

Abstract

Chinese One Belt One Road (OBOR) strategy is one of the best initiatives to promote connectivity in the world. China initiated this project in 2013 linking the world with rail, roads and ports .OBOR initiative is very inclusive in a sense that it has no strict rules and regulations, every country can participate in it with no political and financial obligations. OBOR consists of two projects: land based infrastructure system and maritime Silk Road (MSR) .Land based infrastructure system consists of six economic corridors that connect China with Europe, Middle East, Central Asia, South East Asia, East Asia and South Asia. Chinese government is spending more than 100 billion dollars for these projects. MSR is another part of OBOR strategy. This initiative starts from Fujian province and passes through South Asia and Africa till Europe .For both projects Chinese government is spending 980 billion dollars across various parts of the world. Chinese, in order to support financially, established new financial institutions like AIIB, The Silk Road Fund and Import export bank of China. Chinese government prioritized every region according to the status and importance for OBOR. South Asia is among those regions that are very important for Chinese policy makers. The research described the importance of South Asia why Chinese are spending in South Asia immensely as compared to the other regions. China is building two economic corridors: China-Pakistan-Economic-Corridor (CPEC) and Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar –Economic corridor (BCIM-EC) .These economic corridors are mainly located in South Asia; these economic corridors will revolutionize the South Asia infrastructure and connect them with other regions of Asia and continents. China MSR is also located in South Asia, therefore, China is building many ports in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Maldives .These ports will develop link of South Asia with Africa and Europe. There are many threats to OBOR project in South Asia. These threats range from political differences to terrorism if these problems are not tackled in South Asia then these will bring these projects at halt.