

Volume 1, Issue 2 | 1st April 2019

PIVOT

Quarterly Magazine of China-Pakistan Study Centre
Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad

Realizing Socio-Economic Development Potential of CPEC



Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad



China-Pakistan Study Centre



Scan QR To Download
Copy of PIVOT

Streaming Live on DBTV.Live



Pivot focuses on the developments in the region and around Pakistan, it debates on the forces impacting Pakistan and beyond.

Hosted By: Dr. Talat Shabbir

 <https://twitter.com/dbtvpivot>

 <https://www.facebook.com/dbtvpivot>

 [thedbtvlive](#)

 [dbtvlive](#)

www.dbtv.live
Pakistan's First Internet TV

DIGITAL BROADCAST
DBTV
.LIVE

Patron in Chief

Amb. Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry

Chief Editor

Dr. Talat Shabbir

Editor

Uroosa Khan

Associate Editor

Eeman Malik

Contributing Editors

Dr. Nazish Mahmood

Mohammad Faisal

Neelum Nigar

Ali Haider

Managing Editor

Dost Muhammad Barrech

Graphics & Layout Design

Bushra Mushtaq Khan

Network Administrator

Syed Mohammad Farhan

Contact Us

Email: pivot@issi.org.pk

Website: www.issi.org.pk

Address: China-Pakistan Study Centre

Institute of Strategic Studies

F-5/2, Islamabad

Phone: +92-51-9204423-24

Printer

Farhan's International Printers

5-A Abbas Centre, Fazal-e-Haq Road

Blue Area, Islamabad

Phone: 051-2150285 - 051-2278837

Disclaimer

The views and opinions expressed herein and references if any, are those of the writers and contributors, and do not necessarily reflect the outlook of Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad, China-Pakistan Study Centre or the Editorial Board of PIVOT.

Price: Rs. 250

Chief Editor's Note

In order to measure socio-economic development of a country, the key indicators are Gross Domestic Product, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment. Factors such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety, freedom from fear of physical harm and the extent of participation in civil society are also considered albeit in less-tangible terms.

According to the 2017 statistics of United Nations Development Program, Pakistan alarmingly ranks 150 in socio-economic index. Prime Minister Imran Khan's 100 days agenda was largely focused on the revitalization of social and economic growth of Pakistan. The program aimed at creating jobs for youth, reviving manufacturing to facilitate rapid growth, reforming tax administration, building five million houses, boosting the tourism industry, making Pakistan business friendly country and transformation of key institutions.

Of late, the government made efforts to realign the goals of Pakistan's social and economic development with China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) which is surely an engine of rapid growth in Pakistan as well as manifestation of Pakistan-China relations promoting inclusivity. Pakistan suggested new arrays and objectives of socio-economic and regional development under CPEC. The focus on trade, industrial development, poverty alleviation, agriculture modernization, regional connectivity, Gwadar and Blue Economy would help enhance socio-economic impact. Though current agenda and efforts for social and economic development of Pakistan are laudable, but we need to mull over the socio-economic models of the countries that have achieved tremendous advancement in poverty reduction strategies, human and economic development rankings. Chinese model in this regard may be an exemplary model that may become the hallmark of change and development. Chinese government has also echoed its full support and commitment to Pakistan in the areas that have potentials to impact socio-economic development.

With new government, multi-faceted cooperation with China has strengthened in various fields such as economy, trade, finance, science and technology and agriculture. It is time for Pakistan to enthusiastically pursue socio-economic objectives. Therefore, Pakistan needs to improve its institutional mechanism and strategize comprehensively to achieve the goal of socio-economic development. Indeed, China's success story has inspiration for us to steer through.



Talat

Dr. Talat Shabbir

TABLE OF CONTENTS

10

Socio-Economic Impact of CPEC on Pakistan
Asad Ullah Khan

14

Pakistan-China Collaboration in Higher Education
Dr. Abdul Rauf

17

Book Review: Lisa See's Snow Flower and the Secret Fan: A fictional introduction to the very real Nu Shu 'Women's Writing'
Areeb Shah

18

National Conference on 'Pakistan-China Economic Relations: Next Level'
Dr. Nazish Mahmood

21

Qi and Yin-Yang Chinese Concept of Well-being
Zakia Aslam

25

Visit of Delegation from Harvard Kennedy School of Government
Muhammad Faisal

29

ISSI-CICIR Bilateral Dialogue
Eeman Malik

33

Exploring Today's China
Asif Niazi

34

Bridging the Language Barriers
Farkhanda Shamim

38

Girl Guides Visit to China
Zaheen Faisal

39

Fusion of International Trends in Context of Pakistan and China
Sam Dada

40

Roundtable with China Study Centres and Institutes in Pakistan
Uroosa Khan

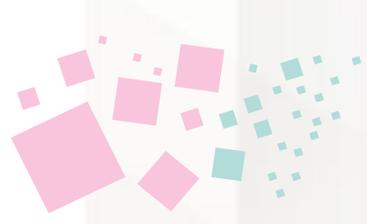
42

Photo Gallery

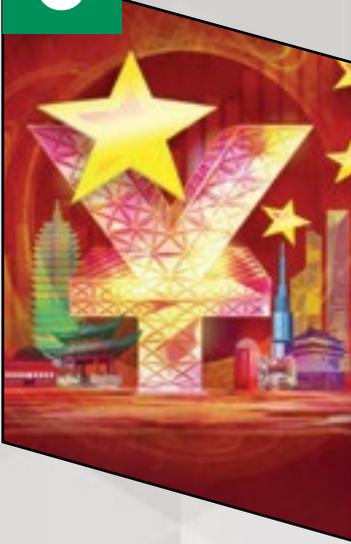
46

News Brief

This Issue

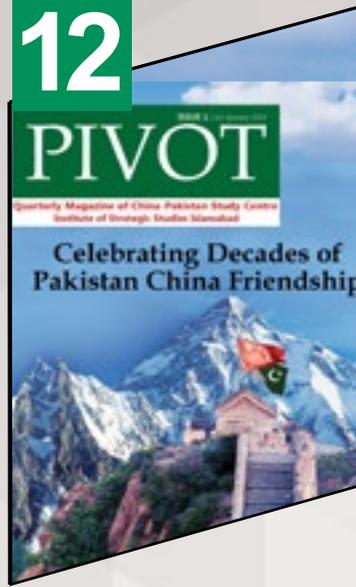


6



Political Economy
of China's Economic
Growth
Muhammad Taimur Khan

12



Launch of China-
Pakistan Study
Centre's
Magazine - PIVOT
Ali Haider Saleem

22



A Conversation with
Mr. Roger Lee Owner
of Golden Dragon
Restaurant
Arhama Siddiq

26



Cultural Integration
under CPEC
Saadia Saif Niazi

30

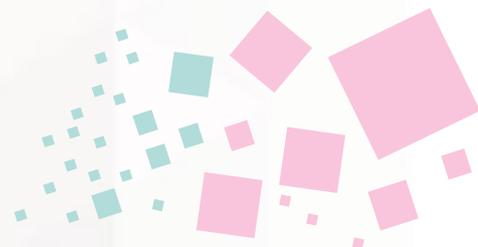


Future Dynamics of
Corridor
Dr. Hasan Yaser Malik

36



Poverty Alleviation
in China: Lessons for
Pakistan
Dost Muhammad Barrech





Political Economy of China's Economic Growth



By Muhammad Taimur Khan

The rise of China in the past four decades is an accomplishment in itself. A phenomenon that is unprecedented in modern history. China's economic growth and poverty reduction within this period is more than what most of the world's wealthiest countries were able to achieve over the past century. In the past couple of decades, China has been able to uplift more than 800 million of its people who were living below the poverty line before, according to Jim Yong Kim, President of World Bank. This is a feat whose example cannot be found anywhere in history. However, this economic rise of China has been at

the cost of several significant entities, e.g. unprecedented rise in consumption levels, corresponding extraction activities, environment degradation and dramatic shift in values in China.

Extensive literature is available that discuss the sustainability of China's economy. Nearly all of that literature terms the Chinese economic growth and development rates to be 'unsustainable', identifying the production and distribution methods adopted by China as the primary causes of the problem. According to this literature, the Chinese desire to maintain a high growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has facilitated the

increasing consumption levels in China.

China's economic growth and poverty reduction within this period is more than what most of the world's wealthiest countries were able to achieve over the past century.

These rising consumption levels are accompanied by increasing levels of extraction, transportation, processing of natural resources and consumption plus disposal of final products. Taking a close look at this supply-consumption chain within the Chinese economy, it can be seen that large amount of

air, land and water pollutants are being emitted. China's case of emissions is so severe that it has not only endangered China's environment but that of the entire region consequently putting a question mark on Chinese economy's sustainability. Currently, China is the world's largest carbon emitting country.

Further detailed analysis of the existing literature on China's economic growth and development reveals the absence of the analysis

of reasons/factors that propel China's rising consumption. Chinese economy is unsustainable but what has contributed to its unsustainable growth is the increasing rate of conspicuous consumption (a value shift that is being witnessed for the past few decades). This impulse is spreading within China at an alarming rate.

The above mentioned argument about conspicuous consumption supporting China's unsustainable economic growth is substantiated by using Thorstein Veblen's

argument of 'Theory of the Leisure Class.' According to Thorstein, the HAVES in a society subject to unproductive (economically) practices of conspicuous consumption and leisure that does not contribute to the society or economy in any manner while all the burden of society's functioning rests on the shoulders of the working or middle class who are employed in productive occupations. Now building up on Thorstein's argument, the practice of conspicuous consumption in China is contributing significantly



Source: <https://visual.ly/community/infographic/economy/economic-growth-china>

to China's unsustainability problem which will result in an economic, societal and environmental disaster.

Furthermore, Thorstein in his 'Theory of Leisure Class' describes the human propensity towards dominance emulation that encourages the richest members of a society for conspicuous consumption and waste. He adds that seeing the rich class, the lower and middle class people also have the incentive to copy the rich class and subject to conspicuous consumption and waste. As a result, there is super-fast growth of the economy (as witnessed in China), but at the cost of increased pollution rates and destructive reduction in natural resources and environment quality.

Building up on this premise given by Thorstein, Herve Kempf in his book, 'How the rich are destroying the Earth' reiterates the same point of conspicuous consumption being the primary reason for an economy's unsustainable development (in this case, by an economy it means the Chinese economy) and ultimately its demise. Kempf talks about 'Capitalism' and argues that all countries who have adopted capitalism value material gains over everything else and since Chinese economy is predominantly capitalist now, it is subjecting to conspicuous consumption that is supporting its unsustainable economic development/growth which will result in its economic demise

ultimately and the destruction of its society and environment.

'Collapse' a book by Jared Diamond discusses a similar theme. Besides increasing consumption rates, Diamond has identified several other factors that contribute to the collapse of societies and economies, e.g. over-population, climate change, hostile neighbors and environmental degradation. If we apply this hypothesis on China's case study, we will reach the conclusion that China is suffering from the above mentioned factors such as over-population, excessive consumption and environmental degradation (to name a few) and if it continues at this pace, its economy and society will collapse due to such unsustainability.

Chinese leadership have taken several policy measures to address the questions of conspicuous consumption, environment degradation and environment protection as it was visible in Chinese President Xi Jinping's speech to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

However, Diamond argues that if the leaders of a given society (in this case China's leadership)

fail to introduce appropriate policy responses then societal doom (economy included) is imminent. To this end, the Chinese leadership have taken several policy measures to address the questions of conspicuous consumption, environment degradation and environment protection as it was visible in Chinese President Xi Jinping's speech to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Nevertheless, unlike popular belief, the central governments' (of provinces) policies on environment protection and excessive consumption and waste continue to subject to destructive types of production and distribution to fulfill the increasing market demands.

