

One Belt One Road; A Fallacy

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Abstract: To highlight the global impact of the multi-billionaire belt and road initiative introduced by China, touching all continents of the world, and will the reviving of the silk route be fruitful in modern times.

Background: The global crusade undertaken by China has seen multiple positive impacts ignoring the enormous diplomatic blunder can this multi-billion project can turn into harming the integrity and peace of the entire world.

China's initiative for a new Silk Road has provoked a wide range of reactions around the world. These range from accusations of a neo-colonial project or the alleged aim of establishing a Sinocentric world order to the hopeful conviction that increased trade will create »win-win« situations. China's President and Party Chairman Xi Jinping, who has linked his reputation to the Silk Road project (officially known as the Belt and Road Initiative), sees it poetically as "China's dream" united with the dreams of the rest of the world. Huge infrastructure investments in rail and road links, pipelines, fiber optic cables and electricity production, made possible by generous Chinese loans, are intended not only to boost trade and growth, but also to create sustainable development and social stability in the countries involved.

The social impact of large infrastructure projects, which are often implemented through forced displacement, ongoing repression and surveillance of local people. China has had no past behaviors of selling peace or maintaining a livelihood, thus its statement of global unification seems ambiguous. There are protests against major Chinese projects not only in Laos and Pakistan, but also in the Chinese province of Xinjiang, which is to become a central hub of the new logistics network. On the other hand, the ecological consequences must be considered. Despite the assertion to pay attention to sustainability and climate protection, a resource-intensive, fossil and ultimately environmentally destructive path is being taken. Even if the economic advantages are obvious: The Silk Road is a classic modernist development project that lacks a sustainable peace orientation from a social and ecological and economic and political perspective.

Conclusion: The ultimate posterior goal of China's vision of OBOR stands adamant over its underlying intention to establish its hegemony and abjure the unipolar power of the United States Of America.

Key Words: One Belt One Road, Silk Road, Economic Corridor, Infrastructure development, economic development

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I. INTRODUCTION

Over two millennia ago voracious travelers stepped on to traverse the world by foot excavating the silk route. They voyaged into the rough ocean waves beating the carousels. From Marco Polo to Ibn Batuta spreading the cultural and trade routes linking the multitude of civilizations of the world. From the silk road to the era of flying planes and speed boats, a lot has changed and revamped.

OBOR circulates around a route encompassing the entire world strategizing and influencing major world trade and globalization aims. The true purposes still remain hidden but peaks through the diplomatic holes of Chinese history.

Be that as it may, a primer appraisal can be presented for BRI projects in South and Southeast Asia, the locale portrayed by Chinese pioneers as the "primary pivot" of the Belt and Road Initiative. The many billions spent in these nations has not created returns for financial backers, nor political returns for the party. (Greer, 2018)

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) intends to work with and speed up framework improvement in the locale by giving capital advances and specialized administrations. The AIIB will fill in as the lead of China's OBOR drives. The new Silk Road drives likewise give a channel to Chinese organizations and funding to put resources into different nations by utilizing China's assets in framework advancement, monetary power and assembling limit. The OBOR drives and the AIIB could change the monetary and political scene of Asia, the most powerful and monetarily energetic locale of the twenty-first century. (Yu, 2017)

However, nothing comes with no added cost, the multidimensional project displayed by China projects a darker side which is unseen by none but comprehended by few.

A number of scholars have presented their view on the same looking on both the brighter and negative aspects. (Yu, 2017) notes the role of AIIB and how the central impact of OBOR is restricted to the Asian and South-Asian Countries. (Goulard, 2017) states that not all countries are against the primary plan of geoeconomics and geopolitics of China and how it will prompt development and growth all round the globe. (Italy joins China's Belt Road Initiative, 2019) and after all the world news of Chinese invasions and setting up debt traps Italy signs for the Road and becomes an enriching part.

(India refuses to be part of China's 'One Belt, One Road' at SCO, n.d.) India's refusal was anticipatory as the road crosses through the most disputed border The Indo – Pak Border aggravating security and insurgency concerns amongst Indians keeping in mind the close ties of China with Pakistan. India also saw its neighboring countries being a slave to Chinese debt trap as stated in (Alam & Asef, 2020), (Cutbill, 2021), (Gopaldas, 2018). Sri Lanka is approaching bankruptcy because of the tactics build by China and might have to soon surrender to the country's allegiance.

