social cooperation and development with other countries through regional, international and inter-state organizations includes Bao forum of Asia, China-ASEAN Expo, China-Eurasia Expo, Euro-Asia Economic Forum, China-International Fair Investment and trade, China-South Asia Expo etc., (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015; China.org.cn, 2013).

China is incorporating the rest of the world in this initiative that binds the countries in mutual cooperation and interdependence. The initiative is not linked with one country or it is not only benefitting China but it is the initiative that a matter of
great concern now for the rest of the world. The initiative brings far-reaching positive impacts that in result of growing mutual cooperation is developing the relation of mutual interdependence among the countries. It is empowering and developing the poor developing economies of the developing countries. It is balancing the world in equal development. It is removing development gap and discrimination between North and South (Dan, 2015). In result of mutual cooperation and interdependence, China is building a multipolar world of mutual cooperation and peace with developing a new world Order of mutual interdependence, development and integration (Jingtong, 2013).

The initiative is mainly for the economic development and for social prosperity. China does not seek hegemony and power. It doesn’t have a military alliance organization. It is not building military bases and alliances with the countries. It is enhancing its mutual cooperative relations and economic influence with Asia, the Central-Asia, Africa, the Middle-East and Europe on bases of mutual economic development. China is extensively promoting bilateral free-trade economy with the rest of the world in order to expand mutual trade relations and interdependence. China is not an aggressive or hegemonic country. It sets One Belt and One Road initiative and bilateral relations with other countries on principles of respect to the sovereignty of other countries and on value mutual peace and development

It is developing a new zone of power particularly by building economic and social sectors of the developing and poor countries’. It is balancing the world development. In result of this development, China is strengthening these countries sovereignty. It is promoting interdependence and building a peaceful and cooperative multipolar world. It contributes more development and interdependence to the trend
of globalization. It is shifting the existing world order of hegemony and power with the New World order of Chinese characteristic of mutual peace, interdependence, cooperation and integration (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015; China.org.cn, 2013).

China through Maritime Silk Road has free-trade agreements with the rest of the world.\textsuperscript{10} The free-trade has made the country’s trade more developed and interdependent with each other. Free-trade is the main reason due to which China’s trade volume is increasing (China Daily News Cn, 2015). China has concluded free-trade with South-Korea twenty years before. Today, South-Korea trade volume is accelerating more than $300 billion (Jensen, 2015). It is result of free-trade that today China is the second largest global economic power and it has alleviated poverty of its larger portion (China Daily News Cn, 2015).

China’s constitution and foreign policy is mainly based on neoliberal approach of peace, development, free and liberal economy and social-equality and justice. Neoliberalism says economic interdependence and free-trade promotes peace and prosperity. Mutual interdependence prevents countries from conducting conflicts or wars with each other. In mutual cooperation, countries are tolerating each other, helping each other and remain loyal to each other. They secure each other interests. They mutually are striving for mutual and maximum gains. China at present has established free trade with the rest of the world countries based on tariff free exports-imports trade market. It promotes peace through cooperation and financial support to other countries in the development of their economic and social sectors. It is

\textsuperscript{10} China has 19 Free Trade Agreements under process among which 14 Agreements have been signed and implemented already.
establishing mutual interdependence through seaports connectivity, economic corridors, roads and railways networks, and through development of energy projects.

It is increasingly developing mutual cooperation even with the most challenging countries to its rise includes U.S., Japan and India. China in wake of mutual cooperation is tolerating other countries threatening and challenging policy like the military alliance of U.S. and Japan which these countries claims to be built against growing China’s hegemonic rise, these countries militarization in the South-China Sea surrounding areas, these countries provocation of Countries against China on the South-China Sea dispute, and U.S. growing deployment of military in its military-bases against China etc. China is mainly focused to promote peace and cooperation because for becoming a modernize country, it needs to change the world order of peace, interdependence and development.

China contributes more economic interdependence, openness and integrations to the prevailing trend of globalization which has certain inequalities and imbalances and certain restrictions in its openness and freedom. In 1992, China’s exports growth has remarkably increased that have increased its foreign direct investment (FDI) which pushed the world towards more trade openness, integration and development. In 2001, China became a member of the world trade organization that initiated a new phase of its development and this marked a comprehensive integration in global economy and global integration. In 2013, China has initiated One Belt and One Road initiative that sets a broader and unique form of interdependence, cooperation and development which adds new opening trends to globalization which expands these trends with its true essence (Baylis & Smith, 2001; 182-197; Economist, 2014).
China is a peaceful and non-aligned country. Being a nation, it has given a lot of sacrifices for independent, free and developed country. The main goal of its policy is to create a peaceful and developed society (China Daily US News, 2014). In this regard, China will never choose to go into conflict or a war at the expense of peace and prosperity of its citizens that gave a lot of sacrifices to build today’s nation (China Daily Newspaper Com, 2015). China respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries. It believes on mutual respect sovereignty and on mutual non-interference policy that prevents wars and conflicts among the countries (Leng, 2016). It through Maritime Silk Road Initiative promotes mutual peace, cooperation, trust, development, interdependence and integration. It promotes development to other countries and developing a new zone of power. In result, new cultures and new interactions are developing that promotes social stability, harmony and peace among the various nations and countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015). China on bases of neoliberalism approach (Baylis & Smith, 2001; 182-197) shifting the world from uni-polarity to multi-polarity. It is moving to establish a new world order of mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence (Leng, 2016).

The Chinese government says on its ambitions on One Belt and One Road that the Road development is to develop common peace and development by establishing connectivity among the countries through seaports, roads, railways linkages. Beijing has no ambitions to undermine strategic, economic and political interests of others and to create a security threat for others sovereignty. The initiative is for peace, cooperation, openness, inclusiveness, mutual learning and for mutual benefits. It is bringing peace, prosperity and development and progress to human civilization and to the world peace (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2015; Jing, 2015).
China’s president Xi Jinping and other high-level officials during their visits, mutual discussions and conferences repeatedly explains China’s aims and ambition on Maritime Silk Road by saying it is merely an economic development initiative that promotes peace, cooperation and independence among the countries. These explanations are being given because China understands the growing fears and claims of the world particularly of U.S., Japan and India about its increasing economic rise that they say it might not be peaceful. It explains its peaceful position constantly to express the aims of the initiative and to clear others’ minds from wrong perceptions and fears. It wants to overcome these fears to make the smooth function of the Maritime and to develop a peaceful and interdependent world by smoothing the ways for more cooperation among the countries. It wants to develop a zero-problem world of mutual cooperation and development. China is a peaceful country and it seeks peaceful solutions to the conflicting matters (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

As Xi Jinping, has said “Regarding differences and disputes between China and some Southeast Asian countries on territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests, peaceful solutions should be sought, and differences and disputes should be properly handled through equality-based dialogue and friendly consultation in the overall interests of bilateral ties and regional stability’ (Jinping, 2014; 322).

China under One Belt and One Road initiative takes these countries with great consultation, cooperation, integration towards opening, liberalization and development. It says welcome to all countries, international and regional organizations that want to become a part of this initiative. It is open and extensive project (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2015; Jing, 2015).
China despite western and certain Asian suspicions about its peaceful rise, speedily interconnecting the countries into economic cooperation under Maritime Silk Road includes even India also on its Kolkata seaport (Jing, 2015). At present, more than 60 countries and international organizations have expressed their interest to take part in the development of the Maritime road and economic belt (Catanzaro, Qi & Jia, 2015).

China has established Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to facilitate and expand cooperation and trade among the countries by providing funds and loans and money exchange facilities of China renminbi with the existing local currencies of other countries rather than in a dollar. About 57 countries have joined a membership of the AIIB includes Germany, South Korea, Russia and Britain etc. The growing interconnectivity of China with friends, foes and competitors shows that majority of countries are trusting China and these considers its rise peaceful. Some of them desires to get equal economic interests and advantages. Beijing is moving to establish a multi-polar world of peace, cooperation and interdependence (mzn.cz, 2015).

China ambitions on One Belt and One Road initiative are to develop peace, cooperation, development and interdependence among the countries. It through this initiative is promoting economic development and social peace and prosperity to its own country and to the rest of the world. It is promoting development on equal bases to all countries. It respects the freedom and sovereignty of each country (Dan, 2015). China is a country that is mainly focused on an economic development and prosperity. It does not have a history of an expansionist or aggressive country. It realizes the worth of peace and considers wars a devastation for countries development (China
Daily Newspaper, 2015). Under the sidelines of One Belt and One Road, it is developing the shabby economies of third world countries and enhancing cooperation in military and social sectors by sharing technological and financial support that in result improves social prosperity of these countries (Dan, 2015).

On Maritime Silk Road, China promotes the core values of neoliberalism approach that are peace, free-trade, open-market, democratic norms, interdependence, and mutual gains. It believes on neoliberalism that clearly defines the aims and ambitions of its policy. Neoliberalism says free trade, open markets and capitalist economy leads countries towards peace and prosperity. The global financial institutions, the major trading countries and multinational corporations promotes economic interdependence and integration to make trade free among the countries. The countries which value and respects the peace and prosperity of their citizens, they never go in war with other countries. Each country in their bilateral and mutual relations seeks more gains and less loses and the countries never calculating each other profits and losses. They always prefer to maintain mutual cooperation and mutual development by promoting peace and respect to each other sovereignty. Through the transnational activities, the people and their governments become interdependent and integrated with other countries people and governments. This interdependence makes it difficult for the countries to act unilaterally and to avoid cooperation with other countries. In result, a peaceful international community emerges (Baylis & Smith, 2001; 182-197).

On Belt and One Road Initiative, it is setting the countries relations on new patterns and trends that includes peace, cooperation, interdependence and equal maximum gains. It is increasingly removing the old trends of zero-sum game when
the countries strive mainly for gaining military power and influence. It is providing a new sense of security only through economic development (Dan, 2015). By promoting mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence, development and technology, China is moving to change the current world order from unipolar to multipolar (Ying, 2015).

It is empowering the developing countries by shifting its development, skills and technology to them. By developing these new zones of economic power (Dan, 2015), China is removing discriminatory and exploiting policy-actions of the existing world order towards the developing countries particularly the third world countries of Asia (Ying, 2015). It is changing the influence of the western institution by establishing new institution of AIIB and the Silk Road funding center etc. It is reducing the influence of western institution by enhancing cooperation among the countries through regional and international organization of SCO, BRIC etc., (Nabili, 2015; Jing, 2015). China is changing the existing world political trend of realism or neo-realism with the neo-liberalism that has the characteristics of peace, cooperation, integration, interdependence and development. It is replacing the new world order of peace and cooperation with existing world order of anarchy, hegemony and power-influence (Ying, 2015).

China’s entire policy ambitions are supporting neo-liberalism approach that says mutual economic cooperation and interdependence don’t allow the countries to go into war against each other at expense of its citizen’s peace and prosperity (Baylis & Smith, 2001: 182-197). China, on Maritime Silk Road promotes win-win benefits for all, mutual cooperation, absolute gains (more gains and less losses) that in result
integrate societies, interdependence, and more cooperation that don’t allow countries to go into war or disrupt bilateral relations with each other (Dan, 2015).

Dr. Ghulam Ali has expressed his views on China peaceful rise and peaceful development policies, “China is a defensive country. Its 2000 or 3000 long history, then Great wall is a symbol of defense. It is not a symbol of offensive. They never as colonized nation, they never went for aggression like other countries went. Look Europe was full of colonizing, see where is Britain and it colonized Asia, Europe and Latin America and to what extent it had colonized the countries. Chinese don’t have history like that. Like Britain, Chinese has no history. With this background, they are trying to come up with their own style of international relation that mostly based on more cooperation, interaction, win-win policy.¹¹

On One Belt and One Road initiative, China’s vital policy objectives are also to secure its energy transaction lane particularly in Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca from piracy attacks or from any military attack or obstruction (sanctions) that could possibly be made by U.S., Japan and India (China Daily News Com, 2016). By keeping these threats in view, China has designed ‘energy security policy’ under One Belt and One Road Initiative that is to establish alternative trade supply routes of Indian ocean and the Malacca strait. As on Maritime Silk Road, it has established two major economic corridors that are Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor and Pakistan-China economic corridor as an energy transshipment safest routes to China as an alternative to Malacca trade passage and Indian Ocean (Hong, 2015).

¹¹ Dr. Ghulam Ali interview with the Author on March 5th 2015.
China is securing its energy interests and sea trade transaction lanes by promoting peace, cooperation and interdependence towards other countries by developing mutual economic development, gains and prosperity. It is making effort to establish its security a security concerns of all other connected countries to this initiative (Xiaokun & Xu, 2016). China one Maritime Silk Road is in talks with other countries for gaining their mutual consent on deploying its naval forces on seaports to secure the ports infrastructure and overall connectivity from any aggressive attack (Dan, 2015).

China like other regional and global powers considers Asia as a significant region because of its existed location here, availability of a market for selling its products and for getting raw-material and other energy resources to fulfill its growing energy consumption needs. With One Belt and One Road, the significance of Asian region has been increased for China due to its connectivity with the Asian Countries Seaports that in broader prospective provides Sea connectivity to China’s economically backward and remote areas and provides security to its trade route passages in Indian Ocean and in Strait of Malacca from piracy attacks and from attacks of U.S., Japan and India.

In that prospective, China considers the security of Asia essential for the smooth function of One Belt and One Road Initiative and for its own global economic rise. It is the main reason that is why, China says repeatedly to maintain peace and it warns U.S. and Japan on militarizing the disputed region of the South China Sea and their provocation for other countries against China. China says that all should develop mutual peace and stability in the South Sea region because the countries priorities are changed and the world global trends are being shifting to neoliberalism from realism
approach. These changing priorities should be promoted more. With growing mutual cooperation and interdependence, the countries could not go for wars with each other. Now each country policy interests are getting more prior to economic and social development rather than to remain stick with old priorities given by realism approach for gaining power mainly through developing military-power and weapons. At present, the countries relations are getting more cooperative, interdependent and friendly (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

Xi Jinping has said on Asia security in context of One Belt and One Road initiative that Asia constitutes the 67 percent of world population and it makes one-third economy of the world. Peace and development of Asia is necessary to maintain for the better future of mankind. The world development and peace lies in the peace and stability of Asia (Jinping, 2014).

5.3 Hong Kong Seaport

Hong-Kong is an autonomous region of China. It is economically well-developed island. It is significant because of having a Seaport that provides trade connectivity to China with the rest of the world. Hong-Kong Seaport is one of the largest Seaport of China comparatively to the other Seaports that are located in South East China. It ranks eighth in list of the world largest ports.
Hong-Kong Seaport is the centuries old Seaport of China that had played an important role in opening-up of China’s economy in 1978 to the outside world. It is the largest and main trade-hub of China (World mark Encyclopedia of National Economies, 2002; Pdc.gov.hk, 2015; Bing-leung, 2013; Cheung, 1998; bbc, 2015). Hong-Kong is the second largest trading partner of China by making 8.8 percent of its total trade (Bing-leung, 2013).

Hong-Kong Seaport is one of the well-organized, well-furbished, busiest and efficient container seaport of the world. It provides trade connectivity to China of 510 different destinations of the world.

Under Maritime Silk Road, Hong-Kong Seaport plays a central role that provides connectivity to China’s South-east part with Muara Brunei Seaport, Singapore Seaport, Sihankoville Seaport of Cambodia and ahead with the rest of Seaports that comes on Maritime Silk Road.

Being as one of the largest Seaport and trade-hub of China, the Hong-Kong Seaport keeps a significant role in the development of economically backward areas of central and western China. It is connected to these areas with roads, railway and corridors. This connectivity network will be developed more with passing time.
With Maritime Silk Road connectivity, Hong-Kong trade linkages will be greatly expanded. Its foreign investment will be increased remarkably. It will give a great boost to the economic development of the China that in result bring social prosperity and peace (World mark Encyclopedia of National Economies, 2002; Pdc.gov.hk, 2015; Bing-leung, 2013; Cheung, 1998; bbc, 2015).

Though, Hong-Kong is an autonomous region of China. US whereas claims that China rise through One Belt and One Road is not with peaceful ambition, there, it also has cooperative economic and defense relations with China. As, US has economic and social cooperation agreements with Hong-Kong. In 2014, US trade surplus with Hong-Kong is $ 35.1 billion which is the largest among all the trading partner of US (Fact Sheet, 2014).

5.4 Muara port and Guangxi-Brunei Economic Corridor, Brunei

China has cordial bilateral relations with Brunei. On Maritime Silk Road, Brunei is significant because of having a Seaport that is known as Muara Seaport. Both countries have recently pledged to connect Muara Seaport with Guangxi province of China through Qinzhou Seaport of Beijing. Guangxi is in the South-Central part of China which is economically backward area comparatively to its South-Eastern part that has sea access through seaports in South-China Sea. After connecting to Maritime Silk Road, now this province is becoming a great trade-hub which is currently connected with 32 maritime countries (Chinadaily.com, 2015; xinhuanet.com, 2015; English.news.cn, 2015). In past (before its connectivity on Maritime Silk Road) the trade volume of this province was 5.53 billion that is now reached to 50.67 billion yuan (English.news.cn, 2015). Guangxi province is further connected through roads and railway links to the western part that is economically
remote and backward area of China. Brunei through economic interconnectivity to Guangxi province will contribute a significant share in the development of economy of the economically backward areas of Central and Western China.

China is financing the construction of Guangxi-Brunei economic corridor in Brunei that will interlink Muara Seaport with the rest of the far-reaching areas of the country. The construction of this corridor is under-process. It is constructing by the Chinese construction companies. China is developing this corridor to make smooth transaction of trade throughout the Brunei. This corridor will provide more job opportunities and business opportunities to the poor people of Darussalam. It will alleviate the poverty and unemployment problem there. Besides developing the poor economic and social sectors of Brunei, China meets an economic market for exports-imports of production goods. China recently expanded its cooperation in agricultural and food production sectors. After Maritime Silk Road connectivity, both countries cooperation will be enhanced more in fisheries, agricultural and technological sectors. The shipping services of Brunei will get better and improved.

Besides economic significance, Brunei contains strategic importance for China as it is situated in the Pacific region where U.S. has military bases in Australia,
Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and it is a military partnership with Singapore. The Washington is increasingly enhancing its militarization in the region that mainly goes against China and it is also establishing its economic influence through Trans-pacific partnership (TPP) of twelve countries.\(^{12}\) China is not a part of this.\(^{13}\)

China through Maritime connectivity with Brunei, desires to create its economic influence in the Pacific to develop a peaceful world. It might in future expands Maritime Silk Road connectivity to other countries of the region includes Indonesia, Australia through corridors and seaports connectivity. Though it seems possible along with threatening challenges from U.S., but the world political trends are changing and now the countries priorities being as a primary concern are getting economic.

At present, China has cooperative economic, social and military relations with U.S. which poses great threatening challenge for its peaceful rise. It has cooperative relations with Japan and India along with border issues and regional competition. China has cooperative economic and social relations even with the countries where U.S. military bases are established includes Australia, Indonesia etc. Though China’s rise has created two mutual trends in the same time among countries that are cooperation and competition (Chinadaily.com, 2015; xinhuanet.com, 2015; English.news.cn, 2015; China focus, 2015).

Brunei is a member of ASEAN and of TPP as well. It has close cooperative relations with China in fields of economic, social and military. U.S. is cooperating

\(^{12}\) The Trans-Pacific Partnership is consisted of Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the U.S. and Vietnam.

\(^{13}\) Trans-Pacific Partnership is a U.S. led economic partnership that is an alliance of U.S. and 11 other countries of Pacific Rim. U.S. has said officially that it will not allow countries such as China to write the rules of International trade. U.S. is boosting its economic influence and trade interests through TPP to counter China’s growing
with Brunei in energy, health, business, and military sectors. The Washington is exerting its influence in ASEAN through Brunei by urging to promote English language instructions in countries, supports trade, education opportunities, and people to people connections. Though, China is moving to establish its economic influence through maritime Silk Road by bringing the policy of common prosperity and common development. China is empowering the Brunei economically and socially by technological, financial and other services aid. It truly supports the development of a developing country (China foreign office, 2013; US factsheet, 2015).

5.5 Sihanoukville Seaport, Cambodia

On Maritime Silk Road, China and Cambodia has pledged to build an economic cooperation by connecting Hong-Kong Seaport with Sihanoukville Seaport of Cambodia. It is a deep-water Seaport that is located at Peah Sihanouk province of Cambodia that is adjacent to the Indian Ocean (Lum, 2013).

![Map of the region showing Sihanoukville Seaport](image)

Cambodia has constructed this port in cooperation with Japan (pas.gov, 2015). It is one of the largest seaport of Cambodia that covers 125 hectares’ area. This port is facilitating trade transaction of Cambodia with other countries of the world. Economic influence through One Belt and One Road Initiative, the regional comprehensive economic partnership,
through naval, container and cruise ships (Sihanoukville.com, 2015). Currently, Inter-
governmental Coordination Committee of China and Cambodia are in close talks on
seaports infrastructure connectivity to find more ways of cooperation and
development (fmprc.gov.cn, 2015).

China and Cambodia relations are based on mutual friendly cooperation that
covers all political, strategic and economic sectors and interests. Currently, Beijing is
playing a significant role in economic development of Cambodia by funding and
constructing roads, railway links, heavy industrial infrastructures, heavy hydroelectric
power projects, infrastructures etc. Besides this, its cooperation with Cambodia has
remained in public health sector, irrigation works, and disaster relief and in other
sectors. It is transferring the use of new and advanced technology in building the new
infrastructure of Cambodia that are facilitating and increasing Cambodia trade links
and trade magnitude. Both states being members of ASEAN and on bilateral bases are
in coordination and cooperation on many regional and global issue of their common
interests. China is one of the major foreign investor of Cambodia (Burgos & Ear,
2010). China, under economic agreement of 2013, has provided $500 million soft
loans and $ 48 million grants to Cambodia for making a smooth development of its
projects (Lum, 2013).

Under Maritime Silk Road connectivity cooperation, China is financing and
constructing many infrastructure and energy development projects in Cambodia
(fmprc.gov.cn, 2015). It is financing and constructing railway and roads network that
begins from Sihanoukville Seaport and connects other areas of the Cambodia. This
connectivity will expand the trade throughout Cambodia that resultantly increase job

the Association of Southeast Asian Nations-lead free trade area etc.
opportunities for the Cambodian people (pas.gov.kh, 2015). China is constructing railway link from Phnom Penh to Ho Chi Minh City. It is financing and constructing the roads infrastructures to establish economic connectivity to towns and far-away other areas. Chinese companies are building highways, dams, energy projects, railway lines there. China is financing through providing loans and funds to these projects (Minglong, 2010; Chinadialouge.net, 2013).

China is also constructing high speed 400 km long railway line in $7 billion dollars in Cambodia. This railway line will run from Cambodia to Laos (Chinadialouge.net, 2013). It is constructing the infrastructure of steel mill at Preah Vihear Province of Cambodia. It is constructing a railway line that connects the Sihanoukville seaport to the Preah Vihear steel Mill. (Chinadialouge.net, 2013). On railway line, eleven railway stations will be constructed and about 3,192-meter-long railway bridge will be built for constructing more ports. This railway line could be used for multi-purposes as for supply steel, industrial and agriculture good and for passengers travelling. This project will give a great boost to Cambodian economy and would provide extensive job opportunities to people (Mesa & Lewis, 2013). This project is likely to be completed in 2016. The entire connectivity of seaport to the steel Mill will possibly facilitate Cambodia in trade supply of iron to other parts of country and to the outside world (Chinadialouge.net, 2013).

China is constructing hydroelectric dam project at Mekong River of Cambodia. It will overcome unemployment issue in Cambodia (Burgos & Ear, 2010). It has yet established three dams in Cambodia and few more are under construction. These constructed dams are now facilitating and transferring electricity to the rural areas of Cambodia that were deprived from electricity and some were receiving low
electricity power. China is building many irrigation projects in Cambodia. It has developed first oil refinery in kampot province that is located in South of Cambodia (Pant, 2012).

China besides economic development projects, is heavily spending on Cambodia’s military. It has signed many cooperation military pacts with Cambodia to develop its military. Under the military agreement of 2012 to 2013, China has spent about $17 million dollars on military training and medical facilities to Cambodian military. It has provided loans, trucks, helicopters, aircraft, and uniforms and training to the Cambodian Armed forces (Lum, 2013). China is providing funds to the human rights development in Cambodia (Chinadialogue.net, 2013).

On Maritime Silk Road through Sihanoukville Seaport, China meets a market for selling of its exports. Mutual economic relations would be increased more. Job opportunities are increased for the Chinese people by developing various infrastructure and energy projects in Cambodia (Laursen, 2015).

China’s growing investment and supportive cooperation in Cambodia is eliminating poverty and unemployment from it (Cambodia) and it is raising the living standard of its people (Lum, 2013). Cambodia is one of the poorest country of the world which one-third population is living on less than one dollar per day. Thus, China economic development in Cambodia is a great advantage for the poor people of it (bbc.com, 2015).

China by developing economic, military and social cooperation is increasing its political and economic influence in Cambodia (Chinadialogue.net, 2013). Cambodia is strategically significant for China as in future China might establish connectivity between Sihanoukville seaport to its Kunming city of Yunnan province
or to other cities through corridor similarly as China has made China-Pakistan economic corridor connectivity to its western part (Lum, 2013).

Cambodia is the South-East Asian ally of China. It is one of China’s strong friend that supports Beijing initiatives and policy stances. In July 2012 ASEAN summit, Cambodia has supported China on South-China Sea dispute but it did remain fail to create a unified stand over the dispute. China is the largest trading partner, aid-donor and investor in Cambodia. It (China) is through utilizing heavy aids, loans and funds in economic, social and military sectors of Cambodia, reducing the influence of U.S. and of other countries particularly of Vietnam. In 2011, China has invested $ 1.2 billion in Cambodia that was eight-time larger investment which was pledged by U.S. In 2012, China has granted $500 million loans to it (Cambodia) (Higgins, 2012; Washington post, 2013; Marshall & Thul, 2013). China is the largest military aid donor of Cambodia. In November 2015, both countries get agreed to boost their military ties. China is assisting Cambodia in military training, in construction of military academies, in military exchanges and services. China has delivered “man portable surface to air missile System (MANPADS) to it (Parameswaran, 2015).

China is against the U.S. interference policy in others political and sovereign security matters. In December 2009, twenty Uighurs entered Cambodia and they did seek asylum there. China had demanded to Cambodia to return these Uighurs as they were involved in July 2009 anti-Han Chinese riots against the government. U.S. had intervened in the matter and urged Cambodia to not return the Uighurs. In response, China’s vice president Xi Jinping had cancelled his visit to Cambodia. The visit was significant for Cambodia as China had to sign the deals worth of $ 1.2 billion. Cambodia had returned the Uighurs. U.S. to punish Cambodia, had cancelled the
shipment of 200 U.S. surplus military trucks and trailers. After three weeks, China had denoted 257 military trucks to Cambodia (LeVine, 2009).

China cooperation with Cambodia is different in nature than the cooperation U.S. has. In 2014, U.S. has provided $74.5 million dollars’ foreign assistance for development of its health, education, governance, economic growth programs, human-rights trafficking and corruption etc. Though, China through financing and technological services plays a significant role in developing its economic, social and military sectors. This development is empowering Cambodia in true sense (Fact Sheet, 2014).

5.6 Fears & Concerns

At present, China has friendly cooperative relations with the rest of the world even with the countries that are opposing its rise and considers it as a threat to their sovereignty and to the world peace. These countries are particularly U.S., Japan and India that makes a common idea that China rise is not peaceful (Borah, 2016). These countries commonly using the term of “String of Pearls’ that means China through this broader economic interconnectivity initiative of One Belt and One Road is becoming the world most powerful economic power and it intends to deploy naval and military forces on these seaports that could become a threat to their sovereignty. In these countries view, China is seeking hegemony (Baker, 2015).

In 2015, China has established its first naval base in Djibouti Africa to protect its trade from piracy attack and to provide security to the seaport infrastructure on Maritime Silk Road. China talks are continued deployment of its naval forces on seaports on the Maritime Silk Road for security of trade and seaports infrastructures in Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca. As irreversibly to certain Asian and
western countries claims, it is not possible for China to use its naval forces deployment, that located in other country jurisdiction, for attack on other country sovereignty. It is very hard for any sovereign country to allow China or another country to attack over the independence and sovereignty of other country (Aronson, 2015).

A Chinese Scholar Hu Shi Sheng has said on String of pearls term “The term “Strategy” with China’s Seaports is first time used by Pentagon (U.S.) in 1996. The term is only used by the foreigners and by the westerns. It was also propagated China is building seaport to curtail India. But these Seaports are for commercial purposes. China has a non-alignment policy. The maritime Silk Road relates to each other. But not possible for hegemony, but will integrate and benefit all.”

China’s global economic rise is a major concern for U.S. because it is currently the major dominant economic and military power of the world (Aljazeera, 2014). U.S. looks China growing economic influence as a threat to its to industrial growth and economic market influence particularly Beijing growing presences in the Asian region that is filled with natural resources and provides a market place for western countries commodities sale (Ahmed, 2016). China, as a second largest global economic power, is speedily exerting its economic influence by connecting the rest of the world in a common chain of economic connectivity of One Belt and One Road Initiative. China through this project establishing a vast market place for the sale of its production items and for importing natural resources to fulfil the growing consumption of industrial needs. It is developing the mutual relation of cooperation and interdependence among the countries which expresses Beijing is not seeking
power to create global hegemony. It is promoting win-win mutual benefits and development to other countries (South China Morning Post, 2016).

China is creating new zones of power by providing financial support, technical assistance in development of infrastructure and energy projects to the developing countries particularly of the Asian region (Catanzaro, Qi & Han, 2015). Beijing always opposed the discriminatory policy of west towards the third world countries of Asia by paying unbalanced payment of imports, by not sharing technological development with these (Shengnan, 2015) and by providing heavy loans and debts to these on high credit rates from IMF and the world Bank. These loans have brought more poverty and other social challenges to these developing countries (May, 2015).

China always remained against the widening gap of South and North. On One Belt and One Road initiative, it wants to build a balanced, equal and just world of peace and development (Shengnan, 2015).

China through the Maritime initiative is promoting the core values of neoliberalism approach of mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence in order to build a peace and developed multipolar world. It brings a shift in existing world order with its new world order of Chinese characteristics of mutual peace and development (Catanzaro, Qi & Han, 2015). Though, China is not accepting that its moves are for a change in global world order but the rest of the world scholars and policy makers are agreed that the changing new world order is threatens U.S. (Nabili, 2016).

To disrupt the China’s growing economic rise, U.S. has launched “Asia to pivot policy’ that considers as Containment policy mainly being followed against China. Under this policy, the Washington is increasingly building military alliances,

---

14 Dr. Hu She Sheng Interview with Author on 27 May, 2014.
deploying more military forces in its military bases, and providing military aids and loans particularly to the Asian countries to strengthened their military relations and alliances. U.S. is militarizing the Asian region mainly against the growing economic influence of China to balance its power (Xu, 2016). It has a military alliance with Burma, Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia, India and Japan etc. It has 109 military bases in Japan and 89 military bases in South-Korea. It has deployed 97000 militaries personal in Asia, 40, 258 in South-Korea, 40,045 in Japan, 491 in Diego Garcia, about 100 in Philippines, 113 in Thailand, 195 in Singapore, 200 in Australia, 16,600 submerged in ships and air-craft carriers (Leng, 2016). U.S. is trying to disrupt the peaceful rise of China by provoking the South-China Sea disputed countries to raise their voice for their rights in South-China Sea area against Beijing. Recently, Phillipines on provocation of U.S. and Japan took the disputed matter to the International Court of Justice (Ramos, 2015; Turkish Weekly, 2015, Turkish Weekly Journal, 2015; Turkish Weekly Net, 2015; Turkish Weekly News, 2015).

U.S. to get equal benefits in Asia has proposed the New Silk Road Project as an alternative of China’s One Belt and One Road initiative. It has initiated this project to overcome the growing economic influence of China. This initiative will pass through Asia, South East Asia and East Asia by passing through Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Japan, Korea, and Pacific Ocean and finally it ends by intersecting U.S. This road will not connect China (Chinadialouge.net, 2013; Standish, 2014).

Despite these disrupting policies of U.S. towards China, the Washington has cooperative economic and social relations with Beijing. Both countries mutual trade in 2013 was reached to $562 billion. In the same year, the U.S. foreign direct investment stock in Beijing was $ 61 million. China is the third largest export market
for U.S. commodities. In July 2014, China’s president Xi Jinping had paid visit to U.S. and both countries have concluded mutual cooperation to promote economy, trade investment, global cooperation and international trade. China is facing major challenges mainly from U.S. because its natural phenomena that super-powers always putting checks on rising threats to their status of the world most powerful and hegemonic country. The two trends of cooperation and competition are currently existing in bilateral relations of China and U.S. that moves to build a peaceful multipolar world. The Washington could not disrupt China’s peaceful rise at expense of the rest of the world development and social prosperity (Fact sheet, 2015; TurkishWeekly, 2015; NY times, 2015).

Japan is a military ally of U.S., (Leng, 2016). China and Japan shares a bitter history of wars that has been fought between the both in 1895, 1905 and 1939 (Aljazeera News, 2014). In 1939-1944 war, Japan has invaded China that Beijing still recalled as a time of great humiliation of Chinese nation. China each year officially celebrates the victory day against Japan when it defeated it during W.W.II (China Daily Newspaper, 2015). China still demands from Japan to apologize for the crimes it had made after attacking the Chinese nation (Shengdun & Zhou, 2015). The feeling of animosity and hatred are being found in bilateral relations of these countries and among the people of both countries (China Daily Newspaper, 2015; Shengdun & Zhou, 2015).

In spite this, at present the both countries have economic and social cooperation. China is the largest trading partner of Japan. In 2014, mutual trade volume of both countries was $ 307.5 billion dollars. In mutual relations of both the countries, the multiple trends are being found includes cooperation, competition and
hatred. China is making efforts at official level to make its economic relations better with Japan and with this purpose, China has proposed, at high official level, four point’s agenda for making improvement in bilateral economic relations (Yinan, 2015).

Japan don’t consider the rise of China peaceful to its sovereignty on bases of past history that hatred still exists in these bilateral relations (Chellaney, 2016). Japan is like U.S. also militarizing the South-China Sea disputed area against China. It is ally country of U.S. in its Asia pivot policy that is for rebalancing power in Asia against China by militarizing the region (China Daily Europe, 2015). In 2010, China has replaced Japan as a second largest growing global economy (Monan, 2011). Japan want to gain again its lost position as a second largest growing economy of the world by creating obstruction in its way through provoking the South-China Sea disputed countries to raise against China. Japan comparatively to U.S. is not a great challenge for China but its work as a military ally of the Washington (China Daily Europe, 2015). China is an economic country and its policy main priority is the gain maximum trade advantages. It is not promoting enmity towards any country. It wants to develop a peaceful and interdependent world (Yinan, 2015).

India is the largest regional competitor of China (Aljazeera Newspaper, 2016). Both countries have a border dispute on Aureanchel Pradesh area that is border area between the two countries and both countries have fought the war of 1962 on same border issue (Bo, 2014). India is worry on China’s building Seaports initiative in its surrounding periphery countries includes Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, Maldives and Pakistan because after China’s growing influence it is losing its political influence and competition in the Asian region (China Daily Mail News, 2014). Its policy makers and scholars says that the China presence in Indian Ocean pose a security
threat to India’s sovereignty. They call it the “encircling policy of China” towards it that limiting India’s second strike capability in case of foreign attack over its sovereignty (The Dawn, 2013; China Daily Newspaper, 2008).

With these claims against China, India is increasingly building trade, social and Maritime Silk Road cooperation with China. It gets connected on Maritime Silk Road through its Kolkata Seaport to China’s Kunming city. India is agreed to construct of Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor (BCIM) that will connect its Kolkata Seaport to Kunming city by passing through Bangladesh and Myanmar. (Yang, 2014).

Mutual relations of both countries are currently filled with trends of cooperation and competition. India is competing China in trade and military development and in bilateral relations with regional countries because it doesn’t want to lose its regional influence over the periphery countries of Asia and its old regional status of most powerful and developed country of Asia (China Daily US CN, 2016).

