

# Conceptual Framework on Modernization of Chinese Military and Its Impact on Capabilities of China and India

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**Abstract – It is hardly uncertain whether the People's Republic of China could rise as a significant military force. This brief explains how quickly the People's Liberation Army (PLA) has modernized over recent years. It offers an outline of the attempts being undertaken by China to modernize its military forces and shows the shortcomings and strengths of those firms. It reveals the cornerstone of China's push to modernize its armed forces in historical and philosophical terms.**

**Key Words: China, PLA, Capabilities, Impact**

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## INTRODUCTION

Over the past three decades, the implications for the Asia-Pacific of the modernization of insurgent movements in the People's Republic of China (PRC) have generated difficulties. Cumulative changes in Chinese powers' capability also occurred. Modernization coincides with doctrinal and strategic improvements and aims to transform and purchase facilities at the same time. China concurrently, albeit unevenly, followed all these features. For decades, the People's Liberation Army (PLA), as originally formulated by Mao Tse-tung, was married to 'the People's Fight.' The PLA has since changed from 'active security' to 'industrial art' and 'operations.' China recognised that the intense "people's battle" of attrition and labour cost too much, as was obvious in its campaigns against the Soviet Union in the 1930's and 40's and in the late 70's. While still significant, the goals of waging a small, but "intense" local war in other areas of the community were no longer as crucial. As the Chinese Defense Minister, Zhang Aiping, noted in 1983: "The concept of war is a slight success. The right policy and techniques of the leader, the high-performing existence of our military apparatus, the performing of our staff utilising equipment etcetera must be the prime reasons for this. "Seeing then at least in the post-1985 period superior to immediate enemies and possible state attacks on the Chinese bank represented a fundamental baker, at least after 1985. [1] The PLA recognised that combat was more technologically intensive throughout the XXIth century. It also called for transcending unit activities – the core of joint forces fighting – throughout multi-service activities. The PLA and its supportive ballistic missile powers, air, marine, nuclear and traditional, have made quite imposing advances since

the 1990s. Initially, military capability grows in conjunction with a teaching and strategy. Events also decide the strategy and strategic preparation. The accumulation of ability that PRC has today has been catalysed by two incidents. The first was the 1990-1991 Persian Gulf War and the second was the 1995-1996 turmoil in the Taiwan Straits. The first case was most important to China's attempts to achieve power and versatility in the battle with combined forces. But the continuation of "ideological and political pureness" anticipated the PLA to offer the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) unflinching allegiance. A centralised military command system was static and unsuitable for potential fighting. Since the 1980s, PLA 's higher military leadership had eliminated the prospect of a world war "for a comparatively long time." According to this assumption, PLA had the goal of preventing a big war, leveraging the advantages that the peace duration enabled 8 of the PRC to modernise their capabilities. In this sense, China has accomplished progress by the growth of a variety of technologies in this period of relative stability, and the result of this modernisation is more assertive regional conflicts. The PLA's ground, air, naval and nuclear cum ballistic missile powers are the four core areas of production and deployment of ability. In the early 1980's, the PLA had to be completely restructured and then purchases of equipment began in the early 1990's, together with the reconstruction of the whole Force (PLA). The PLA was a new doctrinal and operational process. The PLA forces planners and strategists recognised the value of designing and implementing capacities for strategic contingencies at theatre level since the early 1990s. In reality, the ability to handle possible conflicts on the Chinese outskirts such as cross-streits one 9

with Taiwan and the Sino-Indian border is today largely a cause of them's strong capability. China also wants to build, at least for the medium term, the kind of unrestricted force-projection capability the USA has. This brief reflects on a small collection of the recently established and implemented military capacities of China in regional warfare. It should be noticed that the PLA consolidation push reveals some vulnerabilities due to organisational shifts in the PLA. This is important since the strengths of these PLA weaknesses are so important. These flaws and vulnerabilities will take two forms that are unique to the following study. The first drawback is that the task is absolutely powerless to fulfill. [2] Their capacity to adapt to surprises that need tempo, versatility and effectiveness is demonstrated by inefficiency in the pre-planned missions. Incompetence in the use of military ability to meet task objectives is the second form of weakness that could be restrictive, if not fairly weakening. This secondary weakness may result, if not exclusively, from "processes, personnel, equipment, leadership, force structure etc." Unlike the first weakness, which can be unforgiving, the second type of weakness still leaves room for success. This short highlights the benefits and limitations of the transformation of PLA. The following parts use open source content and build on Indian study of Chinese military power 's development and trajectory.