II. HISTORIC REALM OF THE SILK ROUTE

Silk Road /Silk Route, an antiquated shipping lane, connecting China with the West, that conveyed products and thoughts between the two incredible developments of Rome and China. Starting at Xi'an (Sian), the 4,000-mile (6,400-km) street, really a procession lot, followed the Great Wall of China to the northwest, circumvent the Takla Makan Desert, ascended the Pamirs (mountains), crossed Afghanistan, and went on to the Levant; from that point the product was transported across the Mediterranean Sea. With the slow loss of the Roman domain in Asia and the ascent of Arabian force in the Levant, the Silk Road turned out to be progressively perilous and untraveled. In the thirteenth and fourteenth hundred of years, the course was resuscitated under the Mongols, and at that time the Venetian Marco Polo utilized it to head out to Cathay (China). (Britannica, 2021).

III. EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE

One clear impact of exchange along the Silk Road was more merchandise was accessible in additional places. Silk, inferable from its delicate surface and engaging gleam, turned out to be so fervently wanted that it was utilized as money in focal Asia. Be that as it may, the way toward raising silkworms and making texture from their cases stayed a Chinese mystery through the sixth century C.E.

The way that China stayed the solitary wellspring of silk implied that exchange products proceeded to traverse Asia.

A few impacts were social. During the standard of the Tang administration of China, for instance, models of camels from the trains that regularly exchanged China were set in graves. The creatures established a connection! Thoughts and infections were likewise traded along the ocean paths and camel courses—and both would affect the areas they made a trip to. Students of history feel that this plague first showed up in China before clearing its path through shipping lanes to the Near East, where Roman fighters were crusading. Concerning the trading of thoughts, Buddhism came to China through exchange with India. The Sogdians of focal Asia frequently went about as merchants among India and China. Other beliefs, similar to Zoroastrianism, Manichaeism, and Christianity likewise went along the ocean and land courses. These religions were created and changed to fit the new districts they headed out to. (The Silk Road , n.d.)

IV. WHAT IS ONE BELT ONE ROAD?

The Belt and Road activity is a monstrous yearning advancement crusade through which China needs to help exchange and animate financial development across Asia and the past. It desires to do as such by building enormous measures of framework associating it to nations throughout the planet. By certain evaluations, China intends to siphon \$150bn into such undertakings every year. in projects that were arranged or in progress.

The Silk Road Economic Belt is essentially land-based to interface China with Focal Asia, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe, while the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road is ocean-based, associating China's southern coast to the Mediterranean, Africa, South-East Asia, and Central Asia. China sees the endeavor as a significant method to work on its homegrown development. It likewise fills in as an approach to open up new exchange markets for Chinese products, giving the country the least expensive and most effortless approach to send out materials and merchandise. China has passed a few achievements identified with the OBOR including the marking of many arrangements since 2016. In January 2017, another rail administration utilizing the East Wind cargo train was presented from Beijing to London along the memorable course, passing underneath the English Channel to arrive at London. The 16-to 18-day venture, voyages almost 7,500 miles and permits cargo

transporters a choice to moderate however generally modest watercourses, and quick yet somewhat costly air courses. Other key OBOR courses go from China to 14 significant European urban communities.

V. OBJECTIVES OF OBOR

The goals of the OBOR are as per the following:

1. Making of a brought together huge market that utilizes both worldwide and homegrown markets.
2. Work with social trade and joining
3. Upgrade shared agreement and trust of part countries that will encourage an imaginative climate with capital inflows, ability pool, and innovation data set. To sum up, it is a definitive target of the OBOR will address the infrastructural hole and speed up possible financial development across the Asia Pacific locale, Africa and Eastern Europe. (One Belt One Road – Belt and Road Initiative (Silk Road Reborn), n.d.)

