

**Role of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)
in Unification of Pakistani Nation**



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LIST OF IMPORTANT ABBREVIATIONS:

CPEC: China Pakistan Economic Corridor.

OBOR : One Belt One Road.

IICPEC : India Iran China Pakistan Economic Corridor.

CMPRU : Chief Minister Policy Reform Unit.

ADB : Asian Development Bank.

AIDB : Asian Infrastructure Development Bank.

IMF : International Monetary Fund.

TAPI : Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India.

SEZ : Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

GDA : Gwadar Development Authority.

GPA : Gwadar Port Authority.

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2018

Declaration:

I certify that this research work titled “Role of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in Unification of Pakistani Nation” is my own work. The work has not been presented elsewhere for assessment. The material that has been used from other sources has been properly acknowledged.

Signature of Student:

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Dedication:

The effort is dedicated to my beloved country Pakistan. May this research be helpful in improving the current situation of my country. May I be a humble servant playing my role in elating the status of Pakistan. The effort is also dedicated to my parents who supported me financially and always inspired me in doing the best of everything.

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Abstract:

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is the flagship project of China's OBOR; One Belt One Road project of China's economic expansion, to connect its market to Europe, Asia, Middle East, Africa. The project includes various projects of oil and gas, roads, railways, airports, seaports, agricultural and also industrial developments in all the areas from which it will pass. It will bring national integration to the Pakistani nation in broader terms if it is implemented properly. The most important part of it is the development being done in the education and health sector. Health sector includes medical facilities for the local population. The education sector includes the building of universities for professional education, the establishment of various research and development wings, and also technical education and training for building manpower. The Chinese infrastructure development teams will work for assistance and training of Pakistan's manpower until they will get properly trained to run those projects independently. Rumors of Chinese colonization and hegemony are mere myths. There has been enormous propaganda against China Pakistan Economic Corridor followed by frequent terrorist activities in the areas linked to project, aiming to sabotage the developmental activities under CPEC. Due to precarious security conditions, a light infantry division has been raised to be posted there for security purposes only. There is a Chinese proverb that says "Catch me a fish and I will eat for a day. Teach me to fish and I will eat for a lifetime". Under China Pakistan Economic Corridor, China is letting Pakistan learn how to catch fish and eat the fish for a lifetime. Under CPEC, China will shift its heavy industry to Pakistan, its technical staff will train Pakistani labor to manage and run those industries. Thus, people of Pakistan will get a good chance of earning their livelihood in many other ways. China has been known to create multiple employment opportunities for its people, it created multiple means of employment for Chinese people. China's drastic industrialization made it the biggest stakeholder of the global economy. Similarly, Pakistan is also expected to follow China's path under CPEC. CPEC is a lifetime opportunity. Only those nations prosper, who take advantage of opportunities provided to them by Allah Almighty. People of Pakistan should take full advantage of this opportunity under CPEC. This will also bring economic stability and national integration to Pakistan.

Keywords: Unification, National Integrity, China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Chapter.1: Unification Aspects of CPEC for Pakistani Nation

1. Understanding National Integration:

Integration literally means the fitting together of parts to make one whole. Parts, of course, cannot be fitted together unless they are compatible. This is the first prerequisite of integration. A country, if it is to survive, must have national unity, cohesion, and integration. National integration is a process of achieving national cohesion, stability, prosperity, strength, and feelings of being united as a nation. Pakistan has faced varying degrees of religious, ethnic, linguistic, economic and political problems that are often in conflict with our national interests. To guard against all challenges to the solidarity and security of Pakistan, a well knitted and integrated nation is a must. Having inherited a complex nature of the multi-ethnic and multi-linguistic population in its national entity, with different socio-cultural backgrounds, the danger of regional fragmentation is always there. In these ways, the achievement of national integration in Pakistan presents its own set of a dilemma. So national integration in Pakistan can only mean establishing a common citizenry, common political and social structures, a common state, and a common sense of identity. It means building a common national community on top of the existing diversity. (Hussain, 2009)

2. Unification Aspects of CPEC for the Pakistani Nation:

China Pakistan Economic Corridor is a way forward to a good economy and good fortune for the people of Pakistan and also for the people of China. It will connect certain parts of China to Pakistan. There are alternative means of transportation in this project. One and the most important is the Gwadar port. Gwadar port is ideal for trade and economic activities for the whole region. It is one of the world's natural made deep-sea port, which is so huge that it can handle extensive trade activities through the sea. It will connect Pakistan to China, Russia, Malaysia, European countries, Central Asia, South Asia, the Middle East and also to Africa. Thus, promoting unity in and out of Pakistan. Gwadar port is in short promoting regional connectivity and harmony. When there is unity among the regional powers, it naturally promotes regional peace and understanding. Other means of transportation are railway, roads, airports which too are unifying features of CPEC. The most important part of it is Russia. Which is eager to get involved in the project. Thus, also promoting peace, unity, and stability with Russia. The project has been designed in a way that

it will connect all provinces of Pakistan, thus also rendering a unifying effect to the people of Pakistan. Pakistan faces fragmentation in nearly every part of it, the project is a way forward to the internal solidarity of people of Pakistan. Thus, CPEC will surely bring peace, an atmosphere of mutual cooperation and most importantly national integrity to the people of Pakistan.

3.The dilemma of Integration in Pakistan:

Following are the dilemmas of integration in Pakistan;

Political factors:

The political factors are one of some major causes of disintegration among people of Pakistan. Pakistan has a multi-party system, parties are normally formed on the basis of ethnic groups (Muslim League-Functional), Sectarian groups; Jamaat-E-Islami, Linguistic groups (MQM), Provincial groups (BNP), Pakistan Tehreek-E-Insaf(PTI) represents mostly the youth and the educated, urban class. All these parties have different agendas. The ruling parties after coming into government normally doesn't fulfill the promises made to the people and discontinue the important projects of national interest started by the previous governments. Due to which there is a very difficult situation of consensus over issues of national security, peace and development, and integrity.

Economic factors:

Economic factors are a major cause of disintegration among the people of Pakistan. There has been frequent rhetoric and propaganda over the unequal distribution of resources among the provinces. The ruling parties as discussed earlier also disrupt the important projects of previous governments, of national development after taking hold of government. This leads to severe financial conflicts among the provinces hindering developmental projects and also a major cause of disintegration over issues of national development.

Ethno-Religious dimensions:

Ethnic and religious nepotism is very common among the ruling elites, who favor the people belonging to their communities, ethnicity or religious group. Selecting representatives for the next governments are also done on the basis of ethnic, religious, or cultural affiliation and not on the

basis of community work, social service, piousness, commitment to the issues of national interest. Thus, effecting the whole electoral system and thus national integration for one's own benefits.

Trans-National Interference:

Pakistan has always been the center of power politics since its inception. National integration becomes a big question in the wake of severe threats to peace and security situation in the state. Pakistan faces severe threats from neighboring states especially India which shares a large border with Pakistan. India has never openly accepted the existence of Pakistan in the international community. Which leads to its involvement in sabotaging important projects ranging to political development, to financial losses, projects of development for the Pakistan nation. It has also been found to fund the anti-state and separatist activities in the conflict prone parts of Pakistan. Thus, the involvement of India in nearly every incendiary activity in Pakistan has been evident for decades.

Separatist movements:

Several separatist movements run through the country being run on the lines of ethnicity and regionalism. Separatist movements are a threat to national integrity. In the past, east Pakistan separatist movement leads Pakistan into a war with India, and ultimately the formation of Bangladesh. The reason behind was economic inequality, a difference of language, and regionalism. There are similar cases in Sindh with the name of Sindhu Desh, Baluchistan has Baloch liberation front (BLF), Baloch Liberation Army (BLA), Hazara community also claims for a separate province in Pakistan, etc. such activities lead to fragmentation and disintegrate the state. (Hussain, 2009)

State of mistrust over the government:

The government and other important authorities are being mistrusted by the citizens of Pakistan. There is a huge gap between the masses and government bodies, widening that space. There is also a huge gap between the supreme institutes (Bureaucracy, Legislature, Judiciary) of the state and the people, which lead to rumors and mistrust about them. There is no proper information being disseminated to the people. Recently Pakistan government passed "The right to information act". But proper implementation is needed to maintain trust over the citizens. Several projects were only abated, due to that fact.

4. The Context of the Study:

CPEC carries a great significance for the development of the region. Conflicts over political issues and economic issues have been reported in the past. Some provinces also claimed that they were being ignored in the project. The purpose of conducting this research was to judge whether those claims were true or not. Another purpose of this study was to suggest some important policy options for the implementation of CPEC as a plan of national integrity. CPEC can bring national integrity or not, will it be a win-win situation for China and Pakistan.

5. Theoretical/Conceptual Background:

The research will relate to the theory of complex interdependence. The theory of complex interdependence applies when two states are dependent on each other economically so as to avoid war and to have mutual cooperation. The theory believes in creating dependency on each other for their survival or economic needs. The research thesis will relate the theory of complex interdependence to peace, national integrity, and CPEC. Moreover, it will also apply to national integrity within Pakistan and also in terms of regional bilateral cooperation (CPEC, IICPEC etc.) (Rana, 2015)

6. Research Methodology:

The research uses the methods of qualitative research methods. In the absence of any primary data on the said topic, questionnaire and interviews conducted with the concerned professionals were the only sources of authentic information. There were around twenty-five interviewees who were officials from China Pakistan Economic Corridor Cell, Ministry of Planning and Development, Government of Pakistan, Gwadar Port Authority (GPA), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Water and Power, Ministry of Ports and Shipping, several businessmen and experts on Pakistan China Relationship. The author owes them huge gratitude for their welcoming attitude for researchers. Without their cooperation, it would have been very difficult to write this thesis. The research also uses some important articles on national integrity, disintegrity etc. The official website of CPEC by Pakistan government and officials related to Finance department, Ports and Shipping, Office Management Group, and CPEC, Establishment division of Pakistan government were being very helpful. The limitations faced by the author in the research was that the

information over the financial distribution of CPEC funds was not available anywhere in the reports or by the officials. Chinese representatives for CPEC or OBOR (One Belt One Road) were not either approachable or were not cooperative. Infrastructure, port, airports, energy projects under CPEC are being built in the far-fetched areas, which were difficult to access by the author. Some areas can only be visited by air, which is also expensive. Some areas did not have proper accommodation. Due to frequent media reports about the precarious security conditions in the said areas, it was also uncertain, that visiting such areas by the author would be safe or not. So personally, visiting areas under CPEC was a limitation.

7. Research Questions:

The research will enquire the following important questions; What is national integrity? How national integrity can be brought about? How CPEC will enhance the national integration in Pakistan in terms of economic and political aspects? Is the economic distribution under CPEC is justified or not? Political consensus is there or not? Political parties have a common consensus over CPEC or not? What are the views of political parties over CPEC? Some political parties have serious concerns over the project, why and how they can be solved?