The argument of conspicuous consumption propagated by Thorstein, Kempf and Diamond is backed by statistics such as that of the rising number of wealthy Chinese households, increasing migration rates (from rural to urban China that is resulting in the creation of mega cities), and rising demand for energy. China now ranks 3rd in the world for having the most number of millionaires. This has resulted in increasing demand for automobiles, higher quality diets, bigger and better housing and luxury items (all coming under and encouraging conspicuous consumption). It is estimated that energy in Chinese urban areas is consumed 350% more as compared to rural areas and 58% of that energy comes from burning coal.

In contrast to experts like Thorstein and Diamond

who argue that Chinese unsustainable economic growth is bound to collapse in the upcoming decades due to conspicuous consumption and its implications, there is a cohort of experts who believe that China's unsustainable economic growth will be sustained. They state that by applying the 'Flying Geese Model', China is and will continue to shift its industries to other developing countries in the world and will be able to sustain its economic (unsustainable) growth. By adopting this, China will not only help the economies of the developing countries (like it is doing with Pakistan via CPEC and other African states) but will also shift its 'not so environment friendly' industries (coal power plants, as it is shifting to Pakistan under CPEC) from its mainland to other countries. This move will help China to develop its new environment friendly industrial base and, 'Green' economy but will also shift the international criticism spotlight from itself that has been on China for being the number one CO2 emitter and contributor of international environment degradation, as was highlighted by Chinese President Xi Jinping during his speech at WEF in 2017. By doing this, China will still be able to gain increasing profits as there would be new markets for its products and more consumers for its market, 'sustaining' the "unsustainable" economic growth of China.

These experts also argue that the unsustainable economic growth of China will survive because the affordable and accessible Chinese products have made a place for themselves all over the world. These affordable and accessible Chinese products (available in surplus) have made consumers addicted to conspicuous consumption all over the world. They state that even if the Chinese local market and consumers are exhausted, the conspicuous consumption of Chinese products by consumers across the world will continue to generate profits for the Chinese economy and help its unsustainable economic growth.

Likewise, there is an anti-thesis to the above explained thesis as well. Proponents of this anti-thesis believe that the Chinese infested global trend of conspicuous consumption will come to an abrupt end as other competing economies in the world (such as American, Russian, European and Indian) will give competition to the Chinese market, plus the increasing "consumer consciousness" will also reduce consumers' faith in Chinese products due to its quality and their own national economic fervor.

Regardless of the economy being majorly capitalist in nature, the political system of China is still communist. The political economy of China's unsustainable economic

growth rests in the hands of the Communist Party of China (CPC). The CPC still enjoys influence over the Chinese economy and practices strict control over its functions. CPC holds the "mercantilist" view that economy is a tool that is used to compliment the strength of the 'state.' It is visible from the China's political stance and practice in the realm of international affairs. China has been using the size and reach of its economy to achieve its strategic and political goals.

By applying the 'Flying Geese Model', China is and will continue to shift its industries to other developing countries in the world and will be able to sustain its economic growth.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a prime example of that dynamic. China is capitalizing on its economic outreach to mold the course of international politics to support development of collaborating countries as well as its own market and secure future markets for its products and merchandise.

Under President Xi Jinping's leadership, China has the capacity and will to devise a sustainable growth path. However, to emulate the success in poverty alleviation, Beijing requires further flexibility in its policy making ■



The writer is a Research Associate and Media Officer at the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad.



Socio-Economic Impact of CPEC on Pakistan

By Asad Ullah Khan

The significance of economic corridors has increased manifold in the present era. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a regional connectivity venture that will enhance the trade and economy, improve infrastructure, overcome energy crisis, and help establish people to people contacts between China and Pakistan. The corridors can be referred to as a tool to ensure better political and economic relations with the regional countries. CPEC is a mega project, which is being built with the aim to connect the southern port of Pakistan at Gwadar through highways, rail networks, and pipelines to China's North-Western Xinjiang region for connectivity. This mega development project

is considered very vital for economic growth of China and Pakistan. As far as the cost of this project is concerned, it is estimated to be \$ 46 billion, with an optimistic expectation for the completion period of the project by 2030. CPEC is of vital importance in terms of regional connectivity which is very vital in the era of globalization and in the wake of paradigm shift from 'security' to 'economics'.

CPEC is a cutting edge socio-economic initiative of Pakistan and China in the 21st century that holds promise for the well-being of people of both the countries. CPEC venture should not be construed as a monetary and budgetary guide given to Pakistan but an inspiration for the two decades ahead. This time span for CPEC is critical for Pakistan

as it is the time during which Pakistan by using its resources might get in a position to compete with world economies.

CPEC is vital for Pakistani business organizations and the corporate community which is providing them opportunity to associate with the rising economy of the world.

The project has to be handled wisely if it has to turn in to a harbinger of change. The size of venture, capital being invested combined with Chinese skill of undertaking large scale undertakings makes CPEC a potentially advantageous task. Besides helping to address issues



of Pakistan's security and stability, a predictable inflow of large scale Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) will assist Pakistan in improving its image. The economic activity generated by CPEC shall reflect the country as a safe place to do business. Resultantly, Pakistan might be in a better position to connect with other economies of region and beyond once its own economy is set to perform better. The China-Pakistan closer ties are likely to pull in Afghanistan and that could lead to further connectivity ventures involving Central Asia and beyond. CPEC is vital for Pakistani business organizations and the corporate community which is providing them opportunity to associate with the rising economy of the world. In 2016, China had a GDP of \$ 18 trillion on PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) premise and it has one of the biggest outside cash stores of \$ 3.6 trillion that gives it a great commercial leverage to carry out ventures. It is the largest global exporter with value of \$ 2.34 trillion and the third biggest shipper with yearly imports worth \$ 1.96 trillion.

After the initial phase of addressing energy and infrastructure needs of Pakistan, CPEC now enters the industrialization phase with nine economic zones being planned. This phase is likely to create millions of jobs after industries are

set up and many Chinese industries are relocated in the process. According to the Gwadar Port Authority (GPA), Gwadar port will potentially create 40,000 jobs with commencement of port operation.

Pakistan needs to work on war footing to create capacity to take advantage of the project like CPEC because it has promise of prosperity, it pledges to foster socio-economic vision, it has potential to change life of millions.

Around 60% of jobs created shall have local people of the areas where job opportunities would arise. CPEC therefore, will provide opportunities where access to basic amenities of life like banking, market, transportation, education and health would be made possible. This will contribute towards improvement in the living standard of the people and would lead to development and prosperity.

People to people contacts are weak link in China-Pakistan

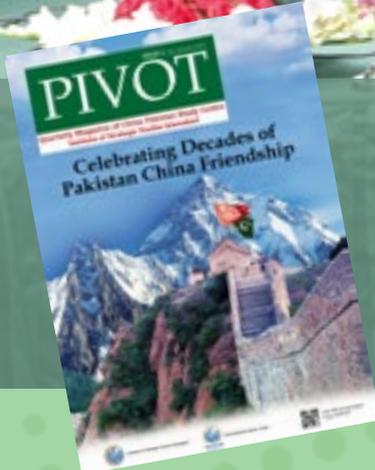
relations, particularly in the wake of CPEC. Both the governments are endeavouring to create awareness with regards to cultural ties and people to people contacts. An agreement to promote culture has been signed between Pakistan Television and China Central Television in China Press and Pakistan Information Ministry. CPEC therefore, will promote cross-cultural linkages between China and Pakistan.

China Pakistan Economic Corridor is a win-win cooperation framework for both the countries that aims to address the socio-economic uplift of both Pakistan and China's Western regions. The purpose of this corridor as of today is not of strategic expansion but to draw economic benefits for the good of the whole region and achieve fruitful cooperation through connectivity and economic partnership. A developing nation like Pakistan needs to work on war footing to create capacity to take advantage of the project like CPEC because it has promise of prosperity, it pledges to foster socio-economic vision, it has potential to change life of millions ■



The writer is a Research Fellow at the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad.

1st Edition of China-Pakistan Study Centre's Magazine
 PIVOT
 January 23, 2018
 Organized by
 China-Pakistan Study Centre
 Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad



Launch of China-Pakistan Study Centre's Magazine - PIVOT

By Ali Haider Saleem

It is important to give a platform for the youth and promote people to people linkages. To enable the young generation to carry forward the legacy of Pakistan-China friendship is the need of the hour. I am confident that PIVOT will help in this regard.' This was stated by Ms. Tehmina Janjua, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan, the Chief Guest at the inauguration and launch of the China Pakistan Study Center's (CPSC) magazine PIVOT, organized by the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) on January 23, 2018. Remarks were also given by H.E. Yao Jing, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China. PIVOT is a quarterly magazine. Its aim is to project Pakistan-China relations, developments in diverse spheres such as policy, economy, culture, tourism.

Ms. Janjua said that the word 'Pivot' is reflective of the relationship between the two countries since China is the pivot of Pakistan's foreign policy and vice versa. She said that the CPSC is fulfilling an essential requirement that is bringing the

relationship to the forefront and congratulated the ISSI for reinvigorating the Center which she said is a highly important component of the Institute. China is Pakistan's time tested friend and the Pakistan-China friendship has few parallels in international relations.



Pakistan wants to give the world the message of peaceful development and it is working hard to pursue this objective. Talking about China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) she said it was adding a strong dimension to the ties and will play an important connecting role in the entire region. Simultaneously, it will also play an important role in bringing peace to the entire region.



Dr. Talat Shabbir, Director CPSC, introduced the magazine. He said that Pakistan and China are strategic cooperative partners with their bilateral relationship standing the test of time and history. The rise of China in the global context and its economic pre-eminence has propelled new dynamics for globalisation and the common good. Pakistan, of course, is fortunate to be playing an important role in connectivity and prosperity in our region.



Thus, there is a need to promote a better understanding of the vision of the two countries, focusing on all facets of Pakistan-China relations. He said that the aim of the CPSC activities is to undertake pragmatic and meaningful research and advocacy to promote Pakistan-China relations in diverse spheres. In this regard, China-Pakistan Study Centre aspires to be a centre of excellence devoted to strengthening relations between the two countries.

During his remarks, H.E. Yao Jing congratulated the launching of the first issue of PIVOT, which he said is an excellent way to learn about Pakistan's perception of the relationship between the two countries. He talked about the 'pivot' of the Chinese foreign policy, which is based on two principles: peaceful development which does not challenge international order and win-win cooperation based on dialogue and collaboration. Pakistan's figures at a pivotal position in the Chinese new diplomacy for peaceful development. He said that Pakistan is a peace-loving country has always advocated for peaceful relations with not only its neighbours but with all the international community. China has a firm commitment to aid Pakistan in this. Regarding cooperation between both countries, he said development is the key to dealing with all the

challenges in the present world. This encompasses development of self as well as the development of the entire region, he said.

Earlier in his welcome remarks, Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry, Director General ISSI, talked about how ties between China and Pakistan have become stronger with time. China has created the necessary mechanism to make connectivity a reality- the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the CPEC are examples of that especially at a time when there is the rise of anti-globalism at the international stage. However, considerable propaganda has been unleashed to undermine the cooperation of the two countries. It is in this context that the CPSC has embarked on this initiative to create awareness of the utility of the projects created by China besides highlighting the progress made by these countries.