VI. CHINA'S VISION OF OBOR

China's vision visualizes that the Silk Roads, once finished, would affect 4.4 billion individuals and, within 10 years, create exchange above \$2.5 trillion. As per its —Vision and Action, the Chinese government intends to upgrade collaboration in the accompanying regions.

1. Strategy Communication: To build up an intergovernmental correspondence system to extend normal intrigue and advance trust and common agreement.
2. Interfacing through the framework: To upgrade availability along with the courses, tremendous speculations will be made on foundation likes streets, rail routes, channels, ports, energy move organizations, and data and correspondence innovation organizations.
3. Assistance of venture and exchange: To work with speculation and exchange and eliminate obstructions and to expect to build up deregulation zones. This will likewise empower Chinese organizations to put resources into framework along with the nations of the arranged courses.
4. People-to-individuals contact: notwithstanding monetary and monetary collaboration, the plan additionally anticipates advancing social and instructive trade, the travel industry, avoidance of infection, and participation in mechanical examination. The procedure underlines China's push to play a greater job in worldwide undertakings, and its need to send out China's overflow creation in regions, for example, steel fabricating.
 - The drive requires the reconciliation of the locale into a firm monetary region through building a foundation, expanding social trades, and widening exchange.
 - Many of the nations that are important for this 'belt' are additionally individuals from the China-drove Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).
 - The inclusion space of the drive is fundamentally Asia and Europe. Be that as it may, Oceania is included just as East Africa (IAS, 2015)

VII. CURRENT DEVELOPMENT IN OBOR

Italy's Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte marked a reminder of comprehension (MoU) with Chinese President Xi Jinping in Rome, underwriting the worldwide infrastructure building plan of China. Notwithstanding the alerts and pressing factors from the US and the European Union, Italy has joined China's uber availability conspire and has become the main G7 nation to do as such. (Italy joins China's Belt Road Initiative, 2019)

India didn't join different individuals from the Shanghai Cooperation Association (SCO) in support of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which New Delhi has reliably gone against as a vital piece of it goes through Pakistan-involved Kashmir (PoK).

India is intending to dispatch significant availability drive, associating Chennai with key Russian port Vladivostok utilizing ocean course with an expect to outfit regular assets from Upper east Asia and Western Pacific locale. The Chennai-Vladivostok Ocean course will empower to move load among Chennai and Vladivostok in 24 days in examination to more than 40 days at present. China will extend towards the Arctic district and had distributed a white paper on this in mid-2018. The paper was in regards to it assembling a Polar Silk Road and featuring its arrangements to coordinate with its multibillion-dollar Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). (India refuses to be part of China's 'One Belt, One Road' at SCO, n.d.)

I. Central Asia

Through BRI, China is and will stay the biggest financial backer in Central Asia. It is the solitary country that can activate tremendous interest in the locale, a long way past what Western nations and Russia can offer. (Laruelle, 2018)

BRI to be fruitful in the manner China proposes, it must both invigorate industry that channels more exchange to China and take into consideration the enhancement of exchange away from China. Over-dependence on China

as a market and unfamiliar financial backer makes critical dangers of which the Central Asian states are now mindful, some more than others. (Lain, 2018)

The Central Asian republics' monetary hardships and secluded geographic areas make them surprisingly open—or defenseless—to Chinese installed contingency.

In 2006, China proposed furnishing Kyrgyzstan with US\$1.2 billion in special credits to construct a railroad as a trade-off for admittance to mineral assets. Also, in 2009, China gave US\$4 billion to Turkmenistan in return for the right to take advantage of the South Yolotan, one of the biggest petroleum gas fields on the planet, which is situated close to the boundary with Afghanistan. The credit, part of a 30-year understanding, gives China around 40 billion cubic meters of gas each year. (Tian, 2018)

2. Europe

China could exploit an isolated Europe, as Brexit and the European craving for Chinese speculations will fortify Beijing's haggling powers. To start with, the Chinese and European forces try not to utilize a similar time scale, and this might impact Europe's association in the "One Belt, One Road" methodology. In opposition to China, European governments, given ordinary races, are driven by quick outcomes as far as speculations and occupation creation. This implies that European nations are probably going to be vigorously engaged with the "Belt and Road" drive just if they can anticipate brings about the two or three years.

