

CPEC's dividends فائدے

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In times of economic **distress** بدحالی and **turmoil** بحران , بلچل , there is some news of **consolation** تسلی. Pakistan's economic lifeline, **CPEC**, is **gathering** پکڑنا **momentum** رفتار , and a report says 27 projects worth \$19 billion have been completed. This is a tribute to **geo-economics**, and one hopes the '**Marshal Plan**' of South Asia will bring in **dividends** فوائد to not only Pakistan but the region at large. China's vision to pour \$58 billion investment in Pakistan in its infrastructure, energy and production realms is worth **appreciating** قابل ستائش. It came at a time when international donors were **irked** تھکنا to invest in Pakistan, and the economy **nosedived** جہاز کا یکایک زمین کی طرف غوطہ یعنی اچانک قدر میں کمی ہونا. Likewise, the **resolve** عزم that Beijing **is eager** بے قرار to explore تلاش **interdependence** انحصار **aspect** پہلو of **supreme** حاکمرانی ہونا, when competition and power blocs reign **supreme**, **win-win situation** makes it a **win-win situation** for Islamabad.

The report **goes on to say** کہنا that work on 63 more schemes worth \$35 billion will be near completion by 2030. It is a **promising** امید افزا statement, and **underscores** زور دیتا ہے the **consistency** مستقل مزاجی of both China and Pakistan to realise the corridor, which will promote connectivity with Afghanistan and beyond to Central Asia and Russia. Most of

the projects are in the energy sector شعبہ, and four of the nine Special Economic Zones earmarked مختص under CPEC are in a take-off stage.

While the first phase of CPEC nears culmination اختتام, Pakistan is set to see industrialisation and production take roots, and this is where the essence روح، اصل، جڑ، of bilateralism پھیلنا rests. The industrial hubs مراکز mushrooming پھیلنا on the sidelines of a network of motorways will be in full bloom مکمل طور پر کھلنا by 2025 on the heels of an investment of \$500 million. The fact that the remaining five SEZs will see the light of the day by 2030 with an investment of \$1 billion is simply laudable قابل تعریف.

CPEC is in need of greater socio-political orientation رجحان, and this is where the debate of prosperity خوشحالی and connectivity kick-starts. While the desolate ویران province of Balochistan is its theatre of activity, the resentment ناراضگی widespread among the locals deserves in-depth attention. Taking the locals on board in terms of employment and empowerment با اختیار بنانے is indispensable ناگزیر. And this is where the success story of CPEC is pinned ہوئی.

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19th polio case

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A polio resurgence بحالی is slowly creeping up یا آہستہ آہستہ بڑھنا as Pakistan reports its 19th case of the year. This time, the virus has paralysed مفلوج کر دیا a six-month-old minor بچہ in South Waziristan. Just a couple of days back, a three-month old had been affected by the disease in North Waziristan. The Waziristans, the north one in particular, seem to be the epicentre مرکز of the outbreak پھوٹ پڑنا and reasons are complicated پیچیدہ. Since June 2012, local leaders have imposed عائد کیا a vaccination ban that has significantly نمایاں hindered رکاوٹ ڈالی polio eradication خاتمے efforts, with the main conflict being Pakistani military operations against militants عسکریت پسند.

Not only has this sparked جنم دیا anti-American sentiment جذبات but it has also sown بو دیے the seeds of deep distrust عدم اعتماد between citizens and officials حکام. Efforts by international NGOs and civil society organisations who truly want the disease to end in the last few remaining places in the world have been caught in the mix. Hoaxes افواہیں and myths قصے regarding polio drops prevail پھیلی ہوئی and polio workers have been constantly attacked and killed for carrying out social duties. The border situation with Afghanistan makes the

terrain چلنے کے لیے all the more sensitive حساس to tread

While New York has efficiently سے موثر طریقے سے imposed an emergency after the polio virus was found in samples of wastewater, it may not be as important for those in Pakistan who believe they are struggling for something far greater. In such a situation, the onus داری ذمہ lies with the government and health officials to negotiate بات چیت کرنا and create a middle ground in order to resume بحال کرنا vaccination campaigns in the affected areas. More startling چونکا دینے والی is the fact that the virus seems to be spreading far and wide as samples from major cities such as Karachi have tested positive for polio.

Instead of using the issue of polio itself, the government must change the rhetoric بیان بازی towards that of protecting the children, considering that a significant number of cases have now surfaced سامنے آئے. This may perhaps be a topic that hesitant ہچکچاتے locals will be willing to converse بات کرنا about.

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Sectarian خدشات فرقه واریت concerns

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A RECENTLY released study by the Brussels-based International Crisis Group has raised some pertinent یا معقول but disturbing کن پریشان questions about the state of sectarian فرقه وارانہ militancy عسکریت پسندی in Pakistan. In particular, A New Era of Sectarian Violence in Pakistan underscores اجاگر کرتا ہے the troubling prospect امکان of Lashkar-i-Jhangvi cadres گروہ, largely dormant غیر فعال at the moment, playing an active role in the malignant مہلک activities of the Islamic State-Khorasan chapter, as the local Daesh affiliate is called. Separately, it also examines the role of the Tehreek-i-Labbaik Pakistan in local communal فرقه وارانہ politics and militancy. Though some conclusions نتائج of the think tank's report are a tad تھوڑا سا alarmist خطرے والے, certain aspects send up instant red flags – which the state would be foolish to ignore.