8. The Significance of Study:

CPEC is a futuristic project, which can give a boost to the economy of Pakistan. Few potential areas of development include regional connectivity in terms of transport infrastructure, an energy hub, logistics hub, trade and commerce, peace and development of the region, connectivity, harmonization, integration of the civilizations. Similarly, diverse Investment opportunities, Industrial Cooperation, Financial Cooperation, Agricultural Cooperation, Tourism, Educational linkage, Human resource development, Health Care, People to people contact, increase in livelihood opportunities, enhancing Security and stability of the region. All these areas if implemented properly will bring unity to Pakistan. National integrity is very important for nations to prosper and there is a dire need of research over it, owing to the present circumstances in Pakistan.

9.Literature Review:

Regional Trade and Economic Integration:

Geopolitically Pakistan is the most suitable economic corridor for trade and transit activities providing a gateway to Central Asia, South Asia, East Asia, and West Asia. Its role has remained important both during the cold war and post-cold war era due to its geostrategic location and is neighbor to the rising economies of the region namely China and India. It can act as an important economic geography for regional trade. However, Pakistan failed miserably to take economic advantage of its strategic location and geography in the region. The existing bilateral trade volume between China and Pakistan is miserably low. The CPEC if extended to India will further enhance trade between China, India, and Pakistan. The inclusion of India to the CPEC will further enhance the bilateral trade between China and India to new heights.

The CPEC passing through the regions of China and Pakistan bordering many states could be extended to the countries Central Asia, Afghanistan and West Asia and India. The landlocked and resource-rich countries of Central Asia have always set their eyes to access regional markets including Pakistan, China, India and the countries of West Asia. Both Afghanistan and Tajikistan have transit agreements; CPEC will provide them the opportunity to transport their goods and market them more competitively to the regional and global market fostering regional economic and trade connectivity.

Similarly, Pakistan has the desire to access the resource-rich region of Central Asia via Afghanistan to meet its energy needs and transports goods to Central Asia. The area through which the PCEC passes is at the crossroad of Asia, South Asian, and Central Asia. For the greater benefit of the region and regional integration, the CPEC could be extended to Central Asia including Afghanistan and India opening them to the regional and global market. President Xi Jin- ping has already made a reference to such an arrangement in future during his address to the Pakistani parliament on his first visit to Pakistan in April 2015. The changing geopolitical environment demands Pakistan to reorient its trade policy to more export-oriented and must search for new markets in its neighborhood including India to boost its economy and the CPEC seems to be the best opportunity for Pakistan to expand its trade with the region of south and Central Asia including China and India.

India has had always desired to have transit route to Afghanistan and Central Asia via Pakistan. However, given the political rivalry between India and Pakistan, the later was denied such a route. India as an alternative has focused on Chabahar Port in Iran to access Afghanistan and Central Asia via Iran reducing its long-lasting dependence on Pakistan to access Central Asia. India, Iran, and Afghanistan; the Chabahar Port has been inaugurated under the trilateral framework signaling bypassing Pakistan for a regional trade connection between the three countries. Pakistan's minister for ports and shipping was irritated for the opening of the Chahbahar port. However, the Chabahar Port is not likely to be a zero-sum game for Pakistan, Pakistan can also be part of Chabahar trilateral arrangement and both Gwadar and Chabahar ports could be linked as regional ports fostering regional trades. The Iranian side has already offered Pakistan to be part of the Chabahar Port trilateral arrangement and not to consider the port as a rival to Gwadar Port. (Ali,2016)

National security is the ability to preserve a nation's physical integrity and territory; to maintain its economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to preserve its nature, institutions, and governance from disruption from outside and to control its borders. National integration is the core element of national security. However, after attaining the status of an independent state in 1947, there remained a crisis of national integration in Pakistan, which has severely affected its political stability, social integration, and economic stability. In the absence of national unity and integration, there remained challenges for the national security of Pakistan because both are directly linked. Distributive justice and inclusive economic and political development are conducive to national unity, whereas inequality and economic disparity undermine it. Unfortunately, Pakistani society is fragmented along ethnic, religious and linguistic lines. The cohesiveness of these entities is crucial to building an Integrated nation. An absence of this process may threaten the very existence of the state.

Pakistan is being subverted from within and the nation is struggling for a unified identity to mark its political culture. Pakistan is an Islamic ideological state and it should safeguard its ideology overtly. The history of Pakistan is full of irrational decisions; like relying too much on the US for meeting the country's domestic political, economic and defense needs; joining Afghan War and War on Terrorism without doing a cost-benefit analysis; and resorting to elitists model of the economy which never allowed the process of making an integrated nation. The wholesome be-

havior of Pakistan in the domestic affairs and international arena is the mixture of its economic, political, social and security paradoxes. Along with domestic issues, some foreign elements are also creating political instability and try to divide the nation based on ethnic and sectarian fault lines. Pakistan has regional importance in Central Asia. Development projects like CPEC are at the top-list of some elements in Pakistan.

In this backdrop, the question arises as to how Pakistan can preserve and strengthen its national integration? Firstly, Pakistan needs to plan the remedial measures so that its national security can be ensured through national integration. The true democracy with the involvement of people of Pakistan is the binding force for national security and integration of this nation. There is a need for cultural co-existence resulting from cultural confluence and interaction. Any program for national integration would pre-suppose the fact that Pakistan is a multi-cultural, multi-lingual, multi-sectarian and multi-ethnic nation-state and society. Its ethnicity can be transformed into a positive asset.

Furthermore, education produces enlightened and informed leaders, advisors, think-tanks, and policymakers, capable of taking the country out of the crisis. The element of good governance is another constituent component of making a proud and prosperous nation. A state's machinery is required to provide good governance, ensuring the optimum functioning of the state's institutions especially those linked with the provision of public services. A state's internal peace and stability is the most important ingredient for nation-building. A safe and secure country will provide a platform to all state's institutions to flourish and perform their functions to their optimum capacity. All the institutions of Pakistan should have close linkage, especially political, economic and security, and complement each other through their internal institutional performance.

The current dominant discourse on national security in Pakistan is based not only upon regional and international realities but also on the issues of identity, democracy, and issues related to the social transformation of the society. Pakistan is beset with numerous challenges, yet it offers many reasons to be optimistic about its future. The need for maintaining national unity is paramount as a number of elements are working to destabilize Pakistan. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), economic recovery, and the military's successful fight against militancy are a ray of hope for national unity.

In order to link up Afghanistan with CPEC, Pakistan has already pledged the construction of 256 km Peshawar-Kabul motorway which will give Afghanistan an opportunity to start economic and commercial activities. As per the plans, the western alignment of the corridor, which originates from Gwadar and runs through Khuzdar, Zhob and finally reaches Islamabad via D.I. Khan will have an additional connectivity to link Afghanistan through Chaman. Such a link would also help boost trade links with Central Asian states. With its desire to join CPEC, Afghanistan has rightly understood the benefits; it can reap through a project of such magnitude. Pakistan and its neighbors have the potential to grow as economic power hubs, provided if make the right choices. There are challenges in way and prospects ahead which can be materialized only if all the stakeholders work on mutual grounds and interests.

Peace in Afghanistan is a pre-requisite in bringing regional prosperity and stability. Similarly, historic ties between Pakistan and Iran can mutually benefit both countries by promoting energy and defense ties. As a key element, the envisioned CPEC offers energy security alongside various other trade opportunities which are believed to ascertain the new global economic order. The energy needs in South Asia are growing exponentially which demands collaboration at the regional level to meet the requirements. Such circumstances require countries like Pakistan, India, and China to diversify their options and CPEC provides that opportunity for cooperation.

As Pakistan looks to expand its opportunities regionally, there is a dire need to introduce changes in various sectors internally. Pakistan despite being an ideal industrial base and achieving a remarkable growth of 6.8 percent in the year 2016 is facing a decline in exports. In this regard, Pakistan needs to improve its capability to manufacture quality products for export purposes with a special focus on capacity building of labor and human development. Besides, the dominant use of raw material in the industrial sector and lack of technological up-gradation and innovation are other impediments, requiring attention. This joint venture of CPEC gives Pakistan an opportunity to build its capacity by working closely to an emerging global power, learning from their expertise. (Minhas,2016)

10. Unification Aspects of CPEC for Pakistani Nation (Conclusion):

China Pakistan economic corridor will bring peace and unification to the people of Pakistan. People of Pakistan should take full advantage of this opportunity. They should take the ownership

of the project. People of Pakistan shouldn't call themselves with any other provincial or regional identities, rather they should identify themselves as Pakistani and should claim the ownership of all the projects being held in Pakistan. One such project is CPEC and it is not for the people of some areas, rather CPEC is made for whole Pakistan and every Pakistani holds the right to work for this project or claim responsibility for it. CPEC will act as a unifying agent for Pakistani people if implemented properly. It will also render fruitful results for them, in case they think and work for it, regardless of their regional, provincial and ethnic identities. China Pakistan Economic Corridor has been made to benefit people from all segments of society, it's not for a particular province or ethnic group. Now it completely depends upon the People of Pakistan, how they take proper advantage of this once in a lifetime opportunity.

Chapter Two: China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC):

Introduction to CPEC :

CPEC is a framework of regional connectivity. CPEC will not only benefit China and Pakistan but will have a positive impact on Iran, Afghanistan, India, Central Asian Republic, and the region. The enhancement of geographical linkages having improved road, rail and air transportation system with frequent and free exchanges of growth and people to people contact, enhancing understanding through academic, cultural and regional knowledge and culture, activity of higher volume of flow of trade and businesses, producing and moving energy to have more optimal businesses and enhancement of co-operation by win-win model will result in well connected, integrated region of shared destiny, harmony and development. CPEC is the journey towards economic regionalization in the globalized world. It founded peace, development, and win-win model for all of them. CPEC is hope for a better region of the future with peace, development, and growth of the economy.

Gwadar is a port city in the South Western Coast of Baluchistan, Pakistan (Khan, 2018). The city is located on the shores of the Arabian Sea, east of Persian Gulf and opposite to Oman. It was an overseas possession of Oman from 1783 to 1958. Gwadar was a small settlement whose strategic value was first recognized when on request of Pakistan, the American geological survey identified it as a deep-sea port, while it was under Omani jurisdiction. The first phase was inaugurated by General Pervaiz Musharraf in 2007. The importance of the port in terms of economic and geostrategic means for Pakistan was instantly judged. The port remained nonfunctional due to lack of investment, security issues and failure of Pakistan government's transfer of land to the port operator (Port of Singapore Authority).