In his concluding remarks, Ambassador Khalid Mahmood, Chairman BOG ISSI, said that the BRI is not only a path of development but one of peace, which will provide ideas to address security issues. Previously, commercial cooperation of the two countries had not been at par with the defence ties and there had been limited people to people contact.



The CPEC is now providing a solution to both problems and bringing in the economic dimension as well as facilitating linkages between the two countries. With regards to the magazine, he said that the PIVOT is an important and timely initiative. The fact that it covers various facets brings forth new dimensions of the relationship and makes it unique and significant ■





Pakistan-China Collaboration in Higher Education

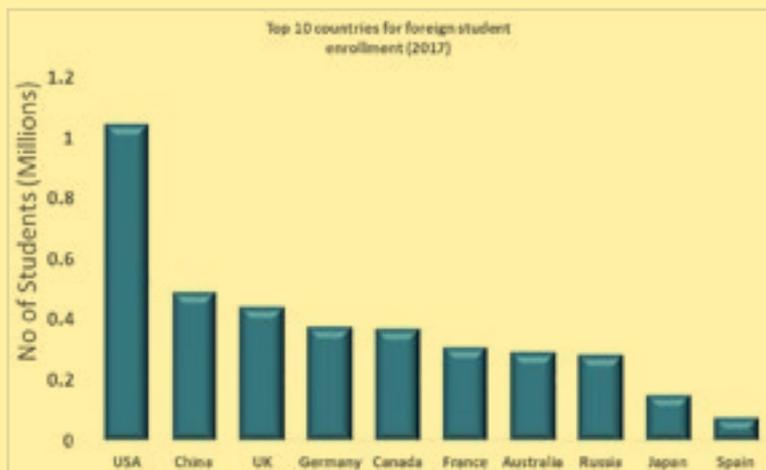
By Dr. Abdul Rauf

China's strategy of influencing the world by 'soft power' instead of 'hard power' manifests in its initiatives in higher education aiming to attract a large number of international students. China has recently emerged as the most preferred destination for Pakistani students who want

to pursue higher education. After the launch of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), the number of students seeking bachelors, masters and PhD degree programmes has increased manifold, with large number of Pakistani students supported fully or partially by scholarships from Pakistani and Chinese governments.

On 5th November 2015 Chinese State Council released a statement about a new programme aiming to improve capacity, quality and international ranking of Chinese universities. It is called 'Double First Class' plan where forty-two Chinese universities have been selected to achieve world class status by 2050. At present two Chinese

universities, Peking University and Tsinghua University are included in the list of top thirty universities of Times Higher Education World Class Ranking. Three Chinese universities including Fudan University, in addition to above mentioned universities are included among the list of top fifty universities of QS World Ranking. Forty-five Chinese universities are now included to Asia's top 300 university list. Moreover, a large number of universities moved towards English as the medium of instruction in order to attract international students.



Graph showing top 10 destination countries for international student

Pakistan-China collaboration in higher education formally started in December 2004 once Pakistan signed an agreement with Chinese Scholarship Council to send first batch of 300 students in that year on official scholarships to fifteen different universities in China. As per the agreement, in the following five years, this was followed by a group of 500 students to be sent to China on official scholarships each year. For the academic year 2018-19, over 1,000 Pakistani students were awarded scholarships by the Chinese government, universities and companies. As

of 2018, around 2,700 Pakistani students were pursuing Masters and PhD degrees in Chinese universities on fully funded scholarships from the Chinese government.

Although Pakistani students are mostly studying medicine and engineering in China, there are students who are pursuing diverse degrees such as those in Computer Science, Business Administration, Finance, Chemistry, Architecture, Civil Engineering, International Law, Broadcasting, Journalism to name a few.

The total cost (including living expenses) of attaining a medical degree from China is less than US\$ 30,000 whereas in Pakistan just the tuition fee is much higher than the cost incurred in China. Hence, it is not a surprise that China is attracting a large number of Pakistani students.

Pakistani students studying in China are quite happy with the standard of education in Chinese universities, which encompasses the ranking of Chinese universities, the friendly attitude of Chinese people towards Pakistani students and the increased job opportunities provided by Chinese firms.

It is also important to note that Pakistani students are also hardworking and persistent in their studies and research and it is a result of this hard work that they have an increasing number of research publications which is an important factor for improvement in international ranking for Chinese universities.

At present very few Chinese students are coming to Pakistan. This needs to be improved. The Chinese government and other funding bodies can help students in exploring these opportunities as well. There are certain Pakistani universities, which maintain good standards. This provides opportunity to Chinese students to take advantage of.

China has recently established offshore campuses of its universities in different countries, like Australia, Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, Laos etc. Such campuses should also be established in Pakistan. There is a need to establish strong exchange programmes with Chinese universities including, joint research projects, student and faculty exchange.

CHINA HAS RECENTLY EMERGED AS THE MOST PREFERRED DESTINATION FOR PAKISTANI STUDENTS WHO WANT TO PURSUE HIGHER EDUCATION.

Pakistani universities should also engage in collaborative research with Chinese universities to learn from their experience, enhance research culture and improve quality of research in Pakistan. It is also important to attract Chinese students to study in Pakistani universities and hence, promote people-to-people

Table1: Showing cost of Higher Education in different countries. Note relatively low cost in China comparing developed countries

Country	University Fees per year (US\$)	Cost of Living per year (US\$)	Total Cost per year (US\$)	Cost Ranking	Quality of Education Ranking	% of students who rank country in top 3 for Quality of Education
Australia	24,081	18,012	42,093	1	3	25
Singapore	18,937	20,292	39,229	2	6	10
USA	24,914	11,651	36,564	3	1	51
UK	21,365	13,680	35,045	4	2	38
Hong Kong	13,444	18,696	32,140	5	7	6
Canada	16,746	13,201	29,947	6	4	20
France	247	16,530	16,777	7	6	10
Malaysia	2,453	10,488	12,941	8	9	3
Indonesia	4,378	8,527	12,905	9	11	1
Brazil	59	12,569	12,627	10	11	1
Taiwan	3,338	8,573	11,911	11	10	2
Turkey	1,276	10,089	11,365	12	11	1
China	3,844	6,886	10,729	13	5	13
Mexico	750	8,710	9,460	14	11	1
India	581	5,062	5,642	15	8	5

relations amongst the two countries. At present Pakistan is the fifth most populous country with demography of mostly young people and children.

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2018-19, OVER 1,000 PAKISTANI STUDENTS WERE AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, UNIVERSITIES AND COMPANIES.

These young people need to be educated and given jobs, which may not be possible from domestic resources. Thus, the Government of Pakistan must explore new opportunities to educate and employ these people. In this regard, it is important that Pakistani universities must collaborate with Chinese industry to understand their needs so that Pakistani students may be able to get jobs in China after completing their education.

It is believed that under the framework of CPEC, collaboration between China and Pakistan will

continuously increase. Pakistani students completing their education in China or Chinese students completing their education in Pakistan will be of great support to CPEC projects as these people will be well conversant with the local culture, language, customs and working habits. It is also important to highlight key areas and anticipate the number of experts required in each field for future projects so that desired numbers of professionals from each field are available. Moreover, it is important to shortlist fields of higher education where experts are needed so that graduating students are utilised in best possible way ■



The writer holds PhD in Telecom Engineering from University of Sheffield, UK and is a faculty member at NUST

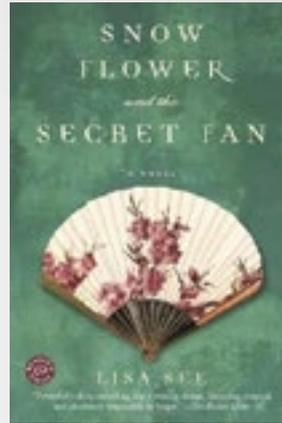
Lisa See's Snow Flower and the Secret Fan: A fictional introduction to the very real Nu Shu 'Women's Writing'

By Areeb Shah

I recently picked up *Snow Flower and the Secret Fan* by Lisa See, a writer who pens historical fiction about China. However, what I found in this particular novel was not simply a study of historical events but a close study of an ancient linguistic tradition that seems unique to China. The tradition I refer to here is Nu Shu, which translates literally to 'women's writing'.

Nu Shu was a script of writing used by women in Jiangyong County in the Hunan province of China. Now a dying script, it was used by women, who were historically confined indoors, to communicate with one another at a time when literacy was reserved for men. What is interesting here is that, considering French psychoanalytic feminism's emphasis on the need to define a female language, here is a script that is completely unique to women. These women, despite being isolated from society, invented an independent system of communication. Cathy Silber says that 'the emergence of this kind of phenomenon is consistent with a very sex-segregated society'. In fact, the Nu Shu script was a reaction to the patriarchal structures that characterized the imperial era and could be seen as a symbol of Chinese women's struggle for empowerment.

While the existence of this female-specific script opens up a multitude of linguistic possibilities, Lisa See's *Snow Flower and*



Authors: **Lisa See**

Publisher: **Penguin random House LLC**

Pages: **257**

the *Secret Fan* explores Nu Shu in its historical and social context. Ms. See's novel follows the lives of the protagonists, Lily and Snow Flower, focusing on how they build their friendship upon messages written in Nu Shu which they send to each other on pieces of embroidery and on a paper fan. The story focuses on the traditions of sisterhood within Jiangyong county and how the women, despite being confined to the inner chambers, built their own covert spaces of empowerment and freedom within the structures that confined them. What I find most intriguing about Ms. See's novel is the emphasis she puts on the delicacy of the traditions surrounding Nu Shu. She points out that Nu Shu is delicate not simply in its form but also in its interpretation. That is, Nu Shu, being a syllabic system, must be interpreted according to context. Focusing on this phenomenon, Ms. See's novel revolves around the interpretation and the misinterpretation of Nu Shu and the resulting effects on relationships that have been built on and sustained through the script.

Ms. See's novel is indeed a book worth reading in that it not only explains multiple Chinese traditions that were initiated and sustained by women but also tells a beautiful story of sisterhood extending across generations. Most interestingly it brings to light the Nu Shu script which is evidently the only female-specific script to date ■

The writer is pursuing M Phil in English Literature at International Islamic University Islamabad.





Pakistan-China Economic Cooperation: Next Level

March 6, 2019

Organized by

China-Pakistan Study
Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad



National Conference on 'Pakistan-China Economic Relations: Next Level'

By Dr. Nazish Mahmood

China-Pakistan Study Centre (CPSC) at the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) hosted a one-day National Conference titled 'Pakistan-China Economic Relations: Next Level' on March 6, 2019. The objective of the conference was to generate ideas in pursuit of the socio-economic development agenda agreed upon by the leadership of Pakistan and China during the visit of Prime Minister Imran Khan to China in November, 2018. H.E. Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs graced the inaugural session as Chief Guest. The Conference brought together academics, experts, diplomats and representatives from various universities and organizations from across the country.

Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry, Director General ISSI opened the inaugural session with introductory remarks followed by address by Commercial Consular of China Dr. Wang Zhihua who spoke on behalf of the Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Yao Jing.





Welcoming the guests and participants, Director General ISSI, Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry applauded the leadership of Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi for his conduct in handling the recent India-Pakistan crisis. Highlighting the unique friendship, Ambassador Aizaz underlined that Pakistan and China share an enviable history of all-weather friendship and it has deepened despite changes in international environment.

The bilateral cooperation has expanded from strategic domain to economic ties. He underscored that there is an emerging consensus that both countries need to further expand the level of economic cooperation to areas of human development and it was in this backdrop that the Conference was conceived. Ambassador Chaudhry hoped the Conference and its outcome with participation of speakers from all provinces of Pakistan as well as representatives of various China-focused institutes and centres would contribute in the form of actionable suggestions

and recommendations for policy-makers and stakeholders in both capitals.

