

Socio-Economic Transformation of Pakistan vis-à-vis China Pakistan Economic Corridor

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Abstract- *China Pakistan Economic Corridor is going to be a great beneficiary 62\$ Billion project for Pakistan and China as it will connect the Kashgar City of China with the Gwadar Port of Pakistan. This project will complete in 2030 and will positively affect the employment opportunities, economic growth, and infrastructure development that is the heart of CPEC (Motorways, airports, Roads) Orange Train in Pakistan is also part of this connectivity project, trade feasibility in and out of the country, development, and increase in direct foreign investment that will bring prosperity in Pakistan, and exchange cultural ties of both countries resulting in a stronger bond between Pakistan and China. Four Layered security plan will give Pakistan stability as China will work on the removal of terrorism, and extremism, and resolving Afghanistan and Kashmir issues of Pakistan which will be beneficial for the territory of Pakistan. Development of KP and Balochistan will be done that will result in equalization of both cities within the country and increases brotherhood, and political and economic stability. Agricultural Development will be made as China's technology will be introduced in Pakistan. More import and export opportunities will be given to both countries. But according to some Pessimists, CPEC is the replica copy of the East India Company. Like in the 1600s Britishers had entered the subcontinent and ruled over it and their people. China is also growing its root stronger among 77 countries with the help of BRI, CPEC is one of them. But most of people believe that CPEC is a fate changer for both China and Pakistan and make them stronger and stable in terms of economic and political powers. South Asian countries will also get benefits from this project. The ties among China and Pakistan will become more friendly. Moreover, Pakistan's economy will reach from basic to premium tire after this project.*

Keywords: BRI, CPEC, East India Company, Gwadar Port, Industrialization, Kashmir, South Asia, Xinjiang.

Introduction

Chinese president Xi Jinping announced economical and developmental strategy named as “One Belt and One Road” (OBOR) in October 2013. This will connect three big continents of Africa, Asia and Europe and involves overall sixty-five countries along the way who will also bear the fruit of this initiative. The connectivity will be possible through the two main belts. The

names of these two belts are “Silk Road Economic Belt” and the “Maritime Silk Road” which are of high significance for this project. This will be proved as a great step in terms of providing trade opportunities. CPEC is the one of main initiative that falls under the OBOR strategy. CPEC stands for China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. This corridor will boost up the economy of not only Pakistan and China but also of other neighboring countries by giving birth to multiple opportunities. Especially, connectivity with Central Asian states will increase the geographical importance of Pakistan. The main goal of this corridor is to provide connection between Gwadar port and Northwestern region of China i.e. Xinjiang. This connection will fall under “Silk Road Economic Belt.” The project started in 2014 is expected to be completed in 2030. The overall investment of more than US\$46 billion in different projects will boost the GDP of Pakistan. The project reaches to worth of US\$62 billion now. According to experts it will result in increase of 2.5% in country’s growth. Target was kept of 7.5% growth rate by 2030. This will be achieved by the creation of roughly two million jobs from 2015 to 2030. Due to its potential it is compared with the Marshall Plan of United States.

CPEC was bilateral project that was expected to be completed by 2030 in the three phases. Three phases are short term ranging from 2015 to late 2020, medium or mid term ranging from 2021 to late 2025 and long term ranging from 2026 to late 2030. CPEC has constantly been targeted by foreign agencies especially of India and US and it was called as a debt trap for Pakistan. But the official documents reject this notion and showed that 80% of projects under CPEC are the result of Joint Ventures and only 20% projects fall under category of debt-based. The projects will focus on improving transport infrastructure, industrial zones development, increase in energy production, agricultural development, increase tourism and improve living standard of people.

Research Objectives

1. To highlight China’s collaborations with South Asian states in historical context.
2. To examine the Beijing’s main thrust towards South Asia regarding its geostrategic and security approach for its national interests.
3. To evaluate socio-economic benefits of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor for Pakistan
4. To indicate hurdles in the way of smooth functioning of CPEC.

Research Methodology

Aims and objectives of this research study have been carried out by opting bi-method i.e. descriptive-analytical method. To comprehend the problem in historical and present context, descriptive method has been adopted and in order to analyze the performance of PML-N, analytical method has been opted. Moreover, the nature of the study in hand is secondary, as the data has been collected by using the secondary sources such as books, magazines, journals, newspapers, policy papers, conference proceedings, press release and various websites.

