

One Belt One Road Initiative of China: Geographical balance of power, Implications and Consequences

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Abstract

The One Belt One Road plan is a significant endeavor that unites people around the world and opens various opportunities for peaceful coexistence. Considering the implications of the One Belt One Road strategy on future global growth is the primary goal of this study. On the foundation of corporate, economical, governmental, societal, and cultural influences, it also assesses the OBOR projects' genesis, approach, prospects, and problems. The objectives of this study were established utilizing a qualitative methodology and secondary data, explicitly research articles, scientific papers, several government papers, publications, media articles, newspaper columns, and numerous websites found on the internet. This paper makes the case that these measures will have positive both political and economic effects on allied nations and organizations. It works with to interface individuals through street ways, aviation routes and streams, planning arrangements of different legislatures, monetary joining through cross line business, efficiency and provincial energy security. This concentrate additionally breaks down dangers and difficulties related to OBOR initiative execution. It recommends areas of strength for that amidst associates of Belt and Road Initiative is important to help full products of Belt Road Initiative via steady regulation, arrangement, suitable methodology execution, straightforward acquirement structure, true conception on social, monetary, natural and political variables.

KeyWords: *Balance of power, Historical Initiative, Challenges, Economy, Considerable ramifications, Pragmatic Project*

Introduction

Chinese President Xi Jinping introduced the OBOR idea in 2013. China's history is filled with linking individuals from around the globe. It is also known as the BRI Belt and Road Initiative. It comprises of the SREB (Silk Road economic Belt) and MSR (Maritime Silk Road) of the 21st century, two significant undertakings. The SREB combines three notable courses like China to Europe, the Persian Bay, the Indian Sea and the Mediterranean, in meantime the twenty first Century MSR relies on flows between OBOR member countries (Du, 2016). It consists of around 65 nations, 900 ventures, and 850 billion dollars in funding (Chua, 2017). Due to its public investment of \$100 dollars, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank was laid out in the ambit of OBOR (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, 2016). The (SREB) a renewal of the previous territory Silk Road that connected China, Middle East and Europe to Central Asia, is what the term One Belt connects to. The MSR is another name for it (Andrea, 2014). The phrase OBOR refers to the 21st Century MSR, which was intended to link Middle East, Europe and Asia. The (MSR) Maritime Silk Road is another name for this. By fortifying bilateral relations between the nations, the OBOR aims to link Europe, Asia and Africa. Zhang Qian, a Chinese imperial emissary, founded the old Silk Road, which has provided as a trading corridor to the Middle East Asia and Central Asia for 2000 years (Marie Claire Van Hout, 2013). Due to the fact that Silk was once one of China's most popular commodities, this road is also renowned as the Silk Road. President Xi Jinping declared in 2013 that the old Silk Road would be reestablished by connecting all of Asia, Africa, China, and Europe across the construction of configuration like roads and railways (Bala Ramasamy, 2012). It is the world's greatest economic forum and will encourage economic growth on a worldwide scale by fostering economic collaboration (Karl P. Sauvart, 2013). The SREB and the twenty first century MSR are the two methods that the One Belt One Road is operating. Three pathways make up the (SREB) Silk Road Economic Belt, which links the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, China to Europe and the Persian Gulf (Karl P. Sauvart, 2013). However, the MSR of the twenty-first century depends on trade flows between OBOR partner countries. Approximately 3/4 of the world's generation resources and 66% of the global population are included in the OBOR initiative. (Wolff, 2016). The One Belt One Road endeavor is demonstrated as rebuilding Asia's financial and political structure by erecting a system of artistic, administrative, and trade corporations, in spite of the assumption of certain scholars that it is a proposal to improve their

