



ISSN: 0975-833X

Available online at <http://www.journalcra.com>

International Journal of Current Research
Vol. 12, Issue, 05, pp.11814-11824, May, 2020

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.38729.05.2020>

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF CURRENT RESEARCH**

RESEARCH ARTICLE

GEOPOLITICAL AND DOMESTIC HAZARDS FOR CPEC

***Soomro Shabbir Ahmed**

PhD Student, Jinan University, China

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 10th February, 2020
Received in revised form
19th March, 2020
Accepted 27th April, 2020
Published online 31st May, 2020

Key Words:

Pakistan; China; OBOR;
CPEC; Challenges; Geopolitics;

ABSTRACT

China and Pakistan regard the CPEC as a new source of potential synergy between their respective national development strategies, which may help the two countries, translate their close political cooperation into multifaceted economic cooperation, attain mutual benefits, and achieve win-win outcomes. For the economic corridor to reach its potential, however, there are security and political challenges in Pakistan that must be addressed. China's presence in the Global South has increased dramatically over a decade. The discourse of mutual benefit and non-intervention has attracted much attention in the developing world, which is now facing the consequences of Western interventions. However, the extent to which Chinese engagement in the developing world stays true to these principles needs to be evaluated in terms of its effects on the political-economic structures of the host nations. This study analyses how China and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is interacting with the political and economic realities of Pakistan. Firstly, the study traces the history of regionalism in Pakistan and shows that over the years, the developmental mission of the central state has created deep-seated regionalism in Pakistan. The study shows that CPEC is deepening such cleavages. The regionalist forces have opposed the project in two broad ways: by demanding a greater share in the project or by completely rejecting the interventions. Secondly, the study analyses the lopsided civil-military relations in Pakistan and concludes that Chinese engagement in Pakistan is leading to the military's tighter control of civilian and economic matters relating to CPEC.

Copyright © 2020, Soomro Shabbir Ahmed. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Soomro Shabbir Ahmed. 2020. "Geopolitical and domestic hazards for CPEC", *International Journal of Current Research*, 12, (05), 11814-11824.

INTRODUCTION

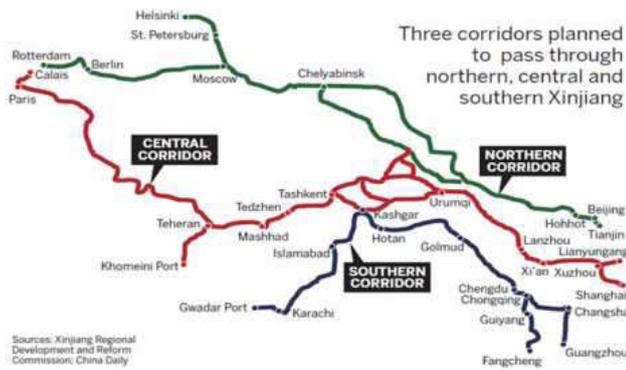
The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is an umbrella task and a segment of the One Belt One Road (OBOR) activity reported in March 2015 by China's National Development and Reform Committee (NDRC). With a Chinese responsibility of U.S. \$46 billion in the venture, the passageway will interface Kashgar in Western China with the port of Gwadar on the Arabian Sea through a street and rail system of the eastern, focal, and western courses from Gwadar. The undertaking targets giving network crosswise over Pakistan through thruway and railroad joins joined by other formative activities in vitality, port, mechanical parks, monetary zones, and pipelines. The joint venture by China and Pakistan is proposed to upgrade speculation, exchange and financial collaboration. The undertaking will be finished in three stages for more than 15 years. As the leader undertaking of the OBOR, the CPEC conveys monstrous significance for both China and Pakistan and will establish the tone for the OBOR activity.

Pakistan and China consider the To be as useful for themselves, yet additionally for the whole area and transregional; it is along these lines basic for Pakistan to guarantee its fruitful execution. This article will disclose comprehensive points of view on CPEC, as it has been executed, in the midst of shifting degrees of adequacy among the partners, creating wary good faith and doubts as the advancement is made on the ground. The undertaking with its guaranteed venture of US \$ 46 billion, which has now been updated to the US \$ 60 billion, is the biggest ever single source interest in multifaceted tasks planned for accelerating the motor of financial development in Pakistan.

Main Components of One Belt One Road (OBOR)

OBOR has two portions, one ashore with the practically indistinguishable arrangement of antiquated Chinese Silk Route and others along the ocean. Itemized depiction of every part is talked about in the following passages.

**Corresponding author:* Soomro Shabbir Ahmed,
PhD Student, Jinan University, China.



Silk Road Economic Belt: This is on a very basic level a street arrange proposed at expanding transportation and exchanging system through land courses, with the assistance of which "China is connected to Europe by crossing through Russia and Central Asia along the Northern line; toward the West joins nations along the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea by centerline, and to South Asian nations and Europe along South line with North Africa as its expansion". Accurately, the New Silk Road begins at the focal Chinese city of Xi'an and navigates through Lanzhou in the Gansu area, Urumqi and Khorgas in the Xinjiang region and enters close to the outskirt with Kazakhstan". Along these lines, it goes through the Central Asian nations of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan at that point enter Afghanistan. It is expected that almost sixty countries will be connected via highways, roads, motorways, grids, a network of fiber optics. The ease of transportation will give exponential growth to the imports & exports via road channels since China is known for providing cost-effective goods, it will attract the global market with a great force.

Analytical Debate on Geo-economics and Geo-politics of OBOR and CPEC: For impartial investigations, it will be relevant here to discuss two contradicting however complementary elements of geo-financial matters and geo-legislative issues of OBOR and CPEC for understanding positives and entanglements of the undertaking empowering us to define suitable arrangement choices for upgrading qualities by defeating shortcomings.

Chinese Compulsions of Initiating OBOR and CPEC Vision: The writing and transcripts feature a few elements of OBOR and CPEC and white paper given by the Chinese government features key arrangement essentials being received by China. The apparent inspirations driving these undertakings have been abridged as under;

- **Securing Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs):** Chinese policymakers have consistently been delicate to Malacca Strait because of evident reasons for hotspot issues in the South China Sea. As the Chinese economy develops at 7% at the new typical rate in the coming 2-3 decades, its size of GDP will nearly be twofold. Along these lines, being the biggest oil and gas shipper on the planet today with multiplied necessities in the future, backup courses of action are indispensable for maintainable and continuous vitality security for China. CPEC in that setting fits in Chinese fantastic technique quite well.
- **Developing Western Chinese Regions:** China is an enormous nation with immense landmass. The eastern and focal China has been created to an incredible

degree because of the openness of ports and better street systems, be that as it may, the Western area stayed out of the center, which has now been remembered for quick track improvement motivation. This activity will be tremendously commended if CPEC is created as it will give direct access to every single Western district to Arabian Gulf.

- **Export of Additional Infrastructure Capacity:** In the wake of making quick track improvement because of the brilliant framework, Chinese financial development was moved. In the wake of reexamining GDP focus from the past 10% of the most recent three decades, it has been balanced as 7% for the coming three decades under the system of the new type. Thus, China has a surplus limit in steel, mass concoction, concrete, and overwhelming apparatus. The OBOR and CPEC will be amazing markets in retaining such surplus qualities.
- **Exploration of New Export Markets:** China depends vigorously on sending out the situated economy and at present China has an exchange surplus with each nation it is locked in, which in truth is the fundamental donor of its monetary turnaround. With previously existing markets being immersed and expected to increment in the size of GDP, China is investigating new fare markets where transportation in the future will present significant difficulties. In this manner, OBOR and CPEC will help in the assistance of such endeavors for quite a long time to come.