China is the second largest trading partner of India (China Daily Cn, 2016). Both trade volume is reached to USD 70.59 billion with 7.9 percent ratio each year (India times, 2015). Both exchanges high-level and other official levels visit which are sign of both countries cooperative relations (Shanshan, 2015). China has urged India to find out peaceful solution of border dispute through negotiation. India is apparently agreed on this proposal but delaying the solution process. Though currently both countries are economically cooperating and peaceful in their bilateral relation with each other (Hui, 2016). The actual fears of India are that growing economic cooperation and influence of China is shifting the decades old economic
and political influence of India over the developing countries of Asia (China Daily Mail News, 2014).

India has a non-aligned policy. By developing cooperative relations with U.S., it is increasingly developing its weapons and military technology and advancement (Joshi, 2015). Similarly, it is building extensive cooperative relations with China to gain economic advantages and benefits at Maritime Silk Road. Being as a largest regional economy, India has a policy to keep balanced approach towards all countries to get maximum benefits to fulfil its dream to become one of the most developed country of the Asian region. India is using propaganda tactics against China, when it says its economic rise, seaports construction and deployment of naval forces poses a threat for its sovereignty, to build a deterrent and threatening atmosphere against China’s peaceful growing cooperation to prevent Asian countries to develop more cooperation with Beijing (India Times, 2015).

5.7 China towards peaceful rise

China being as a nation and civilization is a peaceful and peace-loving country. During the dynastic rule when it was one of a glorious economic and naval global power, it did never remain an expansionist and aggressive power though it had a power to conquer the world (China Daily US, 2011). China had sent its naval imperial envoy Zhang Qian to about thirty-two different regional areas but it did never make war attack on any country though it was possible (China Culture, 2003). Its policies had been centered with peace since very earlier. Its policies’ main priority was economic development rather to subjugate others sovereignty to get more power by occupying land-area and natural resources. China had made a difference on bases of policy from other colonial western powers. It had fought wars always in self-

China had got independence and it had become a nation after passing long sufferings and pains of wars, humiliation, subjugation, bloody revolutions, Cultural Revolution, economic and technological backwardness etc. Its history has made it realized the value of peace and development. It has followed always the policy of anti-imperialism and anti-hegemony. In third plenary session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party in 1978, the Chinese leadership has set economic development as the core priority of policy. It has chosen the development path of peaceful rise. It has realized that without peace the development is not possible to attain (Bijian, 2005; Xia, 2015; Pathak, 2015).

Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping has laid the core foundation of China’s policy by defining its characteristics as anti-imperialist, anti-aggressive, peace, development, respect for other sovereignty, non-interference and friendly cooperative relations (People’s Daily, 2001). Under the leadership of CPC, all governments that has been yet ruled, has followed the defined principles of Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping as core of China’s policy. These are the great leaders of China who laid the foundations of today’s China policy on peace, development and cooperation (China Daily Newspaper Com Cn, 2012). Mao Zedong has said on July 14th 1956 that China dislikes imperialism. Imperialism prevents the way of peace and development (Zedong, 1956). Mao Zedong has said further “With imperialism, the danger of war exists always. China has been anti-imperialist and anti-aggression policy since its independence and throughout the cold war it had followed the same policy against U.S. China has still today the same policy of anti-imperialism (Zedong, 1964).
Deng Xiaoping has laid the China’s policy foundation on national stability and development, unity, democracy and rule of law. He has said in a speech on October 1st 1984 that China strongly supports the world peace, arms reduction and conflicts. It opposes hegemony and aggression and the development of nuclear weapons and technology. China would always expand and establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with other countries on the Five Principles of peaceful Coexistence that are mutual respect sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other affairs, equality and cooperation for mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence (Xiaoping, 1984).

By constant development, China became a rich country and it has alleviated its poverty to the larger extent. These developments have made China more stuck with its non-interference policy in relation with other countries. To maintain peace, it has enhanced diplomatic and economic relations with other countries. In 1990s, Asian financial Crises came. China has followed the way to make its economy more open. It has joined the World Trade Organization and made deepen its reforms (Bijian, 2005; Yehua, 2015).

China at present has set its all policy goals on mutual peace, development, cooperation, interdependence and integration. It promotes these goals currently more dominantly through One belt and One Road Initiative by building a global economic interconnectivity project that binds the rest of the world in one chain. China is developing its economy through this initiative to become a most modernize and industrial country of the world. Along this, it is also developing the poor economies of other countries by financing and by providing construction services to the development of infrastructure development and energy projects. It is building new
zones of economic power. It is promoting the neoliberal norms of mutual peace, cooperation, development and interdependence from country to country. China is moving to establish a peaceful world with multi-polar system (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

China’s President Xi Jinping has said while addressing to the 18th CPC Central Committee that China policy is following the current world political trend of mutual interdependence and cooperation. Its policy core objective is to make economic, political, social and strategic development through mutual cooperation and mutual peace. China is a peaceful country and it is pursuing peaceful development. It is promoting peace and development to the entire world. At present, China policy is functioning under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping three points that are, to make economic and technological development, Strategic development, and to maintain balance between its domestic and international interests. China desires to develop peaceful global environment to promote peace and development throughout the world. In following peaceful development, China will never sacrifice or compromise to its national or core interest and sovereignty (Jinping, 2014; 271-273).

China’s response to U.S., Japan and India combating policies is peaceful e.g. U.S. and Japan are militarizing the South-China Sea region against the China. But in response, China did not establish a military alliance and military base against any of these rather it has urged the both countries in a mild warning that these should not militarize the region. China’s policy comparatively to U.S. and Japan are moving towards mutual peace and gains (Turkish Weekly, 2015).

It (China) understands that it will not in its favor to avoid U.S. as a current global hegemonic power. This is reason, that China in spite U.S.’s combating policies
against it, moving to build cooperative economic and military relations with Washington. China desires and expects that U.S. will play a positive role in securing the region’s security as well as the economic interests. It is not against the U.S.’s supremacy over the world but it is opposing its wrong use of power by expressing hegemony and power-influence. China has said very earlier that it doesn’t want to become a global political power but a global economic power. Its current growing involvement in world politics shows that it is moving to shift the existing world order of hegemony with new world global order of Chinese characteristics of mutual peace, cooperation and development (Xia, 2015).

China plays a significant role to combat regional and international issues. It during UN Climate Change Conference that held in 2015 has contributed 20 billion yuan (3 billion US dollar) for the development of the climate security in the developing countries. China has urged the western developed countries to share their technological knowledge with the developing countries. By these policies, China promotes the neoliberalism approach of mutual peace and cooperation. It is against the exploitation and discrimination of the developing countries. It is shifting the current world order that is used to suppress the developing countries with the new world order of equality and mutual development. China’s president Xi Jinping has said “Zero-sum game is the narrow mind mentality and the countries should reject this. All countries should contribute with mutual cooperation for their responsibilities for win-win cooperation (Takçı, 2015).’

It (China) is speedily getting participant in international political affairs but its involvement is moving around the shift of the existing world order. Its role is significant in establishing peace and development in the regions. On Syrian issue,
when relations between Turkey and Russia became worse on shooting-down Moscow’s war plane by Istanbul, China has urged the both countries to maintain peace. To keep safe, the region from further tensions. China has appreciated Russia for its involvement in Syrian Issue on request of Bashar-ul-Assad to secure the country from militants. It (China) supports and considers that Bashar-ul-Assad government in Syrian is legitimate because China is against the U.S. interference in other political and sovereign matters of other countries. China is facing the same opposition of U.S. for its single-party rule of CPC which has strong national bonds and it is not easy to erode the one-party rule there. It (China) considers the growing political influence of U.S. in Middle-East as a threat to its on-moving economic influence particularly by One Belt and One Road (Turkish Weekly Journal, 2015).

China is mainly against the imperial and hegemonic policies of U.S. which exploits the legitimate and sovereign rights of other countries. It is not seeking hegemony and power. On North-Korea nuclear issue whereas Washington and Japan are agreed on denuclearization of Korean Peninsula, there China is opposing the unequal and unbalanced policies of U.S. towards the developing countries.

China besides promoting its own economic interests, trying to secure its sovereignty through expanding its economic influence from country to country. It is building economic interdependence and cooperation to overcome growing threats by U.S. and Japan, and the existing disputes. South-Korea, which is feeling a great threat from the growing nuclearizing of North-Korea, has extensive economic relations with China. South-Korea is a military ally of U.S. China is the third-biggest trade partner of it (South-Korea). Because of free-trade, the tariff has been dropped from 90 percent of goods of each country. In result, South-Korea has spent worth of $860 million on
the development of agriculture and live-stock sector. In November 2015, both countries have signed an agreement to expand mutual free-trade. South-Korea due to its economic interdependence on China, not allowing U.S. to install anti-ballistic missile system on its territory. It could threaten the security of China (Jensen, 2015).

Like U.S., Japan and India, China has also various fears on the security of trade routes in Indian Ocean and Strait of Malacca that these areas are under political and military influence of U.S., India and Japan. It (China) believes on neoliberal approach but along that from the perspective of its energy-security of sea-lanes it believes on neorealism paradigm. Due to the security threat, China is building many corridors as an alternative trade passages to Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca. These alternative routes are Kra-Isthamus Canal in Thailand, China-Pakistan Economic corridor and Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor etc., (Baylis & Smith, 2001: 182-197).

Xi Jinping has said during his address on celebration of victory day against Japan that discrimination, hatred and prejudice are only causing devastation and problems. Only mutual peace, equality, respect, development and prosperity leads countries towards peace, development and prosperity. China is promoting its core principles of policy of peace, mutual development, mutual respect, mutual trust and mutual cooperation through One Belt and One Road initiative, through its bilateral and mutual relations with the countries. China believes on neoliberalism paradigm and it is promoting new world political trend of interdependence, integration and mutual cooperation (Jinping, 2015).

Pakistan’s ex-Ambassador to China Akram Zaki has said: China’s peaceful development is they want to share; they want the prosperity of other countries. They
do not want to develop on the expense of other countries. Most countries developed through colonial exploitation, they are developed through hard-work. They want to share and they encourage other people to join the hard-work. It depends on America; Chinese will not cause provocation. But Chinese will resist provocation. America is trying to create problems for China in far-east. They are encouraging Japan and India. But they are trying to divert that. They don’t want a conflict. Conflict is no-body’s interest. They developed a new philosophy in a great type of relations among the nations.\footnote{Akram Zaki Interview with Author on August 20\textsuperscript{th}, 2015.}

### 5.8 Conclusion

China is peaceful country. The primary goal of its initiative policy is to become a global economic power but not a hegemonic power. The main emphasis of its policy is economic development. It is building a peaceful world by promoting economic development and cooperation to small Asian countries of Brunei and Cambodia. It is developing interdependence among the countries that prevents countries from wars and conflicts. It is not enhancing military power. It has no ambitions to become a world hegemonic power. It is promoting economic development and prosperity that resultantly building cooperative and peaceful multipolar world.

To maintain smooth function of One Belt and One Road initiative, China should remain more stick to peace and cooperation. It should increase its investment and financial support for the development of education and poverty in other countries.
Chapter 6

21st Century Maritime Silk Road Initiative: China Seaports Building in South-East Asia

(Part-II: Singapore-port, Strait of Malacca, and Kyaukpru Seaport, Myanmar)

On Maritime Silk Road, China is connecting countries through seaports even at the conflicting prone regions of Asia. Singapore, the Strait of Malacca and Myanmar are the most important countries in the South-East Asia that provides central points of connectivity to China with the rest of other countries of the region. The Strait of Malacca is the crucial trade passage for China where its 80 percent oil and other commodities are passing. Though China has many threats regarding the obstruction of the Strait from U.S. and its allies mainly India and Japan. In this situation, One Belt
and One Road Initiative contains much importance for China. To make secure its own ways of trade, it is launching alternative trade passages at the initiative to the Strait of Malacca includes China-Pakistan economic corridor, Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) economic corridor and Cara-Isthmus canal corridor at Thailand etc. The South-East Asia region is vital for China where U.S. is escalating its military power by deploying more military personals and by establishing more military bases which threats its rise. In the same region, China through One Belt and One Road Initiative is developing a way for mutual economic development and prosperity which leads towards common peace and interdependence. It is introducing new trends of mutual peace, prosperity, cooperation and development to the region.

To analyze the function as well as the economic, social, political and strategic significance of China’s One Belt and One Road initiative, this Chapter aims to examine the objectives of China’s Maritime connectivity in Singapore Port, Strait of Malacca and Kyaukpru Seaport Myanmar. China’s economic, political and strategic cooperation is expanding to periphery states which creates a new zone of its influence. By applying descriptive-analytical approach, various doubts stated by Western and Asian countries about China’s rise as being not peaceful are cited along with the fears that China’s influence may bring instability to the world peace and change the international political trend towards multi-polar.

**Nature and Ambitions of China’s Policy on Maritime Silk Road**

**6.1 Singapore Port**

China and Singapore has pledged officially that both countries would increase bilateral cooperation through connecting ports on Maritime Silk Road. Both countries
are agreed to connect Ningbo seaport of China with the Singapore Seaport. The Singapore port is located at the internal edge of Strait of Malacca where China’s feels that its trade transaction could be attacked by US and Japan. In spite acknowledging that, China is going to connect Singapore port on Maritime Silk Road to increase economic interdependence in conflicting-prone area of Malacca to alleviate the growing threats to its security by developing peaceful cooperative environment in the region and to gain more and more advantages from economically rich Singapore by putting more investment, economic and social development cooperation and by global trade transaction.

6.3.1 Economic and Strategic Significance of Singapore Port

Singapore is among one of the busiest and largest port of the world that has trade linkages with almost all the regions of the globe (mpa.gov, 2015). More than 120,000 vessels passed through this port annually. This port is also a largest ship refueling port that lifts almost 30 million tons of bunkers annually. It is connected to
about 600 ports that are in more than 120 countries (mpa.gov. premier, 2015). The geographical location of the seaport is significant as it provides connectivity to almost all the regions of the world includes South Asia, South East Asia and East Asia, Pacific etc. Through this seaport connectivity, China desires to increase its trade and exports to the international markets through Singapore (mpa.gov, 2015).

6.3.2 Economic and Strategic Significance of Ningbo Port

The geographical location of Ningbo port is significant as it provides easy access to inside areas of China and to global regions of America, Europe, the Middle East and Oceania etc. It is a deep-water seaport (nbport.com, 2007). It broadly links almost all the coastal ports of China that mostly situated in the eastern part of the China (nbport.com.cn, 2007). It plays an important role in developing the economy of China’s eastern part. It is facilitating trade inside China and specifically of surrounding areas through connected broad road and railway networks, pipeline and airport link. Such transportation connections are facilitating also Ningbo trade with other surrounding countries (nbport.com.cn, 2007).
Currently many hopes are connected to this port that in near future this would increase trade development and social prosperity to Southern, Central and western part of China. This port is considered best comparatively to other ports of China as it is located to some extent inside China that keeps it safe from strong winds, waves and sea storms (nbport.com, 2007).

The port is connected to about 600 ports on more than 100 countries and to the different regions of the world (nbport.com, 2015). Ningbo port covers the area of five ports that includes the old port of Ningbo, Beilun, Zhenhai, Daxie and Chuanshan. The entire port is consisted of river ports, bay harbors and seaports. It is an advanced, broad and multi-functional port with all level of berths (asiatradehub, 2015).

Ningbo port was ranked as the 10th best port of the world. Now the port is one of best port of China that has a growing and healthy development. It is the second largest cargo transshipment port and the 4th largest transshipment port in China. It is the second largest port after the Shanghai port that is why it ranks second in China’s overall ports (nbport.com, 2015). The trade commodities of the port are warehousing, coal, liquid chemicals, crude oil and iron etc. The Ningbo seaport is connected through roads, pipelines and railway line to the inside South, Central, North and Western parts of China. In near future, Ningbo will be the central trade-hub of China that will extensively boost the trade and it provides more job opportunities to people (asiatradehub, 2015).

6.3.3 Maritime Silk Road Connectivity Advantages to China and Singapore
Though both ports are economically and geographically important and both adds a great significance to China’s maritime Silk Road initiative (mpa.gov. premier, 2015).

6.3.4 Economic & Social Advantages

China and Singapore have an old economic, diplomatic and political relations that will become more strengthened. Economic relations would be increased and strengthened. Both countries have various free trade development agreements (mpa.gov. premier, 2015). They have a cooperation in civil aviation services. China is a major investor in Singapore economic, energy and infrastructure sectors. China has developed two industrial parks, Wuxi-Singapore Industrial park and China-Singapore Suzhou Industrial park that are selling solar energy, information technology, power supply equipment and foodstuffs, textiles, new material, pharmaceutical and electronic products. These two parks are adding great economic benefits to both China and Singapore. As these industrial parks works as an export and selling market for China’s goods and products and these are increasing capacity and economic growth strength of Singapore as well. Through, Maritime economic connectivity, both countries trade sell and production will likely be increased through these commercial industrial parks and more economic developments would be held (Chinadaily.com, 2015).

In 2014, the economic growth rate between both countries has reached to 8.3% that is high than overall economic slowdown in the country (Custom Today Report, 2015). Maritime Silk Road cooperation between Singapore and China will bring development, equal benefits, openness, broadness and cooperation for both countries and both will also get opportunity to develop their technology and economic sectors at their best.
The Maritime Road connectivity will increase job opportunities, social economic prosperity and economic development to both the countries. China’s investment will be more increased (Stewart, 2015).

6.3.5 Security Advantage

China is increasing economic interdependence and economic integration with Singapore to make Malacca passage safe and protective for its trade transaction. China through seaports connectivity increasing its economic cooperation, economic influence and economic presence particularly on economically crucial check posts. Singapore also ensures the trade routes safety to China as it desires to gain economic development by get connecting on Maritime Silk Road (mpa.gov.sg, 2015).

6.4 Strait of Malacca

6.4.1 Economic Significance for China

Strait of Malacca is a joining trade passage that joins various regions includes East Asia, South East Asia, Oceana, South Asia, Middle East, Africa, Europe and Central Asia. This trade passage is economically significant for China as 80 percent of oil and gas imports from Gulf countries are passing through this strait to China’s South-East Asian part (Pant, 2012; Ynrong & Juan, 2015). Besides the Strait of Malacca, China trade transaction is held through Strait of Lombok and Strait of Sunda that are quiet narrow trade passages comparatively to Malacca. Though, Malacca strait due to heavy trade transaction passage is vital for China as it is a broader energy corridor comparatively to others located straits in the region (Potter, 2012; Len, 2015).

6.4.2 China’s Energy Security Policy
The Strait of Malacca is currently under the military influence of US and Japan. In 1993, US has blocked the Strait of Malacca for China’s trade transaction because of conflicting tension in Taiwan. At present, US is speedily deploying its military and it is establishing Military alliances particularly in the Asian region to maintain the balance of power with China. US is establishing a New Silk Road from US to Africa, the Central-Asia, Asia and Pacific to gain equal advantages like China moves to avail through building One Belt and One Road.

Though, US’s competing and aggressive policies of past and present, paves a security threat to China’s trade transaction through Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca. China’s scholars and policy-makers are entitling this threat as “Energy Security”. Under this perspective of Energy Security, China’s One Belt and One Road defines two main objectives as one is to gain economic development and second is to develop alternative safe trade route to Indian Ocean and Strait of Malacca. China’s fear could be judged by the official statement of ex-president Hu Jintao who said “China is defenseless and it could be attacked in Strait of Malacca (Pant, 2012; Len, 2015).

Besides US and Japan, China is taking India also as a threat to its energy supply route through Indian Ocean where it could make attack on China’s supply line. India is a major regional competitor of China and despite having expanded trade relations between India and China, India is working as an ally state with US policies against China (Yee, 2015).

6.4.3 U.S.’s Propaganda

U.S.’s policy-makers and scholars says that the Strait of Malacca is under the threat of global terrorism that if it does not be cured in time then it could be expanded
throughout the regions. Through these statements, U.S. is trying to justify its aggressive ambitions against China and it is also justifying grounds for its increasingly developing military supportive relations with the Asian region. In response, the government and officials of Indonesia, Malaysia and Bangladesh has said officially it is just propaganda of U.S. against China to get hold of strategically and economically important sea-lane of the region. US wants to control Malacca strait because of its strategic importance rather not because fear of terrorism attacks (Sarker, 2014).

6.4.4 China’s Alternative Routes to Strait of Malacca

On Maritime Silk Road, China is building alternative trade routes to Malacca strait. These alternative trade routes are China-Pakistan economic corridor, Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar corridor (BCIM) and Kra-Isthmus Canal in Thailand (Pant, 2012; Len, 2015; BBC News, 2015).

The Kra-Isthmus Canal in Thailand, besides providing an alternative route to Malacca strait, it gives economic advantage to China that it would reduce the
shipment costs and time to it (China) by making its route distance shortened to 1000 km than of the Malacca strait. China’s construction companies are constructing this canal (Yee, 2014). The length of this canal is 102 km long and its width is 400 meters and it is 25 meters deep. Besides economic advantages, this alternative route provides security to trade transaction of China that could be threatened in Strait of Malacca. China even after building these alternative trade routes, is passing Maritime Silk Road through Pacific, Strait of Malacca and South-East Asia with this hope that soon it will grip this disputed and enmity prone area in global economic interconnectivity project of Maritime Silk Road. It makes efforts to alleviate the South-China Sea regional disputes bitterness with mutual economic interdependence and cooperation. It tries to create a new world of economic influence. Under its New World Economic Order, it tries to replace the existing world order of hegemony and inequality with mutual peace, development and cooperation (yee, 2015).

6.5 Kyaukpru Seaport, Myanmar

6.5.1 Development & Structure of Kyaukpru Seaport
In 2009, China and Myanmar has signed an agreement to develop Kyaukpru deep Seaport on Maday Island Myanmar. China has paid the financial support for the construction of this port. Now its construction is completed and it is operationalized.

This port will be connected to Kunming city of China’s Yunnan province through the network of roads, rails and pipelines. The gas and oil pipelines are now functionalized. According to an estimate, in coming years, through these pipelines 12 million tons of crude oil and 12 billion cubic meters’ natural gas would be transmitted to China. These pipelines will further be connected to Guizhou and Guangxi province of China that will resultantly increase trade development in inside areas of China.

6.5.2 Development of High-Speed Rail Link Dali-Ruili

Under Maritime Silk Road Initiative, China is developing and financing various other economic and social projects in Myanmar to boost economic development there. China and Myanmar has pledged to build a high-speed rail link namely “Dali-Ruili’ from Kyaukpru deep-sea port to Kunming city of Yunnan province, China. The railway is under construction. Some unites of the railway will construct for high-speed run that covers 250 kilometers per hour and some unites covers slow speed run of 180 kilometers per hour. The railway project is connecting the surrounding regional countries in a chain includes India, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore to Kunming China (Astiadi, 2014).

6.5.3 Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor

China and Myanmar has pledged to go in close cooperation and peace to build an economic corridor that connects systemically China’s Kunming city, Mandalay
Island, Lishio cities of Myanmar, Sylhet and Dhaka (Bangladesh), Manipur, Silchar (Asam, India) to Kolkata seaport, India. The central part of this corridor will nearly be operated (The Hindu.com, 20).

6.5.3.1 Economic Advantages

China through the Kyaupru seaport would import crude oil and other trade productions from Africa, Europe and the Middle East etc. China would supply natural gas from Arakan state of Maday Island that is rich in natural gas reserves. Mutual trade would be increased between both the countries. China’s investment, with the passing time, would be increased more in infrastructural and energy project. China exports sector would get more broadness by finding surrounding periphery countries as a market for selling production. The job opportunities would be increased mutually. China is playing a significant liberal and supportive role by developing an economically poor and conflict-prone country of Myanmar. Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar economic corridor is economically so significant as it is integrating the economies of four countries.

6.5.3.2 Security Advantage

Though, Kyaukpru-Kunming economic corridor would provide a safe alternative trade passage of Malacca strait to China’s trade transaction. This would shorten the route distance for China that it passes through the Strait of Malacca to the South-China Sea (Thar, 2011).

6.5.3.3 Challenges

The major challenging issues and threats to the development of Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Corridor and to the economic development of Myanmar on
Maritime Silk Road are ethnic insurgencies and separation movements, terrorism, drug trafficking, spreading diseases like HIV infections, smuggling, human trafficking etc., that can disrupt badly this project. So, these states should build a strong security mechanism to combat such threatening problems (The Hindu.com, 2015).

Dr. Hu She Sheng, a South Asian scholar who is serving as Director at a research institute “China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations”, has expressed his views on peaceful ambitions of China on Maritime Silk Road, “These Seaports are the hub of distribution of all goods. These Seaports are serving China’s interests and also of others. Of course, in future, China’s new government will have a master plan regarding the maritime Silk Road means more ports to support economy. It does not need high-way and facilitation. It (these ports) is because of economic reasons and it is facilitating integration between all. It is upgrading the regional countries. China is more and more dependent over sea natural resources, dependent on all oceans. So, need more parts to diversify its energy needs. More pipelines, railway links are under construction towards China (Myanmar from the Gulf States). As through Myanmar the pipeline is under construction that importing oil from the Gulf. These Seaports are merely for the economic reasons. In future, these ports will provide more facilities. These ports are not harmful as these are not the bases. These are just providing facilities for patrolling. In future, these facilities will become modernize and will provide humanitarian assistance for sailors, fresh food and dinner.¹⁶

6.6 Fears & Concerns

¹⁶ Dr. Hu She Sheng Interview with Author on 27 May, 2014.
US, Japan and India are worried on growing military and naval power presence of China in a sea along with Maritime Silk Road. They consider the China’s peaceful development policies, false. They commonly say China’s navy patrolling along with sea-lanes of the Maritime Silk Road poses a security threat to their sovereignty (China daily, 2016).

China’s global rise is a major concern for U.S. as it is a second largest growing global economy after the Washington with current economic growth rate of 7 percent. US is worry on China’s current economic growth rate of 7 percent that ranked it as a second global economic power. Before 1978, China’s world trade contribution was 1 percent and at present its contribution has been increased to ten folds. It is becoming the financial international power as it has the largest foreign currency reserves. It is the one of the largest exporter and production manufacturing country. It is playing a central role in the world trade economy. The number of its international labor force is about 800 million. Being having a largest world trade, it has threatening the Western social prosperity by making extensive investments and construction development projects through which it is succumbing the employment opportunities of the western people (Statista.com, 2015).

To prevent China’s peaceful rise, U.S. has proposed the idea of development of New Silk Road in 2011 that links Afghanistan with the Central-Asia, Asia, and Asia-pacific that might lastly intersect with U.S. In Washington view, it is mainly for the development of Asia and Afghanistan economy. The Road connects all the countries in the region expect China that expresses this road is an alternative of China’s One Belt and One Road initiative. Its main purpose is to gain equal share of
advantages and to maintain balance of power in the region with Beijing (U.S. State department, 2015).

U.S. is militarizing Asia and Asia-Pacific region by establishing military bases and deploying more military there. It has a military alliance and military partnerships with Japan, Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, Brunei and Australia etc. The Washington is militarizing these regions to maintain a balance of power and to get equal stakes of advantages in Asia with growing economic influence China particularly through One Belt and One Road Initiative. U.S. is following the same cold war strategy against China’s rise that it has been adopted against Russia to indulge in weapons race and conflicts and brought it to economic collapse (China daily newspaper, 2016).

China is promoting the values of mutual peace, interdependence, and cooperation by establishing interconnectivity among the countries through One Belt and One Road Initiative. It is promoting cooperation and integration through regional and international organizations includes SCO, ASEAN, SAARC and AIIB etc. In result, China is moving to build a peaceful multi-polar world. It is developing new world order of mutual peace and interdependence. These changes pose fear and threat to U.S. The Washington perceives China rise as a threat to its global hegemonic and power-influential position (Heydarian, 2016).

China and Russia growing close cooperation and partnership in maintenance of peace and security in Asia-pacific, the Central-Asia is making U.S. worry. China might soon become a member of Eurasian-Union that is mainly established to shift the influence of European-Union in Eurasian and Middle-east regions. China and Russia mutual agreed concern on Syrian issue also makes U.S. worry because the
countries entire growing cooperation is building a peaceful world of mutual interdependence (Aljazeera, 2015; China daily.com, 2016).

China’s growing strong nationalism, cultural affiliation and promotion of its cultural norms of peace and development as soft-power threatens U.S. as global hegemonic power. Being as a global super-power, U.S. dislike China’s cultural self-likeness. China since after so many centuries, yet has not been accepted the western cultural influence over its norms and values. Chinese are being allowed to communicate in Chinese language at a domestic and international level rather than in English which is globally accepted international language. Most Chinese people do not know how to speak the English. The English channels are officially banned in China (Statista.com, 2015; Fact Sheet, 2013).

U.S. is balancing China’s growing economic influence in Asia-pacific by replacing Asian-South Pacific Association (ASP) of China dominant with its own established Trans-Pacific Partnership (TTP). ASP is excluding U.S. TTP is excluding China and India. TTP is the largest trade agreement of history between U.S. and the twelve countries of the pacific. It is tariff-free trade agreement. China is also exerting its influence in the Pacific through establishing bilateral cooperative relations under Maritime Silk Road connectivity that might enhance its (China) economic influence but resultantly that poses a great security challenge to US’s global power influence and to its world order supremacy. The Pacific region is economically significant for China as this region is one of the fastest growing economic region that constitutes two or three-time economic growth of the global average and it covers the market of 792 million people and makes the total GDP of $ 28.1 trillion. US through TTP is maintaining its global supremacy in the pacific region and its economic influence
also. The trends of competition and cooperation will exist equally in the region between Beijing and the Washington that will push China for making more efforts to create a peaceful and developing world for its peaceful rise (Powers, 2015, Feldman-Piltch, 2015).

India’s policy makers, analyst and scholars on bases of border dispute with China in Arunachala Pradesh, history of 1962 war, and growing Beijing regional influence in New Delhi surrounding periphery considers China’s Maritime Silk Road connectivity in Asia as threat for its sovereignty.

It says China is encircling India and curtailing its capability of making a second strike in case of any foreign attack by building seaports in Indian Ocean. Actually, India as being an old regional power of Asia, considers China as a threat to its regional economic and political influence over the Asian periphery includes Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, Malaysia etc., (The Hindu news, 2016). On one side, it plays a role of regional ally of U.S. against China (Joshi, 2015). India is provoking its surrounding countries that China’s rise posing a threat to their sovereignty also (Soysa, 2015). In spite these fears, India is agreed to become a part of China’s Maritime Silk Road. It has settled with Beijing on connecting Kolkata seaport with Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor. India keeps a double policy of cooperation and competition towards China (Hindustan Times, 2014). It has extensive economic cooperation as bilateral trade volume of both has reached to $ 70 billion dollars in 2014 that has set to increase $ 100 billion dollars by 2015. Both are agreed to solve the border dispute through negotiation (China daily news, 2015). India might become a permanent member of SCO in 2016 (Jing & Jiao, 2015).
Dr. Masters Dan, Assistant professor at University of North Carolina Wilmington, US said on China’s peaceful rise “China is a dominant trade power in Asia, South Asia and South East Asia direction, at the same time there are parallel security concerns. The U.S. is taking a lead right now to reposition our foreign policy assets. We should what people refer as pivot or repositioning of assets. But 20 percent of our Foreign policy assets in the world are being repositioned in Asia and this is Asian Oceanic and including the Ireland area. This is obvious response to increasing China’s presence, China’s increasing weight, gravity in the area. US putting itself in placed to be able to compete ability economically as well as strategically with China to secure security sort of interests. So, we seeing redeployment of military assets as we draw down to South Asia, many those resources are being reallocated ports in South Asia into Oceania. We are securing basic rights in Australia to build a very very large pacific port, U.S. pacific port Australia. We are also allocating more money in terms of diplomacy, ports in South Asia. So, we are improving our diplomatic capacity not only in China but across South Asia. So, we are trying to improve our presence in Pakistan, in India and we are trying to deploy more assets in different areas around Asia. we don’t China to feel that they are going to have access or they being to be treat in South and South East Asia as their exclusive zone of interest, that this zone of interest is open to many countries and at the same time we want to make sure that US has its interests secured.”

6.7 China towards Peaceful Development

---

17 Dr. Masters Dan interview with the author on March 14th, 2015.
Asia as a region is significant for China because of availability of extensive trade market that covers the population of world’s 67 percent, rich in natural resources and for enhancing investment. In wake of Maritime Silk Road, Asia is important for Beijing in sense it provides trade route for the transaction of its import-exports with the rest of world other regions (Chen, 2014). China considers Asia security essential for the smooth function of Maritime Silk Road. As Xi Jinping, has said on Asia security that Asia constitutes the 67 percent of world population and it makes one-third economy of the world. Peace and development of Asia is necessary to maintain for the better future of mankind. The world development and peace lies in the peace and stability of Asia (Jinping, 2014: 390).

China in response to growing militarization in the Asian region, is enhancing its mutual cooperation with Asian developing countries on Maritime Silk Road by supporting financial help in construction of infrastructure of seaports, corridors, oil and gas pipelines, roads and energy projects. It is shifting its technological development to these countries on bases of mutual gains and cooperation policy. It is locating peaceful and safe means for making its rise successful (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

On Maritime Silk Road connectivity, China is closely integrating the regional and international organizations in mutual cooperation includes ASEAN, BRICS, Asia-Pacific economic cooperation (APEC), G-20 to build an interdependent peaceful world. This growing integration among the countries brings near different nationalities, ethnic groups, religions and cultures particularly in Asia that will make more understanding among the people and originate new cultures, peace and tolerance. Beijing is building close cooperative relations with ASEAN to gain support.
and cooperation of these countries to solve South-China Sea dispute (Zhida, 2015; China Daily, 2016).

Dr. Maqsudal Hasan Noori who is currently serving as an Assistant professor at International Relations department at COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad has said on China’s peaceful rise, “China says we are of-course rising economically but our rise is peaceful. Rise is not going to threaten anybody. Because in history, nations which economically rose like Germany, Japan they were always threatening and they had ambition likewise westerns, Americans and Europeans. They always think that China rise means that China will become economically very powerful and it will also be militarily very powerful. Then it becomes a superpower and might have hegemony, hegemony over its neighbors and outside the world also. So, China always qualifies when it says it as peaceful and sometimes they use the word peaceful development because they don’t want to make people feared. They are afraid of as China is moving up. It is the second largest economic power. So, it always uses the word peaceful rise.\textsuperscript{18}

It is accelerating its efforts for promoting mutual peace, cooperation and development throughout the rest of the world mainly by Maritime Silk Road and organizational cooperation to bring a New World Order of mutual peace and cooperation. China considers the existing World Order of power-influence and hegemony as a threat to its rise and development. It makes efforts to establish the world more globalized and economically interconnected. Beijing is setting new

\textsuperscript{18} Dr. Maqsudal Hasan Noori Interview with Author on March 9\textsuperscript{th}, 2015.
patterns of peaceful relations among the countries that in result building a world of harmony (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015; Trenin, 2016).

China keeps an energy security policy on Maritime Silk Road on having fears on passing its trade through the Strait of Malacca and the Indian Ocean where its trade transaction could easily be attacked or obstructed by U.S. and India. It is building economic corridors as an alternative trade routes of Malacca strait and Indian Ocean to secure the protection of its trade. It is deploying naval bases to secure the seaports infrastructure and Maritime seaports connectivity (Chinadaily, 2015).

China desires to establish peace to ensure its peaceful international global economic rise and development. It is against the existing world order of militarization and power-influence. It is promoting more cooperation towards other countries for more peaceful world. It has established Asian Infrastructure Investment bank (AIIB) that provides financial support to countries for development infrastructure and other energy projects. The bank runs on mutual funds of participant countries of Maritime Silk Road. It provides financial assistance to developing countries for building more economic and social development without using discriminatory and influencing policies of the Western Institutions includes the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF). AIIB does work as an alternative of the western financial institutions that through promoting development to countries establishing new zones of power of periphery south (Trenin, 2015; China daily.com.cn, 2016). All close European allies of U.S. has joined the membership of this bank includes U.K., Germany, Poland etc., but U.S. and Japan are not still joined this bank (China Daily, 2016).