deep recession by encouraging seamless international markets (Jiuh Biing Sheu, 2018). 65 nations already have joined the One Belt One Road as part of its agenda (Ouyang, 2017). The importance of OBOR Initiative cannot be overlooked because of its powerful job on common harmony and monetary turn of events. Through seaports, oil and gas pipelines, and economic corridors, it links Asian nations like Brunei, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Singapore, Maldives, Nepal, India, Myanmar, Sudan and Pakistan. Furthermore, it gives funds for empowerment and open market agreements in its participating nations. Given the increasing impact of China's OBOR and the geopolitical dangers it poses, Japanese, U.S, and Indian politicians and academics raised concern about the OBOR territories (Aris, 2016). China viewed it as agitation even against sustainable coexistence of the One Belt One Road, but due to its balanced nature such as collaborative efforts, inclusion, and affiliation people around the world will be capable of benefiting from it. By properly implementing One Belt One Road and following patterns of unity and tranquility, a multilateral society will be developed. The primary motivation behind this study is to address the inquiries: 1) what are the ramifications of the OBOR Initiative? 2) What are the circumstances of the One Belt One Road projects' inception, strategy, opportunities, and difficulties? 3) Will the Belt and Road Initiative be enough to spur future sustainable growth? Such investigation gives rise to the academic group to look into how the OBOR plan may affect future world building. The first portion discusses an introduction to OBOR Initiative, while the 2nd and the 3rd parts discuss methodology and comprehensive evaluations of the literature, respectively. The context of inception, approach, possibilities, constraints, and consequences of OBOR for potential international growth are examined in the fourth and fifth sections. A few recommendations are included in the study's last part.

Literature Review

This part of the paper contains a literature review of additional related studies that discuss the objective of this study and try to answer the question raised in this study. It is used as secondary data in the investigation at hand. Assuming the BRI turns into a reality it will straightforwardly solidify China's place at the central point of a territorial organization of creation processes that will certainly improve China's in general monetary and international significance. A reevaluation of the essence of impact and authority in the existing global order is being forced, to the absolute

least, by China's rise. Not exclusively is the idea of monetary association right now bringing up significant hypothetical and useful issues about the premise of worldwide rivalry, yet it is likewise turning out to be progressively certain that the power and impact of public state run administrations are to a still up in the air by relative changes yet to be determined of financial power, however much it is by additional conventional key elements. China uses the OBOR as a delicate neutralizing tool to thwart U.S control and military build-up of China and to challenge its hegemony in Eurasia and well beyond. Through the One Belt One Road Initiative, China hopes to strengthen its position as a legitimate authority, advance possible options and standards, and support the authority of its global superpower. In order to restructure globalism and change the current multilateral system into one that represents its principles, aims, and prestige, China is attempting to forge a negotiating alliance via the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and Belt Road Initiative. In general, China uses the Belt Road Initiative as a definitive calculated decision to maintain safety and advance its position as a dominant player in the foreign system, shifting from being a regulation to a commandment (Weifeng Zhou, 2018).

China was thought to be working very tirelessly to enhance its reputation abroad for the majority of the 2000's. In this context, Kurlantzick (2008) used the phrase "charm offensive" refer to China's endeavors to stronger ties with SouthEast Asia. At the time, it was deemed to be somewhat effective, but the majority of benevolence was largely destroyed by rising hostilities at the end of the decade (Turcsányi). The honeymoon era in terms of interactions with the Europe is the time frame beginning in the middle of the 1990's and extending for roughly 10 years. The year 2003 marked a major turning step in relationships among EU and China while they agreed to a complete bilateral alliance. At the time, there were increasing international conflicts placed above a white the Iraq War, and some people anticipated that perhaps the China and EU will indeed become even more unified (Shambaugh). The favorable tendency, nevertheless, eventually began to wane as a result of things like the Europe's insistence on maintaining the export ban, China's pro government legislation, and the Beijing Olympics controversy.

The unification of a sizable area of the world within one roof via One Belt One Road, despite being the resuscitation of the old Silk Road, has an important effect on the international austerity. By creating a significant industrial growth, it increases its potential. With changes in economics, culture and politics it connects people all over the globe (Mishra, 2016). While some researchers