CPEC in the Geo-strategic Construct of Pakistan: Most recent three decades mark the violent geo-key scene encompassing Pakistan particularly towards Western and Southern fringes where majority of CPEC ventures including Gwadar have been arranged because of superpower competition, a few problem area issues, effect of War on Terror and its related aftermath in the outskirt locales of Pakistan in this manner exhibiting a perplexing security grid. Pakistan has affirmed its confirmations to tranquil goals of questions for supportable financial and suffering territorial dependability. While USA's proposed system of Pivot to Asia-Pacific with military measurements planned for containing China is a point of concern, yet China has received an arrangement of 'Win-Win Cooperation' through territorial network by disclosing the forms of OBOR and free monetary establishment like Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), subsequently opening a few roads of financial open doors lying ahead around the world. CPEC as a fundamental supply route of OBOR offers gigantic open doors for Pakistan and the locale. By the by, the execution of CPEC as it has been unfurled so far represents a few difficulties to Pakistan both inside and remotely, which should be settled and moderated for accumulating potential advantages from the visualized undertaking.

A manifestation of Strengthening the Bonds of Friendship between China and Pakistan: CPEC is the solid show of flourishing relations among Pakistan and China, where "One Belt and One Road" particularly provides food for improvement and network in Pakistan to collect advantages of Chinese advancement and activities of local availability. Representative Mushahid Hussain Syed, Chairman Pakistan China Institute Islamabad expresses that "the relations with China were a factor of national solidarity in Pakistan since every single ideological group and areas bolstered it". Additionally, Premier Li Keqiang worried in his gathering with President Zardari at Islamabad in May 2013 that his visit to

Pakistan will "open another section in respective ties, outline another course for pragmatic participation and in this manner lift their customary companionship to another stature". He likewise included that "the all-climate helpful companionship among China and Pakistan flaunts a strong establishment as well as appreciates extraordinary possibilities". Responding to the well-disposed opinions, Mr. Nawaz Sharif in his one on one gathering with Premier Li additionally portrayed that "the amicable international strategy towards China has been the normal desire of every Pakistani individuals, and Pakistan views it as a need regardless of which gathering takes power". Chief Li Kiaqing, while at the same time conversing with the speaker of Pakistan's National Assembly on 30 January 2015 demonstrated that "China-Pakistan financial hallway works as the key structure for the participation of the two countries". Both Government is also looking forward to investing in welfare products for the masses, right policies should be implemented to ensure that the investments and grants will be utilized appropriately by providing interest-free loans, export buyer's credit to expedite the priority projects. The federal & provincial Governments should also circulate some financial bonds in foreign capital and domestic markets, credit enhancements will be observed by such measures & the financing cost will be reduced hence benefiting the creditors and economy.

Perceived Economic Fate Changer for Pakistan and the region: The CPEC has been thought to be a 'destiny changer' for Pakistan. This has been generally bantered in Pakistan, a large portion of government authorities and pertinent services utilize the stories in indistinguishable words and style. Other than making an immediate association between Pakistan and China, the monetary hall would likewise interface Pakistan with its neighboring nations connecting Western fringe locales. It is focused on the foundation of specialized financial zones, science and innovation parks, infrastructural offices, for example, street and rail systems, air terminals, dams, and other related hubs. These new vistas of advancement and mechanical development will upgrade Pakistan's efficiency and offer a lift to the general economy. The whole Pakistan would receive rewards from the OBOR ventures found and going through the nation. Significantly, the retrogressive and remote pieces of the nation in KPK and Baluchistan will profit the most from inevitable advancement. This will carry success to these zones through formative undertakings promoting new position openings, neediness decrease, improved expectations for everyday comforts and the making of the pool of gifted work. Mr. Mushahid Hussain depicts that "CPEC is of immense centrality for the restoration of Pakistan's debilitated economy, the goals of vitality emergency and reinforcing of league of Pakistan through improvement and working of the foundation". Boss Minister of Punjab Mr Shahbaz Sharif in his gathering at Lahore with Chinese first Consul General Mr. Yu Boren repeated that "CPEC is a significant advance in the developing exchange and monetary relations between the two nations and will introduce another time of progress and flourishing in Pakistan".

CPEC and Economic Security of China: It is envisioned through exact research that in the contemporary universal request, China's security, political and monetary interests are entwined. From the Chinese point of view, the security of SLOCs through the Arabian Gulf and Strait of Malacca will be compelled because of the absence of sufficient maritime resources.

The greater part of Chinese oil needs is met by imports from the Gulf which is probably going to raise complex as the Chinese economy extends further, in this way, China is aware of improving political and security-related impact in the locale for financial security. In this background, the direct connection among Gwadar and Xinjiang is of essential hugeness and keeping up command over Khunjab Pass will reinforce the security of land course going through Shaksgam and the neighboring valleys for inevitable control of Xinjiang. Likewise, overland access to Afghanistan and Iran from Pakistan will help in moderating risk discernments emerging from US nearness in the Gulf and maintaining a strategic distance from rivalry with Russia bypassing Central Asian Republics.

Problems and Hypothesis: Leaving aside the discussion on the genuine inspiration driving China's gigantic interest in the district, most researchers have conceded to the hugeness of the venture. It will address the vitality needs of both the nations, in this way making the open doors for continued monetary development. My primer research, in any case, has formed two significant theories about impediments that may frustrate the usage of the CPEC venture: the inside security circumstance and territorial elements. Hence, first, the proposal guesses that the inner security challenge is a significant obstruction to the execution of the CPEC venture. The proposed western course goes through the difficult districts of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). In this way, the security circumstance, including fanatic militancy and patriot revolt energized by hostile to state on-screen characters to destabilize Pakistan, can upset the arrangement. Besides, I expect that political imperatives like the absence of political accord in Pakistan over the CPEC course can turn into a potential obstacle in the usage of the undertaking. Some ideological groups in KPK and Balochistan reprimand the government for an apparent 46 M condition to recognize the factors that may impact the execution of the task. Utilizing the discoveries to derive potential ramifications, this postulation furnishes strategy proposals to manage potential obstructions in the usage of the task.

This proposition draws its exploration from optional open sources, for example, official explanations and reports from China, Pakistan, and India. Additionally, a lot of dialogs depend on the investigations and suppositions by think tanks and significant researchers in the field of key examinations. To make the contentions reasonable and fair, sources from significant partners, including the United States, India, China, and Pakistan have been counseled. As the point is a present subject, much has been composed and keeps on being written in the main papers and diaries of these nations. To remove significant and current material regarding the matter, these tenable news sources were additionally counseled.

CPEC and Regional Geo-politics: The significance and provincial centrality of Gwadar Port make it one of a kind as far as its area and the common network it is promising for the locale and past. Arranged at the limited passageway of Strait of Hormuz, it is viewed as a door for South, Central, and East Asia just as for China when completely operationalized because of full usage of CPEC ventures. It is colossally critical for Pakistan too with inbuilt sea strategic travel and sustenance ability to fill in as substitute port to Karachi. Huge contention has been showing up in the media over the improvement of Gwadar port particularly its operational and regulatory control

with fluctuating elements of examinations. US nearness in the Middle East, Gulf, and Afghanistan with contending key premiums with China and contending premiums of India for control of Indian Ocean Rim (IOR) give a lot of validity to such contentions. Gwadar Port has additionally shown up in print media as a Chinese continuation of the String of Pearls system for improving her sea impact in the Indian Ocean. "Gwadar Port is seen in India as more averse to turn into a lively monetary center point than to fill in as a maritime base for China's extended blue water armada and tasks all through the Indian Ocean²⁰. The military measurements emerging from Chinese maritime yearnings perspective are probably going to upgrade negative discernments and trumpet about apparent risk imbedded in CPEC.