### PLA Navy

The Strategy launched an amphibious offensive to protect China's mainland. From the 1980s the Task was expanded to the eastern and southern seas from coastal defence to power preparation. Three phases are recommended for naval modernization. This is a first phase (2000-2015), in the growth of capacities in the Taiwan Strait and the South China Port, to cope with future problems. Second stage (2015-2020) in which the strength of the first island chain-Ryukyu, Kyushu, and Taiwan, Borneo and the Philippines-is being built. The 3rd stage (2020-2050) is planned to extend the power projection. By 2050, the Initiative aims to engage in the West Pacific and the Indian Seas with the United States or federal authorities. A rising sense of urgency with regard to maritime modernization seems to focus especially on Taiwan, maritime security concerns, maritime resource safety and energy security. PLAN undergoes an extraordinary transition from a coastal security brown water power to an offensive service capable of conducting a range of strategic missions. New surface vessels in Beijing feature Russian-structured Sovremenny (DDGs), indigenous Luyang and Luzhou I and II and Jiangkai I and II Guided Missile Frigates (FFGs). China has undertaken a massive effort by building a national fibre-optic communication network which enhances communication reliability, capability and protection for the PLA to update, modernise, and extend its communications infrastructure. The Strategy is further improving the capability of its ocean surveying and identification ships, which are responsible for a range of activities, including

surveying, collecting meteorological and hydrographical details, laying and restoring u, even focusing on naval intelligence and applications of small satellites and maritime surveillance satellites. Chinese researchers are also engaged in UUV (submarine vessels unmanaged) science. China's capacity is also developing to attack enemy ships with ballistic missiles, such as DF-21 MRTM. Project researchers also discuss the sonar capabilities of ROV, which can be used in various maritime warfare applications.

### The PLA Air Force

The PLAAF's task is to deal with local situations. The Central Military Commission (CMC) demands that the PLA Air Force respond rapidly, organize it in an organised way as well as battle in-depth skills. "The Chinese Government has prioritized the creation of a local AIC (aerospace industry that can manufacture 30 MKKs2). China is also preparing to purge Israeli AWAC aircraft3. In-flight refueling has advanced as have many H-6 / Tu- 16 bombers and Y-8 / An-12 transports. They cannot hold new aircraft such as SU 27 and SU 30. This should not happen. Consequently, China is also buying from Russia 8 IL 78 refuelers.

### Strategic Forces

China officially ensures a minimum intercontinental interruption of nuclear discharge utilizing ICBM. The Dong Feng-5 (DF-5) has a 13,000 km range and has just one multi-megaton warhead. In 2002 the production process was completed with two new nuclear long-range rockets, 8 000 kilometers DF-31, and the 12 000 kilometers DF 41. DF 31A is being evaluated for an increased range of approximately 12000 km. At the moment, the Chinese military-nuclear navy is restricted to one nuclear powered Xia Type 092 army. Nuclear SSBN, fitted with a reactor background and acoustic issues. Nuclear ballistic missile submarines The Xia is capable of carry 12 Ju Lang-1 (JL-1) SLBMs, one 200-300 kt long and 1,700 km long. Form 092 is typically seldom used in provincial waters, because of its technological shortcomings. In lieu of DF-15 and DF-21, 40 fluid-fuel DF-3s that remain in use today are phased out. [4] Roughly 20 DF-4s would also progressively be discharged at fixed launch locations. With the launch of the DF21, the first medium-range solid-fuel weapon, China's regional ballistic missile capabilities were greatly improved. The DF-21 is the base for the JL-1 ballistic rocket (submarine launched).

### LAND FORCES

#### Resurgence of PLA Light Infantry

Light infantry divisions are consistent with the doctrinal orientation of the PLA on maneuverability and machinery. The PLA has pushed into the Russian model of RBO for high altitude activities, including intensive use of signals technology,

helicopters and observation teams for light infantry technology. The light infantry will then act as a blocking force to halt and avoid the recreation of the enemy and to organize artillery and air cover in long distance.[5]

### **China's New Mechanized Infantry Division**

The increased deployment of China has been driven by Tibet and Xinjiang regions and their capital. Two decades ahead of existing mechanized divisions of infantry in other armies are identified as China's latest mechanized division of infantry. Equipped and coordinated to tackle rugged and metropolitan mountain gangs, the machinery is much smaller and hence therefore cuts the tactical footprint.