think that China's "Go West" strategy is the only foundation for the OBOR Initiative, the international trade is nonetheless greatly impacted by it (Mayer, 2018). The Chinese authority impacts the OBOR Initiative in light of an initiator and biggest economy (Schain, 2001). The Chinese Cyberspace administration's ambition to link the universe virtually, known as the (DSR) Digital Silk Road, was also mentioned. For the sake of conducting 2 massive initiatives under the One Belt One Road plan, there are several strategically important areas of China, like Xinjiang, which is designated as the central region for the OBOR program and Fujian (Chan, 2018). Other locations, such as Gansu, Ningxia, Shaanxi and, are crucial for the OBOR's connection between Central Asia and China. South Asia and the Middle East, Africa, and South East Asia are connected to China via the OBOR via regions like Chongqing, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Hainan of China and Guangdong. China is also connected to South, Central, and South East Asia by the Economic Belt (Yu, 2016). Some researcher referenced that the OBOR Initiative is the expansion, enhancement, and blend of a few Chinese drives for advancing drowsy Chinese economy through keeping up with public safety, financial, business and global relations (Yan-Qi Huang, 2016). PWC estimates that between 2016 and 2020, the OBOR nations will need to spend a minimum of USD 5trillion in architecture, whereas the ADB (Asian Development Bank) estimates that by 2020, Asia will need to invest USD 8 trillion in infrastructure in order to remain connected with its partners and fully take benefit of the OBOR project (John Hurley, 2019). Since the vast majority of the One Belt One Road accomplices are emerging nations so framework advancement ought to be the first concern for worldwide future improvement under the OBOR Initiative (Chen Lanjian). To further encourage financial growth while also lowering trade costs, it is essential to eliminate barriers to investment and commerce (Johnson, 2016). Monetary joining is among other significant objectives of OBOR Initiative which can be acquired by empowering money related strategy coordination, assimilation of RMB Renminbi for exchange and venture, persuading monetary participation, making provincial monetary establishments, reinforcing collaboration for risking the executives, and empowering territorial instruments for overseeing monetary dangers (Kelly, 2017). Intercultural encounters can be facilitated by bringing together citizens of OBOR allied nations, meaningful learning between them, and encouraging more relationships amongst individuals. The One Belt One Road proposal, when implemented properly, can aid in the economic development of Central Asia, Africa, China and Europe.

Research Methodology

Research Design: In order to conduct this study, a conceptual framework on how the media has engaged on the Crisis Communication of One Belt One Road of China through the speeches of Xi Jinping, China's President and emphasized on the Geo-political Reshaping as Competitive World Order has been evolved.

Theoretical Framework: Theoretical underpinnings of this study's design are provided by the Agenda setting theory. The goals of OBOR, its consequences on geopolitical reconfiguring, and its dynamic global order with its implicit geopolitical supremacy are the main topics of this paper. The 3 speeches that Xi Jinping made that were most significant in this context have been examined as secondary sources. McCombs and Shaw applied the agenda setting approach for the first time in 1972. This theory centers around the impact of broad communications on making a particular matter as a public plan as a worry of public. Agenda Setting Theory lays out the situation or connection among the accentuation of broad communications on specific matter and the reaction of the general public on that matter (Littlejohn, 2009). This theory initially discusses how the influence of mass media on public opinion and political action changes (Cohen, 1963). The Agenda setting theory sparked a great deal of research on how the mainstream press frames and presents a given subject to its consumers (Matthew Matsaganis, 2005). Subsequently the obligation of making an issue as a plan and popular assessment regarding their governmental way of behaving is because of broad communications. This main stream media impact may be deliberate or accidental (Kinder, 1987-2010). As part of their strategy, the media's impact on its viewers includes influencing their perspective, beliefs, qualities, and de-merits (Littlejohn, Encyclopedia of Communication Theory, 2009).

Sources of Data; Secondary. For this research, a thorough assessment of the literature has been done with an emphasis on the historical basis of the OBOR and its potential acceptability on a worldwide scale. Utilizing Xi Jinping's speeches, the most latest secondary data has been employed to deeply comprehend this crisis communication.

Search Strategy: Data Mining.

With the help of relevant keywords like "Economic pivot, speech content examination, media, 100th anniversary, competitive world order etc" a comprehensive investigation of realistic and

trustworthy databases, including those on the Belt Road Initiative and OBOR, European and Chinese data sets, learning theories.com, social learning theory website and Google scholar, was conducted in July 2019. The progress of the area has been greatly aided by literature reviews. The material had been synthesized with the aid of this review, which also offered an opportunity to consider past studies. As a result, a solid foundation for this research's development had been created.

Sampling Technique: Full Network Method.