Regional Power Politics: OBOR is foreseen to build Chinese worthiness and impact in the important nations and the locales in this globalized interconnected world. Subsequently, the probability of grating and worries among policymakers of the USA which is the statuesque power may increment for local control and matchless quality because of the difference of interests. The Realist worldview affirms such supposition, while liberalize deny this. Whatever is a definitive situation; there stays solid probability of increased strains between the two significant powers in the South China Sea just as Indian Ocean Rim (IOR) district, when likewise saw with regards to Indian interests. US Pivot to Asia-Pacific observationally demonstrates the technique planned for containing China and the more extensive political and financial motivation embedded in the execution of OBOR. US steady increment of its maritime nearness in the Asia Pacific district as it isn't prepared to surrender its strength of the high oceans, US new Doctrine named "Air-Sea Battle Doctrine – 2010" which was later renamed as "Joint Doctrine for Access and Maneuver – Global Commons (JAM – GC)" and Chinese reaction to create Blue Water Navy and strategizing A2/AD are a few signs of this uneasy connection among US and China. In a similar setting, USA's quality in the Middle East, Gulf and Afghanistan and her association with India and Pakistan on one hand and then again, China's very own relations with the two nations to be sure posture difficulties as for overseeing provincial Power Politics. For overseeing provincial Power governmental issues, the best alternative accent tact by dispensing with mistaken assumptions through improved correspondence and changing over contending worries into commonly valuable interests for the advantage of Pakistan, China, and the district.

"The United States will likewise have its longterm worries about the CPEC, as it speaks to the main edge of China's extending access to, and likely impact inside, Eurasia. As Pakistan develops nearer to China, there might be enticement in Washington to vie for impact in Islamabad". Furthermore, the achievement of CPEC is likewise connected to the suffering harmony in Afghanistan, which is hard to unfurl without the combination of interests at worldwide and provincial levels, which is the need of great importance. Correspondingly, Iran is resolved to propel the development of Chabahar Port probably as a contender to Gwadar with the help of India. Developed and saw negative impact of CPEC may entice the Gulf nations particularly UAE to embrace a confrontationist stance to fix Gwadar for holding the suitability of her ports in Dubai, in this way duplicating competitions where clashes over Gwadar would expect support for local power governmental issues, along these lines requesting high

caliber of statesmanship and initiative in keeping away from undesirable challenge.

Managing Major Power Relations by Pakistan: Pakistan has shown unmistakable brightness in the board of her associations with two significant forces, for example, China and the USA. Despite rollercoaster ride, dealings with the USA have been figured out how to a great level and simultaneously Pakistan's association with China is originally dependent on shared regard and trust. In the changed geo-world of politics, Pakistan needs to display statecraft in adjusting these relations as the two nations are critical for Pakistan. The CPEC ought not to be permitted to be transformed into a lose-lose situation between Pakistan-China and Pakistan-USA. There are discontinuous negative news and worries on CPEC showing up in worldwide media, particularly corresponding to Gwadar Port, along these lines, Pakistan needs to move carefully in offsetting her relations with China and USA and grow counterstories in managing national and global media in depicting right soul of CPEC. The managerial and operational control of Gwadar must be reconsidered and renegotiated whenever required with the goal that military measurements if at all showing up at some later stage as saw in the improvement Hambantota port by move of Chinese vessels on the appearance of assurance of Chinese specialists started since quite a while ago drawn contention overpower issues in Sri Lanka, in this manner, such like circumstances must be proactively maintained a strategic distance from no matter what.

Internal Dynamics of CPEC in Pakistan: While the venture was guided after immense media mottos and fun charge introductions at time of Chinese President's visit to Pakistan in 2015, the unfurling technique has been brimming with doubts and vulnerability about the genuine thought processes of the task, in any event, testing the national joining at specific events with dissenter voices raised by the regions and section of goals from Sind and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Assembly. Accordingly, subsequent to investigating geo-monetary and geopolitical parts of CPEC, the stage is presently set to examine the inward elements and effect of CPEC as envisioned from the partner's and resident's viewpoint.

Impact on National Harmony: The honorable and generous aim of CPEC for Pakistan's economy is justifiable and acknowledged. Nonetheless, the unfurling of plans and execution on the ground has created meta stories, doubts and genuinely influenced national concordance. KPK Provincial Assembly and Sindh Assembly passed goals against their apparent adjustments in the structure and execution system, additionally touching off nationwide fights in the midst of lower scale made a climate of bury commonplace disharmony in this manner disintegrating national attachment. Although the accessible instruments have assuaged the circumstances to an enormous degree, yet stewing impacts can, in any case, be felt. The national activities ought to rather improve national joining, in this way, warrant genuine contemplation to mitigate any second thoughts or complaints by littler areas.

Transparency in MoUs and Implementations Methodology: Pakistan's most noteworthy issue has been that the understandings were made normally among the people instead of the state and absent a lot of documentation. CPEC terms and conditions and pace of increase on the venture, obligation the boarding procedure and all the concurred conditions with financial specialists must be formalized to make it a practical national task and its shapes ought to be mutual with all partners so everybody feels some portion of this endeavor.

Impact on Local Economy

Manufacturing Industry: The inflow of Chinese items and firms will dominate Pakistan's assembling industry because of the modest expense of generation, transportation, and enormous stocks.

Competitiveness of Pakistani Products: Even though financial exercises of CPEC will produce numerous occupations of changing measurements, yet the work cost is probably going to ascend to more requests in advertise, which will expand the cost of a generation because of work cost and high power cost. In this manner, Pakistani fares will be at an extraordinary weakness in global markets.

The credibility of Quality of Chinese Investment: There are solid anxieties about the progress rate and nature of Chinese ventures. This is clear from the delay in Neelum-Jhelum Hydropower Project and Nandipur Power Project.

Environmental Impact: The on-going coal control extends particularly in Sindh and Punjab will make genuine ecological dangers in the future. While the world is moving towards additional proficient and natural inviting vitality ventures including China who is attempting quick track endeavors in expelling murkiness from skies of Beijing and other influenced urban communities, in actuality, Pakistan is set out after putting resources into similar tasks. Their reasonability for the future is a genuine question mark.

Chinese Investment through Own Labour and Material: While from the Chinese viewpoint, it is to their greatest advantage to expend their work and material while putting resources into different nations. Be that as it may, this is influencing Pakistan in a few measurements as; not making enough employments for local people, less utilization of neighborhood development material and undetectable effect of profits to normal residents of Pakistan.

POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

In 1950, the Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao Zedong, declared that the PRC would create strategic relations "with any remote government ready to watch the standard of uniformity, shared advantage, and common regard for power and regional honesty." Pakistan perceived the PRC by reacting to the announcement of Chairman Mao. As then Chinese President Hu Jintao noted during a visit to Pakistan in November 2006, "Pakistan was one of the principal nations to perceive China." Pakistan was sure that the PRC had no domineering intentions against its neighbor states. Likewise, both the nations set up that there were no genuine irreconcilable situations between them. Also, Pakistan has constantly upheld the "One China Policy" and in September 1950, cast a ballot for a goal to reestablish the legal privileges of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations supplanting the Republic of China (ROC) in the U.N. General Assembly. In addition, Pakistan likewise upheld China's place as one of the five perpetual individuals from the UN Security Council. In 1951, exchange relations between the two nations were officially settled; they were additionally exceptional as the two nations consented to an exchange arrangement in 1953. Sino-Pakistan relations ran into choppiness, however, from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s. Pakistan's marking of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and Central Treaty

Organization agreements in 1954 and 1955, separately, made some distrust among Chinese government authorities, who considered the settlements as a risk to local and 55 contain the socialist danger presented by USSR and China. In any case, Pakistan explained that it joined these bargains as a safety effort against the risk from India, a state which China additionally viewed as a typical foe. Moreover, Pakistan's President Ayub Khan expressed in 1959, concerning Tibet, that "the subcontinent would be helpless against assault inside five years. Chinese control of Tibet and street development exercises in Afghanistan represents a genuine danger from the north. It is a danger that can't be disregarded by unrealistic reasoning." This declaration presented challenges for Pakistan in managing China temporarily; notwithstanding, the strain was agreeably settled by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, at that point the remote pastor of Pakistan. Bhutto cautioned Ayub of conceivable harm to two-sided relations and accordingly exhorted him to look for compromise. The relationship began cementing again during the 1960s. In April 1961, the Kennedy organization asked the U.S. Congress for \$500 million in outside guide to India for the financial year 1962, contrasted with \$150 million to Pakistan, therefore irritating a key partner. From Pakistan's point of view Washington's strategy toward South Asia was changing as indicated by President Ayub, "a partner justified more help in its question with India than the unbiased Nehru government." Thus, Pakistan assessed its job as a Western partner and revived its relations with China, again casting a ballot for China's case to the UN.⁶⁷ Likewise, Pakistan upheld China in its 1962 war with India. Accordingly, China declared its aim to determine the Sino-Pakistan outskirt debates. The two nations authoritatively consented to adjust their regular outskirts in northern Kashmir and Ladakh districts. The Sino-Pakistan outskirt understanding, finished up in 1963, further strengthened the ties between the two countries. That year, China surrendered its nonpartisan position on the Kashmir issue among India and Pakistan and bolstered the last's position for leading a plebiscite. The United States just because delayed a \$4.3 million credit to Pakistan to manufacture another air terminal at Dacca because of the last's changing positions and extension in the Sino-Pakistan relationship.

On the other hand, China bolstered Pakistan during its critical crossroads and offered military, specialized, and financial help. It helped Pakistan assemble its military limit, especially such offices as the overwhelming mechanical complex in Taxila in 1968, the statute manufacturing plant in East Pakistan in 1970, and the aeronautical complex in 1971. In 1966, the two nations together started the Trans-Karakorum Highway (KKH), otherwise called the "Companionship Highway" and frequently alluded to as the Eighth Wonder of the World, is one of the most elevated cleared streets on the planet. The venture was finished in 1978, costing the lives of around 800 Pakistanis and 200 Chinese laborers during the 20-year exertion. The parkway associates the Gilgit-Baltistan of Pakistan toward the western Chinese area of Xinjiang over the Karakorum mountain goes through the Khunjerab Pass, crossing one of the antiquated Silk Road exchanging courses. On the resistance front, Pakistan's military authority regularly visited China. In 1968, the altruism verified by these trades brought about Pakistan getting gear and apparatus worth 15 million rupees for its Heavy Mechanical Complex from China. In 1963, China offered US\$50 million intrigues free advance to Pakistan for its monetary and framework improvement, and somewhere in the range of 1965 and 1971, China gave outside guide totaling

an expected US\$445 million. In late 1979, the Soviets attacked Afghanistan, which revived Sino-Pakistan relations. China dreaded the Soviets' go about as a development technique planned for arriving at the Arabian Sea and last picking up authority in the entire of Asia. China likewise dreaded enclosure with 1,000,000 Soviet soldiers conveyed on Sino-Soviet fringe. Islamabad, as well, saw Soviet extension as a risk to Pakistan. The mutual concern moved the two nations to cooperate, alongside the United States and its partners, to oust Soviet powers from Afghanistan through budgetary and military help to Afghan Mujahedeen. In any case, the vital essentialness that Pakistan delighted in during the Cold War and particularly in the intermediary war in Afghanistan began to decrease in the post-Cold War era. This change in Pakistan's status mirrored an adjustment in world governmental issues and the interests of universal players. Washington left Islamabad to bargain independently from anyone else with war-stricken Afghanistan just as its very own inner issues, for example, Afghan displaced people, Kalashnikov culture, and partisan savagery as an aftermath of the Afghan war. Moreover, because of its atomic program, Pakistan confronted a U.S. military and monetary ban as the Pressler Amendment sanctions. Then, the thought of security extended from traditional to financial issues during the 1990s and China began developing as a key player in the unipolar world request. Pakistan needed to rethink its international strategies and it went to China. Beijing reacted by giving needed military and financial support. The Sino-Pakistan relationship further fortified as China upheld Pakistan in each part including military, explicitly its rocket and atomic program. This relationship cultivated certainty working between strategy producers and individuals of the two nations. In 1992, China helped Pakistan manufacture a 300-megawatt Chashma atomic power plant. The venture was extended with the improvement of three additional units; a joint coordinated effort between the China National Nuclear Corporation and Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, keeping up the most elevated security benchmarks according to International Atomic Energy Agency understandings. Strategically, the relationship is as of now set apart by the successive trade of high-level visits of the regular citizen and military initiative of the two nations. On the Chinese side, every age of the Chinese Communist Party initiative has visited Pakistan. Pakistan has responded to the motion as each pioneer, on coming into control, has visited Beijing as his or her first outside outing.

SIGNIFICANCE

Significance for China: For China, CPEC will give simple and practical access to the Indian Ocean and further to the Middle East and Africa through Gwadar Port. The CPEC exchange course will decrease the current sea separation of 12,000 kilometers among Beijing and Persian Gulf by contracting it to a 3000-kilometer land course from Kashgar to Gwadar. The new course will empower China to import such significant supplies as oil from the Middle East and Africa in ten days instead of 45 days of shipping time. Additionally, the new course is required to diminish the transportation expenses to 33% of the present levels. China can spare about US\$6 million consistently, adding up to \$2 billion every year, on the off chance that it utilizes the CPEC course in any event, for just 50 percent of its oil imports. Likewise, CPEC will assist China with verifying the future inventory courses of vitality and exchange merchandise. Gwadar, arranged nearer to the Strait of Hormuz—which channels around 33% of the world's

oil exchange—can address the vitality security worries of China as the world's biggest oil merchant. CPEC offers a prudent and secure elective travel course associating China to the Indian Ocean through Gwadar Port, consequently evading the dangers of awful climate and privateers just as defeating the "Malacca Dilemma."

As China imports around 80–85 percent of its oil through the Strait of Malacca—the world's second-busiest conduit it might turn into a stifle point over the long haul. This potential issue could emerge because of the contending interests of the different territorial and worldwide players, including China, in the South China Sea. CPEC in this way will decrease China's weakness and give a backup course of action to the expanded interest on fills that would have been delivered through the Strait of Malacca. Figure 2 clarifies the current oceanic course and proposed the CPEC course.