Commercial Consular of China Dr. Wang Zhihua speaking on behalf of the Chinese Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Yao Jing, thanked the institute for holding a national conference on a theme of great importance for bilateral relationship. Emphasizing on Pakistan-China economic cooperation, he stated that besides being a trading partner, China is also the largest source of Pakistan's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for the past five years. He noted that first phase of CPEC under which 23 projects worth \$19 billion have been either completed or are construction.



He apprised that during the visit of Prime Minister Imran Khan to China a new consensus was achieved on expanding cooperation in the human and social sector development, hence next phase of CPEC shall stress on socio-economic cooperation with focus on areas like agriculture, education, health, poverty alleviation and vocational training. He expressed hope that with the deepening of China-Pakistan economic



cooperation, next level of our bilateral relations will not only benefit the two countries but also benefit the whole region.

H.E. Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs commended the Institute of Strategic Studies for holding a national conference on a subject that is high on the agenda of the government.



He congratulated the re-vitalized China-Pakistan Study Centre of the Institute for leading the series of activities to deepen Pakistan's partnership with China and welcomed constructive ideas for promoting tangible economic cooperation between Pakistan and China. Foreign Minister praised the bilateral relationship between Pakistan and China in terms of what President Xi calls 'iron brother'. This friendship is premised on shared values and interests and Pakistanis regard this relationship as a central component of Pakistan's foreign policy.

Together, both countries are successfully countering forces opposed to regional peace. He expressed admiration for the sound advice by the Chinese leadership in the post Pulwama crisis for India and Pakistan to engage in a dialogue and resolve their disputes through peaceful means. Foreign Minister underscored that CPEC has infused greater depth to relationship with China and the leadership of the two countries has identified a new vision, a new development agenda that takes economic cooperation to a whole new level of engagement. The Government wishes to expand cooperation to areas such as science and technology, agriculture, social sector cooperation, blue economy, people to people contact and cultural linkages, and finding mutually beneficial ways of boosting Pakistan's industrial capacity along with broadening the export base. In the end, Foreign Minister welcomed effective platforms, such as

this Conference, where young minds, thinkers and scholars come together to interact and produce constructive ideas.

Following the inaugural session, the working sessions of national conference commenced. The conference was divided into three sessions. First session titled 'Next Level of Economic Cooperation' was chaired by Dr. Safdar Sohail, DG National Institute of Management whereas participants were Dr. Fazal ur Rehman of University of Sargodha, Dr. Nadia Farooq of Asian Development Bank, Mr. Yasir Masood of CPEC Centre of Excellence, and Mr. Muhammad Abbas Hassan of ISSI. The second session titled 'Leveraging Regional Connectivity for Development' was chaired by Mr. Muhammad Zubair Ghori, former member of the Planning Commission and the panellists included Dr. Huma Baqai of Institute of Business Administration, Dr. Zahid Anwar of University of Peshawar, Dr. Ghulam Akbar Mahesar of University of Sindh, Jamshoro and Dr. Fida Mohammad Bazai of University of Balochistan. The last session titled, 'Realizing Socio-Economic Development' was chaired by Senator Lt. Gen.(R) Abdul Qayyum whereas Dr. Khalid Manzoor Butt of Government College University, Dr. Samina Sabir of AJK University, Dr. Saranjam Baig of Karakorum International University and Syed Tanvir Abbas Jafri of COMSATS University, Islamabad were the panellists.



The speakers expressed their views on the subject and a question answer session was held at the end of each session. In the end Ambassador Khalid Mahmood, Chairman Board of Governors of the Institute thanked the speakers and the participants of the conference ■

Qi and Yin-Yang

Chinese concept of well-being

By Zakia Aslam



Qi and Yin-Yang is the famous Chinese concept of well-being. Qi is the material energy from which the whole universe is created while Yin and Yang are the terms used to describe opposite entities. Yin and Yang are the most known and well documented concepts in Taoism. Taoism (also known as Daoism) is a Chinese philosophy attributed to Lao Tzu (c. 500 BCE) which contributed to the folk religion of the people primarily in the rural areas of China and became the official religion of the country under the Tang Dynasty.

In Chinese philosophy 'Yin and Yang' describes how seemingly opposite or contrary forces may actually be complementary, interconnected, and interdependent in the natural world, and how they may give rise to each other as they interrelate to one another. In Chinese cosmology, the universe creates itself out of a primary chaos of material energy, organized into the cycles of Yin and Yang and formed into objects and lives. Yin is the receptive and yang the active principle, seen in all forms of change and difference such as the annual cycle (winter and summer), the landscape (north-facing shade and south-facing brightness), the formation of both men and women as characters, and socio-political history (disorder and order). The symbol of Yin-Yang is Taijitu 'Diagram of the Supreme Ultimate'. The term is commonly used to mean the simple 'divided circle'.

There are various dynamics in Chinese cosmology. In the

cosmology pertaining to Yin and Yang, the material energy from which this universe is created is known as Qi. It is believed that the organization of Qi in this cosmology of Yin and Yang has formed many things. Included among these forms are humans. Many natural dualities (such as light and dark, fire and water, expanding and contracting) are thought of as physical manifestations of the duality symbolized by Yin and Yang. This duality lies at the origins of many branches of classical Chinese science and philosophy, as well as being a primary guideline of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), and a central principle of different forms of Chinese martial arts and exercises, such as baguazhang, taijiquan (t'ai chi), and qigong (Chi Kung).

According to Yin-Yang hypothesis, well-being is result of harmony between two entities; Yin and Yang. In TCM, Yin and Yang are terms used to describe relative opposite qualities or manifestations of Qi (energy, pronounced as Chee). If Yin is form, then Yang is function. If Yin is material, then Yang is immaterial. Everything that is Yin contains some element of Yang, and everything that is Yang contains some element of Yin. There is nothing so solid or material (yin) that does not contain some energetic vibration (yang), and nothing so kinetic or immaterial (yang) that does not contain some material substance (yin), even light has mass. Yin and Yang are continuously changing; they

constantly adjust to one another, and are endlessly transforming one into the other in an eternal dance of becoming. When all of the Yin and Yang aspects of Qi are in harmony with one another, there is health, well-being and contentment. While disharmony of the two aspects of Qi results in illness, pain and suffering.

According to Yin-Yang philosophy the potential causes of disharmony fall into two general categories: deficiency and excess, so in order to achieve their treatment goals TCM practitioners work in the direction of giving balance to every aspect of their clients' life for which they have their set ways of therapy. Yin-Yang Philosophy actually operates on the principles of balance and moderation in each and every aspect of life.

When people see things as beautiful, ugliness is created.

When people see things as good, evil is created.

Being and non-being produce each other.

Difficult and easy complement each other.

Long and short define each other.

High and low oppose each other.

Fore and aft follow each other ■



The writer is pursuing her PhD in Psychology at International Islamic University, Islamabad.

GOLDEN DRAGON

A Conversation with Mr. Roger Lee owner of Golden Dragon Restaurant

By Arhama Siddiq

In this age of globalisation, we often neglect the idea of how did the concept of food take shape? How did different cuisines come into being? Where did it all start from? Food and recipes have been passed through various empires and dynasties. One such example is the Chinese Ming dynasty also known as the Great Ming Empire. The Ming Palace was characterized by opulent banquets, sumptuous feasts, and voracious eaters. The imperial food of the Ming and the succeeding Qing Dynasties had one common attribute: the major purpose of diet was used to protect health which is why special ingredients were used to make the dishes, passed through strict scrutiny, keeping health benefits in mind. As tributes were sent to the palace from all

parts of the country so there was a combination of flavour from North and South China. Some examples of the dishes one could find on the Ming banquet table include roasted sliced mutton and fried sheep tripe. Pakistanis, particularly those residing in Islamabad, can easily get a taste of traditional Chinese cuisine at one of the oldest restaurants in the city, Golden Dragon. (The PIVOT team sat down with Mr. Roger Lee and asked him about his enterprise.)

A S: How long ago did you come to Pakistan?

Roger Lee: I was born in Lahore and my father came to Lahore before partition of the sub-continent.

A S: When did you open the Golden Dragon restaurant?

Roger Lee: The Golden Dragon restaurant was opened in 1975 and since then our family has been running this restaurant successfully.

A S: Why did you choose to be in the food business?

Roger Lee: My family was basically in the hand-made shoe business previously. The food business was an interesting venture so they decided to give it a try. It turned out to be a success story.

A S: Golden Dragon restaurant is famous for its Chinese cuisine. Where do the recipes come from?

Roger Lee: We have tried to keep the traditional Chinese cuisine in our restaurant. My wife looks after the menu and the recipes of the restaurant. Most of the recipes come from my mother who has been good at cooking. An uncle of mine also had a restaurant in Karachi by the name of 'Hong Kong' so the recipes used to be exchanged between the two food outlets and have been passed on within the family.

A S: Have you added Pakistani taste in your cuisine?



Roger Lee: Yes definitely. The cooking style and the ingredients of Pakistani and Chinese food are more or less the same. The slight difference is that Pakistanis are more into spicy and sweet foods. We have added Pakistani taste in traditional Chinese recipes.

A S: Which part of China do you come from?

Roger Lee: I come from the Southern part of China which is closer to Shenzhen.

A S: What is the difference between the food from Southern China and Northern China?

Roger Lee: I guess the major difference is that the food from the South of the country contains more rice primarily because the climate is more suited for rice growing. In the North, food is oriented towards wheat so one can find bao buns and noodles in that part of the country.

A S: Why is Chinese diet considered healthy?

Roger Lee: In China, they have steamed food and more soups in the menu. In modern cooking plenty of oil is used because of availability and convenience but since Chinese are health conscious they use less oil. People in China also drink green tea as a matter of routine. Moreover, sweets are also taken in less quantity in China. By that standard, we can term Chinese food as healthy food.

A S: With the advent of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), do you have more Chinese customers coming in?

Roger Lee: Yes, CPEC has brought in a lot of new companies and with them a lot of people have come to live in Islamabad. Because of this influx, the number of Chinese customers in our restaurant has also increased. But primarily we have majority of Pakistani customers.

A S: Have you ever thought about expanding your business?

Roger Lee: I am sure the long term prospects for such a venture are bright. But personally, I believe uprooting and shifting is hard and we are well-settled in Islamabad.

A S: If given the opportunity would you opt to go back to China?

Roger Lee: I think it would be very difficult for me to go back and resume normal life in China.

THE IMPERIAL FOOD OF THE MING AND THE SUCCEEDING QING DYNASTIES HAD ONE COMMON ATTRIBUTE: THE MAJOR PURPOSE OF DIET WAS USED TO PROTECT HEALTH WHICH IS WHY SPECIAL INGREDIENTS WERE USED TO MAKE THE DISHES.

I am more than fifty years of age and have now become used to the



way things are done in Pakistan. So unless there is huge incentive, I believe it is difficult for me to take such a decision.

A S: What is the favourite food of locals of Islamabad?

Roger Lee: There are a number of food items that people come and order, if I had to name a few they are Golden Dragon Special Soup, Hot and Sour Soup, Dried Beef with Chillies and Chicken Manchurian.

Golden Dragon dumplings and hand-made noodles are also very popular amongst locals of Islamabad.

A S: There seems to be no Chinese in your work staff. Have you thought about bringing Chinese to work in your kitchens?

Roger Lee: No, I haven't thought of bringing any Chinese to work for the restaurant. It is easier to hire a cook from the local areas and train them.

The PIVOT team also had the opportunity to have a conversation with Mrs. Lee.