Importance of Geographical Location of Pakistan

Pakistan is included in one of those some countries in the world whose geographical and strategic position has huge importance. Because Pakistan shares its borders with those countries which is very prominent in the world like India, China, Afghanistan and Iran. If China would like to trade with Middle Eastern countries which is the shortest route through Pakistan for the sake of trade. On the other hand if Iran and Afghanistan wants to trade with India the only short route is through Pakistan which is shortest route for both countries. Moreover if India wants access to Central Asian countries Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan shortest route through Pakistan. And if the Middle East (Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen) want to access China the shortest route is Pakistan for that (Ibrar, Muumtaz & Rafiq, 2018).

Economic Booster for Pakistan

CPEC will be an overall economic booster for Pakistan. There are many economic benefits of it. Trading at international level will become easier for Pakistan as the distance traveled will be reduced to 2800 km from 12000 km. This will also reduce the transportation expense as well as the storage expense. As a lot of other gadgets had to be invested to keep the goods from being effected due to the environmental hazards. This cutting down of cost will upgrade the overall economy of Pakistan as the saved amount will be utilized somewhere better. According to reports it's concluded that the projects include equity finance rather than debt finance which will create a lot of other opportunities for Pakistan to upgrade its capital. CPEC setup will reduce inflation in Pakistan as a lot of goods will be manufactured in here and thus the supply will increase due to the high demand of goods produced (Raza & Zaidi). The level of trade will increase as trading will become convenient. The value of Pakistani currency will

increase. The increasing demand and supply of exported goods will lead to an ongoing exchange of foreign currency which will upgrade the revenue for Pakistan. There will be a surplus in trade with China, Central Asia, Russia, Middle East and Europe. This CPEC project under its development episodes will provide Pakistan with an utmost of 3% extension in the economic growth due to its progress in the field of industrialization (Hassan, 2020).

The economic growth will make Pakistan among the stable and rich countries. The gross profit could be utilized to provide Pakistan with better facilities and inventions. Such as more could be spent on the development projects which in turn will create employment opportunities excluding poverty from Pakistan. The setup of CPEC will also support Pakistan financially and culturally. Due to CPEC the infrastructure of Pakistan will develop as a lot of roads and tourist spots will be constructed which will boost the economic wealth of Pakistan and make Pakistan a reputed state in the world. As per the government statics it's stated that 3.5% of Pakistan's GDP per year is wasted due to substandard conveyance channels, so the upbringing of this CPEC project will overcome this issue and provide Pakistan with many benefits. CPEC will strengthen the links btw Pakistan and other countries which will give Pakistan the long-term benefits. The other countries will come under good terms with Pakistan and will support Pakistan during tough times by granting aids. So, overall the economies of scale will rise due to the CPEC project. There are some drawbacks of it also as this developmental project cannot be viewed from a positive spectrum of every citizen of Pakistan (Ikram & Rashid, 2017).

The main purpose of CPEC is to connect the Gwadar international port to kashgar and other Chinese city for the sake of import and export of its goods. This project are also aimed at export goods. If we talk about the area of Baltistan which is famous for its fresh fruits such as cherries, apricot, and apples. You can say that CPEC is game changer in the field of operating business opportunities for trade. Basically it provides local trades with an advantage and help them in double their sales by saving the cost of fuel. Moreover in present time fruit are being export through air but due to CEPC it would easier and faster that thing could be send through road to china. According to Asian developed bank (ADB) that Gilgit-Baltistan can export 4000 tones of cherries and 20,000 tones of apples.