Significance for Pakistan: CPEC is similarly critical to Pakistan for escaping the current monetary stagnation. The tasks worth US\$46 billion offer an exceptional chance to Pakistan to address a portion of the principle barricades to its financial development, for example, the vitality emergency, poor correspondence foundation, and restricted outside venture. There is an expansive agreement over the general public on the tremendous capability of CPEC for advancing financial development in the nation. Pakistan experiences a steady vitality emergency, which influences the general financial development of the nation. The vitality lack is liable for the loss of around 2 percent of GDP yearly. The organic market hole will increment considerably additionally given the nation's current populace development of around 2 percent every year, which will decline joblessness brought about by rare outlets for efficiency. Some US\$34 billion in a venture to build up new power plants will resuscitate existing industry, for example, material and horticultural movement, and along these lines add to reducing the stressed financial states of the people.¹⁸⁴ Out of the 21 new vitality ventures, 14 "early collect" coal and sustainable power source tasks will create 10,400 megawatts of intensity by 2018, sufficiently satisfying the surpassing need of around 4,500 megawatts by and large. Poor correspondence framework is one more zone liable for moderate monetary development. As indicated by the Planning Commission of Pakistan, the lackluster showing of the vehicle division causes lost around 4 to 6 percent of GDP to the state's economy consistently. With around US\$12 billion committed to a framework, transport, and correspondence under CPEC, a more noteworthy network is relied upon to make new open doors for advancement in Pakistan. Besides, Pakistan would profit by the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) along with the arranged courses. These SEZs would become contending places for made products, farming, and the administration's segment, obliging the ever quickly growing urbanization process. The various zones are relied upon to focus on explicit items and enhancements in a specific region, with an emphasis on using accessible neighborhood crude material and work power. Moreover, by bringing ventures into more fare arranged enterprises and globally aggressive produced merchandise, Pakistan will have the option to turn the current exchange shortage its support. Through progress in correspondences, Pakistan can in this manner adequately coordinate its local market just as investigate landlocked neighboring markets through fares. As CPEC courses go through all the four regions, the retrogressive and remote zones, particularly Balochistan, KPK, and Gilgit-Baltistan, would get dynamic advancement.

As Balochistan is plentiful in mineral assets, the mining business is probably going to develop. In like manner, the district of Gilgit-Baltistan known for its new natural products, for example, fruits, apples, and apricots, would have the option to send out the short-lived things by utilizing the updated transport foundation. Moreover, it would prompt investment funds in transportation costs. Likewise, the advancement of the framework will help support the travel industry segment as the district houses five of the 14 world's most elevated mountain tops (over 8,000 meters), including the second most elevated pinnacle K-2 and Nanga Parbat, "the executioner mountain." CPEC's advancement of financial improvement would carry harmony and strength to the nation as a rule and explicitly to the fretful and in reverse area of Balochistan, making it all the more monetarily feasible and maintainable. The dissident and extremist gatherings have been utilizing asset abuse and hardship trademarks as a significant device to mobilize open help for sub-patriotism. The improvement of the essential correspondence framework will encourage the financial increase in the neighborhood individuals by supporting miniaturized scale, medium, and little measured enterprises. Thus, this lift vows to diminish joblessness and improve the education rate and living states of the nearby masses. The improved financial states of basic Baloch residents would likewise help in lessening the asset restraining infrastructure of the Sardars. Notwithstanding tending to joblessness and reviewing open complaints through financial inspire, the speculation would likewise help produce state assets to additionally improve lawfulness by limit the upgrade of the law implementation organizations.

Consummation of CPEC is probably going to improve Pakistan's monetary, business, and Geostrategic conditions. As the proposed Chinese speculation dramatically increases all remote direct interest in Pakistan since 2008, it will pull in worldwide financial specialists in Pakistan. This will improve the apparent outside picture of the nation, a picture that isn't generally in accordance with current circumstances and will, in general, be more negative than justified by genuine conditions and one that makes a mental obstruction the progressions of remote speculation. As indicated by the Pakistan Economic Survey, the modern segment has just seen a striking development of 6.8 percent contrasted with 3.62 percent expansion in 2014–15, a record high in the most recent eight years. The sound modern and aggressive foundation base set up notwithstanding low work costs is probably going to pull in remote financial specialists searching for a less expensive market to produce merchandise for the fare to created nations.

On the territorial level, Pakistan could assume a significant job for provincial exchange because of its geostrategic area. Arranged at the junction of providing and expending markets of the oil-rich Middle East, the conditions of the Central Asia Republics (CAR), and China, the CPEC offers the best chance to develop its exchange with Central and South Asia, including India. With the expanding criticalness of financial reliance and provincial network, Pakistan can rise as a significant monetary center point in the locale. With the territorial exchange instrument as of now spot, for example, the quadrilateral travel exchange understanding between Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and China, and the Afghanistan-Tajikistan travel understandings to encourage provincial mix; Gwadar would change Pakistan's financial development. Besides, Gwadar will go about as a passage for Central Asian and South Asian nations for a marine vehicle, exchange, and venture. Other than

filling in as an entryway and hence acknowledging colossal travel incomes, Pakistan can meet its vitality needs from asset-rich Central Asia through Afghanistan. Additionally, through the improved foundation, CPEC can give landlocked nations the briefest access, when contrasted with Iran and Turkey, to move their merchandise and power assets to the provincial and world markets. Along these lines, CPEC will advance local financial and exchange availability as conceived by its makers.

REGIONAL GEOPOLITICAL DYNAMICS

Many security analysts have expressed their concerns that various regional factors may affect the implementation of the CPEC project. These challenges range from the prevailing regional environment in Afghanistan to competing interests of immediate neighbors like India and Iran. The unstable situation in Afghanistan, India's suspicions about the initiative, as well as U.S. and Iranian concerns, can affect the mega-project negatively. In this regional context, this thesis section identifies and explains these challenges and conflicting interests.

India

According to security analysts in Pakistan, India generally views its relationship with Pakistan as a zero-sum game and, thus, it resists any kind of advantage to Pakistan. More specifically, India's main objection to CPEC appears to concern the section of corridor that runs through Gilgit-Baltistan. Although KKH the northern section of the corridor route—already passes through Gilgit-Baltistan, India has expressed its concerns over the CPEC route, which India identifies as Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, part of the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir that India claims as part of its territory. S.D. Muni, a former Indian ambassador and special envoy to the UN, exemplified these accusations when he stated, "What's in it for India? More so when the corridor is conceived and planned at the cost of India's interests, claims, and political sensitivities."¹ India fears that to provide the CPEC project with legal cover, Pakistan is looking to upgrade the constitutional status of Gilgit-Baltistan and legally admit the region as the fifth province of Pakistan.² Nevertheless, Pakistan has not yet affirmed the legal integration of Gilgit-Baltistan into Pakistan as it may influence its international position on the Kashmir issue.³ Still, amid these concerns, the Indian leadership has regularly protested the project and Indian Prime Minister Modi even urged the Chinese president during the former's visit to China to abandon the plan.⁴

Likewise, Sushma Swaraj, Indian Foreign Minister, termed the project "unacceptable" as it passes through Indian-claimed

¹Bhattacharjee, "China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)," 2; Siegfried O. Wolf, "China-Pakistan Economic Corridor: An Assessment of Its Feasibility and Impact on Regional Cooperation," *South Asia Democratic Forum (SADF)* Brussels, Belgium, Working Paper no. 1, June 28, 2016, ISSN 2506-8199.)

²Debasish Roy Chowdhury, "Pakistan Happy to Aid in China's Quest for Land Route to the West; India, Not So Much." *South China Morning Post*, last modified November 19, 2013, <http://www.scmp.com/business/commodities/article/1359761/pakistan-happy-aid-chinas-questland-routewest-India-not-so>.)