The primary emphasis of the secondary data sources which have been heavily utilized, has been on the assumption that the Belt and Road Initiative project was created through a careful evaluation of the research and its possibility of future acceptance on a global scale. The most current data has been incorporated for future cognitive. There are many locations where data can be collected for qualitative research. consisting of views, multimedia recordings, verbal dialogues, paper records, and palpable things (Creswell, 2012).

Data Analysis

Various One Belt One Road Initiative's factors have been considered for research methodology, document analysis, strategies, agenda setting, execution, and participation of alliance partners and nations.

Table 1

Research Type	Applied Research
Research Design	Qualitative in Nature
Research Method	Due to its strategy, known as the Mini Delphi technique, which depends on expert panels and in-person meetings, the Estimate-Talk-Estimate (ETE) research approach has been established.
Data Source	Secondary Data
Strategy	Data Mining
Method of Analysis	Open ended questions, focused group analysis and detailed interviews.

Discussion and Analysis

OBOR: Context, Vision, Bipolar System and Geographical Balance Power

The Context : The New Silk Road can be seen as a peaceful but effective effort to increase China's dominance in a region like Eurasia that has substantial strategic and economical relevance. OBOR is built on the tenets of win-win cooperation and aims to improve China's participation to the common good of the globe. Not only is it reliant on armed or financial strength that a governing authority can be established; it also depends on a system of diplomacy and discussions. Rather, it is influenced by objectives and the way in which force is used. According to this definition, a growing or burgeoning power is a player who must be considered in order to alter the current situation but who is not yet capable of establishing his or her own governmental account for the structural extent. From this perspective, the new SR can be seen as China's governmental position and fundamental dedication to the prosperity of the entire globe during its climb. The addition of Central Asia's slightest industrialized countries would legitimize a new world order that would enhance the current one rather than overthrow it. For OBOR to successfully solidify its credibility in the eyes of the participating nations, the project's structure and influencing the decisions will be a crucial foundation. Among the standards framed by Chinese discretion is the chance of shared benefit; expanded availability among countries; the development of exchange and speculation streams which, thus, would prompt further improvement for the nations concerned. These standards have an asset to energize the progression and extending of globalization, be that as it may, through its material face, outstandingly set apart in terms of professional career streams and unfamiliar direct venture. China has laid out multilateral organizations that could aid the political projection and execution of OBOR Initiative. The AIIB and the Silk Road Fund, two of which have recently been initiated, have corresponding sanctioned reserves of U.S \$ 40 billion and \$ U.S 100 billion. Comparably, the World Bank has a authorizing investment of about U.S \$ 260 billion. Some believe that the New SR would get more acceptance if these multinational firms operate in a particular way. 37 nations from the Asia-Pacific area were among the 57 participants of the AIIB at the time of its founding, which might be interpreted as consenting to Chinese ideas about the necessity of local infrastructural projects. With respect to importance of multilateral banks activities in foundation development, worldwide interests in this area are assessed to reach

roughly US \$ 2.5 trillion yearly and would require US \$ 3.3 trillion every year for that the ongoing speed of development of the worldwide economy is kept up with. The OBOR will rely upon the acknowledgment by the other partaking states that the statutes expected by China to meet their inclinations. The overflow of material asset does not ensure the activity of impact all through the project. The assumption that the values advocated by China are advantageous to the various parts of the national composite is therefore necessary for success. To strengthen BRI, China should deploy material assets in addition to diplomatic and policy efforts.

The Vision : Nations involved would have to liberalize their banking, trading, and financing decisions, as well as their economy and currency sector, in order to benefit China. Under the guise of exchanging initiatives for improvement and fostering interpersonal relationships, cultures, and connectedness among the collaborating nations and organizations. Since Communist Russia's fall, the USSR—the only remaining socialist nation in the world—has managed to survive. It is intended to keep the CPC in power in China. The current BRI program aims to broaden China's economic recession both locally and globally in order to continuously raise the livability of the average Chinese person. This calls for changing China's industrial output from low-value consumer goods to elevated raw products, reducing potential threats from Muslim turmoil in the western area of Xinjiang, which is linked to the remainder of the globe by the centuries old Silk Road, and using the vast amount of Chinese reserves of foreign exchange for their BRI to bring China into the world stage both as a player in advancement and as a regional and global player through all of this. With regard to China's new position as the world's future leader in prosperity, One Belt One Road takes a visionary tack. As a result, it is additionally claimed that China is promoting BRI as part of its ambitious strategic plans, as it is not happy to minimize its position as the next ruler of the "emerging" world. As an outcome, the BRI model illustrates how the globe would be ruled in the future. This suggests that the current global order is directly threatened. As a result, using SREB and MSR elements of OBOR Initiative, Chinese geopolitical and geostrategic actions are competing for dominance.