Pakistan’s ex-Ambassador to China Akram Zaki has expressed his views on China’s peaceful rise, “I give this specific example from my personal discussions
when I was in China and there was India-China tension on the border, MacMohan line that the Indian was firing and was moving forward. The Chinese were protesting every day and doing nothing. So, I went to their senior officers at staff headquarters, I said you are saying your patience is not exhausted when will your patience get exhausted. They smiled, they said there is 90,000 square km of territory which is disputed, is 62 218 and we returned territory voluntarily and negotiated and we don't want a war. If they want 1 or 2 km extra why should we fight for it. There we protest and we record our legal position. We will not fight with any country borrowing a massive invasion of China's mainland and if there is a direct attack on China then we have an option, we will fight. But for other events we will not fight. This is their doctrine.” 19

6.8 Conclusion

China is non-align, anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonic country. China will remain peaceful because it will be very hard for China being as a developing country to get involve in wars and conflicts. In long-run, when it may become a global economic power, it will not indulge in wars at expense of its own social peace and development. It may never derail the global interdependence initiative at expense of the rest of world peace, its own peace and its own efforts and money that it has spent for the establishment of this initiative.

It is increasing its world political role for peace development and to shift U.S. political influence e.g. on South-China Sea dispute, Turkey-Russia relations are

---

19 An end speech delivered by Pakistan's ex-ambassador to China Akram Zaki at conference entitled “Special Session on Scholarship on China in Pakistan” at Institute of policy studies Islamabad on 27th January 2015.
deteriorating due to shooting-off Russian war-plane by Turkey, Palestine issue etc., China urges countries to develop peace, and stability.

After the accomplishment of Maritime Silk Road, it will not be easy particularly for U.S. to create a severe conflict for China because then the security of China’s trade routes will become a security of all Maritime participant countries. As their trade transaction of exports-imports will pass through the same route.

China is moving to establish new zones of powers of small and developing countries includes Singapore, Myanmar, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan. It through Seaports connectivity provides them access to the global markets that boost their economic and social development and in result making their security strengthens. It through pipelines and economic corridors provides exports-markets for sell of their natural resources. China is alleviating economic and social challenges in these countries. The Strait of Malacca is significant trade route for China. Now it has established safe alternative trade passages of Malacca strait through Kra-Isthmus canal in Thailand, Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor and China-Pakistan economic corridor. Through economic corridor interconnectivity, now China is empowering the developing countries of South-East Asia and South-Asia with economic and social development. China is developing a new world of peace and interdependence. It is reducing the gap between South and North. On broader level, China is changing the existing world order of hegemony and power-influence with New World Order of mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence and development.
Chapter 7

21st Century Maritime Silk Road: Seaport Building in South Asia

(Part III: Chittagong & Sonadia Seaport Bangladesh, Hambantota Seaport Sri-Lanka, Ihavandhippolhu Seaport Maldives, Kolkata Seaport India & Gwadar Seaport, Pakistan).

China has laid the foundations of One Belt and One Road Initiative on peace, cooperation, development and respect of each other sovereignty and territorial integrity. It interconnects small, large, developed and under-developed countries at the initiative to develop mutual peaceful and developed neighbor and the world. At South-Asia region, it connects the countries at Maritime Silk Road that are Bangladesh, India, Sri-Lanka and Maldives. It is building two economic corridors in the region that are China-Pakistan economic corridor and Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor which makes the region strategically more critical for China and for its opponents as well. In perspective of the initiative’s mutual benefits cooperation and peace, India presence in the region is important for the peaceful rise of China. Beijing connects India at the Initiative through BCIM economic corridor at Kolkata seaport. It has given the full membership to India in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). India’s growing deep cooperation with China keeps positive impact in the region where militarization and military alliances are rapidly being established mainly against China’s rise.
The Chapter analyses the purpose and significance of Gwadar seaport and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) with its connectivity with China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative. Gwadar seaport and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is strategically significant project that connects not only the two countries, China and Pakistan. It is also a broader global inter-connectivity project that connects distinct and diversify regions of South Asia, Central Asia, Africa, Middle East, West Asia and Europe. This project promotes mutual economic development, cooperation with peace and for peaceful growth. China is currently ranked as the second rising global economic power after the U.S.

It (Chapter) examines China’s progressive role for mutual development particularly in Chittagong and Sonadia Seaport of Bangladesh, Hambantoata Seaport of Sri-Lanka, Kolkata seaport of India and Gwadar Seaport of Pakistan. The impacts and major expected changes through OBOR at regional and global level are being analyzed. It is evaluated that whether certain Western and Asian countries’ claims are true that the rise of China is not a peaceful one. Particularly the claims of the US, Japan and India which oppose the rise of China as not being not peaceful but for an impending hegemony to bring instability and disruption to the world peace, and change the international political trends from uni-polar to multi-polar.

**Nature and Ambitions of China’s Policy on Maritime Silk Road**

7.1 **Chittagong & Sonadia Seaport, Bangladesh**

7.3.1 **Chittagong Seaport**

In June 2014, Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina did pay visit to China and gave offer to Beijing to build Chittagong and Sonadia seaports. Many countries
include U.S., India, Japan and Germany etc., were interested to develop these ports but Bangladesh gave preference to China because it is located near to it and the Dhaka trusts China due to its non-interference policies in other political and national matters. China is not showing concerns in the legitimacy of other governments. During the visit, both countries has signed an agreement on building an economic zone by China in Chittagong district and China will invest there (Chowdhury, 2014). Both countries have signed many agreements on construction of roads, railway lines, and power plants (The Hindu, 2014).

China on Maritime Silk Road is connecting two seaports of Bangladesh that are Chittagong Seaport and Sonadia Seaport (Rahman, 2014). Chittagong Seaport is one of the largest and centuries old Seaport that connects and facilitate Bangladesh trade with the outside world. China, under Maritime Silk Road Initiative, will enlarge its size by expanding its area to 11 km long from the existed area of its locality mainly to accommodate 58 jetties and it will make more infrastructure development in the port in order to increase the trade capacity. The construction work of the port is under-process and it will be fully developed till 2055. The port contributes 14 percent in total GDP growth of Bangladesh which is significantly high than other revenue
generating sources of the country (Bangladesh port Authority, 2015). China and Bangladesh has pledged to construct a direct road and railway link from Kunming city of Yunnan province to Chittagong deep Seapor (Mehtab, 2014).

### 7.3.2 Sonadia Seaport

In 2014, during the visit of Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to China, both countries have discussed the construction of Sonadia deep seaport. Sonadia is a small island that is located at the Bay of Bengal. The geographical location of this port is crucial that might convert this port as a major regional trade hub. Its location provides access to sea through Bay of Bengal. It might provide access to China’s Yunnan province, India’s landlocked northeastern states, Himalayan nation of Nepal and Bhutan etc., (Chowdhury, 2014).

Sonadia Seaport is a new Seaport of Bangladesh which is yet not fully constructed. China is constructing and funding the construction of this Seaport. The first phase of the Seaport will be hopefully completed in 2015. Similarly, like Chittagong Seaport, Sonadia Seaport is in the Chittagong division of Cox Bazar district. It will be second deep Seaport of Bangladesh after the Chittagong Seaport. Sonadia Seaport is being connected to Kunming province of China by road and railway link. The road and railway link are under-construction (Haque, 2014). Bangladesh with China’s consent has opened consular office at Kunming province in 2013 for making a smooth construction of road and railway link (The Daily Star, 2013). China has allocated $ 1.9 billion for the construction of entire project (Tusher, 2014).

On China’s growing economic involvement and on its seaports building in Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal, India seems worry. In India view, China growing
investment in trade and infrastructure development in Bangladesh provides access to China to India Ocean and Bay of Bengal and provides it an alternative trade routes for trade transaction (Chowdhury, 2014). Though from the several past years, India it’s improving its bilateral relations with China but along that it is the largest regional competitive country of China (Borah, 2016). It considers China’s growing influence as a great threat for its own regional influence over the periphery Asia region (Heydarian, 2014). It is competing greatly with China in economic and military development (Borah, 2016). It is the third largest economic power of the Asia (Aljazeera, 2016). It has a dream to become one of the largest developed and influential country of the region (Mohan, 2016).

According to India’s think tank Asia Strategic Studies, China is moving to build a naval base on Sonadia Seaport (Asian strategic Studies, 2015). Many Indian channels are presenting the same view that China is making efforts to build naval bases in Indian Ocean to encircle its sovereignty. Beijing could pose a security threat to its sovereignty (Chowdhury, 2014; The Hindu, 2014). India at high-official and media level uses strong deterrent words to express that China has expansionist ambitions behind seaports building in India Ocean and at Bay of Bengal (The Hindu, 2014).

Beijing is building a naval base mainly in perspective of its energy security policy that it is securing these seaports from military attack of India and from military attack of U.S. and Japan. These seaports are significant chock posts for China that provides sea-access to its economically backward and land-locked areas of western and central China. These seaports deliver alternative trade routes to China’s trade supply transaction through Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca. China understands
the growing threat of militarization and military alliances of U.S. in the region. The increasing India and U.S. defense cooperation is also posing a security threat to China’s sea-lanes. China intends to deploy its navy in Bangladesh seaports because in case of any obstruction of Gwadar seaport, these ports will work best as an alternative trade routes of China’s trade transaction (Asian strategic Studies, 2015; the tribune, 2013). This Seaport like Gwadar Seaport provides easy and cheap route access to China to Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean (Mehtab, 2014).

7.3.3 Payra Seaport

Besides Chittagong and Sonadia Seaports, in recent past, both states have signed an agreement to build Payra deep seaport that is second largest and economically important port of Bangladesh. Bangladesh is keenly interested in quick development of this port as it would be a major regional business hub (Rahman, 2015).

7.3.4 China’s development projects in Bangladesh under Maritime Silk Road

China has played a key role in boosting the economy of Bangladesh (Rahman, 2015). China, currently is assisting many socio-economic projects through free loans and funds to develop Bangladesh’s economy and to raise living standard of people there (Huaxio, 2015). As in 2011, China has provided RMB 150 billion assistance for socio-economic development program (Mehtab, 2014). In September 2015, Bangladesh’s Prime Minister Hasina Wajid during the South-South cooperation roundtable meeting in U.N. has expressed her gratitude to China’s President Xi Jinping for Beijing long-time assistance for Dhaka’s social and economic development. Now Bangladesh is a significant cooperative partner of China on South-
Asian Indian region. Both countries are expanding bilateral cooperation in fields of trade, production capacity, energy development, infrastructure construction, media and cultural development etc., (The China daily, 2015).

In 2009, trade volume of both countries was $4.58 billion that increased to $6.4 billion in 2012 (Asian strategic Studies, 2015). In 2013, bilateral trade of two countries was $10.3 billion (Chowdhury, 2014). The trade volume of two countries is expected to reach to $13 billion in 2016 (Yingqing & Yongqi, 2016). China, due to increasing trade ties with Bangladesh, is going to become the largest trading partner of it that definitely reducing the economic influence of India (The Deccan Herald, 2015).

China to remove Bangladesh’s imbalance trade position with its own one’s, allow its imports commodities into China without taking duty charges on them. Beijing has eased visa procedure for Bangladeshi citizens (China Daily CN, 2010). Most importantly, China’s president Xi Jinping has pledged during his visit to Bangladesh in 2011 that China will cooperate and support Bangladesh to push it to become a middle-income state till 2012 (People’s Daily Online, 2011). Thus, China and Bangladesh are friendly countries and are sharing parallel views on regional and International issues includes climate change and food security (China Daily Africa, 2015).

In June 2014, during Bangladesh’s Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina visit to China, both states have signed five agreements on technical and economic cooperation, export-import of National machinery of China, to establish coal power plant, disaster equipment remedy, feasibility study of flood prevention and management in Bangladesh, creation of china’s economic and investment zone in
Bangladesh to consolidate bilateral economic, diplomatic and cultural relations (The Hindu, 2014).

China has replaced India as a major trade partner to Bangladesh and as a largest importer as well. Both countries bilateral trade volume is about more than $7 billion that is expected to reach $13 billion dollars in 2016 (Yingqing, 2016) that is surpassed current India’s trade volume with Bangladesh which is $6.5 billion dollars (Jacob, 2015) Under Asia-Pacific Free Trade Agreement (AFTA), China has removed trade tariff from 84 import products from Bangladesh includes jute and textiles that are the major product of Bangladesh’s domestic industry. In 2010, China has removed duty on 5000 products of Bangladesh as a gesture for friendly economic and diplomatic relations ahead (Rahman, 2015). China has constructed six bridges in Bangladesh and in 2012 it has signed an agreement for the development of seventh bridge that known as 7th Bangladesh-China Friendship Bridge (Pin-Leng, 2012). China has built largest convention center of Bangladesh namely Bangabandhu International Convention Center as a gift to strengthen bilateral relations. Moreover, China has constructed numerous power projects in Bangladesh includes Boropukuria plant and nuclear power plan (Rahman, 2015).

China and Bangladesh have cooperative economic, political and social relations (Shen, 2014). Now after seaports connectivity the both countries strategic relations will be more strengthened as both have various common strategic and economic interests (Haque, 2014). Bangladesh is a poor country with many economic and social challenges includes poverty, unemployment and climate change (Kallol, 2015). China through extensive economic and social cooperation is penetrating its influence on Bangladesh that resultanty shifting or reducing the influence of India
and leads Bangladesh towards economic and social development and towards strengthening its sovereignty and freedom (Rajan, 2015). China is not establishing a military alliance with Bangladesh (Jianmin, 2015) like U.S. and Japan are establishing alliance in Asia and other regions (Leng, 2016) and it is not interfering in internal policy matters of Bangladesh and it is not provoking Bangladesh against India (China Daily US, 2014).

China’s policy of mutual respect and non-interference are the main values that develops its trust and influence in other countries (China Daily US, 2014). Due to these values and for availing economic advantages, Bangladesh has allowed only China to build Sonadia deep seaport while due to crucial location of port at the Bay of Bengal, U.S., India and Japan were interested to build this port (the tribune, 2013).

In 2015, China and Bangladesh has signed an agreement on the development of Paira seaport in Bangladesh. China is financing and constructing this seaport. This seaport will not be linked on Maritime Silk road (Zaman, 2015). In 2013, China and the three other Asian countries includes Bangladesh, India, Myanmar has got agreed to build Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) economic corridor to connect Kolkata seaport of India with Kunming city of Yunnan province China through a road link. This corridor is bringing the regional countries close and interdependent to each other that resultantly establishing peace and development in the Asian region (Kayes, 2016). Under the BCIM economic corridor project, China has pledged to build a high-speed railway link between Kunming and Kolkata through Dhakha and Chittagong. The railway link will cover 2800-kilometer-long route. This railway link will provide short distance of 1,000 kilometers to China to reach from Kunming city to Chittagong. As it covers 17,000-kilometer-long distance from Kunming to reach to
the seaports in South-China. The short distance also reduces the expanses of trade ships transaction of China (Dhaka Newspaper, 2015).

China has pledged to invest $300 million in the development of Bangladesh textile industry. It will provide an estimated TK 796.01 crore as a grant to Bangladesh for the establishment of Bangladesh-China friendship exhibition Center in Purbachal area of Dhaka. It will build roads to connect Myanmar to Kunming through Bangladesh that in result benefit the social and economic development of the country (Dhaka Tribune Newspaper, 2015).

China is financing the four lane Dhakha-Chittagong express-way which is 205-kilometer long. It is spending TK 70,000 crore on the development of this project. According to the Asian development bank study that till 2012 about 90 percent of Bangladesh goods are transported through a high-way between Chittagong and Dhaka. This expressway will more facilitate the social sector and expand trade in between the different areas of Bangladesh (Dhaka Tribune, 2016).

In 2013, China has provided $133 million soft loans to Bangladesh for the development of National ICT Infra-Network for Bangladesh Government Phase II (China Daily Business, 2013). In 2015, China has initiated talks with Bangladesh for commencing a free trade agreement (FTA) in order to reduce trade imbalance with Dhaka. The bilateral trade of both sides has crossed $10 billion (Daily Star Newspaper, 2015).

China under One Belt and One Road Initiative is extraordinarily building cooperation with Bangladesh in fields of trade, cultural, and other social sectors. The trade and cultural relations of the both countries are growing. China through the development projects is creating new job opportunities and promoting social
development and peace to Bangladesh. It is empowering Bangladesh by promoting development to its economy. The growing close cooperation of both is bringing regional peace and development and establishing a multipolar world of mutual peace and interdependence (Haque, 2014).

7.3.5 Mutual Economic, Social & Strategic Advantages

Bangladesh Seaports connectivity on Maritime Silk Road will give a great development to its economic and social sectors. This link will provide more job opportunities that in result raise the living-standard of the people and they will better opportunities of health and education (China Daily Europe, 2015). The country sovereignty and security will become strengthen and under China’s close economic partnership, Bangladesh will become independent in its decisions (China Daily COM, 2014; Yinan, 2014) as previously due to economic dependency, it was under the political influence of India (Islam, 2013). China, under its emerging New World Order, empowering the developing countries by bringing economic and social development there and (Liu, 2015) making these countries freer from India’s political and economic influence (Abbasi & Khan, 2015) by providing itself as an economic alternative of India (Rahman, 2015).

China is against the discrimination and exploitation of the developing countries (China Daily Newspaper, 2016). One Maritime Silk Road connectivity, China is empowering Bangladesh and by extending mutual cooperation, it is securing its trade and energy interests (Bangladesh port Authority, 2015).

China’s economy comparatively to India is more open, cooperative, and sharing-oriented and enrich with great technological resources (Zhuangzhi, 2015; China Daily US News, 2015). The main areas of economic cooperation of India and
Bangladesh are energy, investment and connectivity. In bilateral economic relations, India due to large geographical size and large economy is gaining more advantages than to Bangladesh. Still both countries economic relations are not completely free from trade barriers (China Daily US Newspaper, 2015). In 2014, India’s exports to Bangladesh are reached to $6.1 billion while Bangladesh exports to India are $ 462 million. In same year, trade balance is remained to 1:10 that is a great imbalance for Bangladesh (India Times, 2014).

Similarly, like India, US’s economic relations are based on investment cooperation and exports. U.S. is the largest export market of Bangladesh. Bangladesh is the largest receiver of U.S. aid after Afghanistan and Pakistan. U.S. spends on the areas that cause a threat to democratic government, repress economic growth, increasing extremism, on improvement of health and education, natural disasters and climate change (U.S. Department of the State, 2015).

Though China is replacing the economic influence of India and U.S. (Rahman, 2015) by boosting economic sector of Bangladesh towards independence, openness and to great development through its cooperative, peaceful, non-interference, equal benefits and non-political policies. China offers complete free trade-barrier relations with Bangladesh. China is empowering Bangladesh in true meaning and establishing it as a part of new economic power zone in Asia (Yingqing, 2016).

Likewise, China, India’s north-east part is connected to Chittagong Seaport through Akhaura-Agartala railway line for commercial purposes (Chowdhury, 2013). The role of China in global perspective, it plays a significant role in creating an increasing economic interdependence among itself, Bangladesh, India, Nepal,
Myanmar and in between many other surrounding countries by connecting through seaports and economic corridor of Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor (BCIM) (Yingqing, 2016). China opens new ways of economic development among the countries. In long-run, the growing economic interdependence might solve many disputing issues between China, India and Bangladesh (China Daily US, 2014) includes border issues (China Daily Com, 2016), Water Teesta issue (Dhaka Tribune News, 2015), Maritime issues (China Daily Com, 2016) etc. China is moving to develop a new world of interdependence and peace. In broader view, China moves to establish a New World Order of mutual peace, cooperation and development to replace the existing hegemonic world Order of U.S. (Liu, 2015; Leng, 2016).

The Chittagong Seaport, the Sonadia deep Sea port, BCIM economic corridor and Kunming-Chittagong road rail link contains many economic advantages for China as well. The Sonadia Seaport provides a short distance route to China from Kunming to Sonadia seaport. Chinese cargoes are covering 1,800 km land distance from Kunming to reach to South-China Sea-ports of China and onward these cargoes are covering 18,300 km sea distance to reach Europe. While same cargoes would cover about 1000 km land distance from Kunming to Sonadia deep sea-port and will reach to Europe at sea of distance of 15,100 km. Besides this, this route reduces the shipment cost for Chinese supplies to Europe (Ahsan, 2014).

In result of these seaports connectivity, Kunming city will be developed into a major trade hub of China’s central part which is economically poor. The Kunming will develop and promote the trade development to other surrounding areas of Hanoi, Bangkok and Vientiane, Vietnam, Myanmar and Laos (Kumar VR, 2015).
The Chittagong Seaport and Sonadia Seaport connectivity to Kunming city to Yunnan province provides an alternative safe trade route to Malacca strait that in China’s perspective contains a security threat to its trade transshipment from US, India and Japan (Ahsan, 2014).

### 7.3.6 Fears & Concerns and China’s towards peaceful Rise

US has kept its influence inactive on Bangladesh as a largest donor country that provides funds for economic development, to combat the economic and social challenges includes extremism, poverty, food, health, security, education and natural disasters etc. Being a world super-power, it is the policy of US to keep the countries under its power influence and to keep alive its supremacy in each country particularly over the Asian region which is significant export and import market for US where it gets energy resources in a cheap trade price. Besides this, US is balancing the power with growing economic involvement of China (Rahman, 2015).

Neoliberalism approach says the new trends of interaction among the countries are prevailed that are based on mutual cooperation and peace. The countries are getting more interdependent on each other in economic, social, military and strategic sectors. The economic development gets more priority in countries policy over the military development for more power. The countries now believe that economic development is the main sources of their sovereignty protection and their military development is dependent on the development of their economies. The free trade market economy (capitalism) leads countries towards peace and prosperity (Baylis & Smith, 2001:182-197).

China follows the neoliberalism approach in its policy. Through Maritime Silk Road it promotes the characteristics of neoliberalism approach of commercialism,
democracy, institutionalism and transnationalism etc., by its policy of mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence, respect and non-interference (Baylis & Smith, 2001:182-197; China Daily Europe, 2015). China under Maritime Silk Road is enhancing its cooperative role with other countries, through regional and global institutions, and through One Belt and One Road Initiative. It is promoting economic development towards other countries by allocating funds for construction of Seaports, infrastructure development, economic free-trade hubs, education and health development etc. China is empowering the poor and developing countries of Asia by bringing their economic and social development and it is enhancing its own sphere of economic influence (China Daily Europe, 2015). China is bringing a New World Order of mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence, respect and non-interference with new political and economic trends of globalization to replace the existing world order of anarchy, restrictions, hegemony and power influence (Leng, 2016).

China believes that economic growth is more significant than to build armies and nuclear weapons because it is economy that generates money which could be used further in making armies and weapons and in development of all other sectors (China Daily News CN, 2015). While China along with more believe on economic growth and peaceful development, it is feeling an energy security threat on Maritime Silk Road and Economic belt especially from U.S., Japan and India besides including the threat of piracy and natural disasters etc., (Bo, 2015).

Chinese president Xi Jinping has said that it is the law of history and we can also witness the history that those who follow the path of peace, they developed their countries and gained prosperity. While those who gave preference to wars, they destroyed themselves. So, the history proves that aggression, wars, expansion leads
the states towards backwardness and destruction. The peaceful and stable development would provide more and more development and cooperation opportunities to China and China’s development also provides broader opportunities of cooperation and development to the entire world. Though as at present China is building interactions and connectivity linkages with the entire world by offering mutual cooperation, common cooperation opportunities that likely increasing and developing interdependence between China and the entire world states. More cooperation and interdependence between China and the other states leads them towards more cooperation and closeness. China would always stick to its own defined national policies, interests and conditions and it would never go towards un-peaceful path. China would never sacrifice its legitimate rights and interests or its core interests. No other state should except that China would give-up its interests or would make any compromise on its security, sovereignty and development interests (Jinping, 2014: 325-327).

Dr. Hu Shi Sheng has said on China’s seaport construction strategy as "The Seaport construction strategy is mainly economically. The China’s companies go out and launched many projects. In India, China got $ 60 billion. India is much powerful. Her neighboring countries including Sri-Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Nepal etc are trying to find an alternative. The coastal countries are supporting the projects initiated by China. The China really wants the support of these countries and the host countries really want China over there. China has a capacity to protect these host
countries. But in future, China will be able to do so (Protect them), but not for the military supplement like USA has all the services for humanitarian services. ”

7.4 Hambantota Seaport Sri-Lanka

Sri-Lanka has two major seaports includes Hambantota seaport and Colombo seaport. Both the ports are significant in providing connectivity to the Country on Maritime Silk Road. In 2013, China and Sri-Lanka has concluded an agreement on enlargement of the Colombo seaport (Yue, 2016). Colombo seaport is the joint project between Sri-Lanka and China construction companies (Zhendong, 2015). China will provide the construction facilities to enlarge the port to 233 hectares’ area. It will also invest $ 1.5 billion (Zhengdong & Kumar, 2015) on this project. In 2016, both countries have resumed the construction of this port for enlargement purposes (Yue, 2016). China will develop the Colombo port city area. It will develop its western coast by establishing their commercial area by building hotels, shopping malls and economic trade zones. The construction of Colombo port city project is affected the local residential people of the area that are fisherman and local-residents. These residents putting allegation on the government for involvement of money laundering and illegal commercial activities in the area (Daily Times, 2016).

---

20 Dr. Hu She Sheng Interview with Author on 27 May, 2014.
On One Belt and One Road initiative, the geographical location of the Colombo seaport is vital as it is located at the center of the Indian Ocean that provides a central place to Sri-Lanka on Maritime Silk Road. This port will play a significant role in providing a refueling and other technical services to transacting trade ships. But the port location is not at the joining point (like the Gwadar seaport) to connect China and Asian region to the other regions of the world includes the Central-Asia, the Middle-East, Africa, and Europe. China could establish Belt Road connectivity of roads and pipelines with Sri-Lanka only through having a land access between the two countries that these unfortunately don’t have (Ceylon Today, 2015).

Hambantota seaport project has three phases to be built. China has completed the construction of first phase of this port by spending the total cost of $360 million. After the accomplishment of third phase, the port will be enlarged enough to accommodate 33 vessels. It will become one of the largest seaport of the South-Asia. China is constructing air-port in Southern province of Hambantota. It has financed $
270 million for the development of this airport. In 2015, during the China and Sri-Lanka foreign Ministers meeting, the two countries have pledged to deepen their bilateral relations on Maritime Silk Road connectivity (Zhendong, 2015).

In 2016, during visit of Sri-Lanka Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe to China, both countries have officially discussed to sign an agreement on construction of second phase of Hambantota port project (Yue, 2016). On second phase of the port, China will spend $ 800 million as total cost on its construction (Zhendong, 2015). The two countries have agreed to sign free trade agreement in the same year that will resultantly boost the both sides bilateral trade. Both countries have signed seven agreements in economy, technology, transportation, finance and medical. China will invest and construct seaports, airports and industrial parks in the country (Yue, 2016). China has granted 500 million yuan as a Chinese investment in Sri-Lanka. It has pledged to invest more in the region. Sri-Lanka has offered to sell its export of $ 8 billion to China (Daily Times, 2016).

Sri-Lanka is a trade partner of China. Beijing has maintained its cooperative, friendly relations even during the time when Sri-Lanka was passing through the civil-war. It is close friend of Sri-Lanka of all-times (Mohan, 2015). China under the connectivity initiative of One Belt and One Road, is growingly increasing economic and trade relations with Sri-Lanka. In result, the mutual interdependence is developing in mutual relations of both the countries (Min & Jing, 2016).

Sri-Lanka is a developing country. Its economic and social sectors are facing many challenges after passing decades in civil war (Yue, 2016). Now Sri-Lanka wants to develop its country in cooperation with China that makes investment in infrastructure development and economic prosperity. It trusts China that Beijing is
among the few countries that could invest and provide more development and job opportunities in the region (Zhendong, 2015). Sri-Lanka wants the connectivity on One Belt and One Road initiative because it wants to establish Sri-Lanka as a trade hub of the Asian region. Due to that, it wants more cooperation with China (Daily Times, 2016). One Belt and One Road will provide industrial benefits and advancement to Sri-Lanka (Yue, 2016). Similarly, China wants to secure its investment in Sri-Lanka. Because on Maritime Silk Road, Sri-Lanka is a crucial place for China that provides market place for its exports, investment and facilitating the trade transshipment.

Both countries are committed to maintain and develop mutual cooperation on Maritime Silk Road. Under Maritime Silk Road, the two countries mutual cooperation is mainly focused on free-trade agreement (FTA), infrastructure improvement and industrial cooperation that will be boosted more. After signing free-trade agreement, Sri-Lanka trade exports will be increased to China. Both countries trade will become balanced and equal (Zhendong, 2015).

Through increasing mutual economic cooperation, China is promoting its principles of One Belt and One Road initiative of mutual cooperation, peace, development and integration towards Sri-Lanka. China is promoting common development with Sri-Lanka. It is sharing and developing a community of common development and cooperation that sharing common interest. The common development of both will bring economic benefits, social advantages and build a community of shared interests and integration (Min & Jing, 2016; Lowy interpreter, 2015; Indian Express Newspaper, 2016).
One Belt and One Road is a grand plan of China that covers the rest of the world through roads, railways, high-ways, and pipelines etc., which creates worries for India. India’s scholars are taking China’s growing connectivity as a threat for its sovereignty because dispute exists between the both countries (Kazmin, 2016) on 3,488 km long border (Indian Express, 2016). India considers China’s growing influence in surrounding periphery countries as a threat for New Delhi political influence in the region. India believes on the theory of “String of Pearls’ that it uses against China that argues that China’s investment in South-Asia on seaports building, means China is actually preparing ground for establishing naval bases in future. India considers Sri-Lanka significant for its defense as it is geographically situated adjacent to New Delhi (Kazmin, 2016).

India is worry on growing influence of China in Sri-Lanka. Particularly, due to the Colombo port that is being given to China for construction purposes. Colombo port is significant for India as it is the main point through which its trade is passing. In India’s view, the China’s presence over this port is poses a great sovereignty threat to security of New Delhi (Mohan, 2015).

China is building seaport at Hambantota city of Sri-Lanka that is situated an important sea-lane of Indian Ocean. Hambantota will become a trade-center and a transaction route for oil and other commodities. This is strategically an important area but for India, it is crucial from defense point of view. India says that China through building seaports is encircling the sovereignty and first strike capability of its country. It says China is building seaports because of dual purposes; as it is building seaports and along that it is also building naval bases as well (Kazmin, 2016).
China says it is building naval bases not for a sovereignty attack as many countries are propagating but it is building naval logistic centers along with seaports in the Indian Ocean (Qingyun, 2016) two support the warships against anti-piracy missions. It has built a naval logistic center in Djibouti, Africa. Its naval base in Djibouti will boost its naval presence in Indian Ocean as well. China is building these centers in order to provide facility to its warships of refueling and replenishing to its ships in the Gulf of Aden and to provide better facilities to Chinese personal (English China News, 2016). China, at present, it has no military base and it officially says that China is not seeking military bases and military alliances (Jianmin, 2015; China Daily, 2015).

Dr. Fazal-ur Rehman, a chairman of Pak-China Council Islamabad, has said, “In case of a conflict, China could convert or divert the use of these ports for military purposes. Because the ports are like airports and airports can be used for civilian transport aircrafts, for landing jets and everything. Many countries will not allow China to use port for military purposes because of fear of offending of U.S. and some other countries” 21

These fears have increased the India’s competition with China particularly in economic and military sectors (Kazmin, 2016). It is building military and defense cooperation with U.S. that goes particularly against China (Borah, 2016). Along with competition (Kazmin, 2016), the trade and social cooperation between China and India is increasingly growing (China Daily Newspaper, 2015). India is now a member of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) (Kazmin, 2016). It is the second

21 Dr. Fazal-u-Rehman Interview with author on March 3rd, 2015.
largest donor of this bank after China and Russia with 8.3 percent contribution (Yao, 2015). This will also benefit India’s development in infrastructure sector (Kazmin, 2016).

China is not getting worry on India’s growing regional influence. It is not in competition with any country (Liru, 2016). It has said welcome with open attitude to trilateral cooperation between China, Sri-Lanka and India. It stands ready to cooperate in all fields with other countries (Zhendong, 2015).

India has still a political influence over Sri-Lanka. The Chinese think-tank says, Sri-Lanka is under-pressure by many other countries (Mohan, 2015). Sri-Lanka is following a cautious attitude towards accepting the Chinese investment especially in the security area because it doesn’t want to up-set India (Zhendong, 2015). In Sri-Lanka, under the new government of Prime Minister Wickremesinghe, the country relations are getting balanced towards China and India comparatively to the previous government Raj paksaka that was tilted more towards China (Zhendong, 2015; Mohan, 2015). The current government of Sri-Lanka has said at an official level that India should not keep concern on growing relations of China and Sri-Lanka (Zhendong, 2015). The countries trend and priorities are changing that are more prone towards economic development and mutual cooperation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, 2016; Stahl, 2016).

Sri-Lanka Prime Minister Wickremesinghe has said that Colombo port city project is not posing a threat to other countries. It is an economic development project and is an opportunity to make money (Daily Times, 2016). He has said that the Colombo port project is not posing a threat to the sovereignty of India. This matter will be discussed with Indian counterpart. It is not a secret or restricted project of
China and Sri-Lanka. It is open for all and Indian business-men are willing to come to this port. It will be a joint project between Sri-lanka and Chinese company. Both will put 40 percent in stock market and it will give an opportunity to Indian companies to invest in Sri-Lanka’s joint venture. Any country can invest in Hambantota seaport and in construction of airport there (The Hindu, 2016).

7.4.1 China’s development projects in Sri-Lanka under Maritime Silk Road

China has initiated various infrastructure, energy development projects in Sri-Lanka to boost economic and social development. Many projects have been initiated earlier before 2013 but these projects are still under process and now consider being as a part of Maritime Silk Road cooperation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People’s Republic of China, 2014). China has begun the construction of Hambantota Seaport very earlier in 2008. In 2013, China and Sri-Lanka has jointly installed Bunker fuel storage facilities at Hambantota port that have a capacity to store $130 million fuel-oil and it has the facility to provide LPG to cargo ships that will pass across the South-China Sea to Europe by passing through all the regions (Aneez, 2013).

China is constructing and financing the Greenfield port in Sri-Lanka. The first phase of this port was launched in November 2010 and its area is now expanded further. Now its second phase is complete and in use. It is expected that this port would exceed in size comparatively to Colombo port (Gunasekera, 2014).

China has constructed a container terminal in Colombo that is inaugurated on August 5th, 2013. This terminal has set up to facilitate transshipment of China’s Jumbo size containers along through Maritime Silk Road. It is a major development for China that it gets access through east-west route throughout Sri-Lanka (Dasgupta,
China has spent $209 million on the construction of the Mahinda Rajapaksa International Airport and its first phase has been completed and functioned (Aneez, 2013).

Under June 2009 agreement, China has built Mirigama Exclusive Economic Zone in Sri-Lanka by investing $28 million in its construction and management in order to attract and advance foreign direct investment in Sri-Lanka (Pant, 2012). In August 2009, the Exim Bank of China and Sri-Lanka government has signed an agreement to construct four sections of Colombo-Katunayake express high-way to speed-up transportation between Colombo and the only international airport. Under agreement, China has spent $248.2 million on the construction of this project. China’s companies are also constructing Matara-Kataragama railway line in Southern Sri-Lanka. It has provided $ 278.2 million loan for the construction of this project. It is also financing 114.5 km long railway project in $ 366 million (China Daily Asia News, 2014).

China has made extensive economic investments in Sri-Lanka by soft loans, interest-free loan, special loan at subsidized rates, and investment in major infrastructure projects. China spent $450 million on Uma OYA hydroelectric project, spent $750 million in up gradation of oil refinery at Sapugaskande (DeSilva-Ranasinghe, 2010; Yue, 2016). China by building seaports infrastructures, roads, economic zones, roads, airports etc., that resultantly strengthening the economic structure and trade growth of Sri-Lanka and making its society prosper and developed (Yue, 2016; China Daily News, 2016).