³Chinese Pressure Sees Pakistan Mull Constitutional Status of Gilgit-Baltistan, *Express Tribune*, January 7, 2016, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1023523/chinese-pressure-sees-pakistan-mull-constitutionalstatus-of-Gilgit-Baltistan/>.)

⁴Jawad Falak, "CPEC: Internal Significance and Challenges," *Stratagem*, <http://www.stratagem.pk/strategic-pulse/cpec-internal-significance-and-challenges/>.)

territory.⁵ Moreover, Indians view Chinese firms' involvement in development projects in the Pakistani part of Kashmir as Chinese support of Pakistan's claim on the territory.⁶ Thus, India is worried that CPEC projects in Gilgit-Baltistan will give legitimacy to "Pakistan's illegal occupation of these areas." Likewise, some Indian analysts claim that several thousand Chinese personnel working on these projects belong to the engineering corps of the People's Liberation Army. India views the presence of this personnel as another potential military threat to India's security interests—and considers it as a Chinese expansionist agenda in the region.^{7, 8}

Afghanistan

While a stable Afghanistan is essential for the CPEC project to succeed, the security situation in Afghanistan has deteriorated with the withdrawal from Afghanistan of a majority of the International Security Assistance Force under NATO in 2016. The political reconciliation process has not progressed either due to the Taliban's refusal to engage in the Quadrilateral Coordination Group—comprising China, Pakistan, the United States, and Afghanistan—after the killing of its leader, Mullah Mansoor, in a drone attack by U.S. forces in May 2016.⁹

The spillover effects of this persistent instability could undermine the security environment in both Pakistan and the western regions of China.¹⁰ Pakistan and Afghanistan under the Quadrilateral Coordination Group, therefore, must work together to find a practical solution to the problem.¹¹ A better understanding between Pakistan and Afghanistan on regional security and geo-economic issues is vital for the success of CPEC, guarding the project against local and regional state and non-state actors. However, Pakistan believes that its efforts to rebuild trust with the Afghanistan government are being greatly maligned by the Northern Alliance—a dominant party in the current Afghan national unity government—at the behest of India. Pakistani security officials see India's RAW and Afghanistan's National Directorate of Security (NDS) behind terror activities in Pakistan to delay and disrupt CPEC by creating instability. Following the terrorist attack at the police training center in Quetta—provincial capital of Balochistan and a key node along the CPEC route—killing 60 cadets in October 2016, Pakistan's National Security Adviser apprised the U.S. Ambassador David Hale on the involvement of RAW and NDS and asked for U.S. help in breaking terrorist groups and the NDS-RAW nexus.

Iran

⁵Abid and Ashfaq, "CPEC: Challenges and Opportunities for Pakistan," 158.)

⁶"Chinese Pressure Sees Pakistan Mull Constitutional Status of Gilgit-Baltistan," *Express Tribune*.)

⁷210 Anilesh S. Mahajan, "Worrying Signals; China's Growing Investments in Pakistan Could Prove to

be a Headache for India," *Business Today*, May 24, 2015, <http://www.businesstoday.in/magazine/focus/china-investments-in-pakistan-rising-headache-for-india/story/218868.html>.

⁸Lim, "The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor One Year On – Analysis.")

⁹Ali, "China Pakistan Economic Corridor: Prospects and Challenges for Regional Integration,"

¹⁰Afghan Taliban's Mullah Mansoor 'Killed in the U.S. Strike,'" *Aljazeera News*, May 22, 2016, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/05/taliban-leader-killed-drone-strike-160521204020111.html>.

¹¹Ali, "China Pakistan Economic Corridor: Prospects and Challenges for Regional Integration,"

Iran's initial response to CPEC indicated that it was apprehensive about the development of Gwadar as a deep-sea port and considered the project as a rival to its Chabahar port in the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz, built with Indian assistance. Partially in response to Gwadar's proposed development, India, Iran, and Afghanistan signed an agreement in May 2016, forming a trilateral framework to expand Chabahar as a strategic port with India's investment of around US\$500 million.¹² The project would give all three countries an alternate connection, bypassing Pakistan, for regional trade and access to the landlocked countries of Central Asia.¹³ Nevertheless, Iran understands the significance of eastward orientation to strengthen regional cooperation in addition to the enormous potential of cooperation that the CPEC project offers. The lifting of sanctions as a result of the U.S.-Iran nuclear deal and the opening up of Iran in international trade and relations also bring new prospects in Iran-Pakistan relations. In May 2016, speaking on Pakistan-Iran relations, Iran's Ambassador to Pakistan said, "We are ready for any rapprochement between regional countries which directly impact the interests of the people of our countries. Trade and business is business, and politics is politics. We should separate them."¹⁴ Consequently, Iran has shown its desire to be part of CPEC, expressed by the Iranian President during a meeting with Pakistan's Prime Minister in September 2016, where both leaders acknowledged the significance of connectivity projects for regional progress.¹⁵

United States

Contrary to the common perception in Pakistan, the U.S. government has not opposed CPEC. Rather its desire to see the CPEC as a multilateral project is encouraging sign. Speaking of the project, a U.S. State Department official stated, "The planned corridor is one we very much support and is aligned with a shared vision of regional economic connectivity. Fundamentally, we hope that in the end, it will not only be Pakistan and China. We hope eventually that it will include other neighbors as well, particularly Afghanistan, where we and the Chinese are also making common efforts." Still, the United States, aware of the perceived strategic ramifications of the CPC project, views the corridor as having long-term risks. Thus, the Chinese development of Gwadar port may face the U.S. government's opposition as operational control of the port gives leverage to Chinese naval power in the Indian Ocean, a potential threat to the supremacy in the oceans that U.S. naval forces currently enjoy.¹⁶ To deal with Chinese expansion in the region, the United States may be working on such policies as advancing its own New Silk Road Initiative, announced in 2011 to connect Central Asia to South Asia. The initiative is aimed at the regional integration of Afghanistan to support its economic growth.¹⁷ 262 Furthermore, to maintain its dominant

¹²Nazir, "Macro and Micro Dividends of CPEC."

¹³Iran, India, Afghanistan Sign Transit Accord on Chabahar Port," *Dawn News*, May 23, 2016, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1260176>.)

¹⁴Ibid.)

¹⁵Mateen Haider and Mahnoor Bari, "Chabahar Not a Rival to Gwadar, Iranian Envoy Tells Pakistan," *Dawn News*, updated May 27, 2016, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1261006>.

¹⁶Ahmad Rashid Malik, "All-Weather Friendship," *Diplomatic Insight* 8, no 5 (2015): 13–15, <http://thediplomaticinsight.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Special-Supplement-on-Pakistan-China-Relations-All-Weather-Friendship-May-2015.compressed.pdf>.)

¹⁷Markey and West, "Behind China's Gambit in Pakistan," 7; Ritzinger, "China-Pakistan Economic

position in the region, the United States is developing strategic ties with India. The Civilian Nuclear Agreement between India and the United States, signed by President Bush in 2006, and the growing U.S.-Indian strategic relationship in the last decade is evidence of the United States encouraging and supporting Indian naval power to counter the growing Chinese influence in the Indian Ocean.¹⁸ On the other hand, cooperation in Afghanistan has been one of the high points in U.S.-China bilateral relations in recent years. The United States fears Russia regaining its control of its former states the CAR states in the post-NATO withdrawal scenario. Thus, to counter Russian influence in the region, the U.S. government seeks Chinese involvement and has repeatedly supported China's positive role in Afghanistan. March 2015, the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State, while addressing the Brookings Institute, stated that the U.S. government does not "see China's involvement in Central Asia in zero-sum terms" and Chinese investment in infrastructure supplements the U.S. efforts. Regardless of U.S. intentions in the region, it is of mutual benefit for the United States and China to connect Afghanistan to China's initiative of broader regional integration.¹⁹

DOMESTIC CONSTRAINTS

On the domestic front, the internal security situation and the lack of political consensus in Pakistan are the two main challenges that may hinder the implementation of the CPEC project. If not handled appropriately, these impediments can affect national development and Pakistan's economic integration in the region as envisioned for CPEC.