Employment Opportunities

Pakistan currently ranks among the top five nations in the world by population, and there is an excessive amount of unemployment there. Therefore, there is a high anticipation that the CPEC project will reduce Pakistan's unemployment rate. It helps Pakistani citizens find work. Workforce is needed by CPEC in Gawadar. Therefore, at that time, energy initiatives also included developing infrastructure and roadways. According to (ILO) predictions, CPEC might generate 400,000 jobs in Pakistan. While this project projected 800,000 employments by 2030, let's hope so. The study demonstrates that for its currently approved project, CPEC will need to generate a sizable number of direct jobs. Additionally, the CPEC long-term plan now includes additional projects in industries like agriculture, tourism, mineral processing, oil and gas, and services. Therefore, CPEC offers Pakistan a number of advantages (Ali & Tariq, 2018). Through CPEC, we can lower the unemployment rate, and as a result, our economy is growing stronger every day. CPEC also creates many highly skilled jobs, including those for pilots, operators, engineers, marine scientists, quality control officers, hydrographic officers, and staff and officers needed at motorways. Due to CEPC 30,000 jobs opportunities have been created in power and infrastructure sector for Pakistan. Moreover 5,000 jobs have been offered at port Qasim cost. Due to CEPC project the increase in Finance 38 to 45%, in Marketing 13 to 18%, in Engineering 70 to 98%, in housekeeping 70 to 99% and in security 83 to 99% (Chen & Joseph, 2018).

CPEC Impact on the Tourism Industry of Pakistan

Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business purposes. Tourism encourages people to go to beautiful places to spend time away from home and also encourages the people to appreciate the beauty of such areas. Tourism is a multimillion-dollar industry. Tourism generates the revenue which helps to create jobs in the country. It not only creates jobs but also helps to reduce the poverty in the country. According to analysts, tourism is contributing 7.6 trillion dollars to the world's economy which becomes 10.2% of global GDP. Just like any other country tourism is also very important for the economy of Pakistan. Pakistan is considered as the golden sparrow because Pakistan is a country which has four seasons and in Pakistan, natural resources are present in huge amounts. Pakistan is a country which has vibrant cultures. People of different cultures and societies live in this country. Pakistan

is a country which has natural beauty instead of artificial beauty so we can promote that beauty with the help of tourism (Cartnary, 2022).

CPEC is playing an important role to improve the economy of the country. It is not only the project of one country but it is a project of a whole region because it works on the idea of shared development. Recent investment in Gwadar port is expected to increase the tourism in the country. CPEC will provide the quality tourism services such as protection, transportation and security. This project also includes the expansion of the Karakoram highway. It is a road that connects Pakistan and China. Also, fiber optic line is placed which ensures better communication between Pakistan and China. With the help of CPEC, things are quite convenient for people which will help the people to explore new things. As we all know that Pakistan is considered the home of stunning mountains. Because Pakistan has world second highest peak k-2 and many other highest peaks. So with the help of CPEC mountain hiking will improve in Pakistan. In the past few years tourism in Pakistan move towards improvement but according to the analysts, with the help of CPEC Pakistan's tourism will boost in the coming years (Afzal & Naseem, 2018).

Development in Cultural Ties

Cultural relations are mutually beneficial, exchanges between two or more cultures. They include a wide range of actions taken through both state and non-state actors in the context of civil and intellectual civilization. Culture influence international relation in many ways like Cultural agreements offer a platform for developing informal political ties; they maintain communication with nations whose political ties are at risk and aid in rebooting ties with emerging powers for instance China and Pakistan for the modern era. With the help of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, China and Pakistan are integrating their cultural norms, and customs (CPEC). In the history of international economic cooperation, CPEC is the most recent project. A society's or a collective's way of life is referred to as its culture. It covers their manner of dressing, marriage rituals, language, family life, job habits, participation in religious rituals, and hobbies. Between China and Pakistan, cultural ties are more inclusive and balanced. It's not always the goal of cultural relations to look for an overwhelming advantage. The most successful objective of this endeavor is to foster mutual understanding and partnership between different

systems. To foster understanding, Chinese and Pakistanis are exchanging non-material cultural practices along with macroeconomic patterns. China and Pakistan exchange goods, resources, and other tangible goods on a regular basis. Non-material culture includes things like food, language, dress, religion, and lifestyle choices (Hao & Sha, 2020).