The CPEC has a number of objectives. CPEC would connect the ‘Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road’. Connecting the regions remains the prime objective. CPEC is aimed at connecting south, east, Central and West Asia and linking the entire Asian region with the African continent. Such a magnificent project as the CPEC would shift the power and economic centralization from west to east. Also, it would change the strategic and economic paradigms in the region in general and make Pakistan an economic and a trade hub in particular. And for this very reason, it is perfectly termed as” fate changer” or game changer. Moreover, there are various components of the CPEC. As per the details available on the official website of the Ministry of Planning, Development, and Reform (MPD&R), CPEC would primarily work under 1+4 pattern.

Historically the Sino-Pakistan relations have remained more military-oriented, but it seems that a new beginning has begun to make the relationship more economic-oriented focusing on trade, investment, and energy cooperation. The CPEC has the potential to further deepen the relationship between China and Pakistan both economically and at public level and can change the geopolitics of South Asia connecting China to the Indian Ocean triggering concerns for India as the latter considers the CPEC, Gwadar Port under the control of China can be turned into a permanent Chinese naval facility in the Indian Ocean though it may not be a reality at least at this stage. The CPEC is strategically and economically important both for China and Pakistan. It will pave the way for China to access the Middle East and Africa from Gwadar Port, enabling China to access the Indian Ocean and in return, China will support development projects in Pakistan to overcome the latter’s energy crises and stabilizing its faltering economy.

Strategic Significance of CPEC

CPEC as a Pivot to China’s Economy and Security.

CPEC connects China directly to the Indian Ocean and the region of the Middle East from the deep Gwadar Port reducing its existing dependence on the South China Sea, as the latter is becoming a contested territory between various regional and global actors and can be choked any time by the competing powers in the Asia-Pacific region. Gwadar port in Balochistan under the Chinese control is only 400 km away from the Strait of Hormuz and is strategically pivot for China in transporting its energy and oil needs from West Asia reducing its current maritime transportation

distance from 12000 km to 3000 km. Accessing the Indian Ocean from the Gwadar Port is inevitable for China as it makes China less vulnerable to its existing Malacca Dilemma and provides the economic security to China to access West Asia at a time when the Strait of Malacca is increasingly becoming a contested territory among various players including China. China currently transports 80% of its oil and energy needs through the Malacca Strait and increasingly feels that its economic and energy security interest in the region are under serious threats due to the escalation of tensions between China and the region and global players in the south and the East China Sea. This is why China is looking for alternative viable transit routes both economically and security wise; CPEC is the best choice for China linking it directly to the Indian Ocean via Gwadar Port. Under the US policy of rebalancing to Asia the region of Asia- Pacific has got an unprecedented strategic importance for the Obama administration and the recently signed Trans-Pacific Treaty between the US and its allies testifies it. This rebalances policy of the US in the region of Asia-Pacific involves military, economic and strategic focus to the countries of South East Asia including India in shaping its rebalance of the region including the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean causing discomfort for China vis-à-vis its economic interests in the region. (Ali,2016)

Chances of Transformation of CPEC to IICPEC (India Iran China Pakistan Economic Corridor):

One has to understand the recent geopolitical and economic developments in the region of south and Central Asia that could foster the regional environment to transform the CPEC into the IICPEC. The TAPI (Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India) gas pipeline agreement signed in December 2015 between India, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, and Afghanistan signifies the melting of the long-existing cold attitude and trust deficit between India and Pakistan and Pakistan and Afghanistan. The concept of TAPI was an old one but did not get materialize due to the political rivalry between the aforementioned states. Under the TAPI framework gas will be transported from Turkmenistan to Afghanistan to Pakistan and further to India. The TAPI agreement is the harbinger that a similar arrangement can be formed to extend the CPEC to Afghanistan,

Central Asia, and India. Despite its strategic location and favorable economic geography,

Pakistan has very limited trading activity with both its eastern and northwestern neighbors namely India and Afghanistan. India needs a transit route to trade with Afghanistan and Central Asia via Pakistan and Pakistan desires access to the markets of Central Asian States for its energy needs. Pakistan's access to Central Asia is unlikely unless Pakistan allows Afghanistan the transit route to access India. The CPEC seems to be an opportunity for India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the Central Asian States to have North-South regional trade connectivity in addition to creating economic avenues for Pakistan. Currently, the anathema between India and Pakistan could prevent India to be part of the CPEC.

However, India's inclusion in CPEC can be a mutually beneficial move for regional cooperation and trust building that could ultimately be stimulating in resolving political disputes between India, China, and Pakistan amicably. Making India's inclusion in the CPEC will be helpful to allay the doubts between the two neighbors namely India and China toward each other's movements in the region. The joint security of the CPEC between China, Pakistan, and India can usher a new economic beginning in the region and can bring the countries more closely. China has already indicated that CPEC is not a bilateral move, rather a regional and cross-regional move. The lifting of the international sanctions on Iran has provided yet another opportunity to trade with Iran and to revive Iran Pakistan India (IPI) gas pipeline also known as the peace pipeline. India had left the IPI owing to the US pressure and Pakistan faced similar pressure from the US not to go ahead with the IPI. In his visit to Pakistan, Iranian President had stated to revive the IPI gas pipeline and India can again join the IPI as the sanctions on Iran have been lifted for international trade. Both IPI and TAPI are important for regional cooperation and trust building between India, Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan extending the CPEC to both India and Iran.

The connectivity between the Chabahar Port of Iran and Gwadar Port, CPEC and Bangladesh China India Myanmar (BCIM) can foster a new economic and trade beginning between the South, West, Central and East Asia. Iran has already shown its interest in such an arrangement between Gwadar Port and Chabahar Port. The connectivity between Gwadar Port and Chabahar Port will further allay the existing feelings of ambivalence between Iran, India and Pakistan vis-à-vis Chabahar Port supported by India and Gwadar Port supported and run by China. In addition to this, Indian inclusion to CPEC will not provide a justification for India to oppose the project unwarrantedly as India claims that it passes through the disputed territory of Pakistan administered

Gilgit-Baltistan. The region of South Asia has remained the least integrated one in the world despite having a potential for accelerating economic growth and is rich in natural resources yet faces the energy crises that affect its economy badly. The regional economic cooperation through CPEC and related regional moves could pave the way for cross-border electricity and trade cooperation harnessing complementariness in electricity demand patterns and gains from larger market access by removing the regional trade barriers between India, Pakistan and other states of the region including China. In the lately hosted fifth ministerial conference of Heart of Asia Istanbul Process (HOA-IP) hosted by Pakistan, the participation of the top leaders from Kabul, India, Tehran has vowed to regional security situation particularly Afghanistan and its war-torn economy and ways to strengthen cooperation, security challenges and regional economic ties.

The participation of top leadership of Afghanistan in the HOA-IP signals a shift in the region from geopolitics to geo-economics. This conference is a fresh start for greater economic links between Central, South Asia, and Iran. By changing the transit route policies between Islamabad and Afghanistan, economic development could be brought not only to these two countries but can also foster trade between Central and South Asia in bringing the electricity and gas from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan to the region of South Asia (Wayand, 2016). The HOA-IP shows a commitment of the member countries for a broader economic engagement and CPEC could pave the way for such an engagement. The CPEC could be a catalyst for a regional economic integration if India and Iran also become part of it and that is likely to happen soon as China also desires the Indian and Iranian inclusion in the CPEC for a greater peaceful environment in the region. This is why China's entire trade and commerce policy is based on the peace in its neighborhoods and any quarrels between its neighbors would displease China for its trade and commerce initiative in the region. For this reason, China is pleading both India and Pakistan to live peacefully and come closer for trade and economic ventures in the region set aside their

Political differences.

The recent trilateral agreement between India, Iran and Afghanistan vis-à-vis Chabahar port is yet another harbinger for regional and cross-region trade connectivity given the condition that these developments are not taken a zero-sum game in South Asia and West Asia. With the opening of Chabahar port, there are strong prospects that the two ports namely Gwadar and Chabahar could be linked to each other to forge regional and cross-regional trade among the countries of the south, Central, west and East Asia narrowing the existing gap of regional connectivity between these regions. (Ali,2016)

Special Economic Zones (SEZ) of CPEC

Under CPEC there are special economic zones to be built in China and Pakistan both, which will be connected further between both the countries. SEZ is located in Shantou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai in Guangdong provinces, Xiamen in Fujian province, Entire Island of Hainan. The 14 coastal cities of Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Yantai, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Nantong, Shanghai, Ningbo, Wenzhou, Fuzhou, Guangzhou and Beihai to overseas investment. The Liaodong Peninsula, Hebei province surrounding Beijing and Tianjin, Shandong peninsula, Yangtze river delta, Xiamen-Zhangzhou Quanzhou triangle in South Fujian province, Pearl river delta, Guangxi as the open economic zones. In addition to these 15 free trade zones, 32 state-level economic and technological development zones and 53 new and high tech-industrial development zones have been established in medium and large-sized border and all the capital cities of inland provinces have been established. Similarly, Gwadar City will also be the site of a floating liquified natural gas facility as part of Gwadar-Nawab shah segment of Pakistan Iran gas pipeline project. In June 2016, the china overseas port holding company began construction on the Gwadar special economic zone which is being built on the idea of SEZ of China. CPEC is a way forward to regional connectivity. It will not only benefit China and Pakistan but it will also prove to be a landmark of trade for the nearby Central Asian, East Asian and Middle Eastern countries as well. It will have positive effects on the Iran, India, Afghanistan, Central Asian Republic and also overall nearby regions. It will also bring along geographical linkages including better road, rail, air, marine communication networks for the trade and development. It will also enable the people of all the regions to have frequent, free exchanges of growth, people to people contacts, enhancing understanding through academic, cultural and regional knowledge, activity of higher volume of flow of business and trade, producing and transporting energy, ultimately having a win-win situation for the both ends is the aim of CPEC. CPEC will also lead us to a region of shared connectivity, destiny, harmony and development.