At present, China is the largest direct foreign investor of Sri-Lanka. In 2016, it is expected that China may sign a free-trade agreement with Colombo (Nan, 2016).
2014, China’s president Xi Jinping has paid visit to Sri-Lanka and signed various development agreements. Both countries have pledged to establish a Colombo port city project that is to build an artificial Island at Colombo with total expenditure of $1.3 billion that will be paid by China. Beijing has built expressway and airport there. Its investment in Sri-Lanka has made the electricity cheap. In 2013, China has exceeded US by becoming the second largest trading partner of Sri-Lanka. It is behind India that is the first largest trading partner of it (The New York Times, 2014). But China has replaced India as a largest trade investor of Sri-Lanka (China daily, 2016). China is increasingly enhancing its economic development and influence in Sri-Lanka that is a growing threat for economic and political influence of U.S. and India (Viswanath, 2016).

7.4.2 Mutual Economic, Social and Security Benefits

China through extending trade and financial cooperation in Sri-Lanka and through establishing connectivity on One Belt and One Road is increasing its trade and political influence and dependence of Sri-Lanka (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People’s Republic of China, 2014).

Hambantota Seaport connectivity on Maritime Silk Road will expand the trade market of china’s selling production. Its investment will be increased in Sri-Lanka that will provide more job opportunities to Chinese people and will raise the standard of their life (Jing & Min, 2016). This port will provide the fuel refurbishment facility to trade cargo ships of China and of other countries (Yue, 2016).

China considers essential to protect the security of trade transshipment sea-lanes in Indian Ocean and in Strait of Malacca where it feels a security threat from Japan, U.S. and India and from pirates’ attacks (Viswanath, 2016; Bo, 2015). In this
regard, Hambantota Seaport could work as a safe check-post from attacks. This port will become strategically more significant for China as it is located in mid of Indian Ocean and near to Bay of Bengal. In the long-run, though it seems difficult now due to US and India’s existing influence, but Sri-Lanka might allow this port as a naval-base for China use. Sri-Lanka trusts China and respects it as a non-aggressive and non-political country (DeSilva-Ranasinghe, 2010).

Under Maritime Silk Road connectivity, China is empowering Sri-Lanka and making it interdependent and free from the exploiting influence of India, US, Japan and other western countries (Hettiaratchi, 2015; Indian Express, 2016). China by transferring development, it is securing the sovereignty of Sri-Lanka. Colombo regards to India and other countries, it more trusts China. Generally, Sri-Lanka and other countries are getting more close to China due to its sincere cooperation, mutual respect and non-interference policy towards others (The New York Times, 2014; Indian Express, 2016).

The Maritime Silk Road connectivity to Hambantota Seaport will turn remote area of Rajapaksa into a great commercial trade hub. The residential of Rajapaksa will get more job opportunities and their income will become high (Crabtree, 2014). With great economic and technological development, the living-standard of people will be raised high. They will become able to get bitter opportunities of education and health (China Daily Asia News, 2014; Aneez, 2013). The Maritime connectivity will boost the over-all economy of the Sri-Lanka when it will get connected to the rest of the world markets of Central-Asia, Africa, the Middle-East and Europe (Yue, 2016). Sri-Lanka could generate deficit revenue to use Hambantota Seaport as trade transit route for Vehicles export of India, Japan and South-Korea to the rest of the world. Vehicles
manufacturing companies of Japan, India and South Korea intends to get easy access to the World markets through Hambantota Seaport (Gunasekera, 2014).

7.4.3 Fears & Concerns

India considers China peaceful rise, it’s One Belt and One Road connectivity and growing economic influence as a threat to its regional economic and political influence over the surrounding periphery countries and it looks China as a great threat for its regional interests. It says that China is encircling its sovereignty and curtailing its second-strike capability by building seaports in Indian Ocean (Jayasekera, 2016; Kazmin, 2016).

In seaport building and trade routes policies, India is not so advanced and financially strong as China is, so therefore now these facilities and new sea developments are actually curtailing India’s ability to compete (VR, 2014; Krishnan, 2015). Besides Seaports developments, India is displeased with China’s scientific developments, weapons developments and Seaports construction in surrounding countries and it looks at these developments as threat to its sovereignty (DeSilva-Ranasinghe, 2010).

India is worry on China’s increasing economic and commercial presence in Sri-Lanka (The Hindu, 2014; Nataraj & Sekhani, 2015). Regarding this, it has expressed its grief many times at official and media level on growing China’s economic cooperation and investment in Sri-Lanka that in result reducing India political influence on Sri-Lanka and a growing threat for its interests in the country. Due to having close border with Sri-Lanka, India considers China’s presence in Colombo as a threat for its sovereignty as well. India considers China as a great rival for its regional economic and political influence (Hariharan, 2013; Rajendeam, 2014).
Its sovereignty fears from China are based on both countries mutual dispute on Arunachala Pradesh border issue (Aljazeera News, 2012). In spite that issue, India is increasingly developing cooperative trade and social relations with China (Deccan Herald, 2015). It is cooperating by becoming a part of Maritime Silk Road by connecting through Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor (BCIM) through its Kolkata seaport (The Hindu, 2015). It is the second largest funding donor at AIIB (China Daily Newspaper, 2015). It is becoming the permanent member of SCO (Yunbi, 2015). India’s growing cooperation with China particularly on Maritime Silk Road expresses that it is falsely propagating that China is posing sovereignty threat by building seaports in Indian Ocean. It is trying to build distances between China and other developing countries of Asia by talking against its peaceful rise (China Daily Europe, 2016; Borah, 2016). India is in competition with China for establishing regional influence and it is also cooperating in order to attain more development and prosperity. It doesn’t want to lose advantages that it could gain through China’s growing influence and development (Deccan Herald, 2015).

India is worry on China’s naval base in Djibouti and its growing presence of submarines in the Indian Ocean. Its policy makers and media analyst says that it is also building a naval base in Gwadar seaport Pakistan and it could establish naval bases in Indian Ocean on the seaports along with the Maritime Silk Road. India considers China growing naval presence as a threat to its sovereignty and importantly to its regional influence and interests (Challaney, 2016; Mohan, 2014).

China under the security energy policy, feels a threat to its trade transshipment in Indian Ocean, the Strait of Malacca and from the South China Sea from military attack from U.S., India and Japan and from the piracy attacks. It has officially said
that its naval bases are for ships fuel refurbishment and to provide technical facilities to trade ships. Under its security policy, in long-term it is possible to use these naval bases to secure the seaports infrastructures from the threats of foreign attack (Caesar-Gordon, 2016).

India wants to secure trade advantages in Sri-Lanka. In past, India has transcended its trade exports-imports to the world markets through Colombo seaport. The Colombo port economic turn-out is more than India’s own seaports. It is worry on growing China’s development cooperation and investment on Seaports construction and on other developing projects in Sri-Lanka. In past, there has been a brutal and long-standing rivalry between Indian and Sri-Lanka mainly on Colombo port that is the most attractive transshipment trade point for India. India is also worry and anxious about China key participation in construction and funding of Hambantota port.

Sri-Lanka is that being aware of India’s worries. Under the new government of Wickremesinghe, Sri-Lanka wants to develop cooperative diplomatic relations with all its neighbor countries. Sri-Lanka policy priorities are changed now. It wants to become an industrial and economically developed country (Daily Times, 2016).

On that, the chairman of Sri-Lanka’s ports authority namely Priyath Bandu Wickrama made assure India that it (Sri-Lanka) would not allow China to use its ports as military base (Dasgupta, 2013).

The mutual economic and social interdependence and cooperation is increasing between India and China. In both countries, mutual relations, the trends of competition and cooperation are existed. The more competition leads both countries towards more cooperation and interdependence that resultantly building a multi-polar
world of peace and cooperation. As neoliberalism approach says the growing economic interdependence among the countries will not allow them to indulge in any conflict at the peace and development of their society (Kostecka, 2015).

Chinese president Xi Jinping has said on China’s peaceful rise that current policy of China is peaceful co-existence. The peaceful development is the need of time and it is the main policy of CPC strategic policy. China is following common development, openness and cooperation and development opportunities for itself and for all. It is trying to secure peace for itself and to promote peace towards the rest of the world. China’s policies are established very earlier on five principles of peaceful co-existence and it is following an independent foreign policy for peace. China has firmly pledged to the entire world that it would never seek to make hegemony or it would never make any act of expansion. It would stay a reliable force for keeping the world peace. It would persist true to these pledges and it would stay firm in honoring them” (Jinping, 2014:271-273).

7.5 Ihavandhippolhu Seaport Maldives

Ihavandhippolhu port is one of the major transshipment port of Maldives. About more than $ 18 trillion worth of goods are passing annually through this port to
different regions of the world (Investmadives.org, 2015). In September 2014, during Xi Jinping visit to Maldives, China and Maldives has signed an agreement on connectivity of Ihavandhippolhu port of Maldives with China’s 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. Both countries have mutually pledged to enhance their mutual cooperation and friendship through this connectivity (indiatimes.com, 2014). China and Maldives has signed nine agreements includes construction of airport in Hulhule Island, maritime development and security. China has pledged to give training and military aid to the military personals of Maldives (South Asia Morning post China, 2014). China has provided $ 16 million as an aid to Maldives for the development of various projects includes for building special economic zone, 50 new resorts for next fifty years etc., (VR, 2014). Beijing has pledged to provide fund to Male to support it to deal with an issue of climate change (South Asia Morning post China, 2014). Under the Maritime Silk Road cooperation, both countries have pledged to enhance bilateral cooperation in trade and investment. These will jointly establish a free-trade agreement (Ying, 2014). The two countries have initiated jointly Ihavandhippolhu Integrated Development Project to make Ihavandhippolhu port connectivity feasible with Maritime Silk Road (indiatimes.com, 2014). Maldives has fully supported the establishment of One Belt and One Road initiative. It wants to enhance its bilateral cooperation with China to increase its middle-income, social prosperity by attracting more Chinese investment and many tourists (South Asia Morning post China, 2014). For China, Maldives is strategically significant that provides a key location in the Indian Ocean. Beijing wants to establish connectivity with Maldives’s seaport to utilize economic and trade advantages and to expand its trade and investment (The Hindu, 2014). China desires to establish connectivity with all ports that comes in way
of Maritime Silk Road to establish a smooth function of the initiative to create a
developed, cooperative and peaceful world (The Sun Newspaper, 2014).

Under Maritime Silk Road, China and Maldives are increasing cooperation in trade and infrastructure development, social sector that particularly includes education and health areas (China Daily News, 2015). The nature of both countries increasing cooperation is based on trade, economic and strategic interests and benefits. The issues of human-rights and democracy are not the main concern of the countries bilateral relations (Sundarji, 2016). The two countries mutual cooperation will be increased in economy, trade, tourism and culture. Both the countries will become closer. These countries people to people contact will be increased. In result of increasing cooperation, China is building and strengthening the economic, social and security of Maldives by empowering its trade development. These countries are moving towards mutual cooperation, peace, development and integration that resultanty establishing an interdependent, cooperative and peaceful world (China Daily News, 2015; The Sun Newspaper, 2014; Ying, 2014).

7.5.1 China Cooperation in Maldives under Maritime Silk Road

Both countries have signed various joint agreements to increase mutual cooperation on Maritime Silk Road by establishing joint committees includes Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Cooperation (JCTEC), the Memorandum of Mutual Understanding on Joint construction, cooperation and promotion of 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, memorandum of understanding (MoU) on Foreign Ministers cooperation, MoU on cooperation of Hulhule Bridge project, and MoU on health cooperation etc.
China is constructing and financing a bridge from Male to Hulhule island of Maldives (raajje.mv, 2014). Under the bridge project, other Atolls namely Hulhumal, Hulhul, Villingili and Gulhifalhu will be connected to Male. The bridge presents a remarkable example of Maldives and China’s close friendly and cooperative relations and establishing and facilitating trade among different far-away areas of Maldives (Xinhuanet, 2014). China is constructing and funding a road link at Laamu Atoll that will connect different atolls of Maldives with each other (Fukang, 2014). The road is 14.9 kilometers long that counts as the longest highway road project of Maldives that could be extended its connectivity to four nearby located Islands in the atolls. This road has no direct connectivity with Maritime Silk Road but China is constructing this road for gaining more investment benefits, for consolidating its bilateral relations, and mutual cooperation and integration. This development is also facilitating economic and social development of the people of the Maldives. In future, this road link might be further developed to other Atolls and it might be connected to Maritime Silk Road (mv. chineseembassy, 2015).

China is financing the construction of the housing project in Hulhumale Atoll, Maldives. The first phase of this housing project has been completed since 2012 under which 1000 house flats are built. The housing project is the social development project that makes the life of Maldives people more comfortable and feasible. China is actively playing a significant role in building social infrastructure of Maldives by financing and constructing highways, bridges, airports and other construction projects. Beijing has been provided water assistance to Maldives since the water crises began there. China is an important partner of Maldives that it plays a significant role in
building the economy and making social developments over there (Chineseembassy.org, 2014).

7.5.2 Mutual Economic, Social & Security Benefits

The connectivity on Maritime Silk Road will greatly boost the poor economy of Maldives. The foreign investment, more job opportunities will be increased there. Maldives economy will become more open to the world. Its fishery and tourism sector will be boosted greatly. Its exports market will be expanded and imports will become cheap and it will greatly increase its trade deficit revenue. Maldives and China economic cooperation will be increased greatly in areas of direct investment, tourism, education, science, culture and health sectors (Fukang, 2014). Similarly, China’s through seaport connectivity will get more economic advantages from Maldives. Its economic investment will be increased. It will get an opportunity to expand its market exports to Maldives and through road and bridges construction, it is giving boost to the trade of many other trade production items (Economic Times Newspaper, 2014).

On Maritime Silk Road, Ihavandhippolhu port works as a check-post for the fuel faburishment of ships-cargoes that comes from China and other countries also (Invest Maldives, 2015). Maldives is a small country but it will contribute its share in the growing economic rise of Beijing (Economic Times Newspaper, 2014). China wants to establish this connectivity to expand its economic and trade market and to establish a peaceful environment by promoting more connecting among the countries in Indian Ocean on Maritime Silk Road (China Daily Asia, 2016). In result, China is empowering the small and developing countries by boosting their economic development (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015). It is also securing its sea-lanes of trade transshipment in Indian Ocean by promoting mutual connectivity,
cooperation and interdependence among the countries (Yini, 2015) includes like with Maldives (China Daily Newspaper, 2014). This mutual cooperation and integration is strengthening the security of China and making its security a concern of all other countries of East-Asia to Africa and Europe (Mingjie, 2016).

Maldives considers its economic development essential for making its sovereignty and freedom protected and secured. As it is conscious for its own security from foreign threats. So it is a main reason behind the recent change in its foreign policy to make deep friendly relations with the surrounding regional countries in order to develop its economy and defense sectors and in order to protect its sovereignty (Maldives Independent, 2016).

Under Maritime Silk Road project, China is developing cooperative and interdependent economic, infrastructure and social relations with Maldives (China Daily Newspaper, 2014). In result, Beijing is developing a new zone of power that contributes its role to build a multipolar world with new world order of mutual peace, cooperation and development (Heydarian, 2015).

Neoliberalism says at present the countries value the factor of mutual cooperation in relations with each other. In wake of mutual cooperative relation, the countries without keeping bigotry try to maximize gains for other countries. In mutual relations, these are less concerned with each other gains or these don’t obstruct each other developments and gains (Baylis & Smith, 2001:182-197). China values and realize the significance of its peaceful and cooperative relations with other countries. Under Maritime Silk Road initiative, it promotes the neoliberalism approach by developing mutual cooperation by providing maximum gains opportunities in its mutual cooperative relations with other countries. Beijing is
sincere in promoting and sharing its development and technological advancement particularly with the developing countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

China is promoting peace, economic and social development in Maldives by funding and constructing infrastructure, energy, and other social development projects. Maldives is economically poor country. China is empowering Maldives by endorsing and sharing its development and technology there (China Daily Newspaper, 2014). It is boosting economic and social development of Maldives. It is developing close cooperative and interdependence relations with Maldives. It is sharing equal benefits and advantages with small and developing country of Maldives. China always respects the independence and territorial integrity of Maldives and it did never interfere in the domestic matters of it. China always strongly supports Maldives efforts to preserve and protect their sovereignty, independence and freedom (Kondapalli, 2014; China Daily US, 2015).

On Maritime Silk Road, China is promoting the core principles of this initiative by endorsing peace, development and cooperation that goes beyond its interests of establishing connectivity to expand trade. These are the core values that it is promoting through this connectivity. It is placing countries relations on new trends of mutual peace, cooperation and respect. In result, it is developing a new world of interdependence and of cooperation. It is changing the current world order of aggressiveness and hegemony with the trends of mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence and respect to each other sovereignty and freedom. It is bringing novelty to the trend of globalization by introducing more interdependence, closeness and cooperation to it. It is integrating the world in mutual trade, political, social and cultural relations and win-win benefits. It is prioritizing the country’s national policy
with core goal of economic and trade development. It is building a peaceful economic world. It is developing a new world order of Chinese characteristics of mutual peace, openness, freedom, interdependence, development and cooperation etc., (China Daily Europe, 2015; Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

7.5.3 Fears & Concerns and China’s towards Peaceful Rise

India and Japan considers China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative as a great security threat to their regional influence and sovereignty as the initiative is greatly boosting the economic, military and social growth and development of China and taking it towards the global power status (Zhao, 2015; Borah, 2016). U.S. looks China’s increasing economic and military development and growing cooperation through this interconnectivity as a threat to its global hegemony and status quo (Zhao, 2015).

Among these three countries, India seems highly concerned on growing China’s cooperation with Maldives because it is geographically located near to Male (Sundarji, 2016). At present, under Maritime Silk Road, China and Maldives relations are increasingly growing in all sectors of life. Maldives is a significant Maritime Silk Road partner of China due to its location that covers South Asia and the Indian Ocean. Both countries have close cooperation on global and regional issues that includes climate, human rights issues etc., that in India’s view threatens its sovereignty and regional influence in the region (Chinesembassy.org, 2014; Sundarji, 2016).

Maldives and China’s economic, diplomatic and defense relations have got a great impetus in 2013, when China has launched One belt and One Road initiative. China since many years, is building nuclear submarine base in the Southern Atoll. The two countries military and defense relations were established firstly in 2000 that
became a matter of high concern for India which considers growing military and defense cooperation of China with Maldives as a threat for its own regional political influence, sovereignty and to the regional economic interests (Sundarji, 2016). India says China’s construction of seaports and its growing defense cooperation with its surrounding countries is it’s an encircling policy towards the New Delhi (Bhaumik, 2016).

Maldives is a small country and it has remained dependent for a long-time on India for its development and security (Maldives Independent, 2016). India still making efforts by extending its trade and defense cooperation with Maldives to maintain its political influence in the country (Sundarji, 2016). It is competing with growing China’s cooperation and influence (Pakistan Today, 2015). In 2015, on Maldives President Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom visit to India, both countries have signed six agreements on defense cooperation includes surveillance training, port deferment, space cooperation, taxation, and tourism etc. India considers Maldives significant where it feels that China’s influence and blue-foot print is growing there. During the visit, Maldives has assured India that Male is pursuing the first policy of India that is, it considers the New Delhi as the most important friend of it. Both countries have pledged to jointly work to curb terrorism and radicalism across the borders. The two countries will cooperate at security agencies, share information, training and capacity building to deal with these challenges. These has signed an agreement to enhance mutual cooperation in fields of health, disasters relief, tourism, space and culture etc., (India Express, 2016).
India is propagating against China that its rise is a threat for the countries to reduce China’s growing influence by spreading security fears among the countries (Heydarian, 2014).

Dr. Maqsoodul Hasan Noori has said that I don’t think so, China will clash, and they are very pragmatic people. It is policy of China to keep friendly relations with all countries. Because China has billion dollars’ investment with US. China is a big market for china. They have a trade with America, so they will not clash. It is the prudent policy that they will not make clash with any country. China has good relations with all its neighbor countries and it has good relations with Europe as well. China is making these ports and roads to reach Indian Ocean by building at Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri-Lanka, Pakistan etc., which provides a short and less distance route to it. Its present trade route through Strait of Malacca near Indonesia can be blocked any time by Japan or any other country. So then why China should take a risk, so it is building roads.22

Maldives trusts China for its security (Maldives Independent, 2016) and economic development. It has found China as an alternative of India (Fukang, 2015) which is a regional imperial country (The Dawn, 2015). At present, Maldives being as a developing country, it has the policy to maintain friendly and cooperative relations with all neighbors and powerful countries to ensure its sovereignty safe (Maldives Independent, 2016). In that wake, it is building friendly and cooperative relations with India (India Express, 2015), though that keeps a role of an imperial country (The Dawn, 2015).

22 Dr. Maqsudal Hassan Noori Interview with the Author on March 9th, 2015.
India due to have a rich economy and large geographical size has been influenced the economic and political matters of the surrounding periphery countries for a long-time (The Dawn, 2015). At present, China came up to Asian countries with the policy of mutual peace, cooperation, development and interdependence on One Belt and One Road Initiative. It doesn’t have aggressive and influential policy towards these countries. It has no political ambitions with these countries. It respects the sovereignty of these countries, it shares equal benefits with these regions in order to consolidate their sovereignty and on equal bases it promotes development by sharing its own technology and services (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

China foreign Ministry recent appreciated response to Maldives on the legislation that it has passed from its parliament that the foreigners should be allowed to its land within a project site on conditions, is a response to those all prejudices that are established on the peaceful rise of Beijing. The Chinese foreign Ministry has said it is completely a baseless allegation that China is building military and naval base in Maldives. China does not want to establish military bases abroad. China has always respected and supported the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Maldives (chinadaily.com, 2015).

It is said by scholars and analyst that China and India are striving to establish military deployment in Maldives (Sundarji, 2016). China has recently established a naval base in Djibouti, Africa (Manson, 2016) but it says that its military and naval presence is for its own security, not to attack others freedom and independence (Winsor, 2016). On Maldives, a competition lies between China and India. In December 2014, a main water-plant in Male was burned down that has caused a severe problem of drinking water crises. India instantly reply by sending drinking
water to Maldives. China has also send air vessels that were loaded with drinking water (Khuhro, 2015).

China’s Ambassador to Maldives H.E. Mr. Wang Fukang has written in his article “Advocating the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and Bringing China-Maldives Relations to a New High” that China and Maldives has launched diplomatic relations in 1972. Since then the both countries always deal with each other with mutual respect and cooperation throughout the international changing circumstances. The relations of both countries are based on five principles of peaceful co-existence. China did never interfere in the domestic affairs of Maldives and always it has respected the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and freedom of Maldives. China has always supported Maldives efforts to maintain its independence, national pride and sovereignty (Fukang, 2014).

China works as an alternative of U.S., India and Japan particularly to the developing countries like Maldives (World Bulletin, 2014). It is economically and socially empowering these countries and creating new zones of powers. It is bringing new ways and patterns of development and cooperation to these countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015). China has no ambitions to develop military alliance with these countries (Jianmin, 2015). This is the reason that is why the Asian countries are trusting China and allow it to make a deep presence in the countries because these are assured that China works for their development and it has no wrong or harmful ambitions towards their sovereignty (Yingqun, 2016; China Daily Asia, 2016).

China's president Xi Jinping has expressed his views on China's peaceful rise while addressing to Korber Foundation, Berlin, Germany on May 28th, 2014, “Mutual
understanding is the foundation state to state relations. Deeper mutual understanding will cement and broaden the foundation of our exchanges and cooperation. A review of human history shows that what keeps people apart are not mountains, rivers or ocean, but lack of mutual understanding. As China continues to grow, some people start to worry. Some take a dark view of China and assume that it will inevitably become a threat as it develops further. Such absurdity couldn’t be more ridiculous, yet some people, regrettably, never tire of preaching it. This shows that prejudice is indeed hard to over-come.

Long ago, China has made the solemn declaration to the world that it is committed to pursuing peaceful development. It has developed itself by upholding world peace and maintained world peace through development. Pursuing peaceful development is China’s response to international concern about the direction it is taking. China was long one of the most powerful countries in the world. Yet it never engaged in colonialism or aggression. The pursuit of peaceful development represents the peace-loving cultural tradition of the Chinese nation over the past centuries, a tradition that we have inherited and carried forward” (Jinping, 2014: 290-293).

China believes on neo-liberalism approach and it is promoting the core values of this approach through its policy principles on One Belt and One Road Initiative. Neo-liberalism says that the democratic countries always respect the rights of their citizens and they respect the sovereignty and peace of its other democratic neighbor countries as well. These countries do not like to go on wars with other countries (Baylis & Smith, 2001: 182-197).

China is a one-party ruling country and it is a communist country (China Daily Europe News, 2016) but it is quite democratic and peaceful in its relations and
policies approaches towards the other countries. Its policies are entirely towards mutual and friendly cooperation (China Daily, 2015). It is a developing country. It is the core part of Chinese domestic policy is to provide the better standard of life on equal bases to all sects of society and to maintain poverty line below the average income of an individual and to provide more and more employment opportunities in order to make the Chinese people life more comfortable and easy (Vr, 2015).

Under the domestic policy, now China government under one belt and One Maritime initiative makes efforts to develop its poor and remote western part where its major ethnic conflicting area Xinjiang province is located (China Daily Asia News, 2016). In belt and road initiative, it connects in-land part of China that includes North West China, South West China, South Central China, and East China with East Asia, Pacific, South East Asia, South Asia and connects them to far distance regions of Middle East, Africa, West Asia and Europe through economic corridors, bridges, railway and road networks (Haque, 2014).

While this extensive connectivity would lead China to a great economic boom and development and it would raise the standard of life of common people at China. So, at the expense of development and progress of its own people, China would never like to go into war with other countries. At the expense of its broad and deep efforts for making friendly connectivity on belt and one road initiative and at the expense of its heavy expenditures spending and financial support to others, China would never like to launch a war and indulge in un-peaceful activities (Vr, 2015; Haque, 2014). China’s splendor long history tells that it did never ever remain an expansionist and colonial power and it dislikes to become an aggressive country (Leng, 2015).
China is the most populated country of the world with having 1.4 billion (China Daily Europe News, 2016) of population. It’s accelerating population and rapid industrial development is increasingly enhancing its demands for more consumption of oil, gas and other natural resources (Bao’an, 2015). The main goal of its national policy is to build China as one of the most modernized and industrial country with peaceful, prosperous and harmonize society. The people’s peace and their development is the main priority of China’s national policy (China Daily USA, 2014). Its main aim through One Belt and One Road initiative is to develop its own society economically prosperous and peaceful. It through this initiative is promoting peace, cooperation and development towards the rest of the world that resultantly developing a peaceful multipolar world. It is building an interdependent world that moves towards cooperation and negotiations for all disputing issues (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

7.6 Kolkata Seaport, India

7.6.1 Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor

Kolkata Seaport is one of the old deep seaport of India (Tribune India, 2015). Under agreement, China and India has mutually pledged to connect Kolkata Seaport on Maritime Silk Road. Both has pledged to develop mutual cooperation on bases of
mutual development and benefits. Kolkata Seaport is connected to Kunming city of Yunnan province through an economic corridor that begins from China and will pass through Bangladesh and Myanmar to reach to India. The Corridor is known as Bangladesh-India-China-Myanmar (BICM) economic corridor. The construction of the corridor is nearly to be completed and its many parts are nearly to be functioned. By establishing connectivity with India’s Kolkata Seaport, China desires to establish cooperative and friendly relations with India to expand its trade market, to build the regional environment peaceful and cooperative where U.S. is militarizing. China by India’s inclusion in One Belt and One Road Initiative tries to break the political influence of India and U.S.’s growing military and defense partnership (Indiatimes.com, 2015).

The strategic location of Kolkata seaport is significant for China as it is located at the Middle of Bay of Bengal and provide easy access to East Asia, South East Asia, and South Asia. Furthermore, Kolkata is strategically significant as that covers the eastern part of India that includes West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Assam, North Eastern regions and the landlocked neighbor countries of Nepal and Bhutan (Kolkataporttrust.gov.in, 2014).

BCIM begins from Kunming city of China. The Corridor is passed through Mandalay and Lashio city of Myanmar, Sylhet and Dhaka city of Bangladesh and Manipur and Silchar city of India. China connects these cities with roads and railways, oil and gas pipelines and telecommunication network to expand trade through-out these countries to develop their economic and social sectors (thehindu.com, 2015). China expands the corridor branches ahead to Kunming city to
other cities of its central and Southern part to develop more trade hubs to alleviate poverty and unemployment in its own country. It will pass this route through its north region which is currently a border area near Arunachal Pradesh on which China and India has a territorial dispute. It is insurgency prone and unsafe route. Only Kaladan River and its connectivity through One Belt and One Road to the northern region will provide sea access to this area (thehindu.com, 2015; China Daily News Cn, 2015; China Daily Europe Newspaper, 2015).

7.6.2 Mutual Economic, Strategic & Social Benefits

India’s connectivity to One Belt and One Road will greatly boost the economy of India. Its social and economic development will solve many economic and social challenges includes poverty, unemployment, ethnic issues etc., (People’s Daily, 2016). It will get access to international markets of different regions of the world that resultantly boost its trade and economic growth. It will find new markets for its exports-imports and investment. It will get connectivity to One Belt through China with the countries of the Central-Asia, the Middle-East and Europe. It will reach to the trade markets particularly of Afghanistan and the Central Asia. The mutual relations of China and India will get more cooperative and interdependent (Kolkataporttrust.gov, 2015).

India being as a regional competitor of China (Krishnan, 2015), is going to become a part of One Belt and One Road to achieve benefits and development to become a developed country of the region with political and economic influence (The Hindu, 2015). China’s export market to India will be increasingly expanded. Its foreign investment will be increased that in result give more jobs to Chinese people. The Chinese people will get prosper economically and socially. The more
infrastructure construction projects, energy projects in India will provide more job opportunities for Chinese people and it will increase the country trade revenue (The Hindu Newspaper, 2014; Madan, 2016).

This corridor provides a significant alternative safe route to China of the Strait of Malacca for the transaction of energy and other commodities trade. It provides short distanced and cheap passage to China trade. BICM economic corridor will give a remarkable boost to the economies of China, Bangladesh, India and Myanmar and to the landlocked countries of Nepal and Bhutan and it will bring to them economic and social prosperity and development. As Kolkata port partly serves for the landlocked Nepal and Bhutan (Indiatimes.com, 2015). BCIM is strengthening the sub-regional cooperation among China, India, Bangladesh and Myanmar (thehindu.com, 2014).

China believes on neoliberalism approach and through One Belt and One Road it is promoting the core values of neoliberalism of peace, cooperation and interdependence. Neo-liberalism says the countries mutual relations are moving towards free-trade, open-market, cooperation and interdependence. The countries are cooperating in the areas where these have mutual interests. The economic rise in one country or area shifts its boost to other parts of the society and to other countries. China promotes this aspect of Neo-liberalism approach through Maritime Silk Road by integrating countries with each other in free and open trade, mutual cooperation and interdependence.

Under Maritime Silk Road, China shares its development and technological knowledge with other countries by exchange of technical experts, by constructing infrastructure and energy projects etc., (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2011:84-93; Ministry
India is a major competitor (Hindustan Times, 2015), strategic ally of US against China (Akram, 2016) and it has border dispute with China (Jize & Jingxi, 2016), in spite these facts, China promotes economic development and cooperation to India by connecting it to Maritime Silk Road through economic corridor (Hindustan Times, 2016). China by promoting neoliberalism approach of cooperation and free-trade shifting (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2011:84-93) the neo-realist approach that says it is difficult for countries to establish mutual cooperation with each other and to maintain this cooperation (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2011:42-60; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, 2015). In broader perspective, China is bringing a New World Order of peace, cooperation and interdependence to replace it with the existing World order of power, hegemony and influence. Under its emerging New World Order, China is developing close cooperative and interdependent relations with India to overcome the combating influence of US through India against it (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2011:84-93; Leng, 2016).

### 7.6.3 Indian Fears & Growing Cooperation with China

India considers China’s economic rise as a threat to its regional influence and as a threat to its sovereignty (Saran, 2015). It is worry on China’s presence through Seaports connectivity on Maritime Silk Road in Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal with naval and military deployment (The Hindustan Times News, 2013). India gives a name of encircling policy to China’s presence at Chittagong Seaport of Bangladesh, Hambantota Seaport of Sri-Lanka, and Ihavandhipplhu Seaport of Maldives (Bhaumik, 2016).

India is a growing economic country and in Asian region it has the fastest growing economy after China and Japan (Aljazeera, 2016). On bases of stable
economy, large geographical size, political influence and democracy, India is considering itself compatible to China (Institute of Policy Research Islamabad, 2015). It considers China as a great challenging threat for its economic and political influence in the region and to its sovereignty (Kazmin, 2016) as both have border dispute and have a history of 1962 war that was a short but a bloody war over Arunachal Pradesh border dispute (indiatimes.com, 2014).

The boundary dispute Arunachal Pradesh is the core part of China’s national policy towards India as that is always discussed first in bilateral negotiation. It is the burning issue on both sides (Aljazeera Newspaper, 2015). Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi visit to disputed area of Arunachala Pradesh (China Daily Newspaper, 2015), India’s establishment of all-weather strategic road through this disputed area that ends where China, India and Myanmar border intersect (Kumar, 2014), India support to asylum privileges and its close contacts with Dalai Lama (Huazhong, 2014) are the factors that are making both countries relations bitter (China Daily Newspaper, 2015; Kumar, 2014; Huazhong, 2014). China condemns such activities of India and it says that India should build all-weather strategic road after the clear demarcation of borders and the road construction is making complex the boundary dispute (China Daily Newspaper, 2015; dawn.com, 2015; The dawn news, 2015).

In Asia, India has led the past of being as an influential country that through its economic, military power and geographical size has shaped and influenced the policies of its surrounding periphery countries (Borah, 2016). Now China economic rise, its close friendly cooperation and its connectivity with the Asian countries through Maritime Silk Road are the main elements that making China as an
alternative to India’s influence over the Asian region (Jing, 2015). On One Belt and One Road, China is creating a new zone of influence by building the poor developing economies of Asian countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015). Its growing economic influence is different from the pressurizing political influence of India (Jinping, 2014). It is promoting through this initiative the mutual development and cooperation towards the rest of the world (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

India is balancing its power in Asia with China’s growing influence (Economic Times, 2015) by establishing cooperative and supportive relations with U.S. in defense and military sectors (Hindustan Times India, 2016). It has military relationship with U.S. (The Dawn Newspaper, 2014; The Dawn, 2015). It is making efforts to establish cooperative economic and social relations with the periphery countries that are in its surroundings include Sri-Lanka, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, etc., in fields of energy, electricity, trade, business and security specifically through South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in order to balance its regional influence with China (thehindu.com, 2014; indiatimes.com, 2014). In 2015, India has amended its broken relations with Sri-Lanka. India’s Prime Minister Narendra Modi has paid visit to Sri-Lanka and has signed various agreements on energy, infrastructure development, and on financing the construction of railway project in Sri-Lanka (aljazeera, 2015). India has a non-align policy (Narayanan, 2016). It is establishing cooperative economic and social relations with all the countries whether its foe or friend includes China, Japan and other European countries to gain its interests towards development and prosperity (China Daily Com Cn, 2016; Aljazeera Newspaper, 2016). India is not financially a powerful country that launch long connectivity projects like One Belt and One Road initiative (Krishnan, 2015) but
it is following the way to build cooperation with the countries to compete China’s growing economic and political influence (globaltimes.cn, 2015; Narayanan, 2016).

India is establishing cooperative economic relations with China and a connectivity on One Belt and One Road Initiative on Kolkata seaport (Singh, 2016). India relations with China are prone with two trends; cooperation and competition (Baijie, 2016). China is the largest trading partner of India. In 2002, both countries bilateral trade volume was $ 4.45 billion that has reached in 2014 to $ 70 billion. The two countries have pledged to increase bilateral trade volume to $ 100 billion dollars in 2015 (China Daily Com, 2015). In 2014, during China president Xi Jinping visit to India, Beijing has announced to spend an investment worth of $ 20 billion over the next five years (The Dawn, 2015). In May 2015, India Prime Minister Narendra Modi has paid visit to China and both Countries has signed agreements that worth of $22 billion to enhance mutual cooperation and mutual development in tourism, ports, industrial parks, media, power, steel, logistic finance, aerospace and education. During this visit, both has get agreed to open new consulate in each other country in order to increase mutual cooperation and friendly relations and in order to address the India unease on imbalance trade with China. Beijing became agreed to establish an authoritative body to increase mutual trade of both countries in fields of Pharmacy, Agriculture and industry and in development of infrastructure (dawn.com, 2015; Dawn news, 2015).