Internal Security

The major sources of security concern in Pakistan today are religious extremism and radicalism perpetuated by Taliban militants in the tribal areas and KPK; sectarian and Ethno-political violence in the metropolitan city of Karachi and Quetta; a nationalist insurgency in Baluchistan, fueled and supported by foreign anti-state forces; and the law and order situation marred by acts of violence. Security analysts are apprehensive and express that extremists can target the CPC-related projects to damage the country's economy by fueling instability. Thus, it becomes crucial for Pakistan to secure the corridor, especially along the proposed western route that runs through the challenging regions of Balochistan and KPK. In addition to the external terrorist threats, various anti-state local terrorist groups such as TTP, Jul, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ), the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), the Balochistan Liberation Front (BLF), and the militant gangs affiliated with some political parties are potential threats and can target Chinese interests as a tactic to malign the Pakistani state. A single terrorist attack on the CPEC-related projects can have a negative impact and damage the security canvas.

Political Dynamics: Political hindrances inside Pakistan can likewise crash the execution of the CPEC venture. Even though there is an accord of major ideological groups in

Pakistan on the advantages of CPEC, there is a political discussion among different gatherings for the most part on the choice of the course and the allotment of the assets identified with the CPEC venture. The key difference is on the need for advancement of these courses; immature areas like Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan blame the central government for changing the first course on the affection of security, which would just profit increasingly created Punjab. Although the legislature has denied any adjustment in the arranged course, budgetary portions for the activities demonstrated the administration's inclination for the eastern course contrasted with the western course. The absence of political agreement can negatively affect the execution of CPEC, considering the profound established history of the political economy of Pakistan where the absence of vision and political conflicts have brought about the establishment of significant improvement ventures. History uncovers that political increases overshadow national intrigue, and issues like the portion of assets have consistently been politicized. Extra measures are in this manner important to guarantee that a cross-segment of the nation profits by the undertaking of supporting cohesiveness and that the venture doesn't land in neighborhood discontent.

Conclusion

Although CPEC presents more noteworthy roads for more extensive local collaboration, in any event in the field of exchange and economy, it likewise changes the making of chopiness in the district, given the contending interests of the states in the zone. The changing provincial elements, clashing interests, and a continuing condition of doubt and question present a significant obstacle in advancing territorial mix. Even though the developing territorial elements can affect the execution of CPEC, both Pakistan and China are resolved to make the venture a triumph because of its gigantic advantages for the area as a rule and for the two nations specifically. Investigators contend that the obliging mentalities of all the provincial nations can help construct local collaboration, and the CPEC in this manner can advance local harmony and solidness through territorial incorporation.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

The nitty-gritty examination in the former part recommends a by and large uplifting standpoint for the long haul achievement of CPEC. Be that as it may, to beat the potential difficulties and obstacles to the execution of the task, every one of the partners and Pakistan specifically should find a way to accomplish the ideal closures. This section talks about these approach proposals under the geostrategic/political and household areas. It additionally makes a few determinations about CPEC itself and Chinese-Pakistani relations. Fast changes are happening inside provincial alliances, which, thus, have changed local elements. Pakistan and China subsequently should grasp the creating geopolitical circumstance and tailor their procedures as needs be to react successfully to the execution of the undertaking. Through common trust and participation, Pakistan and China may win even with potential obstructions, molded by the territorial condition. By and by, over the long haul, the achievement of CPEC isn't constrained to the reciprocal commitment proposed yet additionally to China and Pakistan's political approach in marshaling backing and participation from provincial nations. Consequently, through positive conciliatory effort, China and Pakistan should

Corridor,"

¹⁸Zimmerman, "The New Silk Roads: China, the U.S., and the Future of Central Asia

¹⁹Hussain, "China Pakistan Economic Corridor," 4; Javaid and Javaid, "Strengthening Geo-Strategic Bond of Pakistan and China," 126.53)

address the misgivings of included territorial states and debilitate the endeavors of any nations to undermine CPEC. Strategic endeavors through the procedure of exchange should plan to feature the monetary profits of CPEC for the entire area. Simultaneously, Pakistan ought to likewise pass on to its neighbors its aim and solid duty to actualize the undertaking. Standardization of relations among Pakistan and India is imperative for the undertaking to completely succeed. To build up commonly adequate relations requires an adjustment in the attitude of chiefs in the two nations. This can be accomplished by chipping endlessly their question and antagonistic vibe and haggling on strategies of shared intrigue, for example, financial collaboration, to accomplish a steady situation in the district. To verify a flourishing economy and a prosperous state through CPEC, Pakistan must lessen strains with its neighbors, particularly with India. A fair and comprehensive way to deal with consolidate neighbors in the venture will be advantageous for the aggregate advancement of the area. On the occasion, CPEC can be reached out to India through Punjab and Sindh utilizing the eastern hall. Pleasing India in the CPEC and enabling it to assume a functioning job is probably going to change India into a significant partner, guaranteeing the accomplishment of the task. In like manner, India needs to audit its uneasy position on the CPEC issue, because of businesslike approach choices instead of glancing through the enthusiastic focal point. India should make a positive signal to CPEC by tolerating Pakistan's encouragement to join CPEC and by improving its relations with Pakistan, since the passageway offers extraordinary motivating forces for Indian goal to get to Afghanistan, Iran, and the CAR states. Other than an improved exchange with Pakistan, CPEC would open up exchange roads and simple access to vitality enhanced assets through the briefest accessible land course utilizing Pakistan. In addition, CPEC can likewise help achieve the much anticipated Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline, tending to India's vitality needs. The common interdependency in this way created will bring about an improved security circumstance and monetary coordination profiting India and Pakistan as well as entire South Asia.

Sino-Pakistan relations have bit by bit advanced in each field in the long history between the two nations, including exchange and speculation. All things considered, the changed provincial and worldwide situations in the growing globalization setting have driven the two nations to extend monetary connections to coordinate worldwide and territorial interdependency in exchange and speculations, along these lines carrying financial relations at standard with political and safeguard relations. CPEC means another sort of Sino-Pakistan collaboration with the possibility to additionally fortify the two nations' political and monetary relationships through exchange and advancement. The venture has vital and monetary significance for both China and Pakistan and the capacity to in the long run encourages the production of provincial strength in South Asia. CPEC has the possibilities to get harmony and thriving since quite a while ago run due to the alluring geo-monetary perspective and the immediate stakes of provincial states in one another's soundness. As a leader of OBOR, CPEC can support other local states, including CAR states, to take part in comparative tasks, therefore animating provincial exchange and monetary joining. Despite the criticalness of CPEC for the district when all is said in done and for China and Pakistan specifically, the venture is stood up to with different inside and outer difficulties. The achievement of the venture especially relies on provincial geopolitical issues,

particularly India's situation on the undertaking, Afghanistan's insecurity and its overflow to Pakistan, and the trust deficiency between some local nations. Inside, Pakistan needs to manage security challenges and political debate concerning course determination, which may impede the execution of the venture.