Bipolar System- Cold War Period

Considering the primary elements of this framework, the accompanying circumstance has arisen: as referenced previously, the framework has quit being European-focused, and the worldwide component of the global framework has extended and has acquired an implying that incorporates

the polar locales, the profundities of the sea, and, surprisingly, the space hole. In this setting, organizations for the divisions that arose in the network (NATO-1949-Warsaw Pact, 19950 were founded. By establishing a hierarchy, the presidents of the regional organizations have attempted to strengthen their hold on the governmental, administrative, and economic aspects. Within the context of shared geographical objectives, the conflict between the US and USSR were witnessed on the soil of third-party nations. The crucial events of the time when the 2 parties are vying for supremacy include the Vietnam War, The Korean War and the Cuban Crisis. Nations in the systems have begun to form asymmetrical power dynamics and possessing nuclear weapons has become recognized as a distinguishing quality. In this process, US's expanding the degree of monetary and social globalization, the subsequent Cold War wave with the Reagan organization, the primary shortcomings of Soviet-style socialism and the changes of the Gorbachev organization finished the Cold War. The USSR was first removed in 1989 with the fall of the Berlin Wall and kept on pulling out from Eastern Europe until 1991.

Power Balance

A at least five significant players in the system are required in order to discuss the traditional power structure. In this arrangement, when any force seeks to crystallize, or, to put it another way, when any energy emerges, other energies attempt to keep the equilibrium of influence to make various efforts to appease this emerging force (Andrea A. J., 2014). A current example of the power balancing system is when the other European nations banded together to try to halt the expansion of either Napoleonic France or Bismarckian Germany.

With the advent of the Industrial Revolution and the principles of imperialism, European governments rose to prominence in both the financial and political realms. They then attempted to create the contemporary international order by dividing the globe amongst them. As a result, from the 17th century through the first part of the twentieth century, the traditional balance of power system predominated in the global political system. Up until the start of World War 1, this method was still in use. With the U.S taking the helm of the League of Nations and its talk of a "new global order," the U.S became a significant player in the systems after the war. This marked the 1st transition in the world political system. Nonetheless, in the interwar period, it was not anticipated what direction the framework would advance. For this reason, this period is known as the change period. During WWII, the regions where the Western partners made

progress and USSR made strides were separated into 2 as East West after the conflict. The globe commenced a new age when Winston Churchill gave his infamous “iron curtain” statement in Missouri (1946), which resulted in the U.S and the USSR holding exclusive dominion over the planet. The development of only 2 major powers in the system during this phase, known in literature as the Bipolar System Cold War period, was caused by the downfall of Germany in Europe, the waning monetary and political clout of the superpowers like Britain and France, the demise of Japan in Asia, and the partition of the PRC.

Implications and Consequences of OBOR Initiative

The principal vulnerabilities about the practicality of BRI fall chiefly on three aspects:1) The amount of the reported fundings ;2) The huge number of nations included, proposing a tremendous requirement for subsidizing and explanation of global participation to combine the project;3) The chance of resistance from significant entertainers (India, Russia, United States and among other nations) who could consider this drive to be an endeavor to change the local overall influence through the projection of impact. This last option factor is exacerbated by the incredible international significance of the mainland mass of Eurasia.