In 2014, during Xi Jinping visit to India, both countries have pledged to jointly manage and control conflicts and would jointly make efforts to maintain peace and serenity in the boundary disputed areas and both countries would make effort to resolve the boundary issue (China Daily Com, 2014). Both are holding talks to
resolve the boundary dispute through peaceful negotiation process. According to China’s officials, on boundary dispute of Arunachal Pradesh and on other security issues, India is taking work with delays (fmprc.gov.cn, 2015). Bilateral negotiations on the solution of border dispute between both the countries has been begun very earlier but still no solid solution comes out (China Daily Newspaper Com, 2016). The growing connectivity cooperation through BCIM on the Maritime Road might in long-run solve border dispute between both the countries through negotiation (The Hindustan Times, 2013).

China on its peaceful rise and peaceful development on One Belt and One Road has said officially that the Maritime Silk Road means to establish a hub of Maritime ports and free-trade zones includes broader projects of infrastructure and energy development. Beijing has no intention to create competition with any country. The countries should One Belt and One Road initiative should left-behind their differences with China (Krishnan, 2015).

On One Belt and One Road, China is pursuing and promoting the core values of neoliberalism approach that says more economic interdependence don’t allow countries to vague a war or a conflict against each other. The democratic governments’ respects their nationals and they do never like to go into war against each other at the expense of their citizens’ development, welfare and peace (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2011:84-93). China and India have a border dispute but both countries have preferred to establish mutual cooperation rather initiating wars at expense of their society’s development and peace (Hui, 2016). In general, the countries priorities are changed as these are less war-prone due to economic, social and political development, prosperity, and progress. The countries now do not want to destroy their
developments and prosperity by indulging in wars and conflicts and for them their survival, freedom and independence lies to secure their energy and economic development (Akhtar, 2016).

Chinese President Xi Jinping has said on China’s peaceful policy “Chinese nation is a peace-loving nation. China and the Chinese nation has suffered hardships, aggression and humiliation at the hands of foreign occupiers. So, China and its nation know the value of peace. China has always followed the defensive and peaceful policies. It did never remain a part of arms race and it did never pose a security threat to any country. China is strongly devoted to the path and peaceful development. China is promoting openness, cooperation and mutual cooperation and mutual benefits. By making more development, China would become more strong and powerful then China would bring more mutual benefits and more mutual development opportunities to the rest of the world rather becoming a threat and fear to others sovereignty and rather to endanger the world peace (Jinping, 2014:271-273).

It is an integral part of China’s diplomacy to develop peaceful cooperative and friendly relations with the neighbors and international countries to ensure the smooth function of One Belt and One Road initiative and peaceful development of bilateral cooperation with other countries (globaltimes.cn, 2015; China Daily Newspaper, 2015). Xi Jinping has said on neighboring diplomacy that the foreign policy of China is stable and its diplomatic strategy and development requires that it should establish friendly relations with neighboring countries. As therefore the neighboring countries are very significant for China and the success of China’s policies is dependent on better, friendly cooperative relations with them (Jinping, 2014:326).
China, in spite having border dispute with India and South China Sea (Xing, 2015), is following a peaceful and cooperative policy towards its neighbor (China Daily Newspaper, 2015). It is increasingly enhancing its cooperation with India in trade and social sectors (Hua, 2015). It has said welcome to India for Asian Infrastructure Investment Development Bank (AIIB) and now India is likely to become the second largest donor of AIIB (China Daily Africa, 2015). China also desires for India inclusion in the SCO as a permanent member and soon it will join SCO (Yunbi, 2015).

China despite understanding the fact that India is in competition against its growing regional cooperation and influence in the region (Reinl, 2015) and its plays a role of being having close military relationship with U.S. against its peaceful rise (Joshi, 2015) is increasingly enhancing trade cooperation with the New Delhi (Hua, 2015). It is including India as a permanent member in SCO (Yunbi, 2015). China by developing cooperative trade, Maritime Silk Road connectivity cooperation (Bildt, 2015), and by making India’s inclusion in regional and international organizations (BBC News, 2015) is breaking the challenging atmosphere of enmity against its rise and pulling out India from U.S. alliance for combating strategy against Beijing (Escobar, 2011; Nabili, 2015).

Beijing wants India inclusion in BRICS and SCO to weaken the effects of its military alliance with U.S., (Nabili, 2015). BRICS Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Development Bank could provide new openings for safe Chinese investments into India (China Daily, 2015; China Daily Cn, 2016). China investment would be increased in trade and infrastructure development sectors there that includes roads, highways, railways, power stations and heavy equipment (Singh, 2016). India
tourism sector will be flourished by according to estimation 100 million Chinese tourists will pay visit there. Cooperation and friendly relations will be developed and strengthened that might alleviate bitterness in both countries bilateral relations (ndtv.com, 2014). China is moving to build a world of peace through developing mutual cooperation and interdependence among the countries (Bildt, 2015) and particularly with India (Sachdeva, 2016). In result of China’s growing mutual cooperation and interdependence, Beijing is developing a peaceful and cooperative world of mutual interdependence. It is building a new world order of mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence and integration (Kun, 2015).

### 7.6.4 Fears & Concerns

US, Japan and India academic scholars, analyst, policy makers say China is building naval and military bases at seaports particularly in Asia and Africa that posing a serious threat to their sovereignty, power-influence and the world peace. These countries are using the term “String of pearls” when referring to China’s naval and military deployment on seaports. They say China is militarizing a region. These countries are fearful from the growing economic involvement and economic rise of China that replacing their economic and political influence in other countries and regions (Pant, 2012: 120; Len, 2015; China Daily News, 2016; Aljazeera Newspaper, 2015).

Dr. Maqsood-ul-Hasan Noori has expressed his views on China’s global economic rise, “String of pearls strategy is an American strategy. America has made military bases there. America is in Thailand, Degogarchia, Bahrain, and Kuwait. America presence is too much that is why it is spread in many countries. So, threat is America, not China. America wherever going, it is with its military forces,
equipment’s, marines. US has about 70 bases and small ports in the world. China might have six to seven bases. Then China has no comparison. America has equipment power, it has air-craft carrier, it can force projection, where it found threat it takes its aero-planes there. So, attacking from there.\textsuperscript{23}

India considers that China is encircling its freedom and sovereignty in oceans by building and connecting Seaports on Maritime Silk Road in its surrounding. Japan is the second largest economic power after China. Both countries have shared a history of wars and brutality and still today that hatred feeling still existed in their relations but in spite that both have established expanded trade and economic relations. China realizes the fact that Japan is a key military ally of US against China rise and Beijing shares brutal history of wars which discrimination it (China) still did not forget that might be a reason that China do not connect Japan’s seaport to Maritime Silk Road initiative.

China says its naval and military presence in the region is to provide security to its trade transshipments routes from piracy attacks and from the assaults of US, India and Japan. These deployments are not to attack other sovereignty. In last decade, China has faced the severe problem of piracy in Indian Ocean and in Gulf of Aden. China says these seaports would be a better source for resupply, repair and for providing fresh food and logistic support. Expect US, Japan and India, all other world countries consider China’s economic rise peaceful and they are trusting China that is why they are allowing China’s connectivity to their countries and seaports.

\textsuperscript{23} Dr.Maqsudal Hassan Noori Interview with the Author on March 9\textsuperscript{th}, 2015.
India is on one side says that China’s rise is a threat to its sovereignty and its seaports connectivity in its surrounding is a part of China’s encircling policy towards it but on other side it (India) is moving to become a part of Maritime Silk Road by connecting Kolkata Seaport to Kunming city of China through Bangladesh-India-China-Myanmar economic Corridor (BICM) (Pant, 2012:122; Len, 2015; New York Times, 2015; China Daily US, 2015).

Xi Jinping has said on new Chinese approaches to Asian Security “One cannot live in the 21st Century with the outdated thinking of the era of the cold war and zero-sum game. We need to innovate our security concept. We jointly build a road towards security in Asia that is shared by and of benefit to all. Common security means respecting and ensuring the security of each country. Asia is a region of great diversity. The countries there differ in size, wealth and strength. They vary in historical and cultural tradition as well as social systems, and have different security interests and aspirations. However, we are the part of same Asian family. With our interests and security so closely intertwined, we will sink and swim together, and we are increasingly becoming a community of common destiny. Security must be equal. Every country has the equal right to participate in the security affairs of the region as well as the responsibility for upholding regional security. No country should attempt to dominate regional security affairs or infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of other countries.’ (Jinping, 2014:390)

Hu Shi Sheng, a Chinese South Asian scholar, expressed his view in an interview on China’s Seaport building policy, “These ports are not harmful as these are not the bases. These are just providing facilities for patrolling. In future, these facilities will become modernize and will provide humanitarian assistance for sailors,
fresh food and dinner. These Seaports are for economic reasons. These countries welcome the military presence of China. Because including China, all have mutual benefits. China for hegemonic global power needs institutional support. China do not have alliances, military alliances like USA have. China through these seaports is providing commercial support to other countries. These ports are providing exclusive usage of China. China is open for all use. China is by these seaports improving the infrastructure of these countries and in future China will establish exclusive alliances.24

The West particularly US looks at China’s rise in structural realism theory that known as aggressive theory. China’s growing economic rise, One Belt and One Road, increasing military and technological development, political stability, nationalism, strong cultural affinity are the main factors that makes US suspicion about its peaceful rise. US fears that China could replace its hegemonic world power position by creating a multi-polar world through promoting the characteristics of neoliberal paradigm of mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence, and development. China by One Belt and One Road Initiative is establishing a new zone of power in each region. It is replacing the existing World order of anarchy, hegemony and influence with the New World Order of mutual peace, interdependence, integration and development.

Pakistan ex-Ambassador to China Akram Zaki has said “They don’t want the word even superpower for themselves. They say super-powers are those who are bulleniers. They cooperate with other. They believe on sovereign equality and peace

24 Dr. Hu She Sheng Interview with Author on 27 May, 2014.
for others. There is no threat. It is a peaceful cooperation between countries and it is
not against anybody else unless they hostile to it.” 25

Though China is a currently a developing country with various economic and
social domestic challenges. China is quite ambitious to become a global economic
power but not a global hegemonic power. It is said specifically by most western
scholars that China can’t reach to the level of US because it makes a wide-gap with
present power of US. China has Sea-border and territorial disputes with many
countries, its culture is not so spread as US’s language and dress is followed around
the world and it don’t have an air-craft carrying technology etc. Though it is the fact
that China is the second largest world economy and according to an estimation it by
2030 will replace US as a largest world economic power. The economic power is the
main factor on which bases, the great powers emerges as US became a super-power
after W.W.II on bases of its economic growth. China is promoting its cultural values,
development and peace through its cooperative policy on One Belt and One Road. It
is promoting integration and interdependence among the countries to create a peaceful
and developed country. China sets peaceful patterns to replace the hegemonic world
Order rather through wars (Pant, 2012: 121; Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015;

Hu Shi Sheng, a Chinese South Asian scholar, expressed his view in an
interview on China’s Seaport building policy “If China replace US then it can be. The
gaps among US and all other world enlarging. It can be a bipolar world. Through
globalization and communication, how it can be worse. US through fights and wars is
worse. China’s history shows they had a Central kingdom, they never invaded but

25 Akram Zaki Interview with Author on August 20th, 2015.
protected the neighbors. They sent for protection but not fight. But no military bases there. In future establishing Military bases that means it will be trouble maker. Chinese are ‘by genetic " Kind Hearted, not of aggressive gene.” 26

7.7 Gwadar Seaport, Pakistan.

![Map of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor](image)

7.7.1 China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

Pakistan and China signed an agreement on the construction of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in July 2013. The corridor connects the western city of China namely Kashghar with Gwadar Seaport of Pakistan. It is 3000 kilometers long corridor that is made-up of roads, railways, tunnels, highways, motorways, oil and gas pipelines and industrial parks and trade zones (Geo.tv, 2015). China is funding the construction of this corridor. Its construction is under-process that will be completed in 2030. It will pass through all the provinces of Pakistan by constituting three corridors Western, Central and Eastern corridor (Rana, 2015).

The corridor is passing in three branches from Kashghar i.e. Southern, Northern, and the Central Passages. The Southern corridor connects Pakistan that

26 Dr. Hu She Sheng Interview with Author on 27 May, 2014.
mainly starts from Guangzhou province than moves into Pakistan through Kashghar. The Northern Corridor begins from Beijing and moves to Russia and onwards it connects to Europe. The China Central Corridor begins from Shanghai and extends to Tashkent, Uzbekistan; Tehran, Iran, and Bandar Imam Khomeini Port on Persian Gulf, Iran (China Division, 2014).

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is connected to Gwadar seaport that links Maritime Silk Road in the Indian Ocean that further extends its connectivity to African region, Middle East and Europe. Under the Corridor project, China is developing many economic development, infrastructure development, energy generating projects in Pakistan includes economic zones, industrial parks, trade centers, energy sectors and technical cooperation, energy exploration plants, roads and railway networks to boost the economic and social development of the people of Islamabad and of Beijing as well.

Under China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, China will spend about $50 billion on the energy development projects and about $15 billion in infrastructure projects. A total amount of $34 billion will be invested in the energy sector (voiceofpmln, 2015). These projects will be completed by 2017 (China Division, 2014). China has completed the development of many energy projects in Pakistan that are honoring close cooperation of both countries includes the Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park (Bahawalpur), international fiber optic line (Rawalpindi to Khunjarab), coal mining in Thar, Sukhi Kinari Hydropower project (Manshera), Sahiwal Power Project (Sahiwal, Punjab) and Jhimpir Wind Power Project (Thatta district, Sindh province), Lahore-Karachi Motorway, upgrade the Karakorum Highway, the Gwadar Port (Gwadar district, Baluchistan province), and upgraded the railway line from Karachi to
Peshawar (cover areas of Karachi, Hyderabad districts, Multan, Peshawar) (Geo.tv, 2015). Under CPEC, the up-gradation of many projects is under-process includes railway line from Karachi to Peshawar (The daily times, 2015) and Karachi to Lahore Motorway that now renamed as Peshawar-Karachi Motorway (Pakistan Today, 2015).

Pakistan and China does have closely cooperative and strengthened commercial, defense, agricultural, industrial, technological, strategic, educational, cultural and social relations (Zaki, 2011). China is among one of the closest, cooperative and sincere friend of Pakistan. Both countries’ decades’ old friendship is always entitled as all-weather friendship. Now their friendship, after the development of economic corridor, has been given the name of Iron brothers due to increasing mutual cooperation and interdependence (The News, 2015).

7.7.2 Mutual Economic, Strategic & Social Benefits

CPEC is an essential part of One Belt and One Road (OBOR) initiative that is built to provide sea-access to China’s remote, land-locked and backward areas of the western and central provinces. It (CPEC) provides an alternative trade route to China of the Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca where it does feel a security threat of an attack of U.S., Japan and India and of piracy danger (Financial Times, 2015). It (CPEC) provides a great mutual economic and social development boost to Pakistan and China (Afridi, 2014). The trade volume between China and Pakistan, which was $2 billion a decade ago, has reached to $12 billion in 2014 (Geo.tv, 2015). The magnitude of total trade of Pakistan with China would be increased more through the corridor connectivity with the Karakorum high-way (Rana, 2015).

It promotes growth to Pakistan’s economic and energy sectors. In result of this development, both countries economic, social, strategic and military sectors are
strengthening. The development is raising the level of education, living-standards, per-capita income etc. It is eliminating poverty and the issues of unemployment, health-care etc. It provides more job opportunities and more opportunities for trade and investment particularly to the local people of the area. The corridor helps Pakistan for maintaining its growing military budget due to continued war on terrorism and in strengthening its sovereignty and independence. It is the broader economic interconnectivity projects that connects different regions and civilizations. It is not only benefiting the people of Pakistan and China. According to an estimate, it will provide a remarkable economic and social prosperity to 3 billion people of China, South-Asia and the Central-Asia (Afridi, 2014).

The corridor is internationally significant that brings economic interconnectivity among the different regions. It is the symbol of mutual economic development, peace and cooperation. It gives new trends and new forms of relations to the countries that are based on mutual cooperation and interdependence. It is more crucial in a sense that it takes change in the existing world order by promoting common development, benefits and cooperation to other countries that shifts new political trends with discriminatory and hegemonic trends initiated mainly by the developed countries.

The corridor places a central place in China’s policy towards economic development and to promote common cooperation and benefits. China through this corridor is reducing the development gap between south and North. It is transferring cooperative and friendly relations among the countries that pulling them back from wars and conflicts. It is against to the discriminatory and influencing policies of the developed countries towards the developing countries. To reduce this discrimination,
China is building One Belt One Road Initiative to promote mutual economic and technological development particularly to the developing countries. Moreover, Beijing is establishing Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for providing financial assistance for development of infrastructures and other developing projects in participant countries of One Belt and One Road that overcoming the discriminatory influence of western financial institutions of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank etc., (business insider, 2014; Japan times, 2015).

In China’s policy towards promoting mutual economic interconnectivity, development and cooperation, the significance of Pakistan’s role towards global mutual integration and peace has been increased as it owns Gwadar seaport and the China-Pakistan Economic corridor. Through this connectivity, Pakistan’s cooperative and friendly relations with China has not only been increasingly developed but its cooperative relations with the Central-Asia, Africa and Europe would be greatly boosted in all sectors. Resultantly, its security and sovereignty would be strengthened and helpful for it to maintain regional power-balance with India (bbc.com, 2015).

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is benefiting the entire Pakistan economically as the three branches of the corridor are passing by linking the small and remote areas in each province through motorways, national highways, railways and roads links. China is building economic trade zones and hubs along the corridor to export goods to the markets of Pakistan. In result, the economic opportunities for investment and trade are expanding that would reduce unemployment and poverty in the area. The Chinese goods would be available in the markets on cheap prices to the Pakistani consumers which under the free trade would be tariff-free. The mutual economic coordination of both countries on different aspects of trade would
overcome the economic challenges of inflation, unemployment, high-prices, growing taxes, poverty etc. It would establish social prosperity to the people resultantlly it would raise the living-standard of people, improve poor education, shabby health-care facilities, and reduce income gap of rich and poor. It would save the profit-deficit by paying no tariff on imports of China’s goods (China Division, 2014).

Under the corridor project, Chinese construction and exploring companies are exploring gas, oil, coal, hydel, wind and solar energy in various remote and small villages includes Thar, Nandipur etc. China is funding in these projects for infrastructure development and exploration. These projects would reduce the shortage of gas and electricity in Pakistan. According to an official estimation these projects, would generate about 16,400 megawatts of electricity in Pakistan (Geo.tv, 2015). These projects would develop the electricity power generation in Pakistan (Rana, 2015). Besides this, along the corridor, China is building gas and oil pipelines and gas stations through which gas and oil would be transferred to entire various areas of Pakistan from the Central Asia, Iran, and the Middle East by passing through Gwadar Seaport and from the domestic oil and gas fields as Nawab-shah gas pipeline project is under-construction, Hubco coal power plant etc. Under corridor, both countries cooperation would be increased in agriculture, education, culture, tourism, poverty alleviation, and media etc., (Ministry of planning, Development & Reforms, 2015).

The corridor provides direct connectivity access to Pakistan to the world markets of the Central-Asia, Middle-East and Europe. In result, Pakistan trade magnitude and trade deficit revenue will be increased (China Division, 2014). The
people to people trade and social linkages will be increased that resultantly give birth
to new cultures, new social norms and strengthens the social bonds and developing
new relations (Ebrahim, 2015).

China is developing the rural, poor and remote area of Gwadar district where
education, health and other basic facilities of life are not properly and fully available.
It is building a free trade economic zone in the region to provide more job
opportunities and more income to the residential people to raise the living standard of
them. It is developing Civic Center, shopping mall and other facilities as developing a
residential area for the Gwadar Port employees. China Overseas Port Holding
Company allocated three school buses to the local school-going children. Chinese
government earmarked one million to Gwadar Port Hospital for purchasing medicine
and equipment (Gwadar port, 2015). The corridor is a fate-changer for the poor
people of Pakistan which brings social prosperity through economic development and
interconnectivity which resultantly provides development and significance to its other
fields includes military, strategic etc., (Ministry of planning, Development &
Reforms, 2015). Pakistan Ex-Ambassador to China, Masood Khan has said: “In
Pakistan the Industrial development would take place. There would be industrial
zones, industrial parks and this would mean faster economic development for
Pakistan.”

The corridor has strengthened the strategic and economic bilateral relations of
Pakistan and China. The mutual bilateral interdependence and cooperation has been
increased of both the countries than their previously existed relations. It brings the

27 Ambassador Masood Khan Interview with the Author on March 3rd, 2015.
both closer and friendly to each other. The newly growing mutual cooperative relations provides economic, social and security advantages to Pakistan (Rana, 2015). Pakistan through the corridor connectivity has got a strong brotherly, friendly and supportive regional friend. The security of Pakistan is now become a matter of concern for China. The corridor introduces new trends in Pakistan’s foreign policy towards economic development, cooperation and peace from the on-going war against terrorism. It provides China to Pakistan as an alternative strategic partner of U.S. which takes it towards new direction of mutual economic development, social prosperity and progress rather than to use it as a strategic ally for fighting its wars and to get its regional security interests (Ministry of planning, Development & Reforms, 2015; The Newspaper, 2015).

Alike to Pakistan, the corridor provides various economic, social, security etc., advantages to China. CPEC’s given connectivity to China with Pakistan and to other regions is now a great source of peace and development for the Western and central provinces of China that are land-locked and backward areas with multi-ethnic population (China Division, 2014) that constitutes of 10 million populations (turkish weekly, 2014). The poverty, lack of availability of basic facilities of life and economic resources, and unemployment are the major issues of this part which causing ethnic and social unrest by Muslims minority population known as ‘Uyghur’. The corridor connectivity provides sea access to these areas. Now these provinces are increasingly growing economically and becoming the largest trade hubs of the country (China Division, 2014). The Chinese government is building this corridor to promote economic prosperity in these areas to overcome the increasing challenge of ethnic unrest there. China desires to eliminate also the growing terrorism in these
areas. It wants to fight against these threatening challenges to make its global development smooth and to secure its sovereignty (Chance, 2014).

Besides ethnic unrest, terrorism is a growing threatening security issue of this area. The corridor connectivity is alleviating these issues. It is the core interest of China’s national policy to combat with all these economic and social issues, to raise the living social standard of common people, and to create peace in society for making it the most developed and industrial country (China Division, 2014).

China has many other domestic challenges includes corruption, unemployment, and widening gap of education and income between rural and urban population etc., that it desires to overcome through economic development. It wants to enhance its economic and trade relations and more mutual economic interdependence and cooperation for social and economic prosperity in order to get more energy resources for fulfilling its growing industrial consumption (Iaccino, 2015).

The corridor also provides security to China’s trade in regional Oceans. It gives a safer and alternative trade passage to China than the Strait of Malacca, South-China Sea and Indian Ocean (Ebrahim, 2012; Len, 2015). China feels a security threat on Indian Ocean, the Strait of Malacca and the South-China Sea from U.S., India and Japan that these could block the trade passage by military attacks and use of power by putting sanctions (Jian, 2011; Len, 2015). As in 1990s, the Washington has imposed sanctions on China on its trade transaction through Malacca Strait when both became bitter on Taiwan issue (csis.org, 2015). Yearly, over 85 percent only of its oil supply and export of other commodities are passing to the
South-China Sea through Indian Ocean, the Strait of Malacca and the South-China Sea disputed area (Jian, 2011; Len, 2015).

The Strait of Malacca is the only trade passage that allow greater-accounts of China exports to move to South-China Sea. While Beijing is also passing its trade transaction through Strait of Sunda and Strait of Lambo that are located at edge of Pacific region but these are widely very narrow in area and provides a short-wide distance for trade transaction comparatively to Strait of Malacca (Potter, 2012). Besides the fear of U.S., India and Japan attack, China feels a security threat from growing piracy attacks specifically at Strait of Malacca area (Jain, 2011). Beijing is building China-Pakistan Economic Corridor as an alternative trade safe passage to the Indian Ocean and Strait of Malacca trade passage (Rana, 2015).

The corridor provides a great economic advantage to China that now its 80 percent of oil, gas and other goods transaction would be safely passed through Pakistan. China under its security Sea lanes policy is securing its growing energy interests by developing various corridors on India Ocean (Potter, 2012; Len, 2015). Among all corridors, China-Pakistan corridor is significant that provides a safe trade passage to china comparatively to Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Corridor (BCIM) that is linked with Kolkata seaport of India that is less secured because of its connectivity location. As India has a military partnership with U.S. and recently it has increasingly enhanced its defense cooperation with the Washington (China Division, 2014; dawn.com, 2015). Dr. Hu She Sheng, a South Asian Scholar who is serving as Director at a research institute “China Institute of Contemporary International Relations, has expressed his views as: “Gwadar provides economic
corridor and safety of China's supply. Gwadar economic zone would enhance economic trade.\textsuperscript{28}

The Corridor (CPEC) provides a short distance to China to reach to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The distance which trade transshipment covers from Western China to the Persian Gulf through the way of South-China Sea (Badar, 2015) is 12,537 Miles long. The same distance becomes shortened from China-Pakistan Corridor from 10,242 Miles (Siddique, 2015). It would also reduce the shipping time from 45 days to 10 days (Badar, 2015). Through the corridor, the China distance to Europe will become shortened from 1,9132 Miles to 9,535 Miles which resultanty reducing the transportation expenditures for Beijing as well (Siddique, 2015).

7.7.3 Fears & Concerns and China towards Peaceful Rise

China is a growing second largest world economy. It is rapidly developing in military, strategic, technological and space sectors. U.S. as a global power considers China’s growing development and rise as a threat to its position of being as the world most powerful and hegemonic power. The Washington considers China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative as a major threatening development that could undermine its economic and political influence and interests throughout the world regions. It considers that the initiative is shifting the dominance of U.S. over the world natural resources. It (this initiative) is bringing soft changes such as by pushing the world towards multipolar system and the new world order of peace and cooperation that endangers the existing U.S.’s world order of hegemony, aggressiveness and power (Ebrahim, 2015).

\textsuperscript{28} Dr. Hu She Sheng Interview with Author on 27 May, 2014.
On One Belt and One Road Initiative, China through cooperation policies that boosting the other regions economic development and social prosperity, is replacing the existing World Order of U.S. with its New World Order of mutual cooperation and peaceful trends. China is empowering small developing countries in order to remove exploitation and discrimination of the South. The New World Order of China is free from aggressiveness, selfishness and bleak policies that moves around zero-sum game (Durodie, 2008; Symonds, 2015; daily times, 2015). U.S. is worry on China’s emerging New world global Order with new multi-interdependent trends and aims of institutions (Ying, 2015).

China expands the membership of SCO by recently making Pakistan as a permanent member of it and in near future India, Iran, Mongolia and Afghanistan might hopefully become its permanent members (Yunbi, 2015). On SCO, U.S. is worry that China is pulling-out its close regional strategic allies Pakistan and India from its global power influence (World Bulletin Turkey, 2015).

Besides this, China is building close cooperation alliance with Russia through SCO and it might join Russia’s made Eurasian Union (Russia, Brazil and Kazakhstan) that is basically established to reduce the economic influence of European Union and U.S. (Nan, 2015). Resultantly, China is changing the World Order of U.S. hegemonic aggressiveness and influential power policies with its New World Order of cooperation, interdependence, integration, peace and respect for each other sovereignty (Symonds, 2015).

U.S. has followed various containment policy (Asia-pivot policy) in order to obstruct China’s development on One Belt and One Road initiative which in fact gives a great boost to its economy and playing a significant role in developing a New
World Order. Under containment policy, the Washington is increasing the number of military personals and deploying more weapons in its military bases in Philippines, Japan, Indonesia, Central-Asia, Middle-East, and Western Europe (China daily Asia, 2015; Shinkman, 2015). It is making military alliance and extending military cooperation with Japan, Philippines, Thailand, and South-Korea etc., (Turkish weekly.net, 2015). U.S. is increasing its militarization by building military bases in Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, the Central-Asia, Middle-East mainly against China to obstruct its rise by creating tensions and conflicts (China daily cn, 2014; Asia pacific research, 2012).

U.S. is strengthening military cooperation and developing military and security alliance particularly in Asia and pacific to provoke more disputes for China in Taiwan and South-East disputed area (China daily cn, 2015). It is provoking the countries against China on claims of South-China disputed Sea area as it forced Philippines to take the matter to International Court of Justice (Turkish weekly.net, 2015). It is deploying its military with Japan on South-China disputed area. In response, China has warned U.S. and Japan to not militarizing the South-China Sea area and it urges the other countries to don’t get provoke on U.S. and Japan provocation that using secret combating policies against China (Turkish weekly.com, 2015). Beijing denies all the claims of Philippines and of other regional countries of Asia over their right in South-China Sea. But in response to Japan and U.S. militarization, China did not rush to establish military alliance or military base. It did not follow any conspiracy plan against these countries (Turkish weekly journal, 2015; turkish weekly news, 2015). China says clearly that it could tolerate U.S. navigation
in South-China Sea but it will not tolerate a direct attack on its sovereignty and on national-interests (Turkish weekly net, 2015).

U.S. is building a New Silk Road that will start from Afghanistan and connect it to the Central Asia, Pacific region, U.S., Europe, Africa, and Middle-East to balance the power with China by getting equal shares of development, influence and prosperity as China is getting through its One Belt and One Road Initiative and in order to reduce the significance of China’s growing global interdependence (Kennedy & Parker, 2015; Weitz, 2015). China is not a part of this new Silk project. Under this project, U.S. will propose various developing projects as it is building railway network and Ring Road between Afghanistan and the Central Asia and building Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Gas pipeline to keep the countries in cooperation and under its influence (Weitz, 2015) and to curtail the growing influence of China and of Russia (Nechepurenko, 2015).

Dr. Masters Dan, an Associate professor at the University of North Carolina Wilmington, US, said on China’s peaceful rise: China is building sea-ports in number of disputed territories in Asia. Due to security concerns, United States is repositioning its foreign policy assets in Asia by moving our personnel, more equipment, and increasing our presence. These zones of interest are open to many countries and at the same time we want to make sure that the United States has its interests secured over the region.29

Brantley Womack, an American Scholar and professor at Virginia University said on China’s rise: It is very difficult to establish and maintain peaceful development and harmonious relations with the neighboring countries as China has
enmity and border disputes like with Japan, India and Vietnam etc. China’s defensive, self-centered and self-righteous policies are making misunderstandings and prejudices for the countries that feel a threat from China’s peaceful rise.\textsuperscript{30}

China’s response towards U.S.’s hindering policies is not based on establishing military alliances and military bases. Beijing’s response is to create a multi-polar system of mutual cooperation and integration. It (China) through One Belt and One Road initiative is bringing change of new world order of mutual peace and interdependence. It is shifting U.S. military alliances by developing economic partnerships (Turkey Journal, 2015; Turkish Journal, 2015). It is enhancing the cooperative role of regional and international organizations that resultantly creating more peace and interdependence among the countries (Fernandes, 2014). It is shifting the aggressive and hegemonic influence of U.S. with its peaceful and cooperative policies (Yam, 2015).

Despite all combating policies and oppositions, U.S. and China has friendly cooperative diplomatic relations. Both countries are trade partners. Both have cultural, educational and extensive social relations (China daily news, 2015). Both are cooperating with each other in many fields for a common cause includes terrorism, clean and peaceful environment etc. Both could extend mutual cooperation in fields of economic, military and social sectors that resultantly reduce the growing tensions between the two (Dong, & Kapp, & Loeffkenev, 2014; China daily news, 2015).

China desires to build cooperative and peaceful relations with U.S. Xi Jinping has said in speech that he delivered while addressing on China and U.S. relations that

\textsuperscript{29} Dr. Masters Dan Interview with the Author on March 14, 2015.
\textsuperscript{30} Brantley Womack interview with the Author on May, 17, 2015.
both countries should respect each other differences and both should expand mutual
consensus and understanding with each other (China daily news, 2015).

China desires to build a naval base at Gwadar seaport (Ebrahim, 2015) in
order to keep check on U.S. activities in the Arabian Sea and on India activities and
militarization in the India Ocean and for refueling and refurbishment of ships. Gwadar
port is the major integrating point of China towards the rest of the other global
regions. In that sense, the security of this port is essential to maintain in order to keep
secure trade transaction of China and Pakistan. As both countries security and trade
interests are becoming common. Pakistan is moving close strategically and
economically towards China (The News.com, 2015).

CPEC has raised strategic importance of Pakistan for U.S. as well. The
Washington has expressed its interest to invest in Pakistan’s energy sector under
CPEC that in U.S.’s view will bring stability and prosperity in the region. U.S.
through investment in Pakistan is rebalancing its influence with China in Pakistan and
in the region (Bhutta, 2015).

Japan has a military alliance with U.S. In Tokyo view, China’s rise is
threatening its sovereignty because both countries share bitter past of wars. A feeling
of deep hatred is found between the people of both sides and even between the both
countries at political level (Tang, 2015; Jun, 2015). China being as a strong sense of
history and being a visionary people, still remembering the Japan aggressive and
discriminatory war on it and still celebrating the day when it had got victory over
Japan in 1937 war with great national celebrations. Xi Jinping, on September 3rd,
2015 while delivering a speech on celebration of 70th Anniversary of victory day of
Chinese people’s war of resistance against the Japan’s aggressive attack over its
sovereignty on July 7th, 1937 to September 9th, 1944, has said that Beijing has learned lessons from this bitter war of Japan over its independence and at present its peaceful doctrine is being established in result of the consequences of that war (Xinhua net news, 2015).

Both countries have a border dispute on Island “Diaoyo” (China calls it Senkakus). Japan claims rights on Spratly Island of South-China Sea (China daily.com, 2015). Japan is an economic competitor of China as in 2010 Beijing has replaced its second global economic position with being as a second global economic power of the world (world bank report, 2015). Japan under the military alliance of U.S., creating a security threat to the peaceful rise of China (Japan times news, 2015; Teizzi, 2015) as in November 2015 it has concluded an agreement with Vietnam to deploy its naval force on Seaport of Vietnam at Cam Ranh Bay which is 460 km away from the disputed Spratly Island. Though both the countries keeps hostile feelings against each other and both suppose each other as a great sovereignty threat but actually both in power-terms is balancing each other that reducing fears of war between the both countries (turkishweekly, 2015).

In July 2015, a constitutional amendment passed by the Japanese Parliament contains significance from regional peace perspective and China’s economic rise. Japan has made an amendment in the Article 9 of the Constitution through that allows it to exercise the collective self-defense doctrine that in case of attack is made on

31 Diaoyo is under the sovereignty of China. Both countries, China and Japan has signed peace treaty on Island dispute in 1978 but still Japan claims that it is its own part.
32 The South-China Sea is consisted of various small Islands and Skerries. The Spratly Island group is of rocky archipelagos. The seven countries are involved in the dispute of South-China Sea namely Brunei, China, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Taiwan and Vietnam. China, on two thousand old legislation claims all maritime in the territorial waters including all the Island.
Japan or on its ally, then Japan will take military action against the attacker. Japan will use its military forces as a last resort when all other means ended to prevent the war and it will be bound to use power against the attacker within the defined limitations (The News.com, 2015).

Japan’s move from the peaceful doctrine to the collective security and self-defense doctrine may be considered as a great negative change in the prevailing peaceful regional posture when the entire South Asia, Asia and South East Asia regions are progressing towards liberalization, openness, economic integration and cooperation through various regional and non-regional organization forums and as a part of China One Belt and One Road Initiative. Japan could obstruct the Strait of Malacca and the Indian Ocean for trade transaction of China (Zhiqun, 2015; Hellman, 2014). In such situation, CPEC could be a secure alternative trade route for China’s trade transaction from the Middle East, Africa and Europe. The regional security threats and fears has increased the significance of Pakistan on having Gwadar seaport and CPEC that provides broader secure connectivity to Beijing with the rest of the world (Zhou, 2015).

In spite of tensions and regional competition in economic and energy sectors, both countries have economic cooperation also. The enhancement of more cooperation could reduce the growing tension between China and Japan (world bank report, 2015).