This demonstrates that social and economic relations between the two countries were strengthened, and their friendship flourished as a result. Cultural exchange between China and Pakistan is becoming more and more frequent as time goes by. The government is overly influenced by Chinese work ideals and working hours, according to a survey respondent. The working hours are the same as those of Chinese labor, and if they put in more time than required, they have compensated accordingly. They are concerned about the safety of the workforce. In China's top colleges, Pakistani students are succeeding and bringing with them their cultural traits, traditions, norms, and values (Islam & Cansu, 2020). Pakistani students showcase their culture on cultural days each year. Similar to how everyone in China is aware of Pakistan, even a local shopkeeper or cab driver is aware of the affinity between the two countries. When they learn they are from Pakistan, their first word in Chinese is "good buddies," or "haopengouo." "Even Locals in both nations are proud of their connection. Without understanding both the immaterial and material aspects of one another's cultures, we cannot comprehend culture. Through the CPEC, both nations communicate with one another and get an understanding of one another's personalities, emotions, issues, and interests. CPEC is a significant human weapon for passing down both cultures, creating a new social structure, and introducing fresh ideas into Chinese and Pakistani civilizations (Farooq, 2020).

Impact of CPEC on the Energy sector of Pakistan

CPEC is not just the name of the project but it is a full package of cooperative initiatives and projects that covered the different areas like tourism, industrial area, agriculture and energy sector etc. The energy sector is very important for the economy of any country. Under the CPEC 33 billion US dollars investment is directed towards the energy sector. This huge investment is planned to be undertaken with the view of utilizing existing energy recourses and tackling the energy crises in Pakistan. Power projects of 17045MW of energy have been built in different areas of Pakistan. These power projects are constructed by private independent power producers. With the help of CPEC only in the energy sector, 30 thousand jobs have been created (Duan &

Nazir, 2022). Due to the high cost of oil and natural gas, cheap and easily available coal is used as a fuel for power generation in many countries. In this regard under CPEC coal-based power plants are installed in different parts of the country such as in Balochistan, a coal power plant of \$970 million is installed. Many power projects, both conventional and non-conventional or renewable projects are installed in various parts of the country. Many projects have already been completed and functional such as:

- Sachal Wind Farm, Thatta
- Karot Hydropower Project
- Suki Kinari Hydropower Project
- Engro Thar Coal Power Project
- Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park (Bahawalpur)
- Coal-fired Power Plant at Port Qasim Karachi
- China Hub Coal Power Project, Hub Balochistan

While some are the projects are under construction phase;

Gwadar Port

When gawadar port is under Omani rule, Pakistan declared Gwadar as a port in 1954. In 1958, Pakistan purchased Gwadar from Oman for £3 million. After 200 years of Omani rule, on 8 December 1958, Gwadar became a part of Pakistan. Gwadar port is located in Balochistan on Arabian Sea shore. The port is 533 km far from Karachi, 380 km from Oman and 120 km away from Iranian border. The port is being constructed into two phase, phase 1 (2002-2006) and phase 2 (2007-2029). Under the CPEC plan, the COPHC expected to build 100 berths in 2045. Moreover, the company expected to have capacity to tackle 400 million tons of cargo every year (Bashir, Rashid & Ikram, 2018).

The following projects that has been undergoing in the development of Gwadar Port are:

- Establishment of Gwadar university that had a main focus on Marine disciplines.
- 40 types of businesses (major industries includes petrochemical industries and stainless steel industries)
- Projects related to the establishment and promotion of boat making industries and fisheries.

- Construction of terminals.
- East-Bay expressway that connects Gwadar to Gawadar international airport and Makran coastal highway.

Gwadar port will become a way that helps Chinese people to enter in Pakistan. Moreover, it will strengthen the tourism aspect. Due to these projects and investment of 30 + countries of 474 million USD, this helps Pakistan to become a trade hub for the whole region as well as it makes Pakistan economically stronger.

CPEC's impact on Agriculture Sector of Pakistan

Agriculture, which accounts for 21% of Pakistan's GDP, is a critical pillar of the country's economy. As we all know that half of our population perform duties in agriculture sector and in some way major people involved in this industry. There is a time when Pakistan used to export food, but it is now used as importer of food. The development of the agriculture sector has improved the living standards of half of the country's inhabitant. The CPEC project is intended to expand Pakistan's industrial sectors and address economy difficulties such as crisis of energy, but it will provide benefits to Pakistan's agricultural sector (Ahmed & Mustafa, 2016). The long-term plan (2017-2030) of CPEC in terms of agriculture includes:

- In some of the affected regions, improve the construction of practical rural infrastructure.
- Increase the effectiveness of drip irrigation.
- CPEC strengthen the fields of farming crop, breeding of animals, production of food and marine life including fisheries.
- It will improve the transportation of agricultural products but not only for agricultural goods but also improve sales things.
- Encourage the use of remote sensing technologies and improve management of water to overcome the water scarcity issues.