The project is a journey towards economic globalization in a globalized world. The world which has emerged into a form of global village will now be more approachable and also beneficial to the people of Pakistan, China, Iran, India, and Afghanistan. India and Pakistan with old history of being regional foes would now be considering the commonalities for mutual trade and

cooperation. Fears of hurdles for Chabahar port by Iran would be catered by welcoming these states in the CPEC project. War-torn economy and war-ridden people of Afghanistan will hopefully learn to trade and ultimately will lead prosperous lives by cooperating and becoming a part of this project hopefully respecting borders and using them as bridges to gap the hurdles will be a better option for Afghanistan and its people, who are only accustomed to illegal cross-border trade by becoming a part of CPEC, people of Afghanistan will also learn decent, legal, peaceful and fruitful means of trade and development inside the borders and also across the borders too. Thus, CPEC will enable a win-win situation for all the potential actors of the region. It will also change the old regional scenarios towards each other. The project will find a model of peace and development for the rest of the world as well. CPEC and the long-term one belt one road project will be a hope of a better future and prosperity in the region. CPEC consists of phases and set of developmental projects under it. CPEC had been a subject of controversy but the report by CMPRU has put all the controversies to rest. Lack of access to markets and to employment, educational, health and socialization opportunities in some areas defined as regional inequality and in most cases, constitutes the basis of disaffection and insurgency, creating conditions for higher security costs. Security considerations are important of course, however, the bombardment of disaffected areas with jobs is a better option than bombardment with drones. CPEC plans emerged in the mid-2000s, with a proposal to connect Gwadar in Baluchistan to Kashgar of the western Chinese province of Sinkiang. The necessary things to consider for this plan was the development of a port in Gwadar and also creating surface transport connectivity between Gwadar and Kashgar. These two are crucial to the project as, without transport connectivity, no other economic activity is possible. So, the main component of CPEC is Gwadar port and Gwadar- Kashghar Highway.

Geopolitical and security risks are at the top of challenges faced by CPEC. The geopolitical environment is unstable in South Asia. Adjustments of the world power's policies keep on and also might add more to the uncertainty of the geopolitical situation. The intermixing of regional, international, national and extremism factors are also expected to cause disturbances in the region, which directly threaten the security of CPEC. The second factor is the restraints of natural and geographical factors. South Xinjiang of China has weak industry and also limited economic condition. Construction, operation, management of major infrastructure projects is costly due to special conditions on Pakistan China border area. Indus river valley in Pakistan is economically

advanced but has high population density, limited resource capacity, whereas the Western area is poorly developed and faces harsh natural conditions. Restraint to economic growth prospects is the third biggest challenge for CPEC. Pakistan needs to address major bottlenecks for economic and social development for economic growth momentum. Energy, infrastructure, administration and governance deficiencies besides unstable regional economic and social development, external sector vulnerabilities need to be monitored in order to make CPEC more successful.

Chapter. Three;

Provincial Concerns About CPEC. Disintegration, National integration, and CPEC.

Conceptual Background of The Research: The Theory of Complex Interdependence, National Integrity, Peace and CPEC.

CPEC and Punjab:

The provincial capital of Punjab in Lahore, which is a hub of cultural, historical, economic activities. CPEC also passes through Punjab from the cities of Lahore, Faisalabad, etc. Punjab has been highly criticized for taking away the share of all other weaker provinces. Economically, and politically and representation wise in governments it is maximum from Punjab, which makes things difficult for the development being held in Punjab under CPEC. Punjab is center of many industries and also agricultural center producing wheat, dairy, sugarcane, rice, cotton and also excels in the textile production. Every city of Punjab has expertise in producing either agricultural product or any industrial item. For example, Sialkot is rich in producing sports goods, Faisalabad has the textile industry, Lahore is also labeled as the Mini Paris, founding prominent clothing brands of the country. Punjab has well-developed transport lines, roads, railway tracks, cargo lines, airports, irrigational canal system. Therefore, CPEC routes only need to be connected to the already existing network of roads, railway tracks etc. The development under CPEC in Punjab has

raised many eyebrows stating that Punjab is getting lion's share in the CPEC, although it has no prominent role in the CPEC.

Punjab also comprises of certain ethnic groups including Punjabi, Saraiki, Sindhi, Pashto, Urdu, Balochi and Kashmiri speaking descendants. There are various sectarian groups in Punjab, who follow different ideologies and forms of religions and also certain non-Muslim groups too. Normally Sunni sect is being followed as the form of religion and the Urdu language is being spoken among the general public of Punjab. The first issue faced by Punjab on CPEC is the changes done in the route to benefit Punjab, rather than benefiting the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which is a smaller province. The primary concern of the smaller provinces like Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa is that the western alignment is not on the priority list of the center. This claim by the provinces is rhetorical without collecting the evidence. The facts are that Eastern and Western routes are currently under construction on an equal basis under this project. FWO is working on linking the Surab and Gwadar by a 400 km link road, which will pass through the Quetta, Zhob, Dera Ismael Khan and also from Peshawar. The plan was to start Gwadar port as soon as possible through Eastern alignment linking Karakoram Highway to existing motorways to start the project in the shortest period of time. Eastern link has high traffic, thriving industry and security which makes it more feasible to start the plan safely. Construction work has been started on the Western, Central and also Eastern Routes simultaneously. Gwadar (Pakistan) will be linked to Kashgar (China) within next 15 years under CPEC. So there is no reason to refer to it as provincial discrimination between the provinces.

Other concern of smaller provinces states that there should be a six-lane road constructed on the pattern of Karachi-Lahore Motorway in Zhob-Mughal Kot (N-50) or Qila Saifullah-Wagum (N-70) routes which makes no sense because of the very less traffic plying on these routes. This route, of course, will have to be expanded but it will be done in the 2nd phase of the project when the economic activity will increase in the area with the start of activity at Gwadar and other parts of the project. Even same sized roads are being constructed across the Chinese border side of the project, so there are no obligatory conditions for the compulsory building up of a six-lane road along the Western Route on the said areas. Thus, the motorway is not a prerequisite to the corridor. Another big concern is shifting of the industrial parks to the areas of Eastern Routes from the areas

of Western Routes, denying benefits to the people of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan. The board of investment has revealed that there are 27 Economic Zones out of which eight are in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. These committees of the board of investment work in collaboration with the provinces and are also subject to approval from the joint working groups of Pakistan and China. There are also questions towards the criteria of allocation of energy projects to the provinces. The energy generated under the CPEC projects would be transported to the National Grid and it does not depend on where energy is being produced. Locations of the power plants do not matter in this phase. Most of the power plants are located to the production of the source or either near to the load centers.

Industrialists in Pakistan also fear that Pakistani markets will be flooded with Chinese products that will be cheap in cost. Businessmen fear that these Chinese products will compete for the Pakistani goods in quality and cost and their businesses will be destroyed. They also claim that Chinese businessmen are given preferential treatment by the government officials. They are given subsidies and are charged with fewer taxes. The biggest concern was shown by the textile industry as Pakistan is self-sufficient in the textile sector. It produces good quality of cotton and other fabrics which are being exported to all over the world. Fashion industry also expresses their concern over the Chinese designs as China is known for producing cheap and affordable copies of everything in every field which obviously scares the Pakistani fashion industry and businessmen. Similar concerns are shown by the automobile industry businessmen. Pakistan has high tax duty over the imported automobiles just to support the local automobiles industry but Chinese cars are given subsidiaries and are also easy to afford. This makes them favorites for people everywhere. China is comparatively advanced in automobile technology and also in providing luxury, cheap and beautiful automobiles. There are around 28 main industrial estates in Punjab, Multan, Taxila, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpura, Gujjar Khan, Chakwal, Bahawalpur, Layyah, Bhakkar, Jauharabad, Sargodha, Sahiwal, Jhelum, Gujranwala, Shore Kot, Gujrat, Burewala, Lahore, Sialkot, Khanewal and Main Channu.

These industrial estates produce textiles, food, chemicals, cottage and handicrafts, sports goods, kitchen utensils, cutlery, surgical instruments, engineering goods, electrical fittings, consumer goods, steel products, sugar products, power generation, pharmaceuticals, soft drinks, leather

processing, furniture, ceramics, electrical machines, domestic machines, fabrication, poultry feed, beverages, light engineering and gas production. The business class linked to these industries is concerned over the goods coming under CPEC. Similarly, the agriculture sector has concerns over CPEC. Punjab is self-sufficient in producing wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, maize, oilseeds, coarse grains, and pulses. China also wants to extend its cooperation in agriculture and other important products related to agriculture in Pakistan. The originality of the seeds are the biggest concerns of farmers and landowners. Agricultural products and equipment, their sale purchase will be greatly affected with CPEC. Some political parties state that “p” in CPEC is China Punjab Economic Corridor. Thus, stating that is not beneficial for the people of Pakistan as a whole but it is beneficial for Punjab only. Ex Opposition Leader Syed Khurshid Shah on 13 November 2015, expressed his concern over CPEC in his letter to the Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif, expressing his reservations over the projects related to CPEC and called the initiatives as Punjab Centric. Another biggest concern over of common public is about the colonization by China. People call it the 3rd colonization or alliance with China after first as British Colonizer, then American as the second colonizer. People from Punjab representing Pakistan in all these matters are thus greatly blamed for these issues.

Sindh and effect of CPEC over Sindh.

Sindh is one of the four provinces of Pakistan, located in the South East of Pakistan. It is the third largest province of Pakistan by area and second largest province by population after Punjab. Sindh has a border with Baluchistan in the West, Punjab in the North, Indian States of Gujrat and Rajasthan in the East and the Arabian Sea in the South. Sindh has alluvial plains, the Thar Desert in the Eastern portion of the province having borders with India and also Kirthar Mountains in the West. Provincial and financial capital is Karachi which is also an important port city along the Arabian Sea. It has Pakistan's second-largest economy because its capital hosts Headquarters of several multinational banks, it houses two of Pakistan's seaports Karachi Port and Port Bin Qasim. Other parts of Sindh have an agriculture-based economy, which produces fruits, food consumer items, vegetables and is also center of Pakistan's Pharmaceutical Industry. Sindh has the highest percentage of Hindu citizens of Pakistan. Sindhis are influenced by Sufism and follow it with great respect as the form of Islam. There are several important shrines located in Sindh and attract

millions of tourists and visitors throughout the year. Karachi is Pakistan's most ethnically diverse city with Muhajir community migrated from India. Sindh has Hurr community, as the followers of Peer Pagaro, Sindhis, Balochis, Punjabis, Hindus, Parsi, Agha Khan Community, Bohara Community and Muhajirs as main ethnic groups. Sindh has seen ethnic tensions between the native Sindhis and Muhajirs for years till now. Sindh has 29 districts, 19 tehsils, and 1108 Union Councils.

The industry is quite strong in Sindh, these include industrial areas which are called Sindh Industrial and Trading Estate Zones. SITE Karachi, Bin Qasim Industrial Zone, Federal B Industrial Area, Korangi Export Processing Zone, Korangi Creek Industrial Park, Korangi Industrial Area, North Karachi Industrial Area, Pakistan Textile City, West Wharf Industrial Area, SITE Hyderabad, SITE Tando Adam, SITE Kotri, SITE Sukkur, SITE Super Highway Phase One, Site Noori Abad Phase One, Site Super Highway Phase Two, Site Nawabshah. Important goods produced

here are textiles, automotive batteries, food products, chemicals, heavy and light engineering products, plastic, rubber, leather products, motor vehicles assembling, woodwork, glass products, steel industry, consumer goods, auto parts, hosiery, soap, poultry, electronics, cotton, dyeing, bleaching, printing, packing, cotton yarn, leather products, jute, pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, sanitary items, paints, LPG paints, food processing items, chemical plants, beverages, handicrafts, carpets, glass bangles, cooking oil, cigarettes, power looms, flour mills, copper wire, sugar and viscous paint products. Under the CPEC project, China SEZ at Dhabeji in Thatta, China Industrial Zone near Karachi, Textile City and Marble City will be established. The nascent industries are finding it difficult to compete with big Chinese business firms. It has been feared that Pakistan, who is not a major beneficiary of free trade agreement (FTA) with China and will give the edge to China, in importing more goods than exporting them.