India says China by developing seaports in Indian Ocean is encircling its sovereignty and curbing its second-strike capability. It is feeling a security threat on Strait of Harmouz where its energy imports are passing, that through Gwadar seaport
China could obstruct this Harmouz trade passage by use of its naval and military forces (New York Times, 2015).

India is worry on China’s growing cooperation in Asia which restriction its decades old economic and political influence over the poor developing countries (Dawn News, 2015). India is one the most significant strategic ally of U.S. that mainly goes against China. Under this alliance, U.S. trying to boost India’s economic, social and energy development to balance the growing power of China at regional level.

India is also balancing China in its growing influence by speedily developing economic, social and military relations with the surrounding periphery countries includes Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, Cambodia, and Myanmar etc. It has initiated various gas and oil pipelines projects to these countries. It is increasing its trade linkages in Afghanistan, the Central Asia and Iran (Akram, 2015). India is constructing the Chabahar Seaport in Iran and linking this port with Afghanistan and the Central Asia by roads and railways to create its sphere of influence to undermine the growing economic influence of China by giving itself as an alternative to other countries. In future, it is possible that India extends connectivity of Chabahar seaport to Middle East, Africa and Europe. India is the policy to compete and cooperative with Beijing to take more benefits and to balance its development and regional influence with China (dawn, 2015; Pakistan Today news, 2015).

Beijing besides increasing cooperation with India, it is well aware about the hurdles that New Delhi’s is establishing in disrupting CPEC development between Pakistan and China. The Chinese government has warned Pakistan about the Research Analysis Wing (RAW) involvement in harming the smooth development of CPEC
(Tribune.com, 2015). The recent arrested Indian Navy Officer Kulbushan Jadhav by Pakistan Military Intelligence in Baluchistan is a major solid prove of India’s involvement in disrupting Pakistan’s security. Kulbushan Jadhav has confessed that it has an objective to unsettle the development of China-Pakistan economic corridor (The Dawn news, 2016). India keeps a competing, cooperative and threatening policy against China and Pakistan. In spite that, China is making efforts to increase its political and strategic cooperation with India to build a cooperative and peaceful world (The News. Com, 2015).

In spite these fears, India is increasing its economic cooperation with China in order to not lose the opportunity to avail economic benefits to become a prosper country. Delhi by building cooperative relations with Beijing is empowering itself to maintain balance with growing regional influence of China by attaining equal benefits. It provides a largest trade market to Chinese goods. It has cooperative economic relations Beijing. In 2014 it has signed more than $ 45billion dollars economic development agreements. In 2015, both countries agreed to boost their trade to $100 billion (Tribune India, 2015).

One Maritime Silk Road, China is connecting India by linking its Kolkata seaport to the Kunming city of china through Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic corridor (world bulletin news, 2015). India might join full membership of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) in 2016. China is increasingly enhancing its cooperation with India to overcome influence of U.S. over India against its peaceful rise and to develop a peaceful and interdependent world of mutual cooperation.
China despite border dispute with India and despite its strategic alliance with U.S., is promoting peace and cooperation towards India. It is not following aggressive attitude on Arunachal Pradesh and Tibet issue against India (Dawn News, 2015) like India is responding to Pakistan on Kashmir issue by firing on its innocent citizens\(^\text{33}\) (daily times.com, 2015; Aljazeera, 2015). In promoting mutual cooperation and development, China is engaging India’s involvement in SCO, AIIB, BRICS etc. Beijing is enhancing the cooperative economic and security role of these organization to reduce the influence of western institution includes IMF, the world bank etc. China is speedily developing economic and social relations with India and connects it on One Road and One Belt Road mainly to pull it out from the U.S. influence and strategic partnership by developing more cooperation and interdependence with it (Ebrahim, 2015).

China has established new institutions and expanded the spectrum of old institutions in Central Asia, Africa and Middle East region with new global economic trends of mutual cooperation and with new global political trends of mutual peace, interdependence and development. These institutions are Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), by Conference of Interaction and Conference Building Measures in Asia (CICA), by Brazil-Russia-India-China-South-Africa Forum (BRICS), a trilateral Commission with South-Korea and Japan, a Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership and by Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) etc. These institutions are devoting their services for developing peace, economic, political, social and security cooperation among the countries. The growing China’s influence through institutions are causing fears particularly for U.S. which military influence is

\(^{33}\) According to Inter-Services Relations Pakistan, unprovoked firing had started overnight from Indian
dominant in these regions. While China’s policy aims are towards developing mutual peace, cooperation and integration among the countries for more development (Nabili, 2015; Arbatory, 2014).

Dr. Maqsood-ul-Hasan Noori, a professor at the Department of International Relations, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad, said on China’s peaceful rise: China says, we are of course rising economically but our rise is peaceful. Rise is not going to threaten anybody. Because in history, nations which economically rose like Germany and Japan, were always threatening and they had ambition likewise Westerners, Americans and Europeans. China always qualifies when it says its rise is peaceful.34

China is promoting mutual peace and cooperation to all conflicting regions and countries. China and Pakistan in mutual coordination are connecting Afghanistan through China-Pakistan economic corridor and Gwadar Seaport that contributes to regional peace. Beijing is extensively developing its economic, social and security relations with Afghanistan and it is actively participating in reconstruction work of infrastructure there, promoting education and alleviating social poverty there in order to make smooth function of its belt connectivity and to bring mutual cooperation and peace at regional level (news. Xinhua net, 2015). Afghanistan under One Belt and One Road will greatly boost economically and due to having rich energy resources it will be soon enlisted in row of developed countries. An economically stable and peaceful Afghanistan will be in favor for peace and stability in Pakistan (Durodie, 2008; Symonds, 2015; daily times, 2015). Besides Afghanistan, China is promoting

---

34 Dr. Maqsud ul Hasan Noori interview with the Author on March 9, 2015.
the same cooperation in ethnic-unrest prone and economically backward region of Africa (Turkish weekly, 2015).

China through Gwadar Seaport and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor connects the regions of the Central-Asia, Africa, Middle-East and Europe and through under One Belt and One Road it is developing mutual economic cooperation, development and integration in these regions (Asian Times, 2015). By promoting these common values of peace and cooperation, China is moving to emerge a New World political order of mutual interdependence, equality and harmony (Kamrany, 2015).

China’s high government officials says that China policy action and ambition by building a Maritime Silk Road are for its economic and social development and for making its country free from its domestic economic and Social challenges. Through this Road, China is developing the economies of other countries by promoting mutual cooperation, respect, economic advantages, peace, and interdependence towards the entire world. The Road is for China’s peaceful economic development and it is promoting peace towards to all (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015).

China through this corridor is promoting the core values of its national policy that are mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence. It is promoting these core values as considering these essential for smooth development of its economic rise. These connectivity projects also bring social and economic benefits and developments for all surrounding regional countries. The successful function of these projects is based on countries mutual development, cooperation and benefits and peaceful prosperity. Without mutual cooperation of the countries and without peace
sustainability, China’s One Belt and One Road initiative cannot succeed (China Division, 2014).

Pakistan’s ex-Ambassador to China Akram Zaki has said on China’s peaceful development: China peaceful rise and peaceful development is they want to share; they want the prosperity of other countries. They don’t want to develop on the expense of others. Most countries developed through colonial exploitation, they are developed through hard-work. They want to share and encourage other people to join the hard-work’.  

China’s has placed the foundation of One Belt and One Road Initiative on Five Principles of Peaceful Co-Existence which are also part of its national policy. These principles are based on respect and peace includes mutual respect territorial integrity or sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other internal affairs, equality and mutual benefits, and peaceful co-existence. These principles show China’s peaceful ambitions on the initiative and it does not seek hegemony. China is peaceful country and its entire policies are about economic development and technological advancement (Foreign Ministry China, 2014).

Its current peaceful doctrine is a result of those bitter lessons which it has learned by a great humiliation and subjugation of Chinese nation sovereignty and freedom during the wars of opium and with Japan in 1884, 1905, and 1937 due to its technological backwardness. China’s culture values are peaceful. In history

---

35 Akram Zaki Interview with the Author on August 20th, 2015.
36 First Opium war was held from 1839 to 1842. The Great Britain had attacked China in order to occupy its monopoly-hold over the cultivation and export of Opium. The second Opium war was held in 1958 to 1960. The Great Britain and France had jointly attacked China. Beijing got defeated in both wars.
outlook, China being as a great power of Asia, it did never go to attack on others sovereignty to attain more power. It did never follow the expansionist policies like U.S. has followed becoming a great world super-power. It fought wars when others attack over its independence to protect its sovereignty and freedom. It has remained a self-defense country not an expansionist country (Bo, 2008; Murphey, 2006; MAC Farquhar & Fairbank, 1987).

In future perspective of One Belt and One Road initiative, the China’s responsibilities will be increased with respect to maintain peace throughout the rest of regions for the smooth economic transaction and development. China if become a global superpower like at present U.S. is, even then, it will not be possible for Beijing to follow an aggressive and an expansionist hegemonic role and to indulge itself in wars and conflicts. Because it will not be easy to it to derail its long-effort hard-work of the world connectivity and at the expense of the entire world economic interdependence and integration.

China will sustain peace on One Belt and One Road because being as a follower of neoliberalism approach it will never take part in wars by keeping at stake its own economic development and social prosperity of millions of people in threat (Jinping, 2014:61-62:178-180:221-222). Neoliberalism approach says the democratic countries never go for a war with other democratic countries for the sake of peace and development of its own citizens. It respects the freedom and sovereignty of its citizens. China being having a great strength of old civilization of peace and unity will never choose a path of conflicts and wars. It being as a nation has given great sacrifices of their lives for building it as a developed and technological modernize country. Though, it will not be so easy to forget those sacrifices which they gave for
their survival and development when their sovereignty and freedom was in danger from the surrounding and far-distance global expansionist powers (Baylis & Smith, 2001: 182-196; Xinhua net. News, 2015).

China’s President Xi Jinping says on China’s peaceful ambitious policy that in history outlook the countries that has followed the expansionist policies, they got failure and destruction. China’s development, advancement and prosperity is for the rest of the world. China is pursuing peaceful development and so are other countries. This is the sure way for all the countries in the world to seek common development and peaceful co-existence. While pursuing peaceful development, we will never sacrifice our legitimate rights and interests. No foreign country should expect China to trade off its core interests that undermines China’s sovereignty, security and development interests (Jinping, 2014: 271-273).

China through One Belt and One Road Initiative, it is setting new trends of economic interdependence and of mutual relations among the countries that makes them more cooperative and peaceful towards each other. By promoting peace, cooperation and interdependence, it is shifting the value of economic development with growing militarization of U.S. It is changing the main priorities of the countries policy towards economic development by developing their poor economies through providing technological, infrastructural and financial assistance (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015). According to Neoliberalism approach, in more economic interdependence the countries avoids wars (Baylis & Smith, 2001: 182-196). China is promoting economic cooperation to develop a new global world of peace, development and cooperation (Marjan, 2015). At present, the One Belt and One Road participant countries national priorities (expect US, Japan and South-Korea) are
changed from the cold war era priorities of expansionism for more military power. Now these countries national priorities are centered with economic development and social peace and prosperity. Along with these priorities, these Countries are developing their militaries and weapons as well in order to secure their economic development and social peace as China is doing the same. Beijing believes to promote economic development though it also trusts on existence of anarchic system (Macleod, 2015).

7.7.4 Conclusion

China’s One Belt and One Road is a remarkable economic development initiative. Its aims and ambitions behind this initiative are quite economic. It’s One Belt and One Road Initiative is for mutual peace, cooperation and development. It is a global economic interconnectivity project that makes the globalization more open, free, and interdependent and developed. Under Maritime Silk Road project, China is sharing its development and technological knowledge and advancement with other countries by developing their seaports infrastructures, economic corridors, roads and railways infrastructures, bridges and free trade economic hubs, hospitals, cultural and educational centers and military training and equipment etc. China is financially supporting the poor and developing economies of the countries. It is establishing new economic power zones. China is shifting the present existing world order with its New World Order of peace, cooperation, development and integration. Now the question is if China desires to become a hegemonic and aggressive power and according to U.S., India and Japan claims it is a rising threat for international peace then why China is empowering other countries economically and socially, why it is sharing its knowledge and technology with other countries. Though, China could keep limited
the seaports functions to exports and imports, why it is constructing and developing economic and energy infrastructures in other countries that empowers other countries economy and defense sectors.

Beijing is a peaceful country. Its global role is becoming very central as it is developing new zones of economic power. Its growing economic rise and peaceful economic developments give emergence to currently prevailing trends of cooperation and competition. China realizes U.S. as a threat to its growing economic rise. Due to which, China is bringing New World Order to overcome U.S.’s aggressive and power-exerting policies by replacing it with its peaceful and cooperative global and economic trends.

China is establishing this project as global economic interconnectivity, interdependence and mutual development project. It works for the development of other countries to ensure the international world that this project is for peaceful development and for mutual economic gains and growth. It is not for to make China as a hegemonic and aggressive world power like the U.S. is. Though China desires to replace the existing world order of anarchy, power-influence, hegemonic and exploiting with the New World Order of mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence and development that is based on maximum gains rather than zero-sum policy.

China is against of discriminatory and exploiting policies of U.S. and of other powers towards the developing countries. It is emphasizing that the developed countries should share their development and technological progress with developing countries. In cold war period, China had boldly raised its voice against the imperialist and hegemonic exploiting policies of two super-powers, U.S. and Russia. Still today, China has the same policy agenda. It realizes the dark effects of wars and conflicts. It
has introduced new political and social patterns that makes the trend of globalization more expanded, advanced and interdependent.

The countries include U.S., India and Japan that claims that China’s rise is not peaceful, these all have a close interdependent and cooperative economic, social and military relations with it (China). These all countries realize that this project is for merely economic development but these want to maintain their influence and power forever throughout the world. That is why, these countries on one side are part of growing interdependence and on other side these under realism approach are propagating against China to safe their own interests and to maintain power and influence.

Mutual cooperation between China and Pakistan will be increased more. After the development of CPEC, both countries bilateral relations will become more strengthened and integrated. The development of CPEC is consolidating Pakistan’s security and pushing Pakistan’s government towards taking more concrete steps to combat the threat of terrorism. In result, Pakistan will move towards more security and development and its benefit will also reach to China’s Xinjiang province that has also facing the problem of terrorism and peace-disruption.

Pakistan through CPEC and Gwadar seaport will get access to other regions and to the Indian Ocean that will bring economic development and social prosperity in the country. The people will get more jobs which will reduce the poverty that largely be helpful in reducing terrorism and extremism.

China’s growing financial, technological and energy cooperation with Pakistan will largely overcome the energy shortage problem in the country. Pakistan will grow more in technological and infrastructure sector. Islamabad has golden
opportunity to shift its policy priorities and the country’s future towards economic
development and prosperity.

China and Pakistan has now common destiny, common benefits and interests. Beijing’s trade and domestic security is now dependent on peaceful and prosperous Pakistan. Both countries should cooperate more in sectors of military and technological development. Both should need to develop a joint secure moderate mechanism for security. Both should develop brotherly cooperative relations by increasing mutual cooperation in cultural exchange programs, education and health sectors. The more cooperation and interdependence will remarkably boost economic, military, security, and social development for both the countries.
Chapter 8

Challenges to China’s peaceful Rise on One Belt One Road Initiative

China on One Belt and One Road Initiative is enduring various security challenges that could obstructs the smooth function of the initiative and could create hurdles of plane trade transaction towards China. Its growing economic market and influence poses threat for the interests of other countries particularly to U.S., India and Japan. U.S. considers China’s growing rise as a threat to its status of the world superpower. To compete China’s rise, U.S. is deploying more military personals in Asia, it is building more military alliances and it has proposed alternative trade project of building New Silk route which connects rest of Asian countries expect China. Beijing is also facing threat to its peaceful function of the initiative from terrorism and piracy attacks. In spite, all these challenges, it is holding strongly its agenda of building mutual peaceful, developed and cooperation world. It is securing its interests and sovereignty by developing mutual security with other countries through mutual cooperation and interdependence. The Chapter examines the security challenges to the peaceful function of One Belt and One Road Initiative which includes terrorism, piracy-attacks, growing militarization and military alliances of U.S. etc. China’s policy towards these challenges is being analyzed.

8.1 U.S., India and Japan Policy against China’s Peaceful Rise

The Washington considers China as a rival country and it takes Beijing’s economic rise that is currently a world second largest economy, as a threat to its global power and hegemonic status. It is displeased on its One Belt and One Road Initiative (Perlez, 2015) that is promoting mutual peace, economic cooperation and
interdependence among the countries (National Development and Reform Commission, 2015). It (U.S.) feels a threat from this Initiative that provides a great impetus to Beijing’s economic development and trade influence. It dislikes China’s financial assistance, technological and labor help in development of infrastructure and various other development and energy projects in other countries (Perlez, 2015).

China by these interconnectivity and development projects, Beijing is establishing a new zone of economic power by boosting the economies of developing countries. It is reducing growing gap between South and North. It is moving to establish a multi-polar world and a new world order of peace and cooperation that mainly challenges the existing supremacy of U.S. (National Development and Reform Commission, 2015; Chinadaily.cn, 2015; China daily.com, 2016; Perlez, 2015).

Besides One Belt and One Road Initiative, US is upset on the establishment of AIIB. It considers it as a great security threat for its global dominance and influence that it contains through the western institutions includes the World Bank and IMF etc. This is the reason that is why, the Washington and its close ally Japan yet did not join AIIB. In view of U.S., China is moving to become a global economic power then it will have a position to set the global economic policy. Beijing will get more dominant international position and its global role will be increased. It might get dominance in establishing the rules and policies of environment protection, human-rights, anti-corruption measures and the governance standards (Perlez, 2015).

AIIB has given international legitimacy to China in its struggle to remove the western institutional influence. Through this new institution, Beijing is gripping the world in its increasingly enhancing economic and political influence. It is increasingly enhancing its power and its ambitions are to rule the world (Rauhala, 2015).
U.S. considers that AIIB is replacing the Bretton wood system that the Washington has established after the W.W.II that to stabilize currency and to promote growth. This system is considered as a symbol of dominance of U.S. over the world. In Washington’s view, China is posing a threat to its dominance (Perlez, 2015).

U.S. intends to restrict Beijing from becoming an economic power in order to secure its global position of power and hegemony. It wants to develop cooperation and partnership between AIIB, the World Bank, and IMF etc., in order to maintain the solidity of the western institutions and to not allow the growing economic influence and power of Beijing through AIIB (Shengdun, 2015). When China’s president did pay visit to U.S., Obama has urged that the existing banks should cooperate with the new bank i.e. AIIB. But still U.S. did not join the bank and it is considering it as a major threat to its global power influence (Garden, 2015).

Despite Beijing’s repeatedly speak on its peaceful rise, U.S. don’t believe and it is still having many obstructing and power-balancing policies against China in order to maintain its global supremacy (China Daily News, 2016). During the financial crises of 2008, the performance of China’s economy was very rushing especially for U.S. The Beijing was a stabilizing force for the world when the Washington’s economy was on collapse. At present, still Beijing economic growth is a stabilizing force that threatens the economic supremacy of the Washington (Huanxin, 2015). In the same year of the global financial crises, the Obama’s government has supported the IMF’s proposed bill in the Congress but it (congress) has blocked the bill that was against China to make it the third largest country in funding after U.S. and Japan (Perlez, 2015).
Since from the last decades, the Washington has been followed obstructing and power-balancing policy namely “pivot to Asia’ or rebalancing policy” to prevent China’s peaceful rise. It is militarizing the countries especially the Asian region. It is increasingly establishing military alliances and military bases.\(^{37}\) It is balancing the growing economic power of China with increasing its military power in the regions. Currently the two trends; hostility and peace are prevailing. U.S. is challenging the peaceful rise of China by military power (The guardian, 2014).

U.S. is hindering the rise of China by provoking the disputed countries of South-China Sea to raise the sea-jurisdiction issue in the International court of Justice against Beijing (Turkish Weekly, 2016).

The Washington to overcome China’s growing economic and political influence through One Belt and One Road has proposed the plan to build a “New Silk Road Initiative.’ This initiative has firstly proposed in 2011. This road link will start from Afghanistan by linking the Central-Asia, Europe, Asia, and Pacific. It links U.S. up to the Pacific Ocean. The Washington’s main purpose behind building this road is to promote trade and investment. It wants to get equal access to the energy resources of different regions to counter-balance itself with China’s growing access to energy sources and economic influence through One Belt and One Road in Asia, the Central-Asia, Africa, Middle-East, Europe and Pacific (Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, 2013; The State department, 2015).

8.2 China’s peaceful Rise & Development

\(^{37}\) U.S. has military alliances and military bases in Asian Region includes Japan, the Republic of Korea, Philippines, Thailand, Australia, and New Zealand.
8.2.1 One Belt One Road Initiative: Community of Common peace, Interests, & destiny

Through One Belt and One Road initiative, Beijing is promoting mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence and integration among the countries. It is assisting and transferring its development to other countries by providing funds, technological, labor and connectivity with roads, railways and pipelines. It is developing backward and poor countries as new zones of economic power. By these development, it is promoting mutual peace and cooperation among the countries (Dollar, 2015).

One Belt and One Road initiative is the project of mutual peace and cooperation. It is the fact that without cooperation and interdependence, this initiative can’t function smoothly. The maintenance of the smooth function of this initiative also requires the existence of mutual peace and cooperation. In this sense, the security of China will become a security of all other countries of the world. The security of one country will become a security of all. Resultantly, the world is getting more close and interdependent that reducing space for wars and conflicts (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2016).

According to China’s official statement, One Belt and One Road initiative is a broader development of Beijing through which it promotes mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence, and development to the rest of the world. China through these values is closing and shrinking the world in chain of common interests and common benefits. It is going to develop a multipolar world of interdependence and cooperation. It is developing a new world order of mutual peace and integration (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2014; National Development and Reform
Commission, 2015). The Washington feels a threat that Beijing is removing its global power and hegemony status (Perlez, 2015).

Though, it is the fact that after the beginning of One Belt and One Road Initiative, China’s global responsibilities and its role has been increased particularly in financial, security and climate fields. Its role is towards enhancing mutual cooperation and integration, but not to establish hegemony and influence. The financial role of China is for the mutual development of the rest of the world. One Belt and One Road Initiative is for the progress and growth of not only of China but for other world regions also (National Development and Reform Commission, 2015).

It is the global economic interconnectivity project that is linking developing and developed countries. Beijing has established AIIB and BRICS development bank in order to provide financial support to the developing countries in construction of infrastructure, energy and other development projects (Lei, 2015). It has joined the European bank for reconstruction and development (China daily Europe, 2016). The Chinese currency now accepted by IMF as an international currency like dollar, euro etc., (China daily business, 2015). These all developments are increasing the economic global influence of China but these financial institutions are promoting mutual peace, interdependence, cooperation and development among the countries rather than creating hegemony and threatening power influence over the countries (China Daily USA, 2015).

Beijing through One Belt and One Road is promoting the community of common interests and common destiny. Its diplomacy is to promote peace and cooperation towards other countries. It says that it is the responsibility of rich and developed countries to promote prosperity to the developing countries rather merely
focusing on achieving interests in these countries. It is, without keeping military ambitions, aiding other countries in development of their economic, social, health and education sectors includes Africa and Asia etc. It is going to establish new zones of economic power and development particularly by boosting the economies of developing countries (Ji, 2015).

Xi Jinping has said during his address to Boao forum on Beijing’s peaceful policy ambitions “China is developing a community of common destiny and for this all countries should respect each other and they should take each other as equals. Countries may differ in size, strength or level of development, but they are all equal members of the international community with equal rights to participate in regional and international affairs. On matters that involve us all, we should discuss and look for a solution together. Being a big country means shouldering greater responsibilities for regional and world peace and development, as opposed to seeking greater monopoly over regional and world affairs. The old mindset of zero-sum game should give way to a new approach of win-win and all-win cooperation. The Cold War mentality should truly be discarded and new security concepts be nurtured as we explore a path for Asia that ensures security for all, by all and of all’ (Jinping, 2015).

8.2.2 China’s Growing Global Institutional Integration & Peaceful Ambitions

In Beijing view, China is actively participating in the World Bank, IMF and the Asian development bank but these institutions are failed to bring development to the backward areas of the Asia due to the discriminatory conditions for these countries (The Guardian, 2015). China says U.S. is not fairly handling the Beijing. The Washington did never invite China to join a trade pact of Trans-Pacific
partnership (TPP). Because this trade pact is the part of its containment policy against Beijing. U.S. don’t want to allow China to become a global economic super-power that mainly a challenging threat to its power (Yue, 2015).

China’s Foreign Minister Wang Yi has said on Beijing’s peaceful position as a global power, “China will not replace the U.S. It is that China is not the U.S. China is always China, and will not become another United States. Expansionism is not in the DNA of the Chinese people. There is no urge for China to be the rescuer of the world. Over 2,000 years ago, we built the Great Wall for self-defense. That is a good manifestation of the Chinese culture. And this tradition will remain in our DNA. Even when in the future, when China becomes stronger and probably even the world’s biggest economy, China will still not be the United States. China will still act in the Chinese way, think the Oriental thinking, adopt a harmonious and inclusive attitude in dealing with other countries, and play our due role in world affairs. At that time, cooperation between China and the U.S. will be deeper and closer. But for now, we must work hard to improve our understanding of each other (Yi, 2015).”

In spite U.S.’s containment policy, China’s economic development is growing rapidly. Its economic influence is booming speedily. Due to which, its global role is getting dominant (Yunnan & Yunbi, 2016). Beijing through One Belt and One Road Initiative is connecting the world expeditiously. It is promoting mutual cooperation and interdependence among the countries (National Development and Reform Commission, 2015). U.S.’s containment policy seems to some limits fail that these policies are not bounding or not offering lucrative incentives to the countries that take them to cut-off their economic cooperation with China or to remove their participation with Beijing on One Belt and One Road Initiative (Han & Duck, W, 2015). Yet, now
almost 57 countries have joined AIIB includes the close ally countries of the Washington that are the Great Britain, Germany, South-Korea, Israel and Poland etc., (Nan, 2015).

Though, the involvement of U.S.’s close allies in the initiative is a great setback for the Washington. These countries, in spite knowing the fact that China is moving to develop a multi-polar world and bringing a new world order that mainly challenges the global supremacy of U.S., has joined AIIB and One Belt and One Road initiative which clearly gives message that they are undetermined the Washington’s containment ambitions against China. The Beijing’s growing cooperation on One Belt and One Road shows that this initiative is becoming an initiative of common interest and common concern. China’s security and the security of One Belt and One Road will become a security of all. The common security and common cause of countries towards peace and development will play a significant role in successfully implementing the One Belt and One Road initiative (Perlez, 2015; Nan, 2015; China Daily, com, 2015).

According to Neo-liberalism approach, now the countries priorities are changed. These are focused to increase their existing capabilities rather than to develop more weapons and military. This approach says the countries should develop their economy, technology, and social sector. The development of military power should not be made as a main priority of the national policy. It says the development of the military power is also necessary but it should not be prioritized as a main goal. The neoliberalism approach believes to promote peace, stability and development through economic growth and free-trade economy (Baylis & Smith, 2001:188-198).
China is a peace-loving nation and country. It is centuries old an economic country that believes the development and social peace and prosperity could only be attained through enhancing economic capabilities and trade growth (Nylander, 2014). In decade of 1970s, it has opened its economy and diplomatic relations to the outside world for establishing a strong, liberalized and modernize economy and other social development. It is a prudent and visionary nation that has learned from its experiences. Its long history of wars, humiliation at hands of foreign attackers and economic and technological backwardness has realized it the worth of peace and development. It has realized that wars and conflicts only leads countries towards devastation and backwardness, not towards the path of prosperity (China daily newspaper, 2015). On peaceful rise of China, Xi Jinping has said “The Study of history tells that the countries those tried to get their development goals by use of force, they remained failed. All powerful empires eventually vanished. This is what the history tells us (Foreign Ministry of China, 2014).”

The countries priorities are now changed. The economic development is one of the most main priority of their national policy rather just to keep main focus on building military weapons to attack other’s sovereignty. China is equally promoting its trade relations with all countries whether that are in its list of friends and foes. Its main aim is to develop its trade and to increase mutual peace and cooperation (China Daily, 2015). Beijing has established cooperative friendly relations with the countries that are military allies of U.S. includes South-Korea, Australia and Japan etc. It desires to establish a peaceful world of mutual development and cooperation (Zongyou, 2015; Yunbi, Z; Weihua, C, 2015; Yinan, H; Yangpeng, Z, 2011). It has established supportive trade relations with South-Korea that relations are increasingly
enhanced after signing free-trade agreement (Wenqian, 2015). Similarly, China has friendly economic relations with Australia. It is ranked as one of the most important trading partner of Australia (Hui, 2014; China daily, 2016).

8.2.3 Promoting Mutual Peace, Cooperation & Interdependence

U.S. is falsely propagating that the Central-Asian countries and other participant countries on One Belt and One Road Initiative are worried that they are getting more dependent on China, that is why, they are finding alternatives for themselves (Bradshar, 2015).

China is connecting Asian, Pacific, the Central-Asia, Africa and European countries upon their willingness on old route of Maritime Silk Road. Beijing is increasingly enhancing mutual close and cooperative relations with these countries. China has signed free-trade agreements with these countries (National Development and Reform Commission, 2015). It has been established technology transfer centers in Indonesia, Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos and Thailand in 2014 (China daily cn news, 2015). An official, belongs to Laos has expressed his views on Laos connectivity with China on One Belt and One Road Initiative and China-Laos railway project will bring the land-locked country towards development and prosperity (Lei, 2015).

In 2015, during Ufa meeting, China has given full permanent membership of Shanghai Cooperation Organization to India in spite realizing the fact that New Delhi has close military and defense cooperation with the Washington. The countries trust China and these in spite having border disputes don’t fear for their territorial security and for sovereignty from Beijing. The rest of the world countries has voluntarily joined Asian Infrastructure Bank (AIIB) as founding members of it. The core values
of China’s neighborhood diplomacy are based on peace, sincerity, mutual cooperation, and mutual benefits etc., due to which its neighboring countries are trusting it and considers it as a great blessing source for their development (China Daily, 2015).

On One Belt and One Road Initiative, China is promoting common peace, development and prosperity among the countries. It believes on win-win strategy rather than on zero-sum game. It believes on justice, equality and respect in mutual relations among countries. It is promoting mutual cooperation and interdependence among the countries. China is not seeking hegemony and power to rule the world. It has no ambitions to develop itself at the expense of others. Beijing says that U.N. charter and fundamental norms of governing the international relations should apply equally upon all the countries. It believes that all countries have equal rights and interests. All countries should be treated equally. It trusts on mutual respect to each other territorial sovereignty, integrity and independence. It believes on the peaceful solution of the disputes relevant to territorial sovereignty and maritime rights through dialogue and consultation. China has resolved its border disputes with 12 out of 14 countries. Beijing says that it will work in the same peaceful manner in the future (Foreign Ministry of China, 2014).

8.2.4 China A developing Country & its Peaceful Rise

Before 1978, China economy was closed that it has no trade linkages with the outside world and it was basically backward agricultural country without

---

38 China has solved border issue with 12 of its 14 land neighbors through bilateral consultations and negotiations and in accordance with historical evidence and the basic rule of International law. Among these 12 countries, five countries are smaller than the Philippines in area and 10 countries are smaller than the Philippines in population. These are small Islands.
technological and industrial development. In the same year, it has made economic and social reforms and has established free market based economy (Laccino, 2015).

Though Beijing whereas its policy and current state-status is concerned, it is a developing country which per-capita income was 6.6 percent that has been increased 7.4 percent that is faster than last year GDP growth (China daily cn.com, 2016). It is currently passing through various reforms and social and economic transaction. In 1978, it has set the core interest of its policy on opening-up of its economy to the outside world. It still today has the same policy goal as main core interest of its national policy. It believes on peace and respect of other’s sovereignty. It is promoting the rule of law all around the world. It is increasingly enhancing modernization, technological advancement and economic development. It is improving the life of its own people towards prosperity and development. It desires to develop a peaceful and harmonious society. Beijing in order to maintain its peace and development will always remain stick to its peaceful policy. It will avoid wars and conflicts. China understands that military and expansionist ambitions will harm its efforts and function that are promoting trends of mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence that are necessary to exists for the smooth function of One Belt and One Road Initiative.

China’s main aim on One Belt and One Road is to attain Chinese dream. The Chinese dream is all about the great renewal of the Chinese nation that is to attain back the past glory and power as when it was one of the most powerful country of the region. The main purpose behind the Chinese dream is to develop and enhance the prosperity and development of the Chinese people. Beijing wants to develop a peaceful and prosperous society. Its main aim is to double the per-capita income and
GDP of Urban and rural areas and to build peaceful and developed society till 2020. It desires to develop a modern socialist country where prosperity, democracy, cultural advancement and harmony will be increased, enhanced and developed (Foreign Ministry of China, 2014).

China is a developing country. It has many economic and social challenges includes poverty, unemployment, unequal income distribution, unbalanced living-standard of rural and urban population, labor migration issue, environmental security issue etc. Beijing is ranked second in world poverty list after India. Poverty is the fundamental challenge in its global economic rise. Its policy focus is to progress its own society peaceful and developed.

In decade of 1980s, its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth has reached to 10 percent annually that has alleviated the poverty of 500 million. In 2014, its poverty has been reduced to 82 million people which constitutes less than half of its total population of 1.3 billion (Laccino, 2015). Poverty is a growing substantial challenge for its rising development but it is overcoming this challenge speedily by designing more development reform programs and by One Belt and One Road Initiative (Lee, 2012; Ipripak, 2015).

### 8.2.5 China is building trade-partnerships, not military alliances

China, whereas, believes on peace, cooperation and interdependence. There, it also believes that anarchy exists. Beijing is a non-alliance country. It is not establishing military alliances like U.S. is making. China is forming economic and trade partnerships rather than military alliances and military bases. It is promoting mutual peace, cooperation and development to others. Opposite to Beijing, U.S. is
strengthening its security alliance and increasing its militarization specifically in Asia and pacific through pivot to Asia or rebalancing strategy (Weihua, 2015).

China is building military and new technological weapons in order to protect its security and sovereignty. (Yin, 2016; lowy interpreter, 2015). It is repeatedly ensuring by saying that its military development is for its own security purposes, not to attack on other’s sovereignty. It believes on respect for others sovereignty and territorial integrity (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China, 2015). Its past ensures its current peaceful rise as it did never remain an expansionist or colonialist power in the history though it had a power to conquer the regions (Bingguo, 2010).

Though, in a long-run, when China will increasingly promote cooperation and interdependence among the countries through One Belt and One Road initiative. Then its peaceful rise and security will become a main concern of the rest of the world. Its security will become a security of other countries (The guardian, 2014; Shengdun, 2015).

8.3 India & Japan Growing competition with Beijing & China’s peaceful response

India is against the China’s peaceful rise. At academic and official level, it is said that Beijing growing economic influence and its increasing naval presence in its surrounding countries seaports is creating a security threat for New Delhi’s security. India is considering China’s growing influence as a threat to its regional influence and power (Dawn, 2015; Rahud, 2009). A Chinese Scholar Hu Shi Sheng has said “India wants to take opportunity, windows to create hurdles and troubles in China’s rise. India is encouraging by U.S. There is a lack of trust with India.”  

39 Dr. Hu She Sheng Interview with Author on 27 May, 2014.
Though, India’s current policy keeps a balanced approach between China, U.S. and Japan. It has a relation of competition and cooperation with Beijing. In South-Asian region, it is a significant country that is an important player for U.S. and Japan to counter-balance the growing regional influence of China (Japan Times, 2016; Aljazeera Newspaper, 2016).

India with U.S. and Japan has conducted joint naval exercises in the Bay of Bengal to express the strength of the strategic and naval power of their relations against the rise of China (The dawn news, 2015). In response, China is not making alliances to show its military and naval power. It is deploying naval bases in seaports but under having the policy of security. Its rise is economic and its One Belt and One Road is purely an economic interconnectivity project that provides benefits to the rest of the world (rt.com, 2015; Ligao, 2015).