A S: Were you born in Pakistan as well?

Roger Lee: No, I came from China in 1996 as a student. I did my language course from National University of Modern Languages (NUML) and then proceeded to study Information Technology from Beacon House Informatics.

THE COOKING STYLE AND THE INGREDIENTS OF PAKISTANI AND CHINESE FOOD ARE MORE OR LESS THE SAME. THE SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IS THAT PAKISTANIS ARE MORE INTO SPICY AND SWEET FOODS.

A S: Do you miss China?

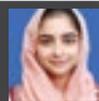
Roger Lee: Not much, I have become used to the life in Islamabad. My mother lives with us and previously my father also worked and lived here.

A S: Do you like spicy food? What Pakistani cuisine is your favourite?

Roger Lee: My husband's favourite dish is Aloo Gosht and I like Takka Tak.

A S: Have you travelled to other parts of Pakistan?

Roger Lee: Yes, I have visited all the major cities of Pakistan but I like Islamabad the most as it is a nice, peaceful place ■



The writer tweets @arhama_siddiq and maintains a food website www.chakhoos.com.



Visit of Delegation from Harvard Kennedy School of Government

By Muhammad Faisal

A 40 - member delegation of graduate students and alumni from Harvard Kennedy School of Government visited China-Pakistan Study Centre (CPSC) at the Institute of Strategic Studies on March 20, 2019. The delegation represented 24 countries, including the USA, China, Germany, Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, Brazil, Columbia and Singapore. Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry, Director-General ISSI briefed delegation on the prevailing international and regional environment. Dr. Talat Shabbir, Director CPSC briefed the delegation on the vision, details and future potential of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). It was followed by an interactive session, where delegates asked pertinent questions about the regional issues and Pakistan foreign and economic policies ■





CPEC.PK

Sponsored by
China Three Gorges Corporation
China Cultural Heritage Foundation
Embassy of Pakistan

CULTURAL INTEGRATION UNDER CPEC

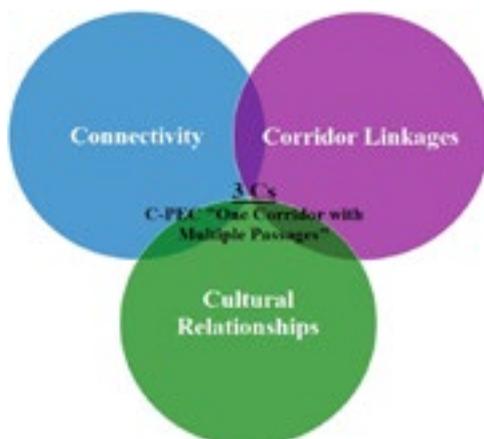
By Saadia Saif Niazi



Pakistan is a country of diverse cultures, traditions with almost 73 different dialects. CPEC is also said to be a combination of three Cs i.e. connectivity, corridor linkages and culture relationship between two states. Cultural harmony is essential for the integration between China and Pakistan whereas both societies have two entirely diverse socio-cultural structures. In the recent past China has initiated measures and there was a visible commitment to promote people-to-people contacts and cultural linkages under its cooperation priorities in CPEC.

CULTURE OR ANY ACTIVITY RELATED TO PEOPLE TO PEOPLE ENGAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF PAKISTAN AND CHINA SHALL HAVE NEGATIVE EFFECTS IF NOT TRANSMITTED IN POSITIVE MANNER.

Cultural exchange and promoting people-to-people bond is one of the cooperative priorities of China's revolutionary idea of connectivity Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is an initiative towards attaining 'Greater Connectivity' through roads, railways and maritime routes between Beijing and Islamabad which is also one of the economic corridors from other than six economic corridors of China's BRI.



Pakistan has also made effort for the cultural integration corresponding to China's initiatives. First effort has been made by the Chinese government in establishing the Confucius Institutes. The year 2005 was significant in this regard as first Confucius Institute in Pakistan which is also first in Islamic world, was established in National University of Modern Languages (NUML), Islamabad, with the name of Confucius Institute of Islamabad (CII). The Confucius Institute has been making great contribution towards addressing the most important issue 'language barrier'. Other than Confucius Institute, China Radio International (CRI) is an important platform that is contributing to bridge this communication gap. CRI is Chinese state owned international broadcaster established in 1941 and since then it has been playing the role of an effective communicator. Today, CRI broadcasts in thirty-eight international



languages from twenty-seven overseas bureaus it has established across the world.

In addition to this, to eliminate the barriers of language the Government of Pakistan wants to publish a comprehensive Urdu-Chinese dictionary. Currently, a lot of writers have personally published dictionaries just to create harmony and understanding with the Chinese language.

With a view to foster people to people contact, various programs and schemes have been initiated. China Scholarship Council (CSC), entrusted by the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China (MOE), is responsible for the enrollment and the administration of Chinese Government scholarship programs. All scholarships have been planned with the objective of bridging cultural gap between Beijing and Islamabad.

Media in today's day and age has become an effective tool for shaping opinion. Culture or any activity related to people to people engagement in the context of Pakistan and China shall have negative effects if not transmitted in positive manner. In that

case, people wishing to advance a negative narrative shall have a free run. The terms like 'cultural invasion' are coined to support such narrative. With regards to culture, what must be understood is that diversity is the outcome of fusion of two or more cultures.

THE DREAM OF CULTURAL INTEGRATION WOULD ONLY BECOME TRUE IF BOTH THE COUNTRIES JOINTLY TAKE UP CULTURE AS IMPORTANT FACET OF THEIR RELATIONS AND TAKE MEASURES TO PROMOTE BOTH THE CULTURES.

To conclude, in the context of Pakistan-China relations, we know culture has been an area which was paid least attention in the past. There are questions to be addressed as to whether this cultural engagement is a two way process? In Pakistan, showing Chinese cultural content has become a regular feature in media. Does Chinese media also show Pakistani cultural content on their screen? The dream of cultural integration would only become true if both the countries jointly take up culture as important facet of their relationship and take measures to promote both the cultures ■



The writer is Lecturer of International Relations at National University of Modern Languages (NUML), Islamabad, Pakistan.

ISSI-CICIR Bilateral Dialogue

By Eeman Malik



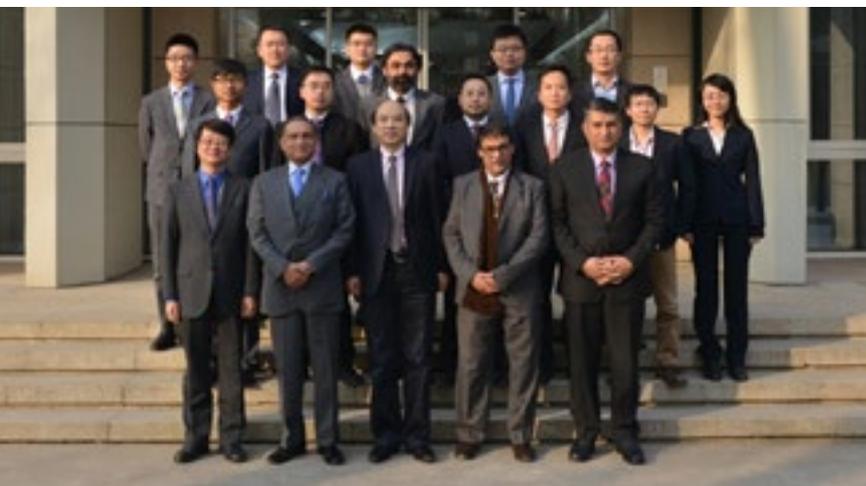
On the invitation of China Institute of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), a three-member delegation from the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad (ISSI) headed by Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry, Director General ISSI along with Mr. Najam Rafique, Director Research ISSI and Dr. Talat Shabbir, Director China-Pakistan Study Centre (CPSC), ISSI, visited Beijing from January 13 to January 18 with a one-day visit to Xian on January 2019. On January 14, CICIR-ISSI dialogue was held at CICIR.

Apart from the CICIR-ISSI dialogue, the delegation also held meetings with China



Institute for International Strategic Studies (CISS) hosted by Maj. Gen (Retd) Gong Xianfu, Vice Chairman of CISS. During the interactions, issues of global and regional concerns were discussed with specific focus on China-Pakistan bilateral relations.

The discussions were insightful and instructive. Both, Pakistan and China reiterated the importance of their bilateral ties as well as measures to uphold their relationship. ISSI extended its appreciations to CICIR for hosting a constructive and fruitful dialogue ■



Future Dynamics of Corridor

By Dr. Hasan Yaser Malik

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is the most vital corridor of Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) as it links Land Silk Route with Maritime Silk Route thus it is full of regional and extra regional interests and concerns. Hence it will be prudent to understand few futuristic dynamics of CPEC and their implications for the project which has promise for the prosperity of our generations.

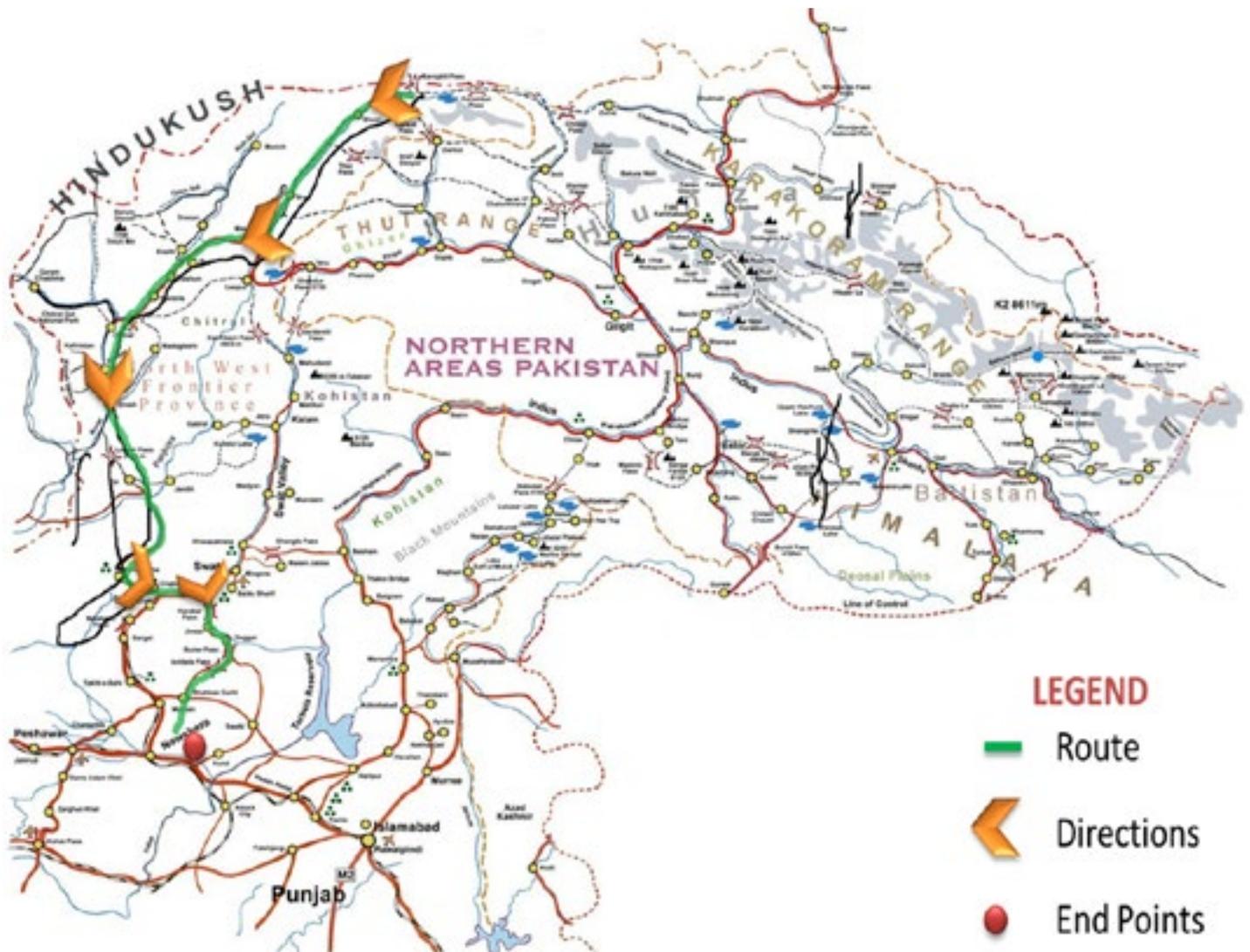
Karakoram Highway (KKH) that is a pivotal link of CPEC in the ambit of BRI, was constructed from 1958 to 1978. The construction of 804 km long KKH from Khunjerab to Hassan Abdal is symbol of friendship and this symbol was chalked with the sacrifices of 806 lives. It is imperative to understand that this vital link running along Indus River; passing through Karakoram and Himalayan Mountain Range, scaling heights up to 14,199 feet and extreme cold temperatures down to -30 Celsius is likely to face a few problems which

could emerge as concerns for CPEC. Firstly KKH runs in an area where constant push between Indo-Pakistan and Eurasian plates is causing highest seismic activity.