Also, it is to Beijing's greatest advantage that Europeans profit with the "One Belt, One Road" project. Europe is shaken by political unrest, delineated by the ascent of European skepticism and protectionism, supported by Trump's political decision as president. On the off chance that the EU-China exchange turns out to be more unequal, European states will be constrained further by popular assessment to close their lines to Chinese items. To make the new EU-China organization a reality, new measurements ought to be added to the "Belt and Road" drive, with the goal that the two areas can partake in the aftereffects of "One Belt, One Street" quickly. Just when European little and medium-sized undertakings are persuaded of the chances offered will European states probably organize their strategies and to some extent store the foundations for "One Belt, One Road." (Goulard, 2017)

3. Sri Lanka (The Hambantota Port)

Every time Sri Lanka's leader, Mahinda Rajapaksa, went to his Chinese partners for credits and help with an aspiring port undertaking, the appropriate response was always affirmative.

Over long periods of development and renegotiation with China Harbor Engineering Company, one of Beijing's biggest state-possessed undertakings, the Hambantota Port Development Project separated itself for the most part by coming up short, as anticipated. With a huge number of boats passing by along one of the world's most active transportation paths, the port attracted just 34 boats in 2012. And afterward, the port turned into China's. Sri Lanka's new government battled to make installments on the obligation he had taken on. Under hefty tension and following quite a while of exchanges with the Chinese, the public authority gave over the port and 15,000 sections of land around it for a very long time in December.

The exchange gave China control of an area only a couple of hundred miles off the shores of an opponent, India, and essential traction along with a basic business and military stream.

The case is perhaps the most striking instance of China's driven utilization of credits and help to acquire impact throughout the planet — and of its ability to stop messing around to gather.

The obligation bargain likewise strengthened probably the harshest allegations about President Xi Jinping's particular Belt and Road Initiative: that the worldwide speculation and loaning program adds up to an obligation snare for weak nations throughout the planet, energizing debasement and totalitarian conduct in striving majority rule governments. (Moramudali, 2020)

4. Africa (The Djibouti Crisis)

Djibouti's relationship with China can be clarified in three stages: one is the foundation of formal conciliatory relations, second is the start of the Chinese antipiracy mission in the locale and the last one is the connection in the Belt and Road Initiative period. Djibouti is a defining moment for China's unfamiliar and security strategy.

Djibouti is situated on the upper east shoreline of the Horn of Africa, comprising of high incentives for every oceanic country. (Cutbill, 2021)

Djibouti and Sri Lanka are deliberately lying vis-à-vis in the Indian Sea, arranged 2,500 miles away, and the two nations have succumbed to China's obligation trap strategy. (Gopaldas, 2018)

Chinese-financed ports and other foundation projects are gathering steam in Djibouti, drawing Washington's investigation also, elevated pressures that the little East African country is falling into an obligation trap. Chinese advances have increased Djibouti's public obligation from half of GDP in 2015 to 91% in 2017. (Manek, 2019)

At the end of 2017, the obligation of Djibouti is 77% of its yearly GDP where China possesses the vast majority. There is a likelihood of Djibouti falling into the 'obligation trap' pit, bringing about loss of resources and a decline in monetary advancement. Sooner rather than later, quite possibly Djibouti might confront a similar destiny as Sri Lanka and lose control of the port and this will be extremely terrible for Djibouti. (Alam & Asef, 2020)

5. USA

United States' maritime measurement works in collaboration with overland undertakings that lengthen areas of basic geostrategic worth, exploiting China's focal situation along the Eurasian rimland.