Apart from Karachi, Sindh's economy is based on agriculture. Major Crops of Sindh are wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, fruits, vegetables etc. Agriculture is considered to be a very priority in the long-term plan of CPEC. Both the governments have agreed upon enhancing the agricultural capacity of Pakistan, along with agriculture infrastructure construction, agricultural personnel training, technical exchanges, and cooperation. Sindh has huge resources of natural gas, coal,

petrol, crude oil etc. It was earlier demanded by the Chief Minister of Sindh, Syed Murad Ali Shah that Keti Bandar to be developed under the CPEC. The demand was agreed upon by the Chinese Officials along with the development of railway line in Karachi and development of Dhabeji SEZ. Another major concern for people is the environmental and climate change, which will greatly affect the lifestyles of people. Poverty has a direct link to environmental degradation and climate change that is why natural resources become the first victim of development, poverty, and industrialization in any area. Pakistan has also been investing in windmills in Sindh under this project.

Baluchistan:

Baluchistan is one of the five provinces of Pakistan. It is the largest province in terms of area, its capital is Quetta. It shares borders with Punjab, Federally Administered Tribal Areas to the Northwest, Sindh in the East and south-east, the Arabian Sea to the South and Afghanistan to the North and north-west. The main ethnic groups in the Baluchistan province are Baloch and Pashtuns. Other ethnic groups include Brahavis, Hazaras, Sindhis, Punjabis and also Persians. The name Baluchistan means the land of Baloch. The economy of Baluchistan is dependent over the natural resources in which natural gas is the biggest natural resource. Largely underdeveloped, it has two prominent cities Quetta and Gwadar. It has 32 districts and 86 Union Councils. Its population as of 2017 is 12,344,408. People speak different languages in Baluchistan which are Makrani, Rakhshani, Sulemani, Pashto, Brahavi, Urdu, Balochi, Punjabi, Hindko, Saraiki, Dari, Tajik, Uzbek, Lasi and Sindhi. Comprising 44 percent of the national territory and the smallest in terms of population. Baluchistan province has the world's eighth largest herd of cattle and a third largest herd of goats. It is a land of over 50 metallic and non-metallic minerals, of which 41 are currently being mined. Yet, the province is the least developed among the four federating units of Pakistan in terms of social and economic indicators. Overall, 56 percent of Baluchistan population falls in the category of multi-dimensionally poor. With an estimated Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.391, the level of human development in Baluchistan is low.

Severe tensions occurred in balochistan when CPEC started. Turbat, Panjgur, Khuzdar, Gwadar were the main areas which faced severe militancy and unrest. Chinese labor and technical staff was kidnapped and killed in many cases. As already discussed the most important case of

Kalbhoshan Yadav came to surface, who was busy brainwashing the Balochistan youth against the project. His whole chain of miscreants was also caught and were found to be main cause of unrest and opposition against the project. People of Balochistan are as patriot as other parts of Pakistan. Rooting economic and security tensions in the area were the cause of discontent among the people.

FATA and CPEC:

FATA has been one of the most underdeveloped areas of Pakistan. It has faced huge blows of terrorism. FATA is a semi-autonomous tribal region, which is federally administered i.e. it comes under the federal jurisdiction. FATA consist of agencies Bajaur agency, Khyber agency, Kurram agency, Mohmand agency, Orakzai agency, North Waziristan and South Waziristan agencies.

FATA was governed by Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) till 2018. In 2018 FATA was merged into KPK with proper consultation of the people of KPK and also FATA. Due to their backwardness, people of FATA have been misled by the terrorist entities against Pakistan. Regarding CPEC, Pakistan faces several misunderstandings from the people of FATA, who actively take part in activities against the center. FATA is rich in mineral resources but their extraction was always a difficult and unsafe task for the foreign firms and even for the people from other areas of Pakistan. The land also showed huge resistance to the armed forces of Pakistan during terrorist cleansing operations. People of FATA share strong ties to people from Afghanistan. Inter-marriages between and from people of Afghanistan are common, so here comes the issue of nationality for the people who are married to Pakistani nationals of FATA. Visiting the relatives across the borders is also a common routine for them. Similarly, people of FATA giving asylum to the terrorists was also a big concern for the security forces. Another major concern is the cross-border trade of goods and drugs which is also a big concern for Pakistan. There is also an uneven border which cannot be demarcated and cannot be fenced. Thus, creating a big problem and bothered situation for the armed forces of Pakistan.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

KPK has blamed the center for not paying proper attention to the projects in KPK under CPEC. It also blamed the center for changing the route of CPEC in which KPK was bypassed by changing the original plan of CPEC route. Also, there have been several cases of attacking and kidnapping

the Chinese personnel to halt the infrastructural development programs by the anti-state or terrorist. Similar issues were also being observed when the Diamer Bhasha dam's construction began in KPK. There has been extensive propaganda against the water and power projects being built in KPK by the masses. they blame Punjab for taking their water and extracting the benefits from their resources for their own use. similar is the case of Kalabagh dam. whenever there is a project related to development (dams, CPEC roads etc) of the common people start incidents of extreme violence occurs like the kidnapping of the manpower and officials, burning public property, killing Punjabis etc. Chilas has also been under news due to the killing of people traveling to and from Punjab and other areas of the country. There has been extensive funding for the opposition, brainwashing, and opinion forming of the common people against the development projects in KPK in the recent few years, due to which the security forces had to start operations in the respective areas to end the friction.

**Conceptual Background Of The Research: The Theory of Complex Interdependence,
National Integrity, Peace and CPEC.**

Conceptual Background of The Research:

Conceptual background of the research is based upon the theory of complex interdependence. The research will find justifications of depending upon the regional allies for mutual trade, development and military and social cooperation under this China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) initiative.

Theory of Complex Interdependence:

The theory of complex interdependence is a very well-known theory in International Relations. The theory says that the fortune of states is tied together. The idea of economic interdependence makes them tied together for their survival and prevents war. It though creates dependency but basically, dependency is the crux of this theory that prevents war in the modern times. The theory also shows a very liberal point of view in International Politics. Where states have mutual interests, which are tied together with each other. It actually works making them dependent on each other for certain benefits.

National Integrity, Peace and CPEC:

CPEC is related to national integrity and peace in the regional politics and also in the internal political situation of Pakistan. Pakistan and China being dependent on each other will prevent war in the region. Recently China also gave a statement saying that it will help Pakistan in the financial crisis. China also favors Pakistan in terms of regional politics. It always favors Pakistan and takes sides for Pakistan to prevent war. It normally acts as a pressure group or stakeholder in regional and international politics to prevent the imposition of war on Pakistan by India or any other international power. It naturally has benefits of supporting Pakistan. It shares borders with Pakistan. It has a huge market in Pakistan for Chinese goods. Pakistan and China have a common enemy in the form of India. Thus, both have common defense ventures too. CPEC is a kind of economic interdependence in between China and Pakistan and also for the new allies entering the economic corridor projects. It will bring regional and interprovincial peace and integrity for both China and Pakistan.

Chapter Four: Discussion and Analysis

In the absence of any primary data on the topic, detailed interviews with the concerned officials were done. Some important statements, newspaper articles of national and international

newspapers are also quoted for reference.

Understanding China Pakistan Economic Corridor:

CPEC is an infrastructural arrangement between two strategic alliances, China Pakistan is allied in fact. It's a fortune changing project based on mutual interest. It connects Eurasia. Eurasia is a terminology used in Europe and Asia. China Pakistan Economic Corridor is a multi-projects economic initiative between Pakistan and China in which there are six mega projects China will develop in Pakistan; i.e. Gwadar port, Roads, Energy, Optical fiber network, Special Economic Zones, and Railway tracks. The project is worth US\$60 bn dollars (Recently, said to be exceeding this limit too, maybe US\$62\$ bn Dollars). It starts from Gilgit, passing through many areas and ends at Gwadar.

The fields of cooperation in CPEC for Pakistani people and National Integration:

It's an all-encompassing, enduring and effective project. Ranging from economic infrastructural arrangements to the elevation of society at large. It would serve as an economic spinner and bring multidimensional changes in all aspects. It would augur well in achieving and improvising the socio-economic indicators. It is an effort aiming at enhancing sustainable development and human capabilities. Railways, ports, airports, dams, water and power projects, development of agriculture, manpower, and natural resources and fisheries are major fields of cooperation. The field of cooperation could be more if government work on her own industry, develop new industries. CPEC has steps of development. The first step is only focusing over the development of infrastructures like Roads, Railways, Gwadar City, Power and Water projects. The second step would also focus on Mass Transit Systems, Agriculture, Education, Science, and Technology etc.

The effect would have over a common citizen of Pakistan and National Integration:

It will bring a dynamic shift into the life of common men by reducing the disparities on all accounts and act as an agent of the equal distributive system. It would enhance the prospects of economic opportunities, and promote such activities that will likely impact and elevate the living standards. Unemployment ratio will be less. Youth will benefit from this project. Initially, this

initiative will provide a large number of labor jobs but as the projects develop the labor job will be converted to automatic machines. The official jobs are vested with China.

The Political and Economic benefits of CPEC for Pakistan and National Integration:

It will invite more Foreign direct investment, it will create job opportunities, will bring up new infrastructural arrangements across the country and beyond, it will help in reducing regional disparities, it will promote entrepreneurship, Professionalism among our people, it will help in reducing poverty incidence, it will help in improvising & up gradation of institutional arrangements. It will reinforce the access to basic state services. It will help in resource mobilization. The common men would become the intended beneficiary of CPEC, it would improve fundamental structural arrangements. It would help in urbanizing the remote & neglected rural fragmented parts of the country. It would bring effective operational & financial control. It would help in modernizing national economic outlook. It will improve the status of growth & equity. It would help in promoting industrialization. It would help in achieving developmental objectives. It will enhance competition, change incentives, Promote contestability. It will produce trained, equipped and enriched human resource. It would help the country not relying merely on the agriculture sector but also on industrial growth. The Annual GDP ratio would dramatically improve. The Purchase parity and per capita income will get improvised. It would create incentives for people to invest in more efficient technology. It will help in organizing efficient markets. It will bring in new institutional economics. It will uplift the institutional capabilities. It will Promote formal economy. It will reduce the trust deficit. It will introduce a competitive market mechanism that would ultimately benefit common people and help in elevating their lifestyles.