A horizontal link from Chitral to Gilgit via Mastuj and Gahkhuch already exists, however it also needs to be improved. It is imperative for Pakistan Government to take an early and pragmatic start for improvement of the proposed route.

The 2005 earthquake measuring 7.5 on Richter scale played havoc in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Kaghan, in 1974 Pattan was completely

Proposed Chitral River alignment as an alternate to KKH



Map-1(Proposed Alignment of Chitral River Valley Axis)

destroyed, Shishkat and Hunza were rocked in 1974 and lately in 2010, 21 km long and 330 feet deep Attabad Lake was formed near Karimabad. Second facet is the ever increasing heavy traffic load which is adversely affecting traffic flow. It is estimated that since 1978, traffic has increased by about ten times, however apart from 180 km long Hazara Motorway no major expansion has been done on the KKH. Increasing traffic load; especially the heavy trucks have already doubled the travelling time between Abbottabad and Islamabad. Thirdly; the alignment of KKH runs 95 km closer to 'Line of Actual Contact' with India as compared to the proposed alternate route along Chitral River Axis.

Considering the aspects mentioned above, it will be prudent to adopt an alternate

route to KKH. Route along Chitral River Valley can originate from Baroghil Pass in Hindu Kush Mountain Range (South of Wakhan Corridor) and while passing through Mastuj, Booni and Chitral it links up with M-1 south of Mardan. The proposed route apart from being an alternate can also augment the existing KKH. It will be further 135 km away from 'Line of Actual Contact' and the distance to link with M-1 will be about 300 km lesser as compared to KKH. A horizontal link from Chitral to Gilgit via Mastuj and Gahkhuch already exists, however



it also needs to be improved. It is imperative for Pakistan Government to take an early and pragmatic start for improvement of the proposed route.

My second take on in this piece is expansion of CPEC to concerned or important parties. Germany has economic as well as diplomatic relations with China, Afghanistan and Central Asian Republics and it is the biggest European economic power and is asserting to enhance its economic and diplomatic relations in Asian Region. Apart from establishing trade link with China and Central Asia it will be prudent to have access to Indo-Pacific Region along Chitral River Axis in Pakistan through Gwadar Port. This route will provide land and sea access for Germany to millions of Asians and will enhance its influence in Indo-Pacific Region. Germany is an expanding economy so it needs to enhance its trade beyond Europe especially in Asia and Indo-Pacific Region. Presently Germany is enhancing its trade relations with China and Leipzig-Chongqing 8000 Km long railway is one of the vital links.

Sino-German relations have been wide ranging since 1972. Presently around 5000 German companies are working in China and 900 Chinese companies are working in Germany. Beijing is the second largest export market for Berlin as Germany alone exports about 50 per cent of total EU export to China. Frankfurt has become a clearance hub for RMB by name of China-Europe International Exchange.

Pakistan-German Relations were established in 1950 principally basing on aspects of mutual friendship, culture, social and economic development.

Germany has been making efforts to support Pakistani trade with EU for provision of greater market access. As Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Japan, South Korea and Iran have also shown interest for investment in Gwadar Port so Germany could be another stakeholder coming on board for potential trade and investments in CPEC related projects.

In 1970, both countries signed 'Strategic and Military Training Pact' and in 1990 Pakistan-German Business Forum was established. Germany has been making efforts to support Pakistani trade with EU for provision of greater market access. As Saudi Arabia, Japan, South Korea and Iran have also shown interest for investment in Gwadar Port so Germany could be another stakeholder coming on board for potential trade and investments in CPEC related projects.



Dr. Hasan Yaser Malik holds PhD in International Relations and is an expert on BRI, CPEC and maritime issues.



Exploring Today's China

By Asif Niazi

China, once called a sleeping giant, is fully awake. Its overwhelming economic growth has abruptly disturbed the power equilibrium, not only in the region but also worldwide. China has traversed the century long distances in a couple of decades. This was made possible by the committed leadership that very aptly identified and capitalized on their strengths and made leaps after the cold war era. They not only surprised the world by their technological advancements and human resource management but also have become model in perseverance and commitment. China's booming economy has unveiled new facets of human development through a blend of communism and the free market economy.

China, one of the oldest civilizations is blessed with a huge land mass having plenty of natural resources. Corruption was referred to as a heinous crime or mother of all crimes to be dealt with capital punishments. The Chinese saved each penny for their development and enforced strict economic discipline to attain their economic goals. Once opium eaters did not forget the saga of their miseries at the hands of imperialists and would still narrate the story of Europeans providing opium in order to buy their silk, porcelain and tea.

The turnaround of their economy is the credit of the visionary leadership of Mr. Deng Xiaoping. Preparing such a huge population for the task of nation building and carrying out huge social development programs was an uphill task for the Chinese leadership. With the exception of few restaurants or essential services, one seldom sees any office or business centre working after packing up. Big cities like Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou are connected through an integrated communication network of highways, railways and subways and more than half of the population travels through subways. The young generation of Chinese are

passionate travellers and tourists; and public resorts are often flooded with people.

The constraining problem that needs to be addressed is the language barrier. To attract the customers from all over the world and to give international tourists an opportunity to visit one of the world's most beautiful and scenic places, China must reorganize their tourist department. China should establish their tourist service centres in a convenient manner with sufficient material on the languages most of the international tourists understand. They should have sufficient understandable road signs, city maps, communication network charts, tourist guides etc. to guide and conduct the international travellers. Although the natives are hospitable and forthcoming by nature, the language barrier prevents them from being ideal hosts.

Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is an ambitious program that connects for cooperation nearly 68 countries of Asia, Europe and Africa. China Pakistan Economic Corridor is also part of BRI that is a bilateral framework of connectivity and economic cooperation between China and Pakistan. BRI and CPEC has potential to revolutionize the region and beyond. It is a befitting reply to imperialistic and hegemonic 'West'. The non-interference policy envisaged by their visionary leadership is the corner stone of their development. Despite that, Chinese are quite conscious of the geo-political and geo-economic implications. China needs to brand BRI and has to take into account the negative narrative that is being built against this trillion dollar project. Without compromising their sensitivities, China will have to open their society for the rest of the world. They will have to be at certain threshold of soft power before they could sell win-win cooperation mantra ■



The writer is a former Army Officer and an entrepreneur.

Bridging the Language Barriers

By Farkhanda Shamim

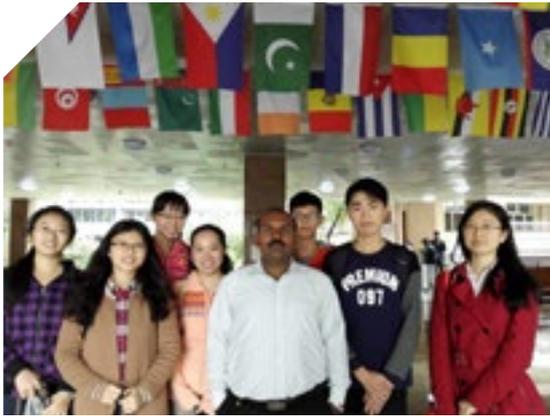
Since the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has been under way, many Chinese companies have sent workers to Pakistan. This has generated a need for the people of China and Pakistan to learn Urdu and Chinese respectively to bridge the language barrier. Consequently, many Chinese language teaching and Urdu teaching enterprises are opened in both countries over the past few years. As a result of these language exchange programs, significant contribution has been made towards cultural exchange and people-to-people contact.



Recently, Senate of Pakistan has adopted a resolution to encourage CPEC human resource training programs to provide Chinese language courses in order to reduce communication gap. Zhang Daojian, Director of the Confucius Institute in Islamabad, said that although the resolution was only a suggestion, however, it reflected that the Chinese language has gained more attention in Pakistan. There are



more than 5000 students studying Chinese at the Confucius Institute, Islamabad and other teaching sites affiliated with the institute. This number does not include those who are studying Chinese language in other institutions. In 2015, many CPEC construction projects entered implementation phase, which created a large number of employment opportunities for Pakistanis.



Pakistanis who were fluent in Chinese found jobs in Chinese enterprises in Pakistan. Similarly, now a large number of Pakistani students regard China as the first choice for studying abroad. According to recent statistics from Chinese Embassy in Pakistan about 2500 Pakistani students went to China for further education in 2017. Higher education in China is also one of the driving forces for Pakistani students to learn Chinese.

Trained and qualified Chinese instructors have been hired to teach Mandarin (the traditional Chinese language) - the instructors not only focus on teaching the Chinese language but also create awareness among people about Chinese culture. The future of Chinese language seems bright in Pakistan, given our geographical strategic location as neighbours. Pakistanis can benefit the most from this, since it would widen the horizons of the ones interested in learning and growing.

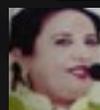
A prominent Urdu academician and researcher, Dr. Abid Sial from Pakistan, who has been

teaching for the last two years in the University of Guang Zu, China revealed in an interview that Chinese students often take keen interest in Urdu language and literature. They attempt at writing Urdu poetry. Students from China in Pakistan also cherish the national language of Pakistan and desire to promote the exchange of the two languages. At the Chinese Radio International, a huge section is working to produce and design programs in Urdu. Mr. Leo Chijao and Ms. E.Fung, the Urdu experts at the China Radio International are qualified from University of Punjab. They have launched an Urdu app called 'We Chat' which transcribes Urdu poetry into Chinese to expand Urdu language in the global village.