India and U.S. has recently signed 10-years defense pact. Under the agreement, both countries will jointly develop a defense system. New Delhi now became a largest buyer of equipment of U.S. The Washington has encouraged India to increase its global power role and its military capabilities (The dawn news, 2015). Regarding increasingly enhancing defense cooperative relations with India, U.S. has established a special cell in pentagon. This happened first time in the Washington history that cell has been established for such a cause. It shows the seriousness of U.S. against China’s rise which it perceived as a threat to its global hegemony position (Dawn news. Com, 2015).

---

40 China intends to build 18 to 19 overseas strategic supply bases in Djibouti, Yemen, Omen, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Seychelles, Madagascar and other parts of the Indian Ocean. Now in 2015, it has set a naval facility in Djibouti, East Africa.
U.S. is increasing its defense cooperation with India to reduce the growing influence of China in the region. By militarizing the region and by pushing the countries towards military and weapons development, the Washington wants to maintain its influence and power in the region and wants to keep alive the global trend of hegemony and power. It is establishing challenges for the peaceful development of China (The Dawn, 2015).

The Washington has said to India to join patrolling activity on the South-China Sea which is disputed area between China and most of its surrounding countries. Now it is difficult for India to take side of U.S. by establishing enmity against China. As, currently it is developing a cooperative trade and military relations with Beijing as well. New Delhi is displeased on U.S. approval of sale of F-16 fighter jet to Pakistan. India still have a non-align policy. It will not tolerate the economic loss by cutting cooperation with Beijing on One Belt and One Road and BRICS etc. It desires to take advantages on all sides includes from U.S., China and Japan.

Similarly, like with US, India has signed a special strategic partnership with Japan. Under the partnership both countries will develop technology and civilian use of nuclear power etc. This partnership will establish both countries a great regional power. Japan is enhancing its defensive and military relations with India in order to compete with growing regional influence of China through One Belt and One Road. Tokyo is expanding its role of military power against China. U.S., India and Japan though in result of China’s growing economic influence is increasing their military
power in the region. But it will difficult for these countries to disrupt the smooth function of One Belt and One Road by making direct attack on China’s sovereignty or by pushing other regional countries to raise their claims on South-China Sea. Because, China’s security will become a security of the rest other world countries. It will not be easy to challenge the peace and growing interdependence of the countries (Dawn news, 2016).

The global trends are changing now towards cooperation and interdependence among the countries. The countries priorities are changed from military power towards economic development and prosperity (Leng, 2016). Indian Ocean is now becoming a center for trade and energy flows. The half of the world’s container traffic and seventy percent of its petroleum shipments are passing through Indian Ocean. Besides economic growing presence, militarization is growing in the region. In case of collideness between these two different trends, the regional and the world developed countries will suffer a great set-back of economic loss (Dawn.com, 2015).

India on other side, is enhancing cooperative partnership with China. Both countries are agreed to enhance military, strategic and defense cooperation with each other (Baijie, 2016). On One Belt and One Road Initiative, China is connecting India’s Kolkata seaport with its Kunming City of Yunnan province through Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor (BCIM) (The Hindu, 2015). India is a major regional competitor against Beijing (Ebrahim, 2015). New Delhi is increasingly enhancing its military and defense relations with U.S. in order to prevent the growing rise and regional influence of China (The Dawn Newspaper, 2014; The Dawn, 2015). But now India relations with China are moving towards more

---

41 The South-China Sea dispute exists among the countries includes China, Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines,
cooperation and development. In 2015, during Xi Jinping visit to India both countries have signed an agreement on trade that China will invest $20 billion in next five years in India (The Dawn News, 2015).

8.4 Working under the Existing World Order

U.S. is economically, militarily and socially the most powerful country of the world. It is known as hegemonic power over the rest of the world countries. It is influencing other countries policies, culture and system by use of its power influence. It believes on expanding and exercising military power even over the sovereignty of others. It is still leading a NATO military alliance of 28 countries that has been established during the cold war (Aljazeera, 2013; Weihua, 2016). After growing rise of China and in response to its One Belt and One Road Initiative, the Washington is rapidly militarizing particularly the Asian region by expanding the establishment of military bases and military alliances there (Qinduo, 2015). In China’s view, it has double standards by interfering and intervening on name of democracy, human-rights values etc., in other countries freedom and sovereignty. It has discriminatory policy towards the developing third-world countries through IMF, the world bank etc., (Liru, 2016; Valerisoldani, 2016). In general conception, the main policy goal of U.S. is to maintain its global supremacy, influence and power (Bremmer, 2015). Beijing considers U.S. hegemonic, double-standards and discriminatory policy as a great challenge for its peaceful rise. In China’s view, the existing world order is consisted of the Washington’s hegemony, anarchy, discrimination and militarization that are hindering elements in its way of peace and development (Islam, 2015; Wall Street Journal, 2015).
Beijing says, the existing world order is suppressive. It is basically emerged during the colonization time-period. Now, it is not reasonable for smooth development of the countries. U.S.’s security interests are dominant over the world. Its main focus is not the economic development for others but to establish military alliances and military bases. It is militarizing regimes that in result preventing and effecting the growing mutual cooperation and peace among the countries. It is seeking its own interests at expense of suppressing other’s countries freedom and sovereignty (Falk, 2014).

China desires to change the existing world order because its main policy goal is to achieve economic development. It considers that U.S.’s economic global governance is not satisfactory due to which the global financial crises of 2008 came. Beijing is an economic country and it is different from U.S. in its priorities and goals. Its interests are centered with economic growth. It has a policy-goal to increase its per-capita income GDP that directly affects the life of people. It desires to raise the poor standard of life of its society and to establish prosper, peaceful and developed country (Ying, 2015).

The New World Order of China is to establish a common security and common destiny. It is a peaceful country that promotes peace for development and prosperity through One Belt and One Road Initiative. It is not seeking hegemony and power to rule the world. It doesn’t want to go for wars and conflicts. It doesn’t want to see the world division into the military blocks. It is not in favor of establishing military bases and military alliances. It wants to establish a peaceful world of common cooperation, development and benefits (Liu, 2015; Aljazeera.com, 2015).
Beijing wants to develop a world of shared destiny and interests. It believes to develop fairness, justice, openness and equality in the New world order. It considers that these elements could be attained through gradual and progressive reforms (Ying, 2015). The Chinese president Xi Jinping has said in his speech at United Nation in 2015 “The common values peace, development, equality, Justice, democracy and freedom should be promoted. It wants to develop a common world of these common values. It wants to develop a world where the countries should share economic development and social progress with each other (Jinping, 2015).”

China believes that peace and development are very essential factors that without these, the values includes peace, harmony, security and development among the countries are very harden to achieve. The countries should build their mutual relations on equality and sincerity. The countries should respect each other sovereignty. The countries should cooperate with each other in all sectors of life on bases of equal rights, opportunities and rules. In Beijing view, the basic reason of all the problems includes terrorism, refugee crises etc., is the lack of development and the widening gap between rich and poor developing countries. The development should be reached to every corner of the world with sustainability (Xiaoming, 2016). Xi Jinping has said during the Climate conference that the developed countries should share the growth and technology with the developing countries (Jinping, 2015).

Beijing is against the criticism of U.S. and the western countries on its undemocratic political system and human-rights values which it considers an unfair judgement that is based on their double standards. It considers due to growing cooperation on One Belt and One Road initiative that China and the rest of the other world needs to change the existing world order that is to pass their life with freedom,
sovereignty without keeping external influence and stress. It wants to establish a new world order and a new global system of cooperation and peace on the bases of principles of United Nation charter. It has given a new alternative mechanism of IMF and the World Bank in form of One Belt and One Road, AIIB and the new bank of BRICS that are establishing peace and integration throughout the rest of the world. In this new system towards peace, the existing world order of anarchy is not working. The New World Order of China is to develop a peaceful world. It is about to establish friendly and cooperative relations with its friends and with its foes as well (Liu, 2015; usa. china daily, 2015).

U.S. is worried on China’s rise that it considers it as a challenge for its leadership. As, U.S. State Secretary Henry Kissinger has said “He thinks most about how much time and space that U.S. has to maintain the current order and conceive the future order.” The Washington takes all factors as a challenge through which China brings the New World order of mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence (Ying, 2015).

China understands though that U.S. is a great challenge for the easy function of One Belt and One Road Initiative and for its rise. It has realized the fact that the Washington is militarizing the region against its peaceful development (Tukci, 2016). China understands the growing assumptions of war, clash and challenges between U.S. and China (Xiaoming, 2016). In spite these facts, China wants to keep friendly cooperative relations with U.S. Beijing says that China and U.S. shares many common interests in the world affairs and they need to cooperate to jointly handle the

---

42 The main Principles of the United Nation are to maintain peace, international Security and respect for human-rights.
global challenges. China has given new model of ‘Major country relationship with U.S. that means to promote mutual cooperation, respect, non-confrontation, and common benefits in their mutual relations (Liu, 2015; China Daily Europe en, 2016; Xiaoming, 2016).

China has been made serious efforts to make its contribution in establishing a peaceful, secure and developed world. It is sharing wise policies to combat with the growing challenges and problems. In next five years, China has a policy to develop six 100s initiative in the developing countries. It will build 100 poverty reduction programs, 100 agricultural cooperation projects, 100 trade promotion and programs, 100 environmental protection and climate change programs, 100 hospitals and clinics, 100 schools and vocational training programs, and an assistance fund for South-South cooperation. It will increase investment in the least development countries. It will cancel the debt of titled countries. It will develop an international development knowledge center. These are the real initiatives that are boosting growth for all.

Through these initiatives and One Belt and One Road Initiative, Beijing is developing a world of development, peace and harmony. It is promoting growth and cooperation. It is going to build a new world order of integration and cooperation. It is enhancing its global role towards development and cooperation. It is establishing a world of peace, prosperity and development. It is creating a new zone of power by developing the poor and growing countries.

Under the New World Order, Beijing is removing the hegemonic and selfish attitude of the developed countries by providing development assistance to the poor and developing countries. It is creating efforts to make the global governance better. It is enhancing its global economic role by establishing AIIB and the new development
bank of BRICS. The institutions are purely for the cooperation and development of the countries. It is setting new forms of cooperation that are free from discriminatory laws and rules. As the countries are facing under the existing world order by the western institutions includes the World Bank, IMF etc. (Xiaoming, 2016).

The neoliberalism approach says that free-trade and capitalist economy exists among the countries that expresses the mutual cooperation and interdependence is increasingly growing. The free trade and the capitalist economy is promoting more closeness, cooperation, interdependence and development among the countries which resultantly takes countries towards peace and prosperity in their mutual relations (Baylis & Smith, 2001:188-198).

China through One Belt and One Road Initiative is promoting economic development throughout the rest of the world. Under the initiative, it is promoting free trade capitalist economy. Beijing is strengthening the global economy and promoting cooperation among the countries through free trade agreements. Its establishment of free trade agreements are the core part of its reform policy. At present, its 19 free trade agreements are under process and 14 agreements are already signed and implemented (Free Trade Agreement, 2016). That has remarkably increased its trade specifically with the countries includes Chile, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Peru, Costa Rica, Switzerland, South-Korea etc., that are the countries that are located in the Central-America and the Asia-Pacific (China daily business news, 2015).

The Asia-Pacific is a region where U.S. is making efforts to dominate the region by economic and political influence through Trans-pacific partnership (TPP) and by building military alliances (BBC, 2016). China is also promoting mutual economic development and cooperation there by enhancing trade through free-trade
agreements and One Belt and One Road Initiative. Beijing is going to establish a multi-polar world by expanding cooperation, development and interdependence in this region (Al Jazeera, 2016).

Beijing is promoting economic development from country to country through infrastructure and energy development projects. By promoting economic development, it is strengthening the security and social prosperity of other countries (Yanzi, 2015).

According to the neoliberalism approach, the countries that value the rights of their citizens, those never go on war with other countries. China believes on neoliberal approach. Its main purpose behind launching One Belt and One Road initiative is to bring peace and prosperity to its people. Through economic development, Beijing wants to develop a peaceful society (Baylis & Smith, 2001:188-198; Foreign Ministry of China news, 2013).

China’s role to global issues is very constructive and responsible. It has taken a complete initiative to incorporate its economic and social development. Beijing’s One Belt and One Road Initiative is for an economic and social development. The main aim of this project is to attain economic prosperity. Regarding this initiative, Beijing has signed 20 agreements in the region and with many other countries in the surrounding. China is pursuing its dream to become the world’s most advanced industrial and developed country. Though this initiative brings many benefits to these countries. It provides development opportunities to other countries that resultantly promotes global peace and development (Xiaoming, 2016).

Russia and India has supported China’s request for changing the new world Order. In this wake, the foreign Ministers of three countries were met in a meeting
that held in Beijing immediately after U.S. president visit to India (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2015). Beijing has realized that U.S. has built military and economic alliance with India and it provides military assistance to it only to raise it against Beijing rise (Zhiqun, 2015; Indian express, 2015). China wants to develop a peaceful cooperative world. It doesn’t want competition with regional and global countries. It is making efforts to establish close cooperative relations with all the countries even with India that is the biggest competitor and a regional rival country against China with having border dispute with it. In spite that, Beijing has supported its membership in SCO, BRICS and connectivity at One Belt and One Road Initiative by linking BCIM economic corridor. China desires to establish a world of common peace and common development. It is bringing India close in order to break the existing world order of military alliances of U.S. by creating a new world order of peace, cooperation and development (Aljazeera.com, 2015; Ji, 2016; Europe China daily, 2015).

In the above-mentioned meeting, the three countries have given a joint statement in which they pledged to establish a fair, developed and prosperous world. They vowed to build a multi-polar world (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2015). The growing cooperation of India is a major contribution in wake of changing world order. New Delhi on one side is building cooperative relations with U.S. and on other side it is establishing close cooperative relations with Beijing. India’s main policy goal is to attain economic and military development whether which it could achieve from U.S. or Beijing. Though, it has a policy of cooperation and competition towards China. Its increasing cooperation towards China is a wiser policy that it has followed to keep advantages at One Belt and One Road initiative (Baijie, 2016). Similarly, like China,
it has a policy dream to become one of the most powerful country of the region (Yuanchao, 2015; Akram, 2014).

During the meeting, the countries has talked about providing security to Asia-Pacific (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2015). Asia-Pacific is an area where U.S. is enhancing its military or economic influence. It has built military alliances and military bases there (Heydarian, 2016). It has an economic agreement of Trans-pacific partnership (TPP) in the Asia-Pacific of which China is not a member (Al Jazeera newspaper, 2016). Beijing is against the U.S. militarization of the region. Asia-Pacific is a significant region for China where it has a dispute over South-China Sea. The growing militarization of the region could threaten the peaceful rise of the Beijing. It is enhancing economic influence in the region by promoting the values of mutual peace, cooperation, development and integration particularly through One Belt and One Road Initiative in order to overcome the militarization influence. It is trying to replace the existing world order of militarization and wars with the world order of peace and cooperation.

China says about Asia-Pacific that the region should follow peace and cooperation. It doesn’t want to establish an atmosphere of zero-sum game there. The foreign Minister Wang Yi has said that Beijing believes on making economic partnerships, not the alliances (scmp.com, 2015).

Similarly, like India, Russia being as a second super-global power could be a great challenge for China. During the cold war period, both were competing for the influence in the Central-Asia. Now both countries desire to build a close cooperation because both don’t want dominance of the west at the global level.
In May 2015, Russia and China has signed 32 agreements. Among these agreements, both countries have signed an agreement on interconnectivity of One Belt and One Road Initiative and Russian-led Eurasian Economic Union. Both countries are agreed to increase their cooperation, integration and development. Both close cooperation is moving to establish a new world order of mutual peace, cooperation and integration. Their cooperation is removing the atmosphere of the cold war by developing mutual cooperation and integration. The relations of both countries are centered with a new phase. Their growing cooperation keeps many benefits for other countries also (Roth, 2015).

In this joint meeting of both countries, Russia and China has signed an agreement that Beijing will build a high-speed railway that will connect Moscow with Kazan, a capital of Tatarstan. Mutual investment of both countries is increasing. Russian-Chinese leasing company will spend more than $3 billion to buy 100 Russian Sukhoi super jets (China daily business news, 2015). On the world, new order, China and Russia shares common views. Both are agreed that there should be no hegemonic leadership. The human-rights and democracy should be promoted globally. Both are agreed to establish a multi-polar world (Nechepurenko, 2015).

8.5 Terrorism/ Law and Order

Terrorism is among one of the greatest challenge for the smooth function of One Belt and One Road initiative. The growing political disorder, extremism and terrorism in South-Asia, the Central-Asia, Africa and Europe are posing a great security challenge to the implementation of One Belt and One Road initiative (China Daily Com, 2016; Su, 2016).
In Asia, many countries have extremism and religious groups that are creating security threat to their peaceful society includes Myanmar where Muslims are in minority and their rights are highly discriminated. These ethnic minorities violence could become a threat for the smooth function of Maritime Silk Road (Hui, 2016; The Hindu Newspaper, 2015). The people resided near Kypur seaport in Myanmar are economically very poor and these people are demanding better financial sources and standard of life (The Hindu Newspaper, 2015). In Pakistan, the people are passing a poor life specifically in remote areas without having better facilities of education, health and a good standard of life. Because of this, restlessness exists among the people of this area. In order to address the grievances of these people, the Chinese government plays a significant role by providing better education, basic facilities of life and health under China-Pakistan economic corridor project (CPEC). The Chinese government has released many funds for the development of this area. By such developments, Beijing is promoting peace, stability and prosperity in Pakistan in order to make a smooth function of China-Pakistan economic corridor (The Dawn news, 2015; The News.com, 2015; The tribune, 2016). China could follow the same cooperative and peace development policy in other countries of Asia and in the rest of the world to establish a peaceful and developed world (Hurriyat, 2015).

China has no counter strategy to combat terrorism as to establish military alliance and the use of force that resultantly exaggerating terrorism. It is a peaceful country that finds peaceful means to handle turbulent situations or circumstances (Wang, 2015). There are many terrorist or separatist groups in India that could disrupt the smooth function of BCIM (The Hindu Newspaper, 2015). China and India has recently pledged to expand bilateral cooperation in counter-terrorism, under the U.N.,
the BRICS and through other platforms to maintain regional peace and stability. Both countries are also pledged to enhance cooperation to establish a connectivity on the Silk Road (Times of India, 2016).

The terrorism issue will persistently remain intact with the continued function of One Belt and One Road initiative. As today, the countries priorities are changed. They want peace and development rather than to indulge in wars and conflicts with each other. Cooperation against terrorism among the countries will increase. The security of China will become a security concern of all the countries that will make the function of One Belt and One Road secure and smooth (Su, 2016; Lieven, 2015).

Among all the South-Asian countries, Pakistan is the most terrorism inflicted country due to a bordering country with Afghanistan. The existed terrorism provides a great security threat to the smooth function of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Regarding security issue, China and Pakistan has jointly pledged for cooperation against terrorism activity (Syed, 2015).

Pakistan has deployed total 17,177 securities personal of army and other forces to provide full security to the Chinese nationals that are working on border areas. Pakistan authorities has assured the Chinese to build Special Security Division (SSD), nine composite infantry battalions (9000 personnel), six civilians armed forces wings (6000 personals) (Haider, 2015). China’s high officials supports Pakistan’s efforts to combat terrorism and its counter terrorism strategy. Beijing is determined to work together with Pakistan to fight against East Turkistan Islamic Movement that is an active terrorist group in Xinjiang province but it has bases in Pakistan’s tribal area (Salahuddin, 2015).
The largest destabilizing factor of China Pakistan Economic Corridor is India (The News, 2016). In March 2016, Pakistan Army and Intelligence forces has caught an Indian spy Kulbushan Yadav while crossing Iranian border into Pakistan (Hindustan Times, 2016). In his confessional statement, he said he made terrorist attack in Gwadar area to disrupt the smooth function of One Belt and One Road initiative (The News, 2016).

Beijing, on counter terrorism, has a policy on ‘Common Asian Security’. It works in collaboration with other Asian countries through Joint counter terrorism joint consultations and multilateral strategic dialogue. It is essential for China to follow the same strategy to make the corridor function smooth (Gul, 2015).

Though, terrorism is a major threat for easy function of One Belt and One Road Initiative. Under this initiative, Beijing close cooperation has been established with other countries to prevent terrorism as a common cause (Brown, 2016; Al-Jazeera newspaper.com, 2016). It is working with Saudi-Arabia in broader collaboration against terrorism. It is fighting in the Middle-East against the extremist ideology that threatens all the countries in the region that have friendly relations with China (Alhammad, 2016).

The role that is played by China in the Middle-East to combat terrorism is appreciated by most of the countries includes Egypt, Iraq, Sudan, Kuwait etc., due to having no military intervention and military alliances (Qingyun, 2016). Beijing main policy goals is economic development and to create its society peaceful through raising its per-capita income and consumption. It understands that it could achieve economic development and social prosperity through promoting peace. It is a peaceful country and it wants to establish peace in its society and all around the world (BBC
News, 2015). It is not a country that establishing military alliances and military bases (Jianmin, 2015).

Besides belonging terrorism in the regions along with One Belt and One Road, China has an issue of piracy threat in the Strait of Malacca and Indian Ocean to its passing trade transshipments (Bo, 2015; Kaplan, 2014). Beijing to protect its security in overseas and land-routes has an energy security policy that is to deploy its naval forces asides with the naval bases on Maritime Silk Road (Welitzkin, 2015).

8.6 Conclusion

It is a fact that currently China is a developing country. It is not a developed country like at present many other European countries are including Germany, France etc. Beijing per capita income is low. It is the ranked second after India in poverty. It is passing through many reforms. It is basically an economic country that sets its main national policy goal to achieve economic development and to establish a peaceful and prosper society. It doesn’t have military alliances and military bases. It doesn’t have a policy to create global hegemony. It is a less-political and anti-hegemony country. Though, it is a rapidly growing economy with about 7 percent annual economic growth. It is the second largest world economy after U.S. and it will soon fill economic gap with the Washington. It is the rising challenge for U.S. global hegemony.

U.S. particularly by militarizing Asia and Asian-Pacific region is establishing an atmosphere of cold war period. In fact, this is its effort to maintain its power and hegemony by expressing its power of having weapons and military in the region. Though it will be very difficult for U.S. to make a direct or indirect military attack on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China. Beijing is a nuclear power and a
permanent member of the Security Council. It is second largest growing economic and military power. It is a main significant member of SCO, BRICS, and ASEAN and soon it will join Eurasian Union. It has cooperative relations with the European Union as well. Beijing is creating a global economic interconnectivity through One Belt and One Road initiative that links the rest of the world countries with each other by roads, railway, pipelines and industrial zones. It is promoting mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence among the mutual relations of the countries.

The countries are getting dependent on China for funds, infrastructure development and social growth. All Asian countries though these are poor and developing but they all said welcome to China’s belt and road connectivity and cooperation. Most of these has resisted against the pressure of India, U.S., Japan and other European countries that is for not to establish cooperative relations with Beijing. China is increasingly enhancing its economic influence in the region. It is pushing the world towards a multi-polar world. It will be very difficult for U.S. to make a military attack directly or indirectly on the sovereignty of China because due to One Belt and One Road initiative its security will become a great concern and security of all other world countries.

It will be difficult for U.S. and for its military allies to derail China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative at the expense of peace and development of the rest of the world. China through policy of promoting mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence will overcome the current prevailing challenges. U.S. and its military alliances could not be remained away for a long time from joining One Belt and One Road initiative.
CONCLUSION

China is centuries old an economic and agricultural country. It was un-aware of technological advancement. Being as a nation and country, its priorities were mainly focused on trade and agricultural development. It was the first at that period, which during Han Dynasty, had connected its country to the rest of the world through an Old Silk Road that today known as One Belt and One Road Initiative. In past, it did never remain a military expansionist country.

China compared to the western countries was not technologically and militarily advanced and developed country. It has faced continuous security threats from western expansionist and colonial powers. During 13th to 19th century, its sovereignty was attacked and occupied by various western powers. China from these wars has realized the significance of technology and advancement. It had made struggle to bring it out of backwardness, poverty and weakness. It is a peaceful country that doesn’t want wars and conflicts. It desires development, progress, prosperity and modernization. It is anti-imperialist, anti-aggressive and anti-suppressive country.

A Policy towards peace, development & Modernization

China’s history, its long sacrifices has set the base of its policy on peace, development, modernization and advancement. It considers economic development as a great source of protection of its national sovereignty and freedom.
China’s Nationalism: A great source of Development

It is a peace-loving, peaceful country and nation. Its civilization is old that has been built in centuries. It has kept alive its civilization and identity by following its cultural values of peace, development and unity etc. It has followed the West in its technology and modernization but it did never allow the western culture to influence its cultural values because of having a strong national pride and a strong sense of history that never allowing it to forget the sufferings that it had faced during the western powers attacks over its sovereignty.

China, in result of two Opium and Japan war, had initiated “Self-Strengthening Movement” from 1862-1875 to combat with those issues that weakening its sovereignty. Under this Movement, China being as a first step, tried to prevent interstate civil wars and rebellion movements. In this wake, it had disseminated old culture and norms rather to focus to modify foreign policy and to develop reforms and industrialization. However, the Movement had laid the foundation for change in Chinese country’s controlled and restricted system.

China gradually, to strengthen itself, had adopted the Western patterns for development. The peace, respect and harmony teachings of Confucian, a religious sect, were propagated to reduce rebellion movements. Chinese schools were established to train interpreters in western language. Foreign offices were opened to run diplomatic relations. War weapons, arsenals and ships were made. Moreover, small industrial factories, steamship, coal, telegraph, textile companies were established.

The west was followed by China merely for making developments. China fundamentally kept itself as a conservative nation by not allowing the liberal western
culture to be followed or not preferred it over Chinese culture. Those Chinese who got education from west were highly suppressed. Chinese, being as an old nation, had strong cultural pride that kept them reluctant to accept the Western culture. It was a big dilemma for Chinese that how should they protect their culture after adopting foreign technology and their pattern for intuitions etc.

In 1999, US’s NATO alliance bombardment on China's embassy in Belgrade and the 2001 spy plane collision over the South China Sea has given emergence to a new nationalism in China that make Chinese nation more strengthened and loyal than before. As a protest, the books and magazines were published on entitled of “China will not be insulted or “China cannot be bullied’. A long discussion programs were conducted in Chinese media and incident was highlighted as a crime. Chinese people, students, scholars and people belongs to different fields had launched large street protest in US and in other European countries. Through internet emails, the people were provoked to be gathered for protest. The protesters hold placards with different provoking nationalism lines and that also indicated China's strong nationalism such as 'The Chinese can't be defeated “, ‘Punish war criminals " etc.

In major cities of China, the thousands of Chinese protesters had crushed US embassy cars, removed and burned US country flags, and threw gas bombs, rocks and bricks at embassy buildings. US Ambassador to China and other US diplomats were imprisoned inside the US embassy in China. China's president had rejected intense condolences and regrets made by US's president Bill Clinton. China's media outlets did not show apologies made by President Clinton.

China had expressed a hard reaction to US by its strong power of nationalism. In people's Daily newspaper of China, it was said in an article entitled “This is not
1899 China” it is 1999 not 1899 when people were subjugated by few gunboats. It is not the time when China was victimized by Western imperialism by demolished old summer palace, seized Hong Kong and Macao. Now the time and trends are changed and now it is a new China that stood up on her own feet, it is a China that defeated Japanese fascists, it is China that got victory over US in Korean battlefield. The sovereignty, dignity of Chinese people cannot be violated. The Chinese have a hot blood and from last 150 years they are opposing imperialism. US led NATO can better remember this.

This was a nationalism that expressed, provoked and injected through writings by Chinese writers. Such writing pattern was being followed to strengthen the unity of Chinese nation under nationalism slogan and nationalism ideology. The Chinese Nationalism had been shifted into a new structure and form in which the protesters sentiments were provoked by use of movies, television shows, posters, cartoons, publications in books and magazines etc., since 1990s.

Hence, as China's hard protest US had changed the structure of relations from friendly to hostile but both states did not break diplomatic and trade relations. China for many years ahead published literature on anti-Americanism and anti-Japanese. While US had perceived China as an expansionist threat. That is why still today, the Western world especially US is looking china's nationalism as a threat for her great power.

On One Belt One Road: China following Neoliberalism Approach

China on One Belt and One Road initiative is promoting the core values of neoliberalism approach includes peace, cooperation, interdependence, development
and integration. It is promoting these values by establishing interconnectivity among the countries through seaports, roads, railways and corridors etc.

Under the initiative, it is financing and providing technical support in the development of energy, education, health and other sectors of other countries. It is transferring peace, development and prosperity to other countries. It is increasingly enhancing trade cooperation with the countries through establishing free-trade economy. It is building cooperation and interdependence among the countries by establishing tariff free economy. It has established financial institutions of Asian Infrastructure Investment bank (AIIB), Maritime Silk Road Fund, and a bank at BRICS etc., to finance the development of One Belt and One Road initiative. It is not only developing its own economy and trade but it is developing the economy and trade of the rest of the world. It is boosting the economic growth and social peace and prosperity of the rest of the world. It is building a multi-polar world of mutual peace and cooperation. It is shifting the world trends of anarchy and hegemony with new world order of peace, cooperation and interdependence. One Belt and One Road initiative is purely an economic interconnectivity project. China is developing economic partnerships, not military alliances or bases.

**China’s Global Grand Strategy towards Peace, Development & Interdependence**

The core part of China’s grand strategy is One Belt and One Road initiative. China’s national interests, includes to secure country’s security, attain economic development, fulfil dream to become modernize and liberal developed country and establish a peaceful prosperous society, are linked with this initiative.

Its grand strategy is consisted of economic, strategic, political, military and social interests and objectives that it wants to attain through developing mutual
cooperative and strategic relations with other countries at One Belt and One Road initiative. The main interests of China are to expand and develop its trade to establish its society prosperous and peaceful, to establish modernize and liberal technological country and to make secure its sovereignty and freedom.

The initiative is the crucial part of its grand strategy through which it is rapidly connecting countries over seaports, roads, trade zones and by mutual economic and strategic relations. Through this initiative, it is engaging countries in mutual economic cooperation, interdependence and development. It is expanding its trade market and economic development. It is promoting equal economic and social benefits to other countries. Along with building connectivity, China is establishing close interdependent economic, strategic and political relations with the countries. Through more cooperation and interdependence, China is expanding its trade market and development, securing its trade transaction passages secure by establishing economic corridors as alternatives and securing its energy interests by developing more cooperation and interdependence by promoting equal benefits to others.

China is a centuries old peaceful country. Its main objectives are economic development and social peace. It is not a hegemonic and an aggressive country. Through this initiative, it is promoting the values of mutual peace, cooperation, development and interdependence to other countries. It is sharing its development and technology with other countries and it is developing infrastructures, energy projects and social development projects in other countries. In result, it is building a peaceful multi-polar world. It is bringing a new world order of peace, cooperation and interdependence. It is integrating the world. It is not establishing military alliances and military bases with other countries.
China does not want to launch wars and it don’t want to get indulge itself in conflicts. One Belt and One Road initiative is a global economic interconnectivity project and it is increasingly engaging the rest of the world countries in common peace, development, cooperation and security. The country’s security is getting dependent on the security of China. It will not be so easy for any country to wage a direct attack on China’s sovereignty or to remain separate when the rest of the world where the countries are increasingly getting close and independent on each other.

U.S., Japan and India claims and fears about China’s peaceful rise are seemed as part of their propaganda against China to establish deterrence environment to prevent its growing connectivity and development. One Belt and One Road is an economic initiative. Under the sidelines of the initiative, China is developing and financially supporting the construction of infrastructure and development of energy and other social projects. It is developing the poor economies, security and social prosperity of other countries. It is balancing the world and establishing a multi-polar world particularly by boosting the growth of third world countries of Asia and African region.

China is against the militarization of the regions. It is not seeking to become a world hegemonic and an aggressive country. It has learned, from its past and from the sufferings which it had tolerated, that the wars and conflicts only takes countries towards devastation. Its past experiences have realized to China the worth of peace and development. It is against the discrimination, hegemony and power-influence.

**China: A developing Country**

It is a developing country that passing through political, economic and social reforms. It main national policy goal and ambitions behind One Belt and One Road
initiative is to raise the poor standard of life of the individual, to establish peaceful and harmonious society by establishing a middle-income country with making balanced approach of individuals to education, social and economic opportunities and facilities. China being as the world second largest economy with annual growth ratio of 7 percent is posing a threat for the economic superiority of U.S. It is becoming the world’s largest investing country. It is the world largest producing and manufacturing country.

**China’s One Belt One Road Initiative: A Global Economic Interconnectivity Project**

China’s President Xi Jinping has proposed the One Belt and One Road Initiative in 2013. The Initiative is the rejuvenation of Old Maritime Silk Road that has been built during the Han dynasty. It is the global connectivity initiative that connects the rest of the world through seaports, roads, railways, bridges, canals, corridors and oil and gas pipelines.

The main purpose behind this initiative is to establish economic development and social prosperity and peace. China wants to fulfil its dream to become one of the most modernize, developed and industrial country of the world. It is promoting economic development, prosperity and peace towards its own country and to the rest of the world. It is building economic interconnectivity among the countries. It is shrinking the world by establishing interconnectivity among the countries. Through this connectivity, it is promoting the values of mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence, development and integration among the countries. It is building interdependence among the countries. It is establishing a peaceful world of mutual cooperation and interdependence. It is building new global trends of peace and
harmony. China sets One Belt and One Road Initiative on five principles includes territorial integrity, sovereignty, equality, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference and mutual cooperation for mutual benefits and peaceful coexistence.

On Maritime Silk Road, China is connecting its South-China Asia Seaports of Fujian, Ningbo, Hong-Kong etc., with the seaports of East-Asia, South-East Asia and South-Asia includes Hong-Kong seaport, Muara Seaport of Brunei, Sihanoukville seaport of Cambodia, Singapore Seaport, Kyaukpru Seaport of Myanmar, Chittagong and Sonadia Seaport of Bangladesh, Hambantota Seaport of Sri-Lanka, Ihanvandhippolhu Seaport of Maldives, Kolkata Seaport of India, Gwadar seaport of Pakistan and Sudan Seaport etc. The Maritime Silk Road ends in Italy Venice by connecting One Belt Economic Road. China under the Maritime Silk Road is consecutively connecting these seaports by sea-route through the oceans and seas. It is establishing sea-connectivity to its land-locked areas of the Central and western China. It is connecting its border countries includes Myanmar, Cambodia, Bangladesh, India etc., through economic corridors, canals, bridges, roads and pipelines etc.

China’s One Belt and One Road Initiative is not merely an economic interconnectivity project. China under the initiative is developing the economic and social sectors of other countries by building seaports infrastructures, economic corridors, roads and railways, canals, bridges and oil and gas pipelines. It is providing financial and technical assistance to these countries. It is building trade-hubs, free-economic markets, dry seaports, roads, railways, bridges etc., in each country. It is spending money and other technical resources on development of education and health sector of other countries. It is establishing free-trade almost with all the
countries. It is enhancing economic and trade cooperation among the countries through regional organization includes ASEAN, SCO, Eurasian-Union etc.

China on the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) platform has offered permanent membership to India to build cooperation and interdependent relations with India. It is realizing the fact that the New Delhi is the major regional competitor of Beijing and it has a military partnership with U.S. against its rise. China by building close partnerships with India is building a peaceful and cooperative environment of the region. It is breaking and weakening the political influence of military partnership of India and U.S. It is breaking the growing influence of U.S. military in the Asian region against its peaceful rise and development.

China has established Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), a bank of BRICS to provide financial assistance to the countries that comes under Maritime Silk Road Initiative to build infrastructures and energy projects. More than 57 countries have joined the membership of AIIB includes Asian and the western countries that are an ally countries of U.S. includes United Kingdom, Germany, Poland etc. AIIB will be run on funds by these member countries.