CPEC will help reduce chances of wars: In an ideal scenario, CPEC can save Pakistan from wars, by maintaining good relationships with the partner countries and allowing Pakistan to have peace within and peace without. Regional and economic interdependence of states over each other can prevent and help reduce chances of war. The local economic structure will be developed. Citizens of Pakistan could get more if rightly and timely exploited the project. Economic benefits could be increased when the government develops local industries and factories. The political economy plays a vital role in any country's internal and external politics. If the country is economically sound, the citizens get their daily bread and other life necessities then there will be a positive peace

that would attract investors around the world. In today's world, politics is defined in terms of economy. If Pakistan is economically stable then there will be no national or international issues. Ultimately promoting national harmony and cohesion.

Economic benefits of CPEC and National Integration:

Disunifying factors of CPEC:

CPEC has been blamed to have an unfair distribution of resources. According to people of Baluchistan, Baluchistan is the chief component of the entire theme stands deprived and neglected. In terms of resources distribution, it's a great opportunity to divert more investment towards this very province. Projects are asymmetrically distributed while neglecting the socio-economic indicators. All major projects attributed to CPEC are mostly Punjab based, which would ultimately create rifts among the provinces. Baluchistan should have assumed a central stage by all means, which however does not seem to have been. Same is the situation with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan, which despite being used for geographic connectivity remained neglected or marginalized. Similarly, Sindh too has serious reservations as regards resource allocation, distribution of the projects etc. All such resentments should be rationalized on a priority basis. Only then the real change would take place and the economic benefits could be reaped. This project should serve & cause national unification instead of creating fissures in the already disruptive national canvass.

Increasing participation of people in CPEC and National Integration:

Participation is caused by motivation, satisfaction, and trust. The more a region is satisfied the better would be the prospects of participation. Notwithstanding participation, resource distribution should have entirely pragmatic yardsticks. Based on certain realizations, like Poverty, backwardness, lack of access to the basic state services etc. It should by no means rely upon set patterns.

Resource Allocation under CPEC and National Integration

CPEC is designed to uplift every province according to their geography or topology. CPEC

projects are also based upon their landforms. Punjab being the agricultural province has more projects related to agriculture. It has already well-developed road and railway networks so the projects are only linking Punjab to other provinces by building link roads, link railway networks (Small patches connecting Punjab to other provinces). The orange line will only work inside Punjab for connecting different parts of the city for an active transportation. Sindh has more projects related to coal and wind energy power due to its geographical location, which has huge potential for installing coal and wind energy projects. KPK and FATA are rich in mineral resources so apart from some important water, power projects, road, and railway networks, it also has some projects related to the extraction of natural resources (marble , etc.). Baluchistan is completely in the phase of transformation in terms of building road infrastructure, railway infrastructure. Gilgit Baltistan has a huge potential for building water and power projects there. It also borders with China. The area too is under huge transformations. Four laned roads are being built there. Huge water and power reservoirs are being built there. Huge tunnels are being built there for water transportation and also for transport. Of course, it deserves more attention. The lesson should be learned from history. Gilgit, FATA, Baluchistan should be kept under special attention to make them equal to developed ones.

Reducing unemployment under CPEC and national integration:

CPEC has equal job opportunities for every province. It will also reduce unemployment and will bring peace, and national integrity.

Special incentives for the less developed areas and National Integrity:

It is said, and true, that China launched OBOR (One belt one road) (now it is named as Belt and Road) initiative for to develop its less develop regions; especially, Sinkiang. Pakistan should also focus on its less developed regions. Baluchistan is in the worst condition and only economic development could bring peace and harmony in the province. Baluchistan should be given maximum share than other provinces in development.

Punjab, CPEC and National Integration; Punjab and the issue of economic share in CPEC:

Giving Punjab no share in CPEC will never ever solve the problem. No other province has demanded that Punjab should have no share. All provinces demand an equal share. At least Punjab

shouldn't be blamed whether CPEC is a success or not. In case CPEC doesn't become successful, already Punjab is being blamed for taking lions share, which is wrong. Punjab is open to change, it welcomes investors, other provinces should also learn the behavior for better trade and development. Moreover, the Government of Pakistan is looking after everything, they are able to do federal and provincial works, multisectoral works; CPEC and solving the issues of people of Pakistan, both are also interconnected. The social sector will be improved by CPEC too.

Baluchistan and its share in the project:

Baluchistan is already getting the most share out of CPEC. There is no city in Pakistan which is being developed entirely like that of Gwadar City. Around 16% of the whole budget of CPEC is being currently allocated for the development of Gwadar City, The Gwadar International Airport, The Gwadar Port, Gwadar University, Gwadar Hospital, Rail and Road Infrastructure. So, this is a mere misconception that Baluchistan is not getting a due share or less share in the project. Most of the important projects have been set up in Baluchistan to facilitate the people of Baluchistan. There has been constant rhetoric and propaganda about Baluchistan not getting the due share or enough share for the development under CPEC. Which is absolutely wrong and only aimed to create mistrust and disintegrate Pakistan and central government.

Lack of opportunities for people of FATA, Gilgit Baltistan:

The people of FATA and GB are working either in Punjab and Sindh or abroad due to lack of economic opportunities and security issues. Providing peace and developing local opportunities for the economy will overcome all the grievances. People of FATA, Baluchistan, GB should also be given a share of working in good positions in CPEC. For that skills training should be focused upon. Exploitation of the natural resources at the point where there is a common will be the best. For that government should develop local industries and factories for mineral extraction in FATA, KPK, GB, Baluchistan.

CPEC; A pilot project for the nation, will bring national integrity:

The only disuniting factor is the unequal distribution of CPEC opportunities. Economic benefits will not be causing disunity but the unequal distribution of economic resources; Infrastructure,

means of transportation and CPEC opportunities will cause disunity if not handled properly. CPEC as a whole is a uniting factor for Pakistani nation.

Baluchistan as the special unit:

As Baluchistan has always been the center of poor law and order situation, as compared to KPK, GB. Another scenario making Baluchistan and FATA as special units, on preference by all means can solve the issue. So, as it to uplift and equate it to other provinces. This can resolve the grievances of people of the said areas.

The uniting factors for CPEC in Pakistan?

We share a common culture, religion, and also there are many similarities among us, regardless of our ethnicities. This is the beauty of our land. CPEC as a whole is a source of unity for Pakistan. Means of transport, roads infrastructure, airports, seaports, power and electricity projects every project of CPEC promotes national integration.

Role political leaders and political parties can play:

Political leaders can play the main role in creating unity among their people. Leaders can enhance connectivity in this globalized world. The political leaders should focus that how CPEC could be utilized for the best of the country. Every province should construct and initiate its own projects, independent from the center, to get maximum benefit from CPEC. Political parties can play a positive role in stepping down from their regional politics and personal or regional interests and favor CPEC. They can also convince and create a mutual consensus over the national issues like CPEC that can cause or solidify the national integration. They can also convince of not allowing any foreign power to dismantle the national unity at any cost. Political. Ethnic, religious leaders, feudal lords, local chieftains can be the best source of persuading the masses to show integration for CPEC. Even Every province should construct and initiate its own projects, independent from the center, to get maximum benefit from CPEC. It can also formulate certain incentives to attract the investors. When their issues will be resolved they will rather integrate the society.

Security threats and integrity:

Security threats are directly linked to national integrity. There is a negative propaganda being run

against the project. Which always allows the anti-state actors to interfere with the development of those areas. Recent incidents at Quetta, school burning case in Diamer etc. are all such examples. Taking strict hold over the vulnerable areas, cutting outside interference in the region, educating and creating awareness about the CPEC and related projects is the only solution to the issue. Peace and security is a variable to CPEC and bringing national integrity.

Building Military Cantonment in Gwadar and allocation of special forces for CPEC is a good step. When the investors will feel protected, they will naturally willing to invest and live there. Now there is no time for people to live between boundaries, it's now an age that wherever there is a good environment for human resource, good salary, physical and financial security people are attracted towards that. Cultural aspects do matter a lot in the implementation of the project. Cross-cultural leadership is nowadays very important. Change which is brought about by the socio-economic aspects, when this will be brought about, then this change is very important for leaders to make their people embrace it. China had a revolution, it also brought a big change there too, a cross-cultural change. It will also bring coexistence, in accepting the other cultures. CPEC is a positive project. We are becoming a more responsible nation, more accepting change, we are becoming wise, CPEC or no CPEC. Pakistan is going beyond the line, it is going up, there is no place for Pakistan to go back.

Raising light infantry division in Gwadar to protect the CPEC Project:

Light infantry division is the unit of soldiers who have no attached tank units or any armored personnel carriers attached to them. They have very less artillery, helicopters as compared to the proper infantry divisions. They are only once transported to war or any area of their appointment, and they rather walk to the area than riding to the war zone or appointed post. The step has been taken to balance the power in the region, to protect the CPEC route, to safeguard the motives of center (to avoid unnecessary opposition to CPEC), and especially to protect the CPEC staff, including Chinese labor and technical crew. Pakistan, in short, is leaving very little space for miscreants to create any hurdle in the way of CPEC. Thus, providing national cohesion.

Solutions to disunifying factors:

By focusing the less developed or underdeveloped areas of Pakistan. Compelling the investors to

invest in those areas, as China is doing. China developed factories in Sinkiang region and have compelled the investors to invest there and developed factories and companies there. But it will only be possible when peace is ensured there. Moreover, investors will be facilitated with the international level of living conditions. By giving job opportunities equally and share based on provinces. By unanimous consensus both political and social among all the provinces including Gilgit Baltistan over the routes, nodes to be accomplished. Law & order must be improved if we wish to reap positive result out of CPEC Because this CPEC would act as a prerequisite for an early completion of the project. The routes, projects & investments should be based on certain pragmatic yardsticks i.e. proximity, utility, significance, strategic importance, connectivity, convenience, economic efficiency, backwardness. Human development index and equality matrix instead of political maneuvering, ethnical exploitation and number games. It would be very difficult for the local human resource to compete and live up to the standards likely to be set by Chinese professionals; in order to decrease the prospects of such disparities, more investment should be concentrated on Technical quality education & capacity building across the country preferring the areas on the basis of their likely participation in the project.

Paying attention to the environmental protection and national integrity: In the haste of completing such an enduring project, the aspects such as environmental hazard, Global warming, deforestation, environmental abnormalities should be given due consideration, so that healthy surroundings could be ensured. Once it becomes functional, its economic beneficiaries should be very carefully chosen. Regarding awareness of people in environment, wildlife and ecosystem conservation, people are quite aware of environmental hazards. Certain public demands about environmental conservation were also made in this context. Public awareness will also increase with education and development.