While U.S. pioneers have zeroed in on Beijing's oceanic buildup in East Asia, and keeping in mind that most investigations have disparaged its enormous interests in poor and unsteady pieces of mainland Eurasia, those drives are commonly supporting, part of a similar amazing plan, which is to push the U.S. close to the outskirts of the Eurasian rimland, in this way underestimating its geostrategic impact. Second, Beijing tries to balance the United States' tactical supremacy. Its development in oceanic East Asia and the South China ocean is deserving of consideration however it is additionally planned in light of the U.S. maritime presence and to the partnerships that American pioneers have supported along China's southern flank since the early long periods of the Cold War. Notwithstanding, this particular test ought not to assimilate the main part of the United States' assets. Third, to propel its inclinations, China takes advantage of the breaks in U.S. post-Cold War authority. Washington's obstructions in Russia what's more, Iran's particular authoritative reaches, and its military interventionism in the Middle East, set off a patriot and Islamist kickback that fundamentally decreased its assets and believability. (Cavanna, 2018)

VIII. IMPACT OF OBOR

China And Pakistan Economic Corridor

- The CPEC is a two-sided project among Pakistan and China, planned to advance availability across Pakistan with an organization of parkways, rail lines, also, pipelines joined by energy, mechanical, and another framework.
- It will make ready for China to get to the Middle East and Africa from Gwadar Port, empowering China to get to the Indian Ocean, and consequently China will uphold advancement projects in Pakistan to beat the last mentioner's energy emergencies and settling its wavering economy.
- CPEC is a piece of OBOR.
- The declaration of joint space and satellite drives among Pakistan and China, prodded by CPEC, continued in 2016.
- CPEC is essential for the bigger Belt and Road Initiative—to further develop a network, exchange, correspondence, and collaboration between the nations of Eurasia—reported by China in 2013.
- CPEC has been contrasted with the Marshall Plan for the remaking of post-World War II Europe in its possible effect on the locale, and various nations have shown interest in taking part in the drive. (OBOR-CPEC, 2019)

Impact of CPEC

- CPEC Passes through Pakistan-involved Kashmir (PoK) and Baluchistan, both of which are home to a long-running rebellion where it faces psychological warfare and security hazards. (China Pakistan Economic Corridor, 2021)
- China would likewise spread its belief system and culture in Pakistan through earthbound dispersion of transmission TV, which will help out Chinese media in the "spread of Chinese culture". A comparable Sinification is apparent in the Mandalay town of Myanmar which has affected nearby design and culture. (OBOR-CPEC, 2019)
- CPEC venture's absence of straightforwardness and responsibility is a reason for worry, as it might be slanted for China monetarily and deliberately.
- Chinese methodology of not collaborating with neighborhood organizations won't help Pakistan set out work open doors.
- The venture might subvert Pakistan's power as its international strategy, particularly with India might be directed by China, convoluting the all-around antagonized relations furthermore, make political insecurity in South Asia;
- The political strain in Afghanistan likewise may seriously obstruct the advantages of travel halls in South Asia. (Venkatachalam, 2017)

Impact Of Belt and Road Initiative on Global Economy

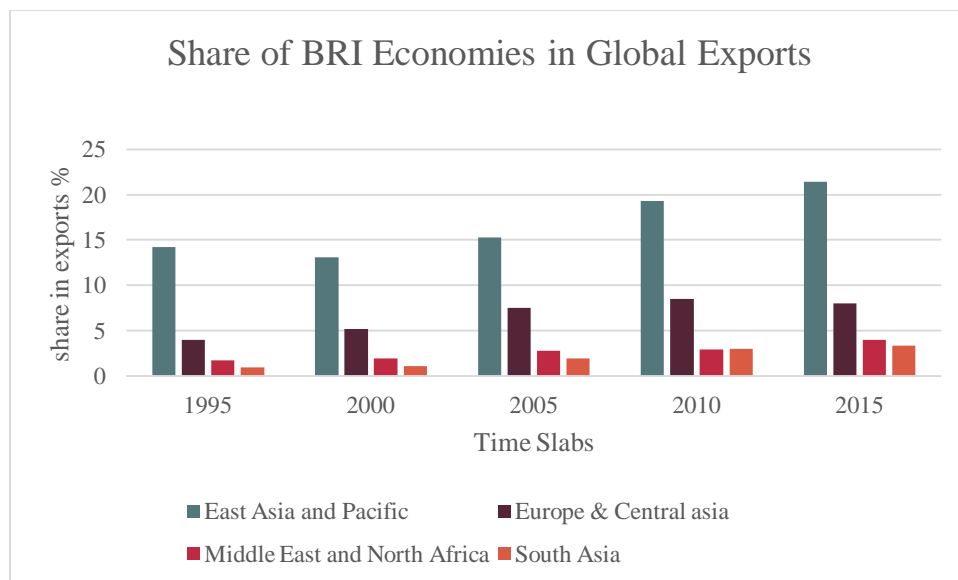
Positive

China's OBOR drive will support the development viewpoints for some non-industrial nations along the course through the advancement of considerable transportation and related actual foundation. Vitality, OBOR

will work with the financing of such development, giving elective wellsprings of subsidizing conventional public money. (Patel, 2017)