### **China's Space Programme**

In 2005-2006, China deployed two manned spacecraft. By 2015, the PRC intends to construct a preliminary space laboratory of 8 tonnes. By 2020, the satellite would create a permanent 20 tonne space station with a large variety of soft killing and killing strategies for an ageing Chinese weather satellite on 11 January 2007. The inappropriate Chinese ASAT test sent the world a signal that its external diplomacy is an internal aggressiveness, particularly because most countries oppose spatial armament. Beijing has announced an implicitly and imperceptibly opposed the militarization of space to the weapons of war. The political barrier has now been withdrawn to its own room in applications such as navigation, exploration and military positioning. [6]This is the so-called "mass killer mace." The wishes of a technologically advanced adversary to prosper will undoubtedly be the basis for China's search for asymmetric warfare.

### **Arms Race in Space**

Due to the risk existence of space arms, one may fairly conclude that Peking and others are seeking, through military and political methods, to avoid their usage and deployment<sup>5</sup>. Many academics and officials from China are dedicated to doing their best to ensure that their nuclear dissuasion maintains efficacy which involves denying missile defense care which space armament proposals. Facing immense costs for the space-based armed systems, ASAT assaults, such as the usage of ground-launched small film killing vehicles and pellet clouds, are susceptible to a range of cost-effective and comparatively low-technology assaults. It is fair to expect that the usage of these ASAT missiles by China and others would combat any space weaponry. This adds to a space arms race, which would defend against defeat. China could likely utilize its nuclear weapons to strengthen them. Instead, Pakistan and India could be urged to follow suit. Russia has even vowed to react to the usage of space arms by every nation.[7]

### **CHINA'S MILITARY MODERNISATION**

In pursuit of its targets, China has formed a few informal schedules for achievement. The PLA seems to be conscious that the majority of its rating is already in the pre-mechanized stage and needs to be changed quickly. They are "strong pillars" by 2015, "big improvement" by 2020, and "ready to fight intelligence battles" by 2050. China's military modernization policy tends to be focused in both informative and mechanistic ways on the PLA's parallel transition. The modernization of China's security is part of a well-planned domestic strategy. In the light of the extensive transforming project, PLA modernization would provide China with enormous military resources, in accordance with the timetable envisaged. This will have a huge effect on the current military balance well outside the Asia-Pacific region. As China exploits its potential, India would be deeply worried about the lack of accountability in its security relations. Their disruptive potential may well be built to address the contested boundary problems toward India in future. China is part of its deliberate efforts to boost its expansive domestic strength through its defense modernization programme. It gives a resource willing to prosecute a variety of military strategies in China. While mechanization is the pillar, knowledge is the guiding force for the composite production of mechanization and knowledge in order to achieve overall capacity through improving agility, security, burning control, information and attacks. [8]

### **CHINA'S POSITION**

In China's opinion, a space armament ban will be the most successful way to protect space facilities. Chinese Ambassador said, "If any nation is sincerely concerned about future risks to its space interests, the creation and completion of a Treaty on prevention of space armaments, as proposed by China, will probably mitigate this condition. The strongest tools to protect rights of both countries would be a legally binding international treaty. "China's first working paper to the United Nations Disarmament Conference was initiated in 1985 and aligned with the prohibition of weapons from the outer space. The most recent paper on the problems was released in June 2002 by China and illustrates three fundamental obligations:

- (a) Do not position items bearing arms around the World in orbit or bring such weapons into celestial bodies or otherwise bring them in outer space;
- (b) Do not use violent attacks or use against outer space objects; and
- (c) Do not support or enable other Nations, groups of Nations or foreign organizations to participate in activism;

A metric of national power is substantial volume. In this region, the USA remains a global leader. While the US and China might benefit from cooperation in the room. Beijing remaining key space technology

issues for India is the absence of future threats and openness in terms of defense budgets and technological implementations. The international community has been pushing China actively to draw attention and measures to deter arms wars and armaments in space. China stands for CD IN Geneva to set up the Outer Space Weapons Reduction Committee (PAROS), to seek and universal legal instrument on PAROS. As a first move, India obviously began thought long and hard about the implications of the ASAT test of China in January 2007, to undertake serious work on the problem of PAROS early on. In September 2009, Dr. K. Kasturirangan, ISRO's former head, said, "China has the ASAT potential seen some years back to prove the world they can do that, too. It says, "We clearly start wondering, and that China can do what it needs and prove that it can do much more to overtake the best of the world that the US does." In February 2010 Air Chief Marshal P.V. Naik said: "Our satellites are susceptible to ASAT armed systems because our neighbourhoods have one." We cannot ignore this part, "and position properties in space." [9]