On Maritime Silk Road, China is facing many traditional and non-traditional challenges that includes piracy threat and military attack of U.S., India and Japan etc., in Indian Ocean, the Strait of Malacca and the South-China Sea. The countries particularly include U.S., India and Japan don’t consider China rise peaceful. These countries say that China’s growing economic rise and One Belt and One Road Initiative is a threat for their regional and global political and economic influence and development.
In U.S. and other countries view, China is mainly a growing rising threat for U.S.’s status of having a global hegemony and the most powerful country of the world. U.S. is posing many threatening challenges to the peaceful rise of China by militarizing the Asian region and by building military alliances and military bases. It has a strong and close military alliance with Japan and in collaboration with Tokyo, it is provoking the South-China Sea dispute to obstruct the growing rise of China. It has proposed the development of Maritime Silk Road that will begin from Afghanistan and will by-pass through connecting the countries of the Central-Asia, the Asian countries includes Japan and all others but it is escaping China. It is building the Maritime Silk Road in order to achieve equal benefits and equal share with China in energy resources that these regions have.

U.S. is competing China by establishing defense and military partnership with India. It is supporting India to build it as a powerful country in the Asian region to balance the growing rise of China. U.S. is balancing by militarization the growing economic development and influence of China. It is leading the world towards militarization, hegemony, discrimination and anarchy. While China by promoting mutual peace, cooperation, interdependence and development through One Belt and One Road Initiative is building a new world of peace and cooperation. It is establishing new trends of mutual cooperation, interdependence and integration. At present, the world is moving towards two different trends of militarization, economic development and peace. The trend of mutual development, peace and interdependence is predominantly getting priority.

China is a peaceful and peace-loving country. Its national policy priority is economic development and to build a peaceful society. It sets its national policy goal
on peace and respect for other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty. China’s response to U.S.’s growing militarization and alliances is peaceful. It is not building military alliances and military bases. It is establishing economic partnerships. Its policy ambitions are to establish economic development, peaceful society and a middle-income country.

One Belt One Road: An Initiative of Economic, Peace & Interdependence

Global Economic Interconnectivity Initiative: It is centuries old an economic country. During the Han dynasty, it had built old Silk Road that connected Asia, the Central-Asia, the Middle-East, Africa and Europe in mutual trade and economy. At present, One Belt and One Road Initiative is the rejuvenation of that Old Silk Road. China wants to gain its old economic power again. It wants to appear as one of the most powerful nation and one of the great economic power as once it was in the past. It wants to achieve its past glory as one of the splendor nation of the world.

China’s One Belt and One Road is an economic interconnectivity initiative that connects the rest of the world through seaports, roads, railways and corridors. It is not only boosting the economic growth of its own but of the rest of the world countries. It is pure an economic development initiative and China’s ambitions behind this initiative are quite economic and towards social and economic development and prosperity.

Building a Peaceful & Developed World: China is promoting through this initiative mutual peace, cooperation, development, interdependence, and integration among the countries. It is setting the countries relations on new forms and pattern of peace and mutual cooperation. It is developing a new form of world of peace and development.
It is building a multi-polar world of mutual cooperation and interdependence. It is developing the poor economies of the developing countries. It is building a new zone of power particularly by boosting the economic growth of the developing countries of Asia and Africa. It is reducing gap between the south and north.

China has set a new example for the countries to follow. It’s peaceful rise and development gives an awakening message to other countries that wars, development of military weapons and forces, and conflicts only brings devastation to country’s development and this curbs their sovereignty. Beijing through One Belt and One Road is setting new ways and patterns of mutual cooperative relations among the countries that in result creating more interdependence towards building a peaceful multipolar world with the new world order of integration. It is providing new enlightening ways to the countries for development and prosperity. It is the country that in true sense promoting the core values of neoliberalism theory of mutual peace, cooperation, respect, development, interdependence and integration. It is the country that talk and work for promoting peace, mutual benefits and cooperation.

**Promoting Mutual Respect for Sovereignty & Territorial Integrity:** China’s all national policies are based on peace, development and cooperation. “The Five principles of peaceful co-existence” is an integral part of its national policy that defines the pattern that it is following in establishing bilateral relations with other countries. These five principles are mainly based on mutual respect to each other sovereignty and territorial integrity and on non-interference in other national matters.

Beijing’s main policy elements includes peace and development are not being developed in the revolutionary period or not in 1978 when it has opened its economy to the outside world. These elements are culturally inherited. Its old cultural
civilization has delivered peace, harmony and unity to its nation. So, these elements are part of China’s national policy not due to attain some specific objective or not to keep the world in obscurity on its peaceful development on One Belt and One Road initiative.

Beijing respects the rights of other country. It believes that each country should respect the independence, sovereignty and freedom of other country. Each country should respect the social system of other country whether it is communist, socialist or capitalist. It believes that the countries relations should be based on mutual trust and sincerity.

**Promoting Opposition to Hegemony, Anarchy & Aggressiveness:** In result of odd experiences of history, China became a very positive, peaceful and cooperative country. It is opposing hegemony, anarchy and aggressiveness. It believes that the countries mutual relations should be developed on mutual respect, equality, non-interference and cooperation. It values peace, harmony and development. It has a “China dream’ to develop its country as one of the most modernize and industrial countries of the world. It has not prioritized its national policy with military and weapons development and military alliances.

**Building a Common destiny & Common Peace:** China’s One Belt and One Road is an economic initiative. Its main purpose is economic development and social prosperity. This initiative does not only give prosperity to China but to the rest of the world. It is an initiative of common benefits, common gains, common destiny and mutual cooperation. It is a merely an economic development initiative that connects countries and regions with each other in mutual relation of peace, cooperation, development and integration.
The initiative does not have any military or hegemonic ambitions. It is merely an economic development project that is based on win-win cooperation and equal benefits for all. Beijing is developing this initiative to get economic development and to access the natural energy resources to fulfil its growing industrial consumption needs and for building a prosperous and peaceful society for its population. It has a policy to raise the per-capita income and to raise the poor living standard of an individual.

**Building More Integration & Interdependence:** China through this initiative is integrating the world. It is making the world closer and developed. It has established the world of more interdependence. It is moving to establish a new world of peace and harmony. It is promoting mutual peace and interdependence that resultantly reducing enmity and disputes among the countries. The countries are increasingly depending on each other for more gains.

**Shaping the Countries Priorities towards Economic Development & Peace:** Beijing has changed the priorities of the countries. At present, the country’s main policy goals are getting based on economic and social development rather than to merely focus on military and weapons development. The countries desire peace, economic and social development. These don’t want to get involve in wars and conflicts. These want to develop peaceful and prosperous societies.

China by One Belt and One Road initiative is promoting peace and development to 1.4 billion population of the world. It is towards to build better, prosper and peaceful life of an individual. It is moving towards to provide more job opportunities and new hopes of development and prosperity to them. In result, a
peaceful and developed society is contributing peace and cooperation at regional and international level and it is making the world more peaceful and developed.

The more economic cooperation and interdependence among the countries are truly empowering and strengthening the development capabilities of each country towards more development and cooperation. Beijing has introduced new patterns of development to the countries to which these have no idea and resources before to develop like this includes seaports connectivity, linkages to land-locked areas through economic corridors, roads and railways, bridges etc.

**Reducing Development Gap between North & South:** China by transferring its development and technology is reducing the gap between the South and North. It is taking the rest of the world equal and balanced. It is considered as a great blessing source of development particularly by the developing and poor countries of South-Asia and Africa. Beijing has set new example for the developed and technological advanced countries that they should also cooperate and share their technology and development with developing countries.

**Building Financial Institutions for Development:** China has developed Asian Infrastructure Investment bank (AIIB) to provide funds and loans for the infrastructure and energy development projects specifically in the developing countries. Beijing works for the development of the rest of the world. AIIB’s main purpose is to make the development easier, to promote progress in the countries and to make the smooth connectivity of One Belt and One Road Initiative. It does not have discriminatory policy like International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank is following when these provides loans and funds to developing countries and in back these are taking high interests rates. Beijing through AIIB is not only enhancing
its economic influence but also reducing its hegemonic and discriminatory influence of the western institutions. China is shifting the world hegemony and discriminatory influence with its new world order of mutual peace, cooperation and interdependence.

Beijing is a peaceful country. It’s all policy goals and ambitions are peaceful and for mutual development. It is against fascism. It believes on development of mutual unity, trust, equality, inclusiveness in mutual relations among the countries. It is promoting mutual learning and mutual beneficial cooperation among the countries.

**Building New Cultural Identities & Trust:** It is connecting different culture, religions, races and nations through One Belt and One Road that resultanty gives creation to new civilianization. China values its friendship and cooperation with other countries. It is its foreign policy priority to improve its cooperative relations with other countries. It is sharing and strengthening trust, friendship, cooperation, development and prosperity through One Belt and One Road Initiative. It believes on promoting trust and friendship from generation to generation. It doesn’t intend to establish hegemony and discrimination. It desires to establish a long-lasting world of peace and harmony that it considers necessary for economic development and for smooth function of One Belt and One Road.

China is committed with peaceful development and an independent foreign policy of peace. It respects sovereignty, development and peace of other countries. It believes not to interfere in internal matters of other countries. It is not seeking to dominate a position of the most regional or global power country as a hegemonic power.

**Building a New World of Peace & Development:** China desires to establish a favorable environment that should without terrorism, extremism, separatism, drug-
trafficking and organizational crimes to make the smooth function of One Belt and One Road and to establish a peaceful society. On One Belt and One Road Initiative, China is building a community of shared interests, of mutual benefits and growth. It keeps the broader vision of development to develop its own country along with the rest of the world. The mutual cooperation among the countries is getting closer and the initiative provides more opportunities to the countries to cooperate and to get interdependent on each other. Under this initiative, China is promoting free trade economy throughout the regions to remove trade barriers to flourish trade development.

**Promoting cooperation between Regional & International Organizations:** China is promoting cooperation and interdependence through regional and international organizations. It is playing a central role in ASEAN by strengthening, enhancing and building its community. Beijing has opened the door of mutual benefits and development to ASEAN countries. It has up-graded free trade agreement with it and the two-way trade of both will reach to one trillion dollars by 2020. It is extending its cooperation with ASEAN countries by developing and financing the development in these countries. Particularly through Asian Investment Infrastructure bank (AIIB). It is integrating the organizations and the countries of different regions includes ASEAN, BRICS, SCO and Eurasian Union etc., in mutual cooperation through One Belt and One Road Initiative.

China is promoting cooperation among the organizations and the countries in fields of transportation, industrial development, trade and investment, energy and natural resources etc. Beijing has established various financial forums to finance the
development of infrastructure and energy projects in the countries under the cooperation of One Belt and One Road initiative.

**China’s Secured Alternative Trade Transaction Routes on One Belt, One Road**

China’s one main purpose of One Belt and One Road is to establish alternative trade transaction routes to secure its trade transformation through Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca. On these routes, Beijing contains the threats of piracy attack or of military attack or sanctions obstruction fear by the major super-powers includes U.S., Japan and India. Similarly, China keeps vital threats of disruption in South-China Sea where it has sea jurisdiction dispute with Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia etc. U.S. and Japan is rapidly militarizing the region and provoking the disputed countries to raise their voice against China for their sea territorial rights. This militarization and provocations does not seem to become a great obstacle in way of China’s peaceful rise. U.S. and Japan growing military presence in the region is just building a threatening environment as an obstruction and to divert other countries intentions for cooperation with Beijing.

China has a policy to avoid wars and conflicts and to not indulge in militarization of the regions. It will never become a part of any conflict because it doesn’t desire to disrupt its peaceful rise and the smooth function of One Belt and One Road Initiative.

China is building a multi-polar peaceful world that will be filled with cooperation and competition among the countries. But this competition will build more cooperation and interdependence among the countries that will not allow the countries to go for wars and conflicts.

**China’s Security becomes a world Security**
U.S. and Japan will never conduct direct attack on the sovereignty and independence of China because it is not a weak or rough country like Iraq and Afghanistan are being attacked easily. China is a nuclear power and a permanent member of the Security Council. It is the second largest growing economic and military power. It is one of the cooperative, leading and significant member of regional and international organizations includes Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), BRICS, ASEAN, G-20 etc. It is joining Eurasian union nearly. It has cooperative economic relations with the European Union.

U.S. and Japan have cooperative friendly trade relations with China as Beijing is the largest trade partner of the Washington. Both countries mutual trade volume is $598 billion. With Japan, China has also a growing economic relation. It will be very difficult for both countries to disrupt the China’s peaceful development at the expense of the rest of the world peace, prosperity and interdependence on Beijing. One Belt and One road is though an economic interconnectivity project that builds peaceful, secure, interdependent and integrated world.

It will be very difficult for U.S. to make a military attack directly or indirectly over the sovereignty of China because due to this initiative, Beijing security will become a security of the rest of the world. It will be very hard for U.S. and for its military allies to derail China’s One Belt and One Road initiative at the expense of peace and development of the rest of the world. These are the U.S. intentions that could be judged by its growing militarization of Asia and its hidden involvement in provocation of South-China Sea dispute that China is identifying repeatedly at its official level.
While U.S.’s growing hegemony and competition with China through its proposed plan of developing a new Silk Road, TTP, and increasingly investment in development projects of other countries shows that the Washington accepts the new growing change of multi-polar world and it is becoming its part. One Belt and One Road Initiative is closing, shrinking and globalizing the world. U.S. and its close military ally Japan will no longer keep themselves away from joining this initiative. Once the multi-polar world become more functional then U.S. and Japan could not remain separate. These will become a part of that world. These will also pursue cooperation and interdependence policy with other countries.

**China building trade partnerships, not military alliances**

China has the plans and with many countries its talks on deploying naval forces or bases on One Belt and One Road Initiative are under –process. Yet it has established its first naval base in Djibouti seaport, Africa. It wants to deploy its naval forces to secure its trade transaction through One Belt and One Road in case of any military or piracy attack on its trade ships, on seaports infrastructures etc.

On deployment of these naval bases, U.S., Japan and India are expressing false assumptions and propagating that China is a growing threat for their sovereignty and to the world peace. As China is not making any consent with any country for the use of naval base for an attack on other country sovereignty. It will not be possible for any country to allow Beijing to use their territory for attack on other’s sovereignty and independence. While the countries might permit China to use its naval force to defend the port, its infrastructure and connectivity. Beijing will must retaliate in case of any attack on the seaports or on connectivity through One Belt and One Road. But these attacks if made then it does not seem that these would be converted into a major war
or conflict. The major wars need to be built loyal military alliances. While in Asia and Asia-Pacific region if on one side U.S. is establishing military alliances than on other side with same countries, China is establishing its economic partnerships, not building military alliances.

**China is not seeking hegemony**

China is a developing country with low per-capita income, second largest in terms of poverty after India, unbalanced society in education, living-standard and development. It is still under many reforms. It is basically an economic country that sets the priority of its national policy goals to achieve economic development and to establish a prosper and peaceful society. It is not a part of any military alliance. It is not building military alliance or military bases. It is not seeking hegemony. It is a non-political and anti-hegemonic country.

**China is not a threat for other’s Peace**

In military power, China is the world third largest country after U.S. and Russia. The Washington has 13, 892 aircraft that contains all sorts of capability and 10 active aircraft carriers and 75 submarines that are mostly have nuclear capability. Comparatively to China, U.S. is much advanced in military power, aircraft carriers and naval fleets etc. Beijing has 2,860 aircraft only, 67 submarines and it is surfacing its large army with one air-craft carrier. The defense budget of U.S. is $ 610 billion that is $ 9 billion more that of China, Russia, Saudi-Arabia, France, United Kingdom, India and Germany combined. China is not posing a threat for other’s peace and sovereignty. Though, China is far-distance from U.S. in military and economic power but it is rapidly growing power that is creating a multipolar world.

**China’s Policies itself for Peaceful Development**
China’s entire policies and One Belt and One Road initiative expresses that it wants peace, cooperation and development. It is not seeking hegemony and military development. It is a peaceful country that promotes development to the rest of the world.

**Different Views on China’s Peaceful Rise**

The result of interviews from scholars that belongs to different countries includes Pakistan, China and U.S. concludes that the country which have cooperative friendly relations with China that considers its rise peaceful. Like Pakistan has brotherly cooperative relations with China. So, it does not look China as a threat for its country sovereignty and for the world peace. The scholars from U.S. considers China’s rise as a threat for energy resources, power and hegemonic global status of their country.

**Recommendations**

- Beijing’s One Belt and One Road is worth-praising Initiative that promotes common peace, cooperation and interdependence towards the rest of the world. Japan is not the part of One Belt and One Road initiative. China’s should make Japan a part of its One Belt and One Road initiative. As the countries relations are based always on unreachable or unexpected compromises. China this step might arise unbeatable national protest and opposition but at regional level, it will be a great set-back for U.S. which is militarizing the region and building military alliances to obstruct the Beijing’s peaceful rise. This step will be a great action that will break the increasing influence of U.S. particularly in South-China Sea area where Japan plays a key role as military ally of the Washington.
China is increasingly enhanced its economic and bilateral cooperation with India to split the influence of growing military alliance cooperation of India and U.S., to build a cooperative and peaceful regional environment etc. It should build the same cooperative and connectivity relations with Japan. Though this plan keeps less possibility of success. As, Japan is a country that eroded China’s sovereignty by occupying it during W.W. II. Both countries keep hostile feelings against each other at official and at national local level.

- China should keep continue its efforts to solve the South-China Sea issue through developing cooperation and negotiations. The disputed countries of South-China Sea might come on table to solve the dispute. Though, it will be difficult and different development by China. The history of countries is filled with such solutions of the disputed issues for instance the European countries had fought humiliating wars against each other during the two world wars of W.W. I and W.W.II, now cooperating and interdependent on each other. China should establish a peaceful world of mutual interdependence in order the smooth development of One Belt and One Road initiative.

- U.S. is establishing the environment of more deterrence by militarizing the regions. It is posing a security threat for the smooth function of One Belt and One Road Initiative. It is building a situation that provokes wars and conflicts. In response, China should increase its activities for establishing more interdependence and cooperation among the countries. It should avoid wars and conflicts. It should increase more economic interdependence among the countries through introducing more economic projects, investment and financial support and opportunities.
• U.S. is militarizing particularly Asia and Asia-Pacific region that expresses it keeps a cold war mind-set. It is a great military power that believes on use of power, war and attack. By militarizing Asia, it is balancing the growing economic influence of China with its increasingly enhancing military influence and with economic influence as well through TTP in Asia-Pacific. It is by building more military alliances in the region mainly to disrupt China’s peaceful rise by provoking the already existed issues of South-China Sea. China is increasingly enhancing its economic influence in the region. It is moving to establish a peaceful multipolar world by developing a new zone of power by promoting cooperation and interdependence.

China, to overcome regional challenges and threats, should increasingly established more cooperative relations with U.S. It should connect U.S. on One Belt and One Road but it could be policy option. It could not be happened so as U.S. being as the world most powerful country, will never tolerate the rise of China that could have the possibility to shift its power in long future.

• Beijing should strengthen One Belt and One Road security by building more cooperation with the participant countries particularly in Asia and Asia-Pacific region. It needs to build its brotherly relations with these countries. It requires to establish close social bonds with these countries. It needs to spend more for education, poverty and health sectors in these countries. It should increase scholarships in medical, engineering and technological education. It should increase the cultural exchange programs. The deeper and cooperative relations of Beijing could shift the militarization influence in the regions with peace, cooperation and interdependence.
China has many other policy options to reduce the regional and international tensions. It should cooperate with Japan and U.S. against the North-Korea’s growing militarization then it could establish better cooperative relations with Japan and U.S. and could developed some peace in South-China Sea area.

China should increase its economic and social cooperation in the Middle-East. It should increasingly enhance its cooperation with Syria, Egypt etc. In result of this cooperation, it will gain new economic markets in the Middle-East. It will play a significant progressive role for the economic and social development of the Muslim world. It will balance the growing power influence of U.S. and Israel in the region with promoting economic cooperation and influence there. China officially says that its growing cooperation in the Middle-East under One Belt and One Road Initiative is for development, not to fill the vacuum. But the competition between China and U.S. will be increased in the region.

China should develop its technical equipment scientifically more and more that will create deterrence for its enemy. As if Beijing has the policy of cooperation and development but it also believes that anarchy exists and on One Belt and One Road it has many threats and challenges for its peaceful rise. To prevent and combat with these challenges, China has many policy options to follow. It should keep continue its cooperation and interdependence policy towards other countries without getting involve in wars or conflicts.

It should develop more its cooperation with Russia to balance the growing militarization and economic cooperation of the Washington in Asia and Eurasian region. Along that, it should establish and enhance cooperation with
U.S. on terrorism, trade and in other social sectors. U.S.’s growing militarization and its NATO military alliance is a great threat particularly for China’s peace and social economic development policy. China has two policy options to neutralize the NATO effect. First, China and Russia should organize themselves in a defense pact but it would be contrary to China’s present policy towards peace. Second, China should support Germany in getting as United Nation permanent membership. This will raise Germany status not only in Europe but also in the world. Thus, U.S. would have to go back to its own continent and NATO would be disbanded. Ultimately, NATO effect would be neutralized.

- China is the country that has brought different policy particularly in context of Asia where in past the regional and global powers has followed the policies of exploitation and discrimination towards the third world developing countries. Asia is significant for the powerful and developed countries as a market for their exports and for the availability of natural energy resources in a cheap price. The developed countries were reluctant to share their development and technological knowledge with these developing regions. Resultantly, an unbalanced world of South and North were emerged

- China should mobilize more development resources to strengthen South-north cooperation, support South-South cooperation and promote economic and social development of developing countries to eliminate poverty worldwide.

- China is willing to work with the international community to share opportunities, to meet with challenges, to strive to realize the world's dream of lasting peace and common prosperity, and make greater contribution to the
development of mankind. Regarding this, China should increase cooperation with other countries in all sectors of life.

- There is some anxiety within the Asia-Pacific region over Chinese actions on the ground that are contradictory to China’s stated intentions of goodwill and friendly cooperation. Given China’s assertive stance in the South and East China Sea, it is difficult for the region’s smaller countries to not feel suspicious of any goodwill gesture from Beijing. It will also be difficult for China to build a friendly neighborhood, let alone ask its neighbors to accept China’s grand proposal, if Beijing’s every move is met with distrust and fear. Hence, China needs to address the trust deficit that exists among some of its neighbors while undertaking the One Belt and One Road initiative.

- China has established alternative trade routes of the Strait of Malacca by economic corridors on One Belt and One Road initiative because it wants to avoid the conflict that could be happened due to increasing militarization of U.S. and Japan. It is said that China might deploy its naval forces in Asia and Pacific region that in its opponent countries view will increase regional confrontation. China should keep balance in deploying naval forces to the number that is required to protect the sea-lanes from terrorism and piracy attacks. Otherwise, more militarization of China could disrupt the peaceful environment.

- To avoid overdependence on the energy resources of the Middle East, China will also continue to search for other overseas energy sources and transportation channels. Despite risks and challenges associated with energy
imports from the Middle East, China has cultivated strong relations with states in the region and will develop these economic ties further in the coming years.

References

Chapter 1 Introduction


**Chapter 2 Theoretical Framework**


Cnb, Com. (2015 September 1st). China’s AIIB to offer loans with fewer strings attached.


Chapter 3: China’s History: Peace, Development & Nationalism


Chapter 4 Global Strategy: One Belt & One Road Initiative


China Daily Europe Cn. (2015 September 3rd). China to cut troops by 300,000: President Xi.
http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn/2015-09/03/content_21784035.htm

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2015victoryanniv/2015-09/03/content_21783362.htm

http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2015-03/30/content_19950708.htm

China Daily Newspaper. (2016 May 18th). Full text of keynote speech of China’s top legislator at Belt and Road summit in Hong-Kong.


Cameron, F. M. (2015 February 2\textsuperscript{nd}). Europe stands to benefit from new Silk Roads, 	extit{The China daily}, http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/opinion/2015-02/14/content_19586511.htm (accessed May 2\textsuperscript{nd}, 2015).

Chinadaily.cn. (2015 September 3\textsuperscript{rd}). Full text: Xi’s Speech at Commemoration of 70\textsuperscript{th} anniversary of war Victory, 	extit{The China daily}, http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2015victoryanniv/2015-09/03/content_21783362.htm (accessed May 2\textsuperscript{nd}, 2015).


392


Nougayrede, N. (2014 November 12th). Forget the Brics-America and China will shape the New World, The Guardian,


Chapter 5 China’s 21st Century Maritime Silk Road Initiative: China Seaports Building in East-Asia


Chapter 6 China’s 21st Century Maritime Silk Road: Seaport Building in South-East Asia

Part-II: Singapore-port, Strait of Malacca, and Kyaukpru Seaport, Myanmar


Chapter 7 China’s 21st Century Maritime Silk Road: Seaport Building in South Asia


http://english.cntv.cn/2015/05/27/ARTI1432712963928606.shtml

http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/us/2015-09/06/content_21793574.htm

Xi Jinping Speeches


Chittagong & Sonadia Seaport Bangladesh

Asian Strategic studies. (2015). Adding a pearl: China looks for a naval base in Bangladesh, Center for Asian Strategic Studies, India, 
http://www.cassindia.com/inner_page.php?id=20&&task=diplomacy

Aljazeera Newspaper. (2016 March 5th). India: The next global power house? 
Abbasi, P.K & Khan, S. E. (2015 February 18th). Will Modi realize his superpower aspirations? 
http://www.dhakatribune.com/long-form/2015/feb/18/will-modi-realise-his-superpower-aspirations

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/opinion/2015-07/20/content_21329579.htm

Borah, R. (2016 April 29th). What of India and China relations? 

Bangladesh port Authority. (2015). Economic Importance of Chittagong Port, 
http://www.cpa.gov.bd


http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2015-03/30/content_19950708.htm

China Daily COM. (2014 November 9th). Bangladesh lauds China’s pledge on Silk Road fund. 


http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2016-05/24/content_25450460.htm

http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/epaper/2015-12/31/content_22885665.htm


http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2015-06/07/content_20929893_2.htm


Mohan, C.R. (2016 April 5th). PM Modi’s foreign policy making India a leading power.
http://www.hindustantimes.com/analysis/pm-modi-s-foreign-policy-making-india-a-leading-power/story-SMXx2543j1uPgHCBx0QmJJ.html


http://www.chinadailyasia.com/asiaweekly/2016-01/22/content_15376654.html

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2014-06/10/content_17574096.htm

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/opinion/2015-07/10/content_21241550.htm

http://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2016/mar/21/china-opens-consortium-build-paira-port

**Hambantota Seaport, Sri-Lanka**

Aljazeera News. (2012 March 5th). Is an India-China arms race brewing?  
http://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/insidestory/2012/03/2012358105253868.html

Aneez, S. (2013 March 5th). Sri-Lanka takes next step to opening Strategic China-built port,  
http://in.reuters.com/article/2013/03/04/srilanka-port-china-idINDEE9230EF20130304

Bo, Z. (2015 July 20th). China’s subs in Indian Ocean no worry for India.  

Borah, R. (2016 April 29th). What of India and China relations?  

http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/8645737e-3e2d-11e4-b7fc-00144feabdc0.html#axzz4BtQnUhUF


427


http://www.dailymirror.lk/65895/a-new-era-for-india-sri-lanka-relations


Ihavandhippolhu Seaport Maldives


The Hindu. (2014 September 15th). China woos Maldives to Join Maritime Silk Road. [link]


The Dawn. (2015 March 12th). Two Islands: Indian Ocean to soon be India’s Ocean. [link]

Vr, K.K. (2015 August 14th). Constructing Asia’s route to growth. [link]


Winsor, M. (2016 April 2nd). With China’s naval base, Djibouti could become China’s naval base. [link]


Yingqun, C. (2016 April 22nd). Global powers need more mutual trust, Karzai says. [link]

Ying. (2014 December 18th). Maldives officially joins China’s Maritime Silk Road policy. English news. [link]

Zhao, H. (2015). Different perceptions of China’s One Belt One Road Initiative. [link]

Kolkata Seaport India

Akhtar, S. (2016 April 20th). It is time for Asia and the Pacific to lead on sustainable development. [link]


Jing, L. (2015 August 3rd). Belt, Road could stabilize vast area. [http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/2015-08/03/content_21492067.htm](http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/2015-08/03/content_21492067.htm)


Gwadar Seaport, Pakistan


China Division. (2014 January 13th). (This Link is memo based), “Pak-China Economic Corridor”, Pakistan Foreign Office.


turkish weekly news. (2015 November 25th). China criticizes Philippines over South-China Sea Arbitration’, Turkish weekly,


Tang, D. (2015 August 30th). “A war anniversary approaches, China’s leadership fans smoldering anti-pathy toward Japan,

Turkey Journal. (2015 November 24th). China ASEAN envision new prospects for cooperation under Belt and Road Initiative, Turkish Weekly,

Turkish Journal. (2015 November 21st). APEC Summit helps boost confidence in China, Turkish weekly,

Turkish weekly. (2015 November 26th). China pushes for deeper engagement with Africa, Turkish weekly,

The News. (2015 October 4th). Japan’s shift in peace posture,

The Dawn. (2015 May 5th). India plans to sign port deal with Iran.

Tribune India. (2015 March 28th). Kolkata lone Indian link in China’s mega Maritime Silk Road, March 28, 2015

turkish weekly. (2014 August 12th).“Collective Punishment” of Uyghurs continues as Beijing covers-up evidence of massacre-exil leader',


Chapter 8 Challenges to China’s peaceful Rise on One Belt & One Road Initiative


Al Jazeera newspaper. (2016 February 4\textsuperscript{th}). The Trans-Pacific partnership in perspective.  


Al Jazeera. (2016 February 4\textsuperscript{th}). The Trans-Pacific partnership in perspective.  

Akram, M. (2014 September 28\textsuperscript{th}). India’s Great Power Game.  


Aljazeera. (2013 June 28\textsuperscript{th}). Why China won’t be better super-power: Believe in people, not states.  
http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2013/06/201362712592522718.html

Aljazeera Newspaper. (2016 April 24\textsuperscript{th}). What for India and China relations?  

Baijie, A. (2016 January 16\textsuperscript{th}). Sino-Indian relations offer opportunity: Ambassador.  
http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2016-01/06/content_22950260_2.htm

Bingguo, D. (2010 December 13\textsuperscript{th}). Stick to the path of peaceful development.  
http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2010-12/13/content_11689670.htm

BBC News. (2015 April 22\textsuperscript{nd}). Is China-Pakistan Silk Road a game changer?  

Bradshar, K. (2015 December 25\textsuperscript{th}). China Plans a New Silk Road, but trade partners are wary, The New York Times,  

Bo, Z. (2015 July 20\textsuperscript{th}). China’s subs in Indian Ocean no worry for India.  
http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/opinion/2015-07/20/content_21329579.htm

Brown, R. (2016 January 13\textsuperscript{th}). China is on a collision course with ISIS.  
http://www.defenseone.com/ideas/2016/01/china-collision-course-isis/125097/


Bremmer, I. (2015 May 28th). These are the 5 Reasons why the U.S. remains the world’s only superpower. http://time.com/3899972/us-superpower-status-military/


China is a rising threat for US due to having the second largest growing world economy. http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2016-03/11/content_23829976.htm


http://www.dawn.com/news/1207456

Ebrahim, Z. (2015 April 20th). China’s new Silk Road: what’s in it for Pakistan? 


http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/list/enrelease/1/encateinfo.html

Foreign Ministry of China news. (2013 September 2nd). Chinese dream can be shared by the world. 

http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2014/01/new-american-idol-should-us-rule-world-201411852842910837.html


http://www.thefridaytimes.com/tft/vision-and-actions/


Jinping, X. (2015 March). Towards a Community of Common Destiny and a New Future for Asia, Speech at the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2015, Ministry of Foreign Affairs China,


Qinduo, X. (2015 March 9th). One Belt and One Road to further boost the rise of China. http://english.cri.cn/12954/2015/03/09/1261s869268.htm


http://usa chinadaily com cn/us/2015-03/30/content_19945603 htm (March 24th, 2016).


http://www.thefridaytimes.com/tft/the-long-road-to-gwadar-i/


The Dawn news. (2015 October 12th). Local people to be engaged in major projects, says CM.


Bibliography


China unhappy on Modi’s visit to disputed territory. (2015, February 21st).


Challaney, B. (2016, January 20th). Japan and India need to deal with the South-China Sea dispute. Hindustan Times Newspaper. Retrieved from


China Invites India to Join its Ambitious Silk Road Projects. (2014, August 10th).

China’s Silk Road challenges U.S. dominance in Asia. (2014, November 10th).

China and India: Asia’s budding partnership or growing rivalry. (2015, March 13th).
Retrieved from http://www.ipripak.org/china-and-india-asias-budding-partnership-or-growing-rivalry/#sthash.GTGx57WW.dpbs


China Cautiously welcomes Trans-Pacific free trade deal. (2015, October 6th).


China’s AIIB to offer loans with fewer strings attached. (2015, September 1st).


*China Statistics and Market Data.* (2015). Retrieved from


Donnan, S. (2015, September 27th). White house declares truce with China over AIIB. *Financial Times Newspaper.* Retrieved from [http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/23c5143864ca11e5a28b50226830d644.html#axzz3y7YMg1yy](http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/23c5143864ca11e5a28b50226830d644.html#axzz3y7YMg1yy)


Dong, W., & Kapp, R.A., & Loeffkenev, B. (2014, November 11th). Re-setting U.S.-


Hong, C. (2016, May 31st). Japan should not turn its eyes from reason for bombing.


India Okay with BCIM, wants details on China Maritime Silk Road. (2014, June 30th).


*Ihavandhippolhu integrated development project.* (2015). Retrieved from


Premier Li expects China, India to jointly maintain border peace. (2016, April 20th).


*Pilotage* (2015, June 5th). Retrieved from


Qinduo, X. (2015, March 9th). One Belt and One Road to further boost the rise of China. Retrieved from [http://english.cri.cn/12954/2015/03/09/1261s869268.htm](http://english.cri.cn/12954/2015/03/09/1261s869268.htm)


521


http://www.tpp.mfat.govt.nz/


# Interview Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akram Zaki</td>
<td>Ex-Ambassador to China</td>
<td>August 20&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;, 2015</td>
<td>Face to Face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masood Khan</td>
<td>Ex-Ambassador to China</td>
<td>March 3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt;, 2015</td>
<td>Face to Face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Hu She Sheng</td>
<td>Director at a Research Institute of Contemporary International Relations, Beijing</td>
<td>May 27&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;, 2014</td>
<td>Face to Face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He Bin</td>
<td>A Chinese Journalist Expert on OBOR</td>
<td>January 30&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;, 2015</td>
<td>Telephone &amp; Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Master Dan</td>
<td>Professor at University of North Carolina Wilmington, United States</td>
<td>March 14&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;, 2015</td>
<td>Skype</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Ghulam Ali</td>
<td>Professor at AIR University Pakistan</td>
<td>March 5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;, 2015</td>
<td>Skype</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Maqsudal Hasan Noori</td>
<td>Professor at AIR University Pakistan</td>
<td>March 9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;, 2015</td>
<td>Face to Face</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dr. Fazal-u Rehman
Chairman of Pak-China Council, Islamabad
March 3rd, 2015
Face to Face

Brantly Womack
American Scholar & Professor at Virginia University
May 17th, 2015
Email

A Questionnaire on Peaceful Rise of China on One Belt One Road

Q1- How do you see China's grand strategy “New Economic belt and New Silk Road”?

Q2- Why China is interested in Seaport building especially in South Asia and South East Asia?

Q3-What is the Western response especially US?

Q4- What is China's peaceful rise?

Q5- What is Pakistan's interest and significance/advantage in China's global strategy?

Q6-Why and to what degree, China’s seaport strategy or policy is significant for China itself and for others?

Q7-Is China developing various seaports in different regions to uplift its economy or will have clash with the US/Western power by converting it into naval bases?

Q8-How much Silk Road is important in China's Global Strategy?

Q9- Would growing economic cooperation and interdependence by these new silk belt and road alleviate unfriendliness and hostility among China, US, India and Japan etc?

Q10- Western coded “String of Pearls strategy “contains what significance in global world politics?

Q11- What is the role of Chinese history in building today Chinese nationalism and role China’s communist party in today’s China?

Q12- Would China be replacing US in future? As China is a developing state currently and US is also growing rapidly (not static)?
Q13- According to Chinese, the term “Strategy “with China’s seaports is first time used in pentagon in 1996. US are propagating that China Sea Silk Road and economic belt policy is not peaceful?

Q14- Is China really intending to become global hegemonic and aggressive power?

Q15- How do you see US’s pivot policy in Asia? (As China understands that America has a policy of provoking the enemy into pre-mature conflict)