Enemies can be made friends under CPEC and thus cause National Integrity:

Baluchistan being the immediate project pivot should be profited & doled out more in comparison to other parts of the country. By doing so, the trust deficit & deep-rooted sense of marginalization among the masses could excessively be reduced to the minimum possible threshold. & yes, more autonomous and decentralized policy must be adopted while pursuing and implementing the project. Federalism would cause further disruptions and create rifts among the units at large. It has

been deprived and neglected province. People's trust can be restored by this. Enemies can be made friends. In international politics, there is no enemy and there is no friend. I believe Pakistan need to make friendly relations with neighboring countries. For instance, Iran, Afghanistan and above all India.

Initiating other similar projects too and national integrity:

Pakistan needs to think for other projects by collaboration as well. Several countries showed their interest in joining CPEC namely Russia, Belarus, Hungary, European countries, Iran, India etc. This will promote mutual cooperation, business ventures for the people of Pakistan, educational opportunities, uplift and cooperation in research and development, cooperation in science and technology, military cooperation, etc.

Promoting Interprovincial relationships and national integrity:

This is time to make a successful strategy to share equal benefits among provinces. Otherwise, its negative consequences will create more differences and hate.

Improvement of basic infrastructure, CPEC, and unification:

China Pakistan economic corridor is a fundamental trade program. In order to start the trade in a massive way, you have to improve the basic infrastructure. Say its water, then water, say it electricity then it is electricity. Similarly, internet connectivity is needed, in case fiber optic is needed then fiber optic, roads are needed, a port is needed, airports are needed, custom systems need to be improved, the system of transportation and logistics need to be improved. It is also important to see the volume of trade, to make the infrastructure, it shouldn't be in disadvantage, then you focus on the industrialization as well. The framework of CPEC is based on that.

Energy, CPEC and unification:

CPEC has many important things in it. Energy is the important most project in CPEC. Why energy was made under CPEC projects it's because Pakistan is deficient in energy. and energy has a unifying factor in it. Under CPEC, a complete network of energy is being set up in all over Pakistan and it will stop load shedding. It is an equal opportunity for the use of energy for all the people of Pakistan. So, everyone can use it for industrialization and other important utilization aspects.

Energy is the first unifying factor in it. Regarding the distribution of energy; All energy projects other than the Sahiwal power project, are based according to the land forms. Some are wind projects, hydel etc. These projects can only be built in the areas where there are enough natural resources for generation of electricity (wind energy in Sindh, etc.). National Finance Award Commission (NFC Award) for distribution of resources is applied for the transmission of energy in Pakistan. Moreover, with recent newly setup power projects, load shedding is expected to stop soon. so in near future it is not going to be a cause of disunity.

Transport infrastructure and unification:

Second is the transport infrastructure projects. These routes connect Gwadar port to northern Pakistan, and also Karachi to Gwadar and other parts of Pakistan. All projects related to roads are unifying projects. Because they have a connecting factor in them.

CPEC. Railway networks and unification:

The railway networks are ML1, after ML1, there will be ML2. Railways is a connecting factor and also is a unifying factor for us.

Industrial cooperation under CPEC and unification:

Third major area is industrial cooperation, in that it has been discussed or is already decided by the Chinese government that technical assistance will be provided, after that where they will think their companies can work, or some of their industries can shift to Pakistan, because industrial technology in China has been shifting from quantity to quality. They will shift them in Pakistan. They are shifting from economies of scale to high technology. So, there are many industries which are being shifted to Pakistan or to some other countries like heavy industry. The labor is getting expensive in China, professionals are getting expensive in China. China is shifting its heavy industry to its friend countries. China has shifted industry to Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia, Indonesia, Korea, many African countries, and they also want them to be shifted to Pakistan. Pakistan needs petrochemical industries; thus, they will be shifted here. Similarly, Pakistan needs chemical industries too. They have also pointed out some areas, which are suitable for this kind of industry setups so that they can shift some industry to Pakistan if we want.

Steel and Cement industry, CPEC and national integration:

High technology is booming, people who are engaged in cement factories, steel mills, similarly heavy industries, are being shifted from China to Pakistan as a sign of friendship. Pakistan needs assistance in setting up new steel mills and also running old ones, so China is shifting those mills to Pakistan. Pakistan also need cement factories so they will be shifted here. According to international standards every fine tons of cement uses one tons of steel when used in infrastructure. Thus demand of steel for infrastructure development has increased along with cement and many other important industries under CPEC infrastructural development. It will produce more steel related businesses, will enhance the steelwork related manpower. It will also provide employment to the people. Steel and cement industry is one of the important industries of any country, bringing employment, infrastructure development, it will thus let Pakistan self-reliant and also will enhance national cohesion.

The chemical industry, CPEC, and National Integration:

The chemical industry in China and that of Pakistan has shown interest in collaborating together. This will give boost to the Pakistan's Chemical industry.

Industrial Development and Integration:

It is also important to mention here that setting up industries also need allocation of suitable lands for the industry. Normally industries are set up on barren lands or nonagricultural and less costly land, away from the residential areas. Feasibility studies are being done before setting up industries, along with proper approval of the concerned governments. So, the industries are only being set up in those parts of Pakistan, which are suitable for them, and also with the approval of the respective provincial governments in consultation with the central governments. It would be useless to object the industrial development in certain areas because it has already been discussed that industries are being set up only owing to their feasibility in the geographical locations. Industrial setups will bring jobs for the unemployed, open up new fields for the employment for Pakistani youth, let skilled training of the youth, and will also bring prosperity and national integrity in the form of goodwill and fortune towards the nation.

Technical assistance for industrial development and integration:

Pakistan is taking benefit of China only providing technical assistance in the special economic zones, to train our people for work. So that they can train us on how to make special economic zones and how to manage them. This is a misconception that if there are nine Special Economic Zones being made in Pakistan, and they are only for Chinese workers, that's wrong. They were given an initial feasibility report by the Pakistan government and thus were cooperated in that term. Provinces and central government themselves pointed out some area for special economic zones. There is a big role of special economic zones in the progress of China. No country has made such a large number of special economic zones in its country, more than China. They are experienced in making and running special economic zones. Special Economic Zones when they were identified in Pakistan were decided with this idea that they wouldn't create more fault lines or do not disintegrate Pakistani people, there is no role of discrimination among the provinces in CPEC. The decision was left over provincial government. After 18th amendment industrialization is a provincial subject. China and Pakistan government will only provide assistance if there is a lack of capacity to only one or two SEZ.

Development of Gwadar PORT, Gwadar City, and integration:

The fourth area is the development of Gwadar port. There is no other city or area which had been completely developed or made under CPEC. Gwadar is a federal subject, being developed by the federal government (Government of Pakistan) along with the provincial government (Government of Baluchistan), who approves of the plan given by the federal government administrative committees. The edge will go to the province and people. This is an extra benefit for the people of Baluchistan. There is no city in Punjab that has been developed by the federal government. It is up to every province whoever takes benefit of this project. Punjab has though taken benefit of this industrialization one has prohibited people of Baluchistan from taking advantage of the CPEC. Punjab has made Orange line, Sindh has made Karachi circular, Peshawar has made mass transit program. The energy projects are in Sindh, then KPK. There are some misperceptions from people's side in this regard. That may be because that Pakistan has not been into regional business and connectivity for many years. Pakistan is not as experienced as China. It is a closed society. CPEC is itself a unity or unifying effect for whole Pakistan. Thus, causing national integration by

all means.

Routes under CPEC and integration:

CPEC; If it was massively tilted towards a particular class or region, it will bring issues. China developed OBOR for its less developed part, and CPEC is the biggest project of this OBOR. so that all the backward areas of China are made to be equal to China's other developed areas. Among one of five things being discussed with China was; Underdeveloped areas of Pakistan are going to be developed by China. Routes are being frequently discussed here in the CPEC's case. Chinese also understands that the areas to the western route are not that much connected and thus are paying focus over those areas for their connectivity. All three routes central, eastern, western all pass from Baluchistan, Gwadar. So, there is no authenticity in their claims that Baluchistan and Gwadar are being neglected. Thus, bringing integrity in terms of connecting and paying focus over the less developed areas too. What benefits China would get in that; China will reach to every far and near the market in Pakistan, which is the aim of any economic power. To reach the end user.

Role of Baluchistan government in CPEC and integration:

Baluchistan is always the beneficiary of CPEC, provided that the Baluchistan government would be that active in the provincial matters as Punjab and Sindh are. As stated by the CPEC official, Sindh is highly active, and they have provided the Chinese with a long list of energy projects for feasibility studies. Their energy department is regularly attending the CPEC meetings. Secretary energy, present CM Murad Ali Shah was regularly attending the meetings before becoming Chief Minister in the former government. They have convinced their people about CPEC and proved the feasibility. After Sindh, the most active Chief Minister was Mian Mohammad Shahbaz Sharif. Mass transit, Orange lines, Karachi circular, and all other means of transport are needed in the cities of so much population. Chinese even appreciated the projects by Punjab and Sindh too. When CPEC was designed, it was kept it in mind how to make it integrating for the Pakistani nation geographically, ethnically, and economically, even class wise, so that the beneficiaries are not only industrialists. It will soon trickle down to every class. There is another phase coming after this which is an agricultural revolution. There will be a change in the agricultural industry of Pakistan, which will be discussed in the later paragraphs in detail. This will decrease unemployment and

thus cause integrity.

Increase in per capita income and national integrity:

In some time, the FDI (Foreign Direct Index) level has increased in Pakistan. Imports are excess and exports are less, this is because when it starts, one has to import many things, machinery etc. There are issues like transmission lines are faulty, payments are not fair, circular debt is there. After the infrastructure development phase of CPEC, Production level will increase, Economy will increase, imports will be low and exports will be higher than imports, and also income level; per capita income will increase. Thus, improving the lives of common masses and bringing integrity to the whole nation.

Role of provincial governments, bureaucracy in CPEC and integration:

Provincial bureaucracy and political leadership should be proactive in CPEC. They should go extra miles in that case. Their planning departments, Industry, Commerce, Local government systems, should be very active in that. They shouldn't criticize and they should participate. All the joint working groups should be open to participation and discussion. Special eagerness should be shown by the provincial government of Baluchistan in CPEC. Also, all provincial governments and especially the Baluchistan government; should increase the level of their contribution to the development of Gwadar. Gwadar right now looks likes to be a responsibility of Chinese or Punjab. City management is the responsibility of the provincial government. They can negotiate for the latest facilities with the Chinese. The constitution allows them for that. They should be active in CPEC. It is to be ensured that China wants to do something special for people of Baluchistan if they want it. Provincial governments shouldn't wait for actions and directions by the federal government or China. When the decision making will be done at provincial bureaucracy and political level it will bring a lot of integrity and confidence from the local people.