### CHINA'S NATIONAL MILITARY STRATEGY

The Chinese national military policy is an outstanding opportunity to reassess. The next wave of major changes is now starting to take effect for the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA). The outcomes of the 15th Partite Congress (September 1997) and the 9th NPC (March 1998) announced a firm decision to undertake institutional, planning and additional changes in China's military forces after several years of research and discussion. Jiang Zemin declared at the Party Congress that the scale of power would decline by 500,000 citizens in the next three years. Following the 9th NPC, the General Armament Department and the National Defense Research, Technology and Industry Committee (COSTIND) were formed to the fourth General Department, to become the ministry of a civilian in charge. More improvements are to be anticipated, but the timetable in Beijing is not understood. There could be drastic shifts and improvements in public. In consideration of the ambiguous existence of the Chinese security institution, much would be silent and not readily discernible. While the latest Party Congress and the NPC act as important milestones, we must note that they are a continuous shift in the PLA for nearly two decades. What is the PLA hoping for and why? How do you intend to accomplish your goals? Perhaps the most important questions you might ask in assessment of the Chinese military are these incredibly specific questions, which on the surface sound very plain. They are crucial issues since it is impossible to consider all other trends without coping with these basic challenges: command and doctrinal challenges, organization and power structure, technology production and procurement, to list just a few. We need a structure and a context to address these fundamental questions. In this essay, such a background is found. It would provide China with a notable national military policy. This paper includes

five key conclusions. Firstly, China currently has a national security policy. In other terms, the latest PLA changes are justified. A second presumption is that external monitors will provide public domain knowledge for this justification, even if imperfectly. Thirdly, the PLA tends to be subservient to the party and the state and thus China's national military policy emerges from Beijing 's overall national security plan and serves each other. One fourth observation is that although the armed forces of China are special, the way security agencies perform their national preparation is also quite universal. Fifthly, western frameworks often help to organize a discourse on Chinese phenomenon often in the way that they easily use Chinese terms within such systems. Coll. Arthur Lykke, USA (Ret.) developed the U.S. Army War College (AWC) model of military planning as the superstructure for the next PLA study. The PLA definitely does not use an American framework to devise its national military policy, but it is a valuable guide to explain and evaluate this article. I have also taken useful frameworks from the Joint Staff planners who create the national military strategy of the Pentagon (which in turn relies on model of Army War College), as well as several fundamental military principles such as "centre of gravity" and others. We can position Chinese lenses into certain "modules" to express a larger picture image. [10]

### CHINA'S MILITARY DOCTRINE AND CAPABILITY

In 1985 China carried out a massive revision of its long-standing military policy, when the Central Military Committee officially declared that "in the current historical period, the World Invasion, the Invasion or the Nuclear War" was impossible and the PLA had to brace itself for "locally, at a frontier and restricted war." In 1993, after a PLA review of the US high-tech operation in the Gulf War against Iraq, the Ideology was granted a fresh and modernised impetus. The PLA has thus been tasked to plan itself for two theoretically probable situations, one impossible, but nonetheless prepared if its objectives are to be followed. a. Frontier wars, border disputes and small localised partial wars in growing technical circumstances. This PLA hopes that it will encounter and thus specifically impacts India, Vietnam, Taiwan and other neighbours; b. other plans. A general current 3D battle that might challenge the usage of nuclear arms. This would be very unlikely if Taiwan were to announce independent China-US. This would be very unlikely. Face off, face off, face off. The PLA, though, is of utmost importance to the nations of South Asia to train for frontier and tribal conflicts. Indeed, the PLA has adopted a border protection strategy since the Korean War intended to challenge the enemy on or beyond the boundary, display commitment and demonstrate considerable arson capacity to discourage the future adversary. As David Shambaugh argues: 'A PLA border protection policy has for four decades been the true ideology of the PLA notwithstanding its argument

that it is a "people fight" tactic of fundamentally crushing their enemies on its own land. China was allowed to supplement its conventional atomic weapon with its detonation in 1964 and the development of intercontinental delivery systems a decade later. However; Beijing is dedicated to converting the PLA into a new army. The officially proclaimed defense spending grew 15 percent on average since 1989, one of the quickest in Asia.<sup>28</sup> Foreign analysts have calculated that China's military investment is at least three or four times greater than its officially reported defence budget. The symbiotic partnership between China's strategic powers and traditional powers must be stressed in the assessment of Chinese military capabilities as these impact South Asia, in particular India. While its traditional forces have lagged behind Western, Japanese, South Korean, Russian and Indian ability, the majority of them are not protected by alliance-related Chinese neighbors including Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos, Nepal, Central Asian countries, Mongolia or Philippines. Consequently, these countries are fragile. Moreover, China is granted a rim of nearly all neighbors with nuclear arms and warheads, with the exception of Russia.