The foremost اہم سے سب point that the state, particularly the security establishment, should consider is the budding ابھرتا ہوا alliance اتحاد between LJ fighters and IS-K. Quoting officials, the ICG document says that LJ terrorists have mostly been absorbed by the Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan and IS-K. What is especially alarming is the report's contention تنازعہ that IS-K

has struck roots in KP, Balochistan as well as parts of Punjab. For example, it says that LJ foot soldiers working as “hired guns” for IS-K in KP “number in the hundreds”. To put things in perspective نظر، LJ is one of Pakistan’s deadliest مہلک ترین sectarian terrorist groups. It is responsible for a long list of bloody anti-Shia purges صفایا کرنا . While the LJ leadership may well be “decimated” تہس نہس , as the report rightly points out, its political supporters, in the shape of the Sipah-i-Sahaba Pakistan/ Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamaat are very much active. And if the LJ fighters combine their considerable local knowledge with the Islamic State group’s ‘expertise’ in waging transnational sectarian war, the results for Pakistan’s internal security could be tragic. As for the observations regarding the TLP, it is evident واضح that the latter has managed to weaponise blasphemy توہین رسالت and sectarianise the political discourse گفتگو, which bodes ill for communal peace in the country.

And yet, despite the presence of these malign بدنام actors, Pakistan is not in the throes زد of a communal conflict pitting پریشان کن Shia citizens against their Sunni counterparts. Moreover, claims in the ICG report that mothers tell their children to hide their Shia identity, or people refrain باز رہیں from giving their full names for fear of revealing انکشاف کرنا their confessional status, may be true in rare instances, but are not the norm. And, notwithstanding باوجود the existence of sectarian death squads that go back at least four decades, Pakistan has thankfully been spared the ugly communal violence witnessed in Iraq, Lebanon and Syria. But, if new threats are allowed to thrive, such as an active LJ-IS-K partnership, a return to violence is very possible. In this

respect, there can be little argument with the ICG report's concluding observation that the federal and provincial governments, political parties, the judiciary as well as the military will all "have to play a part in addressing the conditions in which sectarian militants thrive" بڑھنا، ترقی پانا .

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CPEC

China–Pakistan Economic Corridor is a collection of infrastructure projects that are under construction throughout Pakistan beginning in 2013. Originally valued at \$47 billion, the value of CPEC projects is worth \$62 billion as of 2020.

The meaning of GEO-ECONOMICS is the combination of economic and geographic factors relating to international trade

The Marshall Plan, also known as the European Recovery Program, was a U.S. program providing aid to Western Europe following the devastation of World War II. It was enacted in 1948 and provided more than \$15 billion to help finance rebuilding efforts on the continent.

Win-win is a situation, game, negotiation, or strategy in which all the parties benefit one way or another – there are no losers. In a conflict situation, when the participants are trying to work out a resolution, a win-win strategy is one in which everybody

is accommodated; all participants come out winning

A special economic zone (SEZ) is an area in which the business and trade laws are different from the rest of the country. SEZs are located within a country's national borders. • Their aims include increased trade balance, employment, increased investment, job creation and effective administration

Take-off stage

The self-reliant growth is also known as take off, an initial push, a big push, a critical minimum effort, a great lead forward. All the concepts mean that economic growth starts with a bang, and not with a whisper.

on the heels of something mean?

: to happen very soon afterward. Her second movie followed close on the heels of her successful film debut. His resignation comes hard on the heels of the announcement that the company is going bankrupt

see the light of day

be born.

begin to exist or to become publicly known or available.

"this software first saw the light of day back in 1993

Take something on board

to decide to accept or deal with (something, such as a suggestion or idea) You will be pleased to note that we have taken your suggestions on board in formulating the present policy.

Non-governmental organizations, or **NGOs**, were first called such in Article 71 in the Charter of the newly formed United Nations in 1945. While NGOs have no fixed or formal definition, they are generally defined as nonprofit entities independent of governmental influence (although they may receive government funding)

In the mix

Something which is in the mix can mean to be in the mixture as in a component of something. In the mix can also be used to describe an addition to an existing group or collection of things or being in competition or in the running for something

The **Lashkar-e-Jhangvi** or "Army of Jhangvi", is a Deobandi Sunni supremacist and jihadist militant organisation based in Afghanistan. The organisation operates in Pakistan and Afghanistan and is an offshoot of anti-Shia party Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan.

Dates of operation: 1996–present

The **Islamic State – Khorasan Province (ISKP)** is an affiliate of the Islamic State militant group active in South

Asia and Central Asia. Some media sources also use the terms ISK (or IS–K), ISISK (or ISIS–K), IS–KP, Daesh–Khorasan or Daesh– in referring to the group. ISKP has been active in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where they claimed attacks. The ISKP and Taliban consider each other enemies.

A **think tank**, or policy institute, is a research institute that performs research and advocacy concerning topics such as social policy, political strategy, economics, military, technology, and culture

The term **red flag** could mean either a literal flag used for signaling or, as a metaphor, a sign of some particular problem requiring attention.

TTP

Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan, commonly known as the Pakistani Taliban, is an umbrella organization of various Islamist armed militant groups operating along the Afghan–Pakistani border. Formed in 2007 by Baitullah Mehsud, its current leader is Noor Wali Mehsud, who has publicly pledged allegiance to the Afghan Taliban.

Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan, renamed to Millat-e-Islamia, is a Islamist organisation in Pakistan, which also functioned as a political party. It broke away from the main Deobandi Sunni organisation Jamiatul Ulema-e-Islam in 1985

bode ill. : to show or suggest that future developments or events will be unfavorable or unwelcome