The private area across a significant number of the agricultural nations along the Silk Road is somewhat beginning, and many firms do not have the limit or assets to appropriately execute the huge development projects proposed. Depending on homegrown organizations might restrict the support of the private area and hamper development, yet the OBOR financing model is for advances from Chinese banks that compensation for Chinese project workers. Using such firms will: use overabundance limit of Chinese organizations; acquire ability; use the high specialized limit of firms; work with more noteworthy Chinese control of tasks; make financial advantage for China (sending cash back to Chinese firms and providers), and foster the limit of homegrown private area firms. (Patel, 2017)

BRI nations' commitment to worldwide fares has almost multiplied over the most recent twenty years. However, a small bunch of BRI economies, most remarkably China, are liable for the vast majority of these fares. Exchange of numerous BRI economies, for example, Afghanistan, Nepal, Tajikistan, and Laos is underneath potential because of the lacking framework, powerless arrangement, and different holes. On the off chance that fruitful, the BRI could add to fill these holes, boosting worldwide trade, especially for nations that have been not able to completely incorporate on the planet economy.



Source: (RUTA, 2018)

Limitations

In the first place, there's the conceivable effect on the climate. A portion of the activities remembered for the BRI navigate environmentally significant regions that need satisfactory security, introducing a wide scope of dangers to the neighborhood climate and social texture.

Second, the financial math might be more muddled than it at first shows up. Closer coordination with worldwide shipping lanes could likewise mean a more unfamiliar contest, conceivably compromising nearby positions and businesses. Likewise, as a rule, Chinese organizations carry their representatives with them, which means the tasks may not make however many positions as the host nations envision.

Third, perhaps the greatest concern with regards to the BRI — as has been borne out by cases like Sri Lanka — is the danger that nations might wind up assuming more obligation than they can deal with to construct projects under the drive. In such cases, the contention goes, the BRI could wind up being to a lesser degree an "amazing chance" as Xi depicted it and to a greater extent an obligation snare for nations that partake. The powerlessness of a host nation to meet the advanced terms China offers could bring about public income streams or resources being gone over to the Chinese administration as well as a proprietorship, which would raise huge worries about state sway. This is correctly what occurred in Sri Lanka: It piled up an unreasonable unpaid liability weight of more than \$8 billion to Chinese development firms constructing the port of Hambantota, inciting the public authority to give China a 99-year rent on the office toward the finish of 2017. (Ondaatjie & Sirimanne, 2019)

Lastly, China has had no past behaviors of selling peace or maintaining a livelihood, thus its statement of global unification seems ambiguous. Taking the instance of the building dominance in the south China sea. South China sea is circumscribed around the law of sea conventions and is also called the nine-dash line. This

line reaches out for 2,000 kilometers from the Chinese territory, including over a portion of the ocean. This implies that the South China sea is a shared maritime space. Consequent reclamation by China in the south China Sea had brought about three military-grade, mid-sea runways that sent shockwaves throughout the planet, incited partially by China breaking its promise not to mobilize the islands. (Austin, 2020)

Impact on Indian Economy

Positives:

China looks to address its financial log jam by re-appropriating assembling to its Silk Course accomplices. For India – given its benefits as far as the somewhat minimal expense of work and crude material – this presents a chance to fortify its assembling base, spread its 'Make in India' crusade, and produce business openings.

Taking into account that China's mechanical limit is something like twenty years ahead, Indian enterprises could jump similarly that the Southeast Asian economies did in the 1980s on the rear of re-appropriating.

The OBOR could be a successful oceanic enhancement to the land-based Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) Economic Corridor under dynamic thought by New Delhi.