## **THE CURRENT CHINESE DEFENCE REFORMS AND IMPACT ON INDIA**

As part of the well-designed road chart, the PLA environment converted tortoises earlier this year into a worldwide power. The suggested reforms are patterned on the US Army and have been accompanied until now by a strong departure from the Soviet model. This is impacting the planet as a whole and will have a larger effect on China's neighbors, including India, who have territorial conflict. This chapter may address in particular the repercussions for India.

### **The Western Theatre Command (WTC)**

India's most important change in the reorganization of the PLA in China is to create a new Western war zone located in Chengdu, which would take over all of India's land boundaries. Prior to the re-zoning, the Military Area of Xinjiang (headquartered in Lanzhou) and the Military Area of Chengdu (headquartered in Chengdu) split the obligation. The Western Theater Command also plays a crucial role in guaranteeing the viability of President Xi's CPEC (Chinese-Pakistan Economic Corridor) \$46 billion initiative. A commander with PLAA and PLAAF capital and the classic missiles of the Rocket Force will orchestrate the war against India with the formation of a single Western Theater Command (WTC). The effect on India following the WTC would possibly be as follows: Y One Theater Command engaging with India will promote joint preparation and improved organizational alignment. The incorporation into the new western district, a former Lanzhou military region (LMR), in Qinghai, may make it possible for acclimated and qualified troops to move into Tibet more flexibly. In the event of warfare

with India, China will monitor operations on the land boundaries by the newly formed Western Theater Command and the Southern Theater Command by the Southern China Fleet portion at sea. Chinese authorities are also responsible for this. In comparison, India will have 8 tactical commands, i.e. 3 commands of the Army and 3 Air Force Commands, and the Eastern Command of the Navy, if there was a naval component. In addition, there will be the only three-service Andaman and Nicobar Theater Command of which the President, Chiefs of the Staff Committee (COSC), curiously declares. The newly formed Western Zone is roughly half the land region of China, 22 percent of its population and has around one-third of the PLA's ground military. The Indian operating bands, with their headquarters at separate locations and conflicting borders, might result in complete lack of cooperation of three services in real-time compared with China<sup>[8]</sup>. The 4,057 km of the Real Control (LAC) line with India is its obligation. Owing to sector peculiarities and contact lines, this long range is divided. The frontier with Afghanistan, Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK), Nepal, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam and the comparatively peaceful boundaries with the central Asian, Russo and Mongolia even fall under the same command. The same rule. In its domain of responsibility lie the sensitive areas of Xinjiang and Tibet which involve active terrorism and potentially unrest. Thus, in another respect, this large region of land with its unique geography will be an unique collection of difficulties that one commander will encounter in a war to orchestrate powers smoothly. Y Earlier, two Party Armies (21 and 47 GA in the Lanzhou MR and 13 and 14 in Chengdu MR) were in the Lanzhou MRs and Chengdu MRs. With 14 GA, Kunming of the former Chengdu MR, since reform, has been under the direction of the Southern Theater. As a result, the command of the Western Theater only has 3 GAs instead of 4. 14 Nevertheless, GA is educated on Jungle land as a duty region on the boundaries of Myanmar and Vietnam. The troops of former Jinan MR, now split among the commandos of the North and Central Theater, and of former Guangzhou MR (now the command of the Southern Theater), engaged in exercises in Tibet. Other than the Leadership of the Southern Theater, Western Theater Leadership would possibly also be made eligible for operations through trainings of the Strategic Reserve and the heaviest Central Theater Command (with five Squad Armies). Group A (out of a total of seven in group A in PLA) are the 27, 38 and 54 GAs in the Central Theater Commando that are well prepared and requires minimal deployment training, and thus are ideally fit for compliance tasks.

## **CONCLUSION**

The Chinese military has been exposed to a quantum leap during the last 25 years. This expansion took place not only in regard to its most daunting opponent the USA, but it allowed China to

conquer some of its immediate neighbors, such as India. This brief offered a short description of the rising military strength of China. Three decades of Chinese double-digit economic development has equipped the military with the resources to cause severe casualties at least on its enemies and at most a derailment in the case of conflict. The PLA has discussed the trade-off between firepower and workers in the form of India's own modernization of powers in this country to a significant degree. They must also continue to make difficult decisions to enable Indian armed forces to carry out joint operations effectively. The PLA has made success here amid certain shortcomings.

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