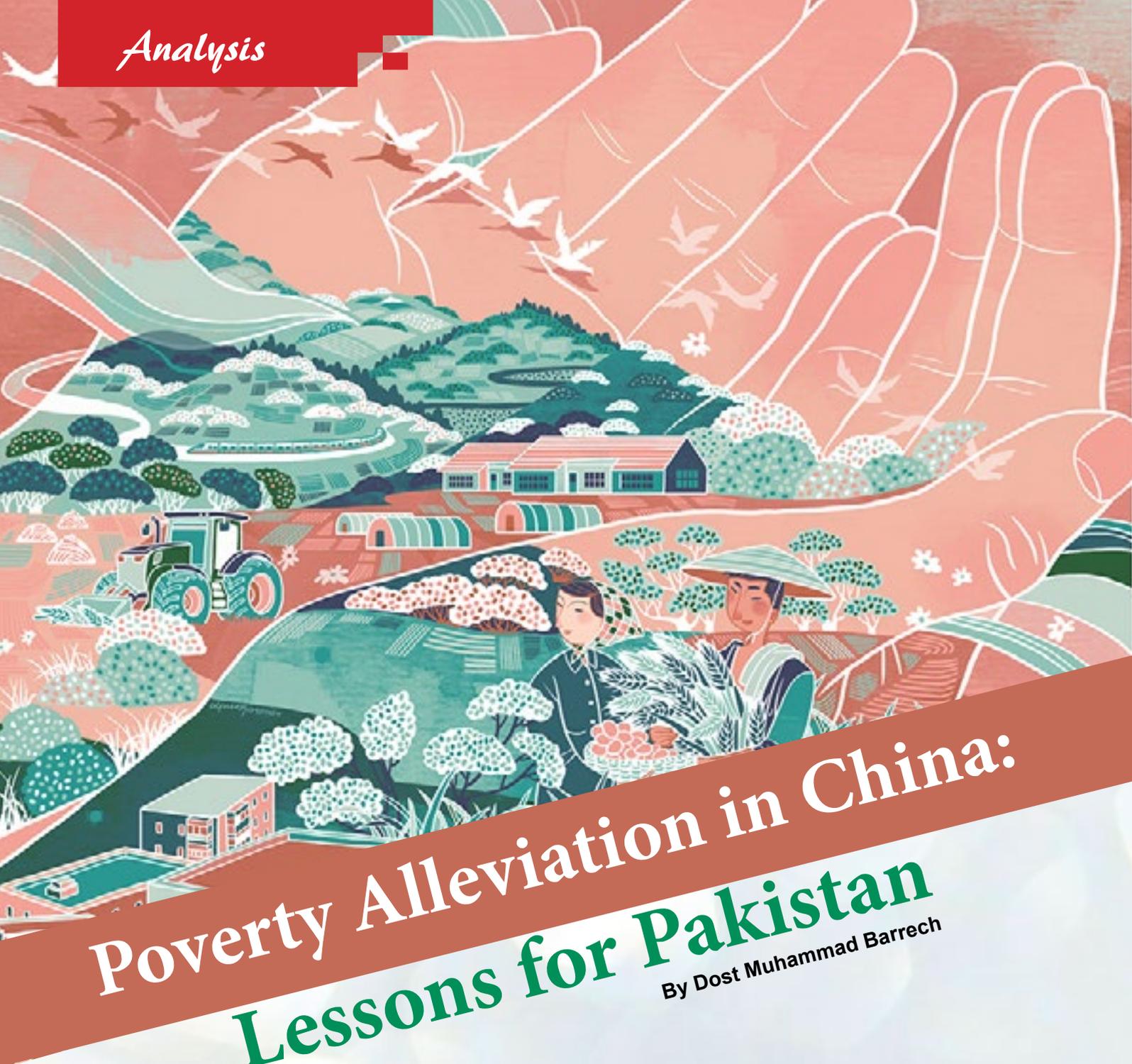
Recently, China has been offering Pakistan necessary assistance in sectors of economy, education and culture. Similarly, the Gwadar project and CPEC are helping to promote Urdu in China. In China, Urdu is offered in ten prominent universities whereas seven more universities are in the process of developing Urdu teaching programs.



A notable one is Urdu Learning Institute which is part of the Communication University in China since 1948. Some prestigious newspapers, journals and electronic media also support Urdu learning programs. Certainly, the exchange of literary material shall help promote relations between the two countries and language has a vital role to achieve ■



The writer has worked at PTV news Islamabad as producer, reporter and controller.



Poverty Alleviation in China: Lessons for Pakistan

By Dost Muhammad Barrech

China's poverty alleviation campaign is the greatest milestone in mankind's history and China was able to lift 700 million people out of poverty. Deputy Head of China's State Chen Zhigang says that 'The poor population in rural areas has been reduced by 68.53 million in total, and poverty has dropped to 3.1 percent. The number of poor counties has witnessed a net reduction for the first time,' Chen further articulates that income per capita of poverty-stricken areas has been enhanced to 10.4 percent, and national average gap has been narrowed accordingly. Thus, a few questions need to be answered that how did China get success in poverty alleviation? And what were the factors that enabled China to make a history?

Behind every success, there are often multidimensional factors. China's milestone is the result of various factors. Firstly, China orchestrated rural reforms in (1978-1985) and introduced the Household Responsibility System (HRS), which allocated equitable land to millions of farmers. Agriculture products in rural China grew significantly and accelerated farmer's income resulting in poverty eradication in rural areas. Interestingly, during 1978-1984 per capita income of the farmer's increased to 15 percent per annum.

Meanwhile, Township and Village Enterprises TVEs were introduced in 1985, enabled rural dwellers to consolidate the Chinese economy. TVEs created jobs for surplus labor by

contributing to rural economic growth and that increased rural incomes. Most considerably, TVEs generated fiscal revenues for the local government, reduced urban-rural gap. Pakistan by espousing the trajectory of China needs to introduce equitable land reforms for the purpose of alleviating poverty.

Pakistan needs to capitalize on the opportunities being created under CPEC which will pave the way for Pakistan to become an economic hub in the future.

Pakistan is an agricultural country; 60 percent of its population is based on agriculture. Ironically, equitable land reforms in Pakistan are yet to be carried out as 75 percent of land in Sindh province belongs to landlords. Consequently, the poor is getting poorer and the rich is getting richer. Public investment played a substantial role as far as poverty alleviation of China is concerned. The Chinese government, since 1986 heavily invested in education, health and irrigation that paved the way for creation of jobs, '9 years compulsory schooling system' in 1978 stimulated poor segment of the society to get education. Public spending aimed at investing in poverty-stricken regions, provided opportunities to marginalized and deprived class of the society. Under current scenario, China spends approximately 279 billion dollars annually on research and development which has resulted in evolving the economy to eradicate poverty. In order to adopt Chinese model, Pakistan ought to invest massively in public sector. Unfortunately, a recent report of the United Nations does not show a positive picture, Pakistan has been placed at the top in Asia-Pacific countries that spend the least on healthcare, education and social protection. Report further says that Pakistan's gross enrollment rates for the secondary education is merely 45 percent.

Since the 21st century is based on knowledge economy; a country having knowledge economy can make a remarkable headway. It is a matter of grave concern that, Pakistan spends only 0.25 percent of GDP on its research and development. Improving public investment, research and development will enable Pakistan to reduce poverty.

On the other hand, China benefited tremendously from globalization and became a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001. China is making a steady progress in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Chinese FDI across the world expedited its industrialization and improved its GDP and per capita income. China has surpassed the US and has become the largest trading country of the world. The more the country exports the more its economy will strengthen.

In alleviating poverty, China pursued a wholesome approach towards implementation of its policies. They analyzed people were poor because of lack of opportunities. People may have education and skills yet the economy would not absorb them. The solution to it was reviving the economic activity in order to create jobs for masses. They contemplated, providing necessary education and skills and investing in health would alleviate poverty. In the same way, marginalized people living in rural areas were also uplifted.

Pakistan, needs to take pragmatic and concrete steps to alleviate poverty. Each year in Pakistan, 1.5 million people enter the job market. Pakistan needs to introspect over the dilemma of job opportunities. Many Pakistanis are skillful and talented but the fragile economy does not have the potential to accommodate them.

Pakistan, will have to provide ample opportunities to the youth. Some pragmatic and concrete steps are needed to alleviate poverty.

Consequently, unemployment in Pakistan is in full swing. To conclude, learning lessons from other country is not a new phenomenon in international arena. Japan learnt civilization from China and modernization from Europe. One can see Japan is one of the strongest economies of the world today. Pakistan being a close friend of China can learn many lessons from China to overcome its economic woes ■



The writer is pursuing PhD degree in International Relations from International Islamic University, Islamabad.



GIRL GUIDES VISIT TO CHINA

By Zaheen Faisal

Pakistan Girl Guides Association trip to China was an initiative taken by Senator Nuzhat Sadiq, and facilitated by Mr. Yao Jing, Ambassador of People's Republic of China. The trip to China was co-organized by Mr. You Yee, Consular of Chinese Cultural Affairs in Islamabad.

The first ever voyage by Pakistani Girl Guides to China was scheduled from October, 19 to October, 26, 2018 and Beijing and Tianjin were destinations for this six day trip. Young leaders from Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan and Islamabad chapters were part of the delegation to China along with fifteen Senior Guides.

The members of Girl Guides delegation made use of their time in China and learnt a great deal about history and culture of China in traditional cities of Beijing and Tianjin. The members visited Great Wall, National Stadium, Birds Nest, Forbidden City, Summer Palace, Temple of Heaven, Ming Tomb, Chinese Theater 'The Legend of Kang Fu', Imperial House, Tianjin Museum, China House, Wax Museum, and Tiananmen Square. The historical places reflect China's glorious past and proud present and the delegates were amazed as to how in



merely four decades China made such a great leap to constructive transformation and exceptional success. It was the journey full of adventure and lessons.

Senator Nuzhat Sadiq who was the inspiration behind this trip expressed her views by saying that: 'It was a great experience for the Girl Guides to visit China and get familiarized with the culture and traditions of China. The friendly gesture of the people of China was overwhelming for the delegation. It was like a dream come true for the Guides, they are now back with some wonderful memories' ■

The writer is the International Secretary at Pakistan Girl Guides Association.



Fusion of International Trends in Context of Pakistan and China

By Sam Dada

Unlike animals, man is a self-reflecting being who seeks recognition. Fashionable clothes serve as a requisite, since they support the staging of a person in everyday life and influence how a person is perceived by others. Kant rightly notes that “clothes make the man.” The true thread that runs through the garment of the fashion myth has been spun out of the fibers that restore the references back to anthropological basic condition and refer to human life as work of art.

China stands among the top ten countries to breed silk worms and to make silk into clothing in the world. In ancient times, China was called ‘The Empire of Clothing’ because of the trade of Chinese silk products.

The silk trade has been well developed in Shang and Zhou dynasty and reached at a height in the Han dynasty in China. Pakistan and China exchanged

lots of cultural ideals, fabric, style, cuts and designs.

With reference to cross cultural fusion and linkage, we shall talk about Pakistani designer who has been working internationally. Omar Mansoor is a London based Pakistani fashion designer, best known for his cultural showcasing.

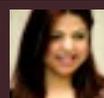
Omar Mansoor has styled numerous British actresses, European aristocracy, and International royalty. He is widely credited for re-introducing fusion clothing into modern fashion. After attending the London College of Fashion, Mansoor was the first Pakistani to showcase at London Fashion Week, in 2008. Omar Mansoor’s designs have been featured in publications including Vogue UK, the Huffington Post and the Financial Times. Well known journalist, Susanna Reid wore Omar Mansoor at the 2010 Academy Awards. The brand

has also been worn by a number of actresses on the red carpet, including Miss United Kingdom Amy Guy. Mansoor restyled the Cafe Royal staff uniform for 2008.

Mansoor has created a fashion bridge and harmony between Pakistani and Chinese culture by using color palette and fabric made by Pakistan and exhibited by Chinese.

Omar Mansoor is a role model and a trendsetter in creating fusion fashion across Asia.