Projects

- **Diamer Bhasha Dam Project:** It will be constructed on Indus River, located in Gilgit.
- **Irrigation system:** It will provide water to crops through canals and pipelines.

- **Soil improvement Project:** It will be helpful to improve the fertility of soil. It will make poor soil into a fertile soil through organic seed treatment. It also reduces the emissions of greenhouse from soils.
- **Sugar Cane Project:** The crop which has most benefit from CPEC is sugar cane. The demand for sugar has been increased by Pakistan. The reason is that our population consumes more than 40 kg per capita annually.
- **Sugar Cane project** in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- **Cotton Production Project:** This project built factories in Gwadar, Dera Ismail Khan, Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- **Greenhouse Project:** It is built in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Through CPEC, China gain an access to Pakistan agriculture sector because Pakistan allow China to use their agricultural products at a very lower rate. Nowadays Pakistan faces an energy shortage problem, which effects our agriculture sector. As a part of CPEC, China will have plan to invest more than \$33 billion in the sector of energy to resolve this issue, which will provide farmers with low-cost electricity. Cheap electricity facilitates the extension of irrigated areas, increasing the area of farmer harvesting and boosting the Pakistan's economy. As Pakistan faces irrigation problems due to less irrigation methods, which will lose acres of lands in numbers.

Challenges

- **Water deficiency:** The problem that come up in agriculture sector is inadequate supply of water for crops due to poor water management. Pakistan, which was once known as a water-rich country, is now one of the world's most water-scarce countries. Water scarcity will lead to major food crises in the future, and will have a significant impact on the national economy, due to the rapid decline of current storage capacities and the lack of additional storage facilities.
- **Conventional farming practices:** Inadequate modern farming techniques and technological utilization, along with illiteracy, high prices, and impracticality in the case of tiny landholdings, result in low production per unit area. In Pakistan, the agriculture sector still reflects a conventional picture of farming practices. A substantial number of people are abandoning agriculture in favor of other careers. Those who are still farming

have no intention of using modern agricultural techniques. As a result, their livelihood is jeopardized, and many more farmers will be forced to stop farming.

- **Highway construction:** This type of construction effects the agriculture forms. Roads destroy the land which can be harvest and formed.
- **Mineral deposits:** Coal, gold and copper which are found under CPEC's way, destroy the agricultural land. It also effects the underground water and the reason is pollution.
- **Energy crisis:** The most important issue which was faced by Pakistan agriculture sector nowadays.

Benefits of CPEC includes by providing employment to youth. Gave them an opportunity to work in agricultural sector which were invested by foreign investors. It will resolve the issues of energy, food and water crisis by projects hopefully.

Transport Infrastructure

The CPEC is made on the two pillars which are the following debt or loan based and without debt investment of US\$ 62 Billions from the Chinese government to produce grand projects in Pakistan like transport infrastructure and other projects in Pakistan to invest. It is investing US\$ 11B in Pakistan to develop Transport and Logistics Services in Pakistan. Both countries are gaining benefits from such grand projects under CPEC. It will help China to enhance their exports and transportation links from Central Asia and South Asia and moreover will boost up the already growing trade and transport coordination sector. In GDP of 2016-17, CPEC almost contributed upto 13.3% of GDP, and this percentage is hoping to exceed by 2.5% as the major projects are done. Such a sector is offering great formal jobs for Pakistani people. In CPEC project the roads transport projects will invest in amount US dollars 6,100 millions, US dollars 3,690 will invest in railway lines. The by-road transportation projects will help in boosting up the trading goods from one place to another. From last five years the trade between two countries has been increased and will increase more. For investing good country is trying to transform the road infrastructure in an effective way to make them good for carrying freights from one place to another. The network or chain of national roads consist of 260,000 km. High type road is of 68.4% and the other is in under construction for good. The major focus is on maintaining motorways and highways. It will help in the reduction of travel time travel cost. As Pakistan lacks investment in public transportation sector (Rehman & Hakim, 2018).