OBOR offers India another political chance. OBOR might permit India a new track to its endeavor to coordinate South Asia. (Khurana, 2015)

Negatives:

Amid exceptional vulnerabilities about how the OBOR will be executed, alongside worries regarding whether it will have a geo-financial matters reasoning or a security direction, India might fall in Chinese snare by going along with it, accordingly giving up its monetary freedom to China.

OBOR has likewise been seen as a counter device to adjust US turn, TPP, and so on India, by going along with it will just help China to build up its authority in the area.

The OBOR might be only a financial mask for the 'string of pearls' hypothesis, which concerns the development of Chinese business and military offices, also, connections in the Indian Ocean. Port Hambantota, Gwadar and so on

OBOR will bring all the more South and Southeast Asian economies going under China's authoritative reach would mean a genuine misfortune to India's customary origination of the subcontinent as its advantaged range of prominence.

By OBOR, the dumping of merchandise in the Indian market might additionally improve due to new creation units in Western areas of China and more prominent openness in the Indian market. (The New Silk Route and the effects on Indian Economy, 2016)

IX. GAPS TO BE FILLED

1. Lack Of Transparency:

- An absence of data on bargains and "non-straightforward" acquirement frameworks were the greatest boundaries recognized by European firms in the overview.

- Of the organizations that bid to partake in BRI projects, just 10% heard about the task through freely accessible data.

- The absence of straightforwardness and non-amenable acquisition instrument likewise added to low degrees of interest from improvement banks like the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which have severe models for venture

- China ought to be encouraged to take on an open and straightforward obtainment framework for BRI-related undertakings just as perform feasibility and ecological effect reads for them, in accordance with global principles. (Lack of transparency in China's Belt and Road projects: EU firms, 2020)

2. Regional Discrepancy

- OBOR appears to be influenced primarily by broad geostrategic and geopolitical aspirations.

- Gwadar is profound enough to facilitate submarines and aircraft carriers in addition to serving as a commercial port. As a result, the People Liberation Army Navy may use it as a military port in the future.

- Thus, China should ensure taking away the map way via this route or ensure no involvement between the cold matters of the two long rivalry countries. It should also abstain itself from the diplomatic, alters between the two nations. (Sharma, 2017)

X. ANALYSIS AND RESULT

1. Though there has been a significant rise in the export in the BRI economies, there have been cases of conquering and establishing of military and economic dominance over small developing countries, that failed to meet their desired investment.
2. China lacks transparency and devoid the participating countries of the roadmap of development of the OBOR. There exist no reasonable acquisitions about the same and countries are supposed to blindly believe China's intention, which is a fallacy keeping in the record the overly ambitious track of China to develop its hegemony and establish its unipolarity.
3. China's assault on Hong Kong's autonomy, freedom, and rule of law is dominated by dishonesty. Hong Kong embodies all parts of an open society those Chinese communists consider as an existential threat towards the surveillance state they have erected, despite their proclaimed confidence in their technological dictatorship. Recent attacks on Hongkong are another example of its greed for dominance and control. (Patten, 2020)
4. The fact that China has incarcerated a million innocent Muslims in a concentration camp to re-educate them against Islam, while granting Masood Azhar a free pass to attack strategic countries such as the United States, France, India, and the United Kingdom, among others, demonstrates their contempt for UN authority, world nations, and the rule of law. It also exposes the dark side of a country trying to be a superpower. (Varma, 2020).

XI. CONCLUSION

The ultimate posterior goal of China's vision of OBOR stands adamant over its underlying intention to establish its hegemony and abjure the unipolar power of the United States Of America. Its undeniable goal to conquer, rule, and abeyant democracy are visible through its non-pragmatic attempts in several countries including the Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka which stands unruffled by any vessels or trade citing it towards are greater debt trap which in the end game is going to become a military stand for China establishing its dominance and ascendancy. The silent south China sea was traversed with war waves by China, the nautical belonging to international waters. Establishing the rule of its currency and flourishing its flag in the small African estate Djibouti, shows nothing but its hunger for paramountcy. Its will be an implausible decision to let China develop a voyage that could shatter the deep democratic dreams of the globe, to ameliorate for a better tomorrow.

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