For fusion of Pakistan-China culture, it is suggested that various competitors and stakeholders in fashion industry be called upon to share ideas and proposals about potential cultural linkages between Pakistan and China. It will not only help us strengthen our cultural knots but also portray a beautiful image of fashion and the two countries ■



Sam Dada is a fashion brand coordinator and is a well reputed fashion designer who has showcased across Asia, Europe and USA.





Roundtable with China Study Centres and Institutes in Pakistan

By Uroosa Khan

China-Pakistan Study Centre (CPSC) at the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) hosted a Roundtable of China Study Centres and Institutes from across the country on March 7, 2019. Representatives from 13 China Study Centres and Institutes participated in the event. The inaugural session was graced by Foreign secretary Ms. Tehmina Janjua as Chief Guest and Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan H.E. Mr. Yao Jing delivered keynote address.



Director General of the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad, Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry moderated the inaugural session and welcome worthy guests and participants to the roundtable. He highlighted that objective of the



event was to bring together most, if not all, China Study Centres and Institutes in the country to create synergy in their work. He noted it is hoped that, representatives from China Study Centres attending the roundtable will give overview of their centre, work being undertaken, and identify avenues for collaboration with other centres. He underscored it is important because new government has identified new priority areas for the expanding the bilateral relationship between China and Pakistan. Emphasis has been placed on socio-economic development, industrial cooperation, agriculture etc. Noting Foreign Secretary's presence at the roundtable, Ambassador Aizaz stated it showed importance Pakistan attaches to its relationship with China in all spheres. He also welcomed Ambassador of China

H.E. Yao Jing and commended his hard work to promote bilateral relations.

Ambassador Yao Jing underscored the significance of the event as it had presence from 13 China Study Centers in Pakistan. He commended efforts of China Study Center at the Institute to organize the roundtable. He noted that China Studies have become a phenomenon in Pakistani academic institutions. He informed the participants that there are 12 Pakistan Study Centers in China and a larger number of South Asia Study Centers at various universities in China.



He emphasized on the need of interaction between China Study Centers and Pakistan Study Centers. He underlined that roundtable event could act as a catalyst for connecting Pakistan based China Study Centers with their counterparts in China. Moreover, he highlighted the various research and fellowship programs offered by Chinese government to Pakistani students and scholars. He vowed to facilitate each China Study Centre in establishing contact with scholars and universities in China to promote think-tank linkages between two countries.

Foreign Secretary Tehmina Janjua in her address commended China-Pakistan Study Centre at the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) for organising a special meeting of most of China Centres across Pakistan.



She informed the participants about the current state of bilateral relationship. She recalled that Prime Minister Imran Khan's visit to China in November last year which was a resounding success as both sides agreed to deepen bilateral cooperation in

diverse spheres of defence, economy, and social sector development. Noting Pakistan's wide-ranging cooperation in defence and strategic domain with China, Foreign Secretary said that it has augmented capabilities of Pakistan military and enabled Pakistan to safeguard territorial integrity and preserve strategic stability in South Asia.

She underscored that China's emergence as a global player will bring balance to the international economic system. She noted that countries are competing to secure Chinese investments. And most importantly, Belt and Road Initiative provides a vehicle for economic growth to developing countries. This offers enormous win-win opportunities for Pakistan. With the development of CPEC China has become the largest investor and biggest trading partner for Pakistan.

Working session of the roundtable commenced after conclusion of inaugural session. Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry moderated the working session. Heads/Representatives of China Study Centres and Institutes were invited to introduce their centre, its research and advocacy work and future opportunities of collaboration with other institutes. Participants actively took part in the open-house discussion which yielded practical suggestions for collaboration.



The participants at the roundtable included: Dr. Talat Shabbir, CPSC, ISSI; Mr. Zamir Awan, Chinese Studies Centre, NUST; Dr. Imran Khalid, China Study Centre, SDPI, Dr. Fazul-ur-Rehman, Pakistan Institute of China Studies, University of Sargodha; Dr. Ghulam Akbar Mahesar, Far East and South East Asia Study Centre, University of Sindh, Dr. Kaleem Ullah Mandokhail, Chinese Study Centre, University of Balochistan; Dr. Khalid Manzoor Butt, China Study Centre, Government College University, Lahore; Dr. Omair Haroon, Suleman Dawood School of Business, Lahore University of Management Sciences; Dr. Samina Sabir, CPEC Centre, University of AJK; Dr. Saranjam Baig, Center for Research on CPEC, Karakoram International University; Dr. Zahid Anwar, China Study Centre, University of Peshawar; Mr. Muhammad Arshad Qaim Khani, CPEC Economic Forum and Syed Tanvir Abbas Jafri, Chinese Study Centre, COMSATS Islamabad ■

In-house meeting with four-member Chinese delegation from China Council for BRICS - January 3, 2019



China-Pakistan Study Centre, Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad hosted an In-House Meeting with a four member Chinese Delegation from China Council for BRICS Think Tank Cooperation and discussed Pakistan-China relations and CPEC Development.

Briefing given to Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mehmood on the Work of Institute of Strategic Studies by Director General Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry - January 8, 2019

Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mehmood Qureshi visited the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad. He was briefed by Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry on the work of the Institute.



A Conversation with Ambassador Cameron Munter, President East-West Institute (EWI) - January 15, 2019



Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad in collaboration with the Karachi Council on Foreign Relations organised a Conversation with Ambassador Cameron Munter, President East-West Institute.

Public Talk on Role and Relevance of United Nations in the Contemporary Global Order - January 22, 2019



Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad organised a Public Talk titled, 'Role and Relevance of United Nations in the Contemporary Global Order'. The Guest Speaker on the occasion was H. E. Ms. Maria Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, President of the United Nations General Assembly.

Tuesday Dialogue on The Peace Process in Afghanistan - January 29, 2019

Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad initiated a new series of non-attributable informal discussion on key relationships of Pakistan titled 'Tuesday Dialogue'. The dialogue focused on 'The Peace Process in Afghanistan'. Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi attended the discussion.



Seminar on 'Understanding Strategic Coercion in the Realm of Gray Conflict: Implications for Pakistan' - February 11, 2019



Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad organised a Seminar on 'Understanding Strategic Coercion in the Realm of Grey Hybrid Conflict: Implications for Pakistan'. Gen. Zubair Mahmood Hayat, Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was the Chief Guest. Mr. Leonid Savin, Mr. Ikram Sehgal and Lt. Gen. Naeem Khalid Lodhi delivered presentations at the seminar.

Launch of the Book on 'Rising Hindutva and its Impact on the Region' - Authored by SM Hali - February 20, 2019



Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad organised a launch of the Book on 'Rising Hindutva and its Impact on the Region'. Sultan M. Hali, Ambassador Ashraf Jehangir Qazi, Director General ISSI, Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry, Gen. Ehsan ul Haq (Retd), Chairman BoG, ISSI, Ambassador Khalid Mahmood, Mr. Nisar Memon, were present on the occasion.

Professor Dr. Hab Andrzej Stelmach Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland met Director General Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad - February 20, 2019

Prof. Dr. Hab. Andrzej Stelmach, Dean Faculty of Political Science & Journalism, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland called upon Director General Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad, Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry.



Tuesday Dialogue on 'Pakistan's Relations with the Gulf Countries' - February 26, 2019



Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad conducted its 2nd Tuesday Dialogue that focused on 'Pakistan's Relations with the Gulf Countries'.

President of Emirates Policy Center H.E. Ebtasam Alketbi met Director General ISSI Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry - February 27, 2019



President of Emirates Policy Centre H.E. Ebtasam Alketbi called on Director General Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad, Ambassador Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry.

In-House Meeting with Prof. Dr. Michael Jansen - March 22, 2019

Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad held an In-House Meeting with Prof. Dr. Michael Jansen from the German University of Technology, Muscat. Dr. Jansen talked about heritage strategy and ways in which Pakistan can manage its culture.



In-House Meeting with a 4-member Nepal Press Council Delegation - March 27, 2019



Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad held an in-house meeting with a 4-member Press Council Delegation from Nepal.



CPEC will become a shining example of the two countries cooperation

Beijing and Islamabad vowed to deepen economic engagement with the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and work together for a shared future in the new era. Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi and Pakistani Foreign Minister Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi pledged to strengthen strategic consultations to promote their close and broad-based bilateral ties during the first China-Pakistan Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue in Beijing on March 19, 2019.

China builds world's largest clean coal power generation system

China has established the world's largest clean coal power generation system, setting a new milestone in cutting emissions and saving energy, the National Energy Administration (NEA) said on February 12, 2019.

The country has beaten its target of ultra-low emission and energy conservation and transformation outlined in the country's 13th Five-Year Plan two years in advance, NEA said.



China participates in Pakistan's naval drills

Chinese ships participated in Pakistan's multinational naval exercise AMAN 19 in a big way, demonstrating their long-term cooperative partnership in the maritime sector. Joint drills highlight the significance of collaborations in strengthening their defence capabilities.

Pakistan-China cooperation in agriculture to be extended under CPEC

Pakistan and China have decided to expedite cooperation in the field of agriculture under China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). According to an official in Ministry of Planning, Development, and Reform, the cooperation would be extended with a focus on the areas of climate change, desalination, water management, afforestation and ecological restoration, wetland protection and restoration, wildlife protection, forestry industry development, disaster management and risk reduction and other areas of mutual interest.



Pakistan Students Forum held in Beijing

The Embassy of Pakistan in Beijing held the first ever Pakistan Students Forum at the embassy on March 10, 2019. Around 400 students, including a large number of female students from 42 universities in China, participated in the event. Welcoming the students, the Ambassador of Pakistan Masood Khalid lauded their performance and appreciated their efforts and role in positive projection of Pakistan through academic and cultural pursuits.

CONGRATULATION ON SIGNING OFFICIAL AGREEMENT 2019



Yi *Innovation consulting*
诺留学

Innovation Consulting Co Ltd has signed an MOU with Visa2land Pty Ltd, an Australian company with offices in Melbourne, Australia and Islamabad, Pakistan. Visa 2 Land is registered with Australian government body "Migration Agents Registration Authority (MARA)" and performs the business of rendering consultancy services related to "Immigration & Education" for government, national, international institutions, individuals, firms, companies, bodies, trusts, non-government organizations, associations and offer them legal services mainly in the areas of Business Migration, General skilled Migration (GSM), Permanent Residence(PR), Education and Tourist visas within the stipulated rules and regulations laid down by the relevant country of migration. Our motto is "Fair legal advice for Everyone".

“恭喜”

创新咨询有限公司已与澳大利亚公司Visa2landPtyLtd签署协议，该公司在澳大利亚墨尔本和巴基斯坦伊斯兰堡设有办事处。Visa 2 Land 在澳大利亚政府机构“移民代理登记管理局（MARA）”注册，为政府、国家、国际机构、个人、公司、机构提供与“移民和教育”相关的咨询服务。信托、非政府组织、协会，并在相关国家规定的规则和条例中，主要在商业移民、一般技术移民（GSM）、永久居留（PR）、教育和旅游签证等领域为他们提供法律服务。我们的座右铭是“为每个人提供公平的法律建议”。



Molbourn Office

585 Lt Collins Street,
Melbourne, Victoria
3000.



Islamabad Office

Suite # 19, 2nd Floor,
Malik Plaza, F8 Markaz,
Islamabad.



Bojing Office

Room 705, Building 1+1, No 10
Caihefang Road, West District
Zhongguancun, Haidian
District.

WWW.Visa2Land.com

WWW.Yinuoedu.net



JS Business Raabta



Current Account

Powered by 

One Account, Limitless Connections

0800-011-22 | www.jsbl.com
345 Branches in 172 Cities
 <https://www.facebook.com/JSBankLtd/>

 **JS BANK**
BARHNA HAI AAGEY