The major aim of CPEC is to link Gwadar with China's part Xinjiang by the aid of highways, roads, and pipelines. If we take a shift to projects that has been done, one is M5 which is the part Peshawar-Karachi motorway, it was specially designed for the speed 120 km/h, the amount that has been invested in it was about US\$ 2.89 billion. For this project NHA M5 manager Muhamad Naseem Arif said that the M5 is unique and impressive in quality and construction wise. And with collaboration CSCEC did an excellent job and completed its construction in under 3 years. Li Ganchun the chief of M5 appreciated the work and collaboration by Pakistan and spoke it will connect Pakistan's North and South and will help in maintain the economic conditions in Pakistan and facilitate the people in transportation. M5 also brought jobs opportunities for people. Another grand project is Orange Line train in 2014 this project was signed between Pakistan and China, and for this work finance got secured in December 2015 when China's Exim bank gave them loan for this project, and construction started in October 2015, work was divided into two phases, and given to two different construction companies, CRCC Zhuzhou Locomotive presented 27 trains, on 16th May 2017, train testing trial begun by Shahbaz Shareef in 2018, train inaugurated by Usman Buzdar October 2020 in the government of Pakistan Tehreek-e- Insaf. Next project is KKH phase 2 (Havelian Thakhot) project, located in Khyber Pakhtunkhawa, its total length is 118km, the project was officially approved on December 2015 between two authorities which are National Highway Authority (NHA) and other is the China Road and Bridge Corporation. This large scale project consist of 105 bridges out of which large bridges are 60 in number , almost 42 are meduim and lastly 3 are small, also consist of numerous tunnels from which are 2 and 4 in expressway and in Class-2 highway (Ullah & Hussain, 2021).

Next comes the project of M14, Hakla D.I motorway, which is also known as motorway from Islamabad to Dera Ismail Khan, the four lanes North to South motorway, it is 285 km long motorway which is a part of Western Alignment, CPEC. Which provides a good speed ride from Islamabad to south of KPK. Besides them there are many other projects which have been done by CPEC and still are there in under construction like Zhob-Quetta(N-50), Nonkundi Mashkel Road, KKH alternate route Shandur and more.

Conclusion

To sum up the whole discussion, it can be stated that China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is an ongoing project which has the capability to change the fate of not only Pakistan and China but whole the South Asian region. CPEC is suffering from many challenges and constraints such as external (from India, Afghanistan and United States) and internal security threats (religious terrorist elements, nationalist terrorist elements, sectarian strife, feudal rivalries, dacoits/thefts and political unrest), pessimistic views of scholars who consider it another East India Company, lack of skilled Pakistani workforce working on CPEC, environmental concerns, language as a hurdle, absence of formal banking channels, corruption, nepotism and inefficiency in Pakistan. If all these things are managed in a best possible manner then this mega project can change the fate of whole South Asian region.

China and Pakistan have signed several economical projects including CPEC china not only provides ammunition but has also helped Pakistan in maintaining its infrastructure development by aiding Pakistan with financial assistance when we look back at the economic history of Pakistan, Pakistan suffered great losses during the separation of east Pakistani including economic downfall as well even during that time china remained affirmed and didn't let the economy of Pakistan fall by giving 60 billion loans to Pakistan. Above all Pakistan is known as the "iron brother" to china. This bilateral friendship isn't only about economic growth but china and Pakistan's friendship is based on mutual trust, respect, and the betterment of their nations. Moreover, Pakistan has also helped china to construct relations with other Muslim countries because Pakistan no doubt has great influence among Muslim countries beginning of the 21st century this "All-weather friendship" between china and Pakistan has reached an exceptional level where the bilateral cooperative partnership has emerged which has not only increased the political trust but it has opened gateways to many economy and trade, security, defense, industrializations agriculture science, humanities peoples livelihood all of them would enhance the country's economic development one way or other. Talking about CPEC albeit it would be completed in 2030 but with its completion comes an entire evolution of bilateral trade between the two countries it would not only benefit Pakistan but would also create more opportunities for china likewise. Even during the times of covid epidemic when china was as struggling in the battle Pakistan didn't only provide medical assistance but also promoted their

courage and motivated them with all their hearts. Whereas both of the countries have had this consistent record of supporting one another in every key issue most importantly other than CPEC china has rendered Pakistan with the blueprints for the nuclear program with several other joint programs that are currently happening. These historical ties are leading to rejuvenation and a power generation.

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