The Chinese Dream, an idea made by the ongoing delegate Xi Jinping, comprises definitively in the revival of the Chinese country, through the continuation of the course of improvement and tranquil ascent of the country, correspondingly with the more noteworthy worldwide projection and better day to day environments for its populace. It is a former power that has reappeared to the classical stance in the present time that it considers to be inherent for it, and it does it without the use of power via trading and, subsequently, by funds invested with the possessed revenue. Amid its accommodation seen among 14th and 15th Centuries, China’s growing topographical stretch contributed to the development of the notion of emancipation and omission in regards to satellites, which is something the state implemented, attempting to impact the people, faith, as well as the institution of the autocratic government bureaucracy country’s political system. For over three centuries of the historical backdrop of Chinese progress, its international direction was transcendently mainland, in the quest for safeguard and in the foundation of feeder joins with the people of Central Asia (Machus, Mongols, Huns among other). The incursions from the West and the North, which confronts the Chinese nationality acquired from the Middle Kingdom Rulers, have acclaimed this stage of advancement. The coerced marine commerce unleashing era

was confirmed in the century of public humiliation (1893-1949). Moreover, China concerted its strategic prominence on the areas of the Eurasian Heartland for realistically the majority of the 20th Century. Chinese accessibility to manage across Eurasia were made possible by the dissolution of the (USSR) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1992. Relating to militarism, the country is mostly a colonial empire. Despite this, its marine power has developed. The geopolitical triangle made up of Russia, U.S and China should have an impact on the Eurasian region in some way. As a result, with the Cold War coming to an ending and the collapse of the USSR, a significant strategic and economic shift took place. This initiative and the power void the USSR abandoned have an impact on the relationship among Russia, United States and China and in Eurasia. Moreover, business courses under development would interface China straightforwardly to European domain, lessening the essential reliance on the South China Sea (region subject to global regional debates) as an unloading ground for Chinese items. It is quite significant that products addressing an exchange worth of U.S \$ 5 trillion a year go past the Malacca Strait, situated in the South China Sea.

Factors Affecting One Belt One Road Implementation

One of the key issues facing the One Belt One Road program is the magnitude and range of comprehension in the context of State expenditure. For the One Belt One Road project's network to be completed, additional money from the corporate companies is required additionally that from the Chinese authorities and the AIIB. Infrastructure spending is a massive undertaking that takes a long time to complete. Without completion, no structure will be efficient for financial boost. Due to China's current recession, regional administration budget challenges, and toxic loans, financing for building infrastructure might encounter challenges and be under strain in the coming years. A potential financial collaborator needs to be approached in attempt to improve matters. The partnership will not result in sufficient financial advantages with its current network. For the One Belt One Road program to be successful, member nations' equipment must be accounted when expanding connectivity. Some industrialized countries do not need to construct its infrastructure, whereas some emerging economies need an ample infrastructure level to join with certain other partners. There are differences in the geology and ecology of each partner country. Making a seamless transport network that connects higher elevation with lower topography is quite challenging. When designing and building land roads, long distances, high

and low-lying topography, thickly forested regions, and mountainous areas should be taken into account. Implementing the One Belt One Road project has significant global difficulties. Pakistan and India's connections are not good, still they brace the BRI project. Considering that the China-Pakistan route intersect over Pakistan occupied Kashmir, which is something the Indian Government firmly opposes. The BRI project is not advised by the conflict involving Russia and Ukraine, the civil wars in Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan. The efficacy of One Belt One Road attempts is inhibited by governmental instability in some of the associate countries, along with the sanctions, repossession, misdirection and redundancies. The major obstacles for allied nations are safety issues. The administration of associate nations' intrinsic and external homeland security is regarded by other academics as being particularly stimulating. The Chinese navy or army could infrequently have an impact on it.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Analysis of the appropriateness of BRI for potential global growth in terms of financial security, social cohesion, and intercultural interchange is provided in the paper. According to the report, the Belt Road Initiative concept has enormous possibility for future international development. The Belt and Road proposal's background of genesis, goal, tactics, possibilities, and problems are also examined in light of its relevance to international development. It likewise contends that China impacts the One Belt One Road Initiative as an intruder and enabling Go-West policy of China by any means, yet it greatly impacts the austerity of its associates, principally. The paper figures out a few important difficulties of One Belt One Road like outright scale and size, enormous structural improvement, carious geological and geographical, topographical problems and safety threats in the region. It implies that effective synchronization between One Belt One Road partners is required to reap the full benefits of the initiative through accommodating laws, policies, guidelines, and legislation, suitable coordination mechanisms, a translucent purchase order, and truthful forethought of ideological, economic, environmental, and sociocultural processes. This article contributes to the continuing discussion on the OBOR project's advantages and drawbacks by examining its historical backdrop, strategies, possibilities, and its implications for future inclusive growth.

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