REFERENCES

- Abbas, Syed Sammer. "Iran Wants to be part of CPEC, Says Rouhani." *Dawn News*, last modified September 22, 2016. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1285404>.
- Abdul Haq, Khawaja. "Sino-Pak Economic Relations: The Challenges and Lessons for Pakistan." (Bachelor' thesis, South China University of Technology, 2015). http://www.academia.edu/19219619/Economic_relation_between_China_and_Pakistan.
- Afridi, Manzoor Khan. "An Era of Climax of Cordiality in Sino-Pakistan Relations." *International Journal of Social Science Studies* 3, no. 3 (2015): 116–122. <http://redfame.com/journal/index.php/ijsss/issue/view/35>.
- Ahmed, Mutahir. "Sino Pakistan Relations and the Challenges of Post Cold War Era." *Contemporary Chinese Political Economy and Strategic Relations: an international Journal* 1, no. 1 (2015): 37–50. [http://icaps.nsysu.edu.tw/ezfiles/122/1122/img/2375/CCPS1\(1\)-boards-contrib.pdf](http://icaps.nsysu.edu.tw/ezfiles/122/1122/img/2375/CCPS1(1)-boards-contrib.pdf).
- Ali, Akber. "China Pakistan Economic Corridor: Prospects and Challenges for Regional Integration." *Arts and Social Sciences Journal* 7, no. 204 (2016): 1–5. DOI:10.4172/2151-6200.1000204.
- Ali, Waheed, Li Gang, and Mohsin Raza. "China-Pakistan Economic Corridor: Current Developments and Future Prospect for Regional Integration." *International Journal of Research* 3, no. 10 (2016): 210–222. https://internationaljournalofresearch.com/list-of-volumes/volume-3_2016/vol-3_issue-10_june_2016.
- Aljazeera*. "Afghan Taliban's Mullah Mansoor 'Killed in U.S. Strike.'" May 22, 2016. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/05/taliban-leader-killed-drone-strike160521204020111.html>.
- Arif, Muhammad. "Fourth Ministerial Conference of Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process Held in Beijing, China." *Nihao-Salam: Pakistan-China Institute promoting China-Pakistan Economic Corridor*. October 31, 2014. <http://www.nihao-salam.com/news-detail.php?id=NzA2Mw>.
- Burki, Shahid Javed, and Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury. "China's 'Look West' Policy." *Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS)*, no. 134, September 6, 2011. https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/132827/ISAS_Insight_134_Email_China's_Look_West_Policy_07092011133315.pdf.
- Chansoria, Monika. "China Makes Its Presence Felt in Pak Occupied Kashmir." *Sunday Guardian*. <http://www.sunday-guardian.com/analysis/china-makes-its-presencefelt-in-Pak-occupied-Kashmir>.
- Cheng, Alvin, and Hin Lim. "The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor One Year On – Analysis." *Eurasia Review*, May 16, 2016. <http://www.eurasiareview.com/16052016-the-china-pakistan-economic-corridor-one-year-on-analysis/>.
- Chowdhury, Debasish Roy. "Pakistan Happy to Aid in China's Quest for Land Route to the West; India, Not So Much." *South*
- 11811 *International Journal of Current Research, Vol. 12, Issue,*
pakistan-happy-aid-chinas-questland-route-west-india-not-so.
- Clover, Charles, and Lucy Hornby. "China's Great Game: Road to a New Empire." *Financial Times*, October 12, 2015. <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/6e098274-587a-11e5-a28b-50226830d644.html#axzz43Eft1yV>.

- CPEC: China Pakistan Economic Corridor. "Peshawar-Karachi Motorway (Multan-Sukkur Section)." Accessed February 2, 2017. <http://cpec.gov.pk/project-details/29.81>
- Daily Times*. "Deny Soil to RAW, Pakistan Tells Iran." March 27, 2016. <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/national/27-Mar-2016/deny-soil-to-raw-pakistan-tells-iran>.
- Dawn News*. "China Welcomes Enhanced Cooperation With Iran on CPEC." October 18, 2016. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1290724>.
- Express Tribune*. "Chinese Pressure Sees Pakistan Mull Constitutional Status of Gilgit-Baltistan." January 7, 2016. <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1023523/chinese-pressure-sees-pakistan-mull-constitutional-status-of-gilgit-baltistan/>.
- Falak, Jawad. "CPEC: Internal Significance and Challenges." Stratagem. <http://www.stratagem.pk/strategic-pulse/CPEC-internal-significance-and-challenges/>.
- Ghazanfar, Saima. "Operation Zarb-e-Azb: Two Years of Success." *Nation*, September 6, 2016. <http://nation.com.pk/national/06-Sep-2016/operation-zarb-e-azb-two-years-of-success>.
- Haider, Irfan. "Parties Pledge to Take Full Political Ownership of CPEC." *Dawn News*. Last modified May 28, 2015. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1184733>.
- Haider, Mateen. "Army's Special Security Division to Protect Chinese Workers in Pakistan." *Dawn News*, April 21, 2015. <http://www.dawn.com/news/1177322>.
- Haider, Mateen, and Mahnoor Bari. "Chabahar Not a Rival to Gwadar, Iranian Envoy Tells Pakistan." *Dawn News*. Last modified May 27, 2016. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1261006>.
- <http://search.proquest.com.libproxy.nps.edu/docview/1768622920/fulltextPDF/E9CD1F07870544A1PQ/1?accountid=12702>.
- Iqbal, Muhammad, and Samia Khalid. "Pakistan's Relations with the United States during Ayub Khan's Period." *Pakistaniaat: A Journal of Pakistan Studies* 3, no. 1(2011): 13–24. <https://ia800703.us.archive.org/4/items/PakistansRelationsWithTheUnitedStatesDuringAyubKhansPeriod/4912-25131-2-PB.pdf>.
- Kjeld Eric Brodsgaard & Bertel Heurlin (2002), *China's Place in Global Geo Politics, International, Regional & Domestic Challenges*, (pp 60-75)
- Background Notes: China, US Department of State, Accessed on Feb 19, 2020, from <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/18902.htm>
- World Bank Report (2008). GDP and economic indicators of China, Accessed on February 12, 2020, from <http://www.worldbank.org>
- CPEC & Pakistani Economy, Dr. Ishrat Hussain, A Publication of Center of Excellence for CPEC, Accessed on February 18, 2020, from http://cpec.gov.pk/brain/public/uploads/documents/CPEC-and-Pakistani-Economy_An-Appraisal.pdf
- Macro & micro Economic Dividends for Pakistan & the Region, Sarah Siddiqi Aneel, Accessed on February 19, 2020, from <http://www.ipripak.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/CPEC14032017.pdf>
- China Strategic Perspective, Joel With now, Accessed on February 20, 2020, from <https://inss.ndu.edu/Portals/68/Documents/stratperspective/china/ChinaPerspectives-12.pdf>
- Long Term Plan for China Pakistan Economic Corridor, Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Planning Development & Control, Accessed on February 21, 2020, from <https://www.pc.gov.pk/uploads/cpec/LTP.pdf>

- Hincks, Joseph. "Pakistan Has Started Fencing Off Its Border With Afghanistan." *Time*, March 26, 2017. <http://time.com/4713582/pakistan-afghanistan-border-fence/>.
- Hussain, Jamal. "China Pakistan Economic Corridor." *Defense Journal* 19, no.6 (2016): 13-21