Provincial Autonomy, CPEC, and National Integrity:

After the eighteenth amendment, provinces can develop their own projects for water, power, and energy. Other than subjects like defense and finance now provinces can take decisions, implement them and can also ask for an opinion from the center in almost every matter of development of

their people. Center is only responsible for allocation of funds to the provinces for development and approval in very important matters only. Some important subjects like health, education, water, power, roads, railways, police, and many others are now provincial subjects. For example, the issue of safe drinking water in Gwadar is the responsibility of the provincial government. It is not an issue of center. If they face issues in finances then they can always ask the federal government for that and also to IMF (International Monetary Fund), ADB (Asian Development Bank), AIDB (Asian Infrastructure Development Bank), Chinese government and they will give them money for development. There is no planning in the provincial government for such issues yet. Planning by provincial governments at the local level for the basic facilities will also bring trust and integration to the nation. Provinces should start mending such matters themselves now.

The issue of representation of provinces in CPEC committees, Population, and National Integration:

There is equal representation of every province including Baluchistan in all committees related to CPEC. The representation is based on the basis of the population of every province. Although there is less participation of Baluchistan due to less in population as compared to other provinces, in federal. They can tackle this issue on their own. The provincial government can make an office in Islamabad, appoint a senior officer there, and who will advocate the issues of Baluchistan at the provincial level. So as to forward their concerns to the federal, similar to that of Baluchistan house. It will let people of Baluchistan accomplished and better represented. Thus, ending grievances with the federal and causing integrity.

Distribution of Projects in CPEC, Topography and National Integrity:

There is a fair distribution in terms of projects, for example, the projects of infrastructure, a proper corridor passing from the West passing from DI Khan to KPK, and passing from those areas which are not that developed. From there it goes towards Baluchistan. It is a complete corridor, in Punjab, there is already a well-developed corridor which only links to already existing motorways network, so it is an absolutely justified route. Thus, connecting and giving integrity to the whole country.

Coal power projects and integrity:

In the projects of energy, the location doesn't matter at all. The projects which are related to coal projects are set up near the port. Coal power projects are feasible to set up near the ports or sea, or water. The coal projects in CPEC, for example, the Port Qassim project is located near the port, The Gwadar project is located near the port. Similarly, the Hubco coal power project is located near the port. Thus, these projects because of their coal transmission are located near ports.

Overall the projects are designed on the basis of their feasibility to the area and near to the port. Their location doesn't matter. Critiques commenting about the discrimination in setting up the energy projects and also CPEC projects have no authenticity in their claims thus. They will promote unification in the long run. When people belonging to Sui Baluchistan will get 24/7 electricity, they wouldn't care about the source of energy and also the place of that electricity production setup, they will only feel taken care of by the center and will show Solidarity naturally.

Wind projects and National Integrity:

All the wind energy projects are located in Sindh area because Pakistan cannot have them in Punjab or anywhere in Pakistan. There is a wind corridor in Sindh, which makes it suitable for wind energy production. There is a wind channel which is located at Thatha area near Sindh. so it is naturally ideal to be located there in Sindh. In the KPK area, there is a project named as Sokhi Kinari project which is a very good project of 720 Mega Watt. It is a big project. Similarly, in Baluchistan Gwadar project have the overall benefits which are the same for every province. There is no discrimination in the assembly and locations of the projects, or their services to any area of Pakistan. Thus, wind projects and hydel power projects will also promote national integrity.

All parties conference (APC 2015) over CPEC and National Integrity:

After the all parties conference in 2015, there is no political party who opposed CPEC. It is important that all political parties agree to the development and growth of Pakistan. After this all parties conference in 2015, which was attended by every important political party of Pakistan. There was a mutual consensus over the projects of CPEC. The minister for planning and development, Mr. Ahsan Iqbal convinced every political party and leader for mutual cooperation, growth, and benefits for every province. This is the best example of National Integrity brought

about by CPEC for the common interest of Pakistan, for the good of Pakistani people. Thus, CPEC proved that it will bring more integrity to the nation in near future.

The relevance of CPEC to European Union and National Integrity:

CPEC has a very close relevance to the European Union model of mutual cooperation. CPEC can be run on the model of the European Union in and outside of Pakistan. European Union model can be followed in maintaining bilateral and trade relations with the regional allies and also within the provinces. It will promote peace, stability, mutual cooperation, and most importantly will promote regional integration in South Asia, trade integration with the Middle East, Asia, Europe, Africa for Pakistan. It will also bring national integration on the provincial level within Pakistan. (The EU in brief,2018). Let's see how it will bring integration to Pakistan:

Formation of European Union:

The establishment of European union enabled European states to have peace within Europe. This also leads them to have peace inside the states and also having peace with each other. So, the establishment of the European Union promoted peace and integrity in Europe. This model can be initiated by Pakistan and China in the extension of CPEC. They can form an Asian Union just like the European Union, with the same pattern, And let countries of Asia have mutual harmony and solidarity.

Road Network:

Road network in the European Union promotes connectivity and freedom of movement for the European nationals. CPEC too can bring integrity in such terms, to the nationals of Pakistan and to a smaller limit yet to the people of Asia.

Connectivity by Airports:

Europe is connected by air to every country of Europe. Pakistan and China in the next step of CPEC should think about initiating such measures too to promote connectivity and integration.

Connectivity by Sea:

Europe is connected by sea to the European countries. CPEC and OBOR work on the same pattern,

Thus bringing national and regional integrity.

Connectivity by Railway:

The whole of Europe is connected through railway network. The railway system of Europe. Europe is interconnected by air, by sea, by road, and by railway network. People of Europe can travel by any means. Every European country has its own train, some are old, some are slow, some are different in technology, even they have different colors, but one can travel for tourism, education, business anywhere in Europe. It has made the lives of European nationals so much easy and connected that the differences they used to have in the past were nearly made invisible. They still have different languages, cultures and racial and other petty differences in between them but they are not prone to war over them.

Mutual Trade:

The whole of Europe does trade with their neighboring countries. People even normally drive to other countries on weekend for shopping and tourism. CPEC can too follow this pattern and improve regional integration and trade.

Collective defense/Military Cooperation:

CPEC can run on the idea of having a collective defense under it with the allied countries. This will reduce the chance of foreign involvement in the internal matters. For example, involving India and Iran in the project would also make them a member of this collective defense alliance. This will end their involvement in Pakistan, in provinces, to sabotage the CPEC projects. Moreover, they will be held accountable in case they were found to be interfering in the internal matters of Pakistan including defense. Under this alliance, they wouldn't be allowed to attack Pakistan too.

Language barrier and integrity:

The language barrier will be reduced by mutual cooperation. People from China and nearby countries will also learn English and Urdu. People from Pakistan will learn Chinese and other languages to communicate. This will also bring regional and national integrity to Pakistan. Similarly people from all provinces.

Resolution of disputes within the European Union, CPEC and National Integrity:

Pakistan, China, and other allied states will be able to resolve the issues in between them just like the European Union (The Court of Justice Under European Union). Promoting more understanding and integrity.

Skilled Development and National Integration:

The Government of Pakistan will only do the hand holding of the provinces for example where there is a deficiency of capacity, or there is a requirement of learning in some area. So the federal govt will only do that and the requisite bodies in China will also do skilled training in that case only. The federal have to support the areas that lack in capacity.

Fruits of CPEC and National Cohesion:

CPEC is the project in which National Unity or National cohesion exists. The only conflict existing there is that, which province gets the maximum benefit of CPEC. It is a very positive project. If a province wants to get the maximum benefits for its people, why not...it can always have those maximum benefits. Every province has right over it. But now from beyond this state, after elections, they will be benefitted in every possible and maximum way. Thus, letting national cohesion in the best possible way.

Healthy competition between the provinces and National Integration:

The actual competition is now different. The investor and human resource always go to the area which is benefitted in terms of working environment, good income, he will go for a cost-benefit analysis too. He will count his cost and then the benefits or outcome of putting investment in the project. Such benefits and incentives are offered by federal and also by the provincial government to those investors. For that, the provincial governments have to see by themselves that how they are attracting investors. We survive in a political economy, and the noise we hear, that there are political differences among the provinces is natural. Political economy has its own attributes, some benefits, some not so popular features, the communist system has a top to down approach and political economy has a bottom to up approach. So here in the political economy, people have their

say, media is quite vibrant in Pakistan. People are much smarter and wiser as compared to many other nations. Our people are active. We do not have problems of population Explosion like China. It has issues too along with some good things. If the projects are articulated properly, there is a cost benefit analysis being done. Risk mitigation is good, if they are made for overall socio-economic benefits then there is no such issue here, they will promote national integration hundred percent.

Better Articulation of CPEC and National Integrity:

The reason for the failure or success of a project is not political economy, and also not the noise by people, it is not criticism. It is the better articulation of projects, their implementation.

Balochistan lacks in capacity:

Overall the capacity is not up to the mark in some areas of Balochistan, the center in such cases has to appoint some Chinese or then people from Punjab, as labor too then. Otherwise while seeing any business model, the local population is always viable, language, security, less cost, all such aspects. But they must have a good knowledge of what they are doing for. They need requisite skills. Government is doing technical training and also increasing the technical training of the skilled labor in Balochistan. But they should also be ready to work for that. CPEC has no division on basis of any community, province etc. It does depend upon the natural endowments and also the population, attributes of the people of that area too. Thus, Balochistan lacks the capacity of handling CPEC alone, it will obviously handle it and will show solidarity towards the center once their capacity would be built up to the mark.

Role of Academia in CPEC and National Integrity:

Academia has a big role in building and promoting the national integration. Having no good academia will affect the national integrity too. Education, Industry has a very important role. Before 2013 it was all about terrorism, it is now Education, Research and Development, Business, Economy Opportunities, etc.

Agriculture, CPEC and Integration:

In the agriculture sector, CPEC is yet to bring huge improvement. Changing old Agricultural

methods, research, and development in agriculture, cultivation of cash crops, new agricultural equipment, etc. will bring a lot of change, prosperity in Pakistan under CPEC. Thus, also bringing national integration through agricultural reforms and development under CPEC.

NFC AWARD and National Integrity:

There is the formula of distribution used in the world, which is being applied for the allocation of funds. National finance award (NFC Award) is a population-based award. NFC award is basically the formula on which the budget is distributed for developmental funds. Tax revenue collected is distributed among the provinces on the basis of NFC award. But small provinces demand some other things. Among one of them is that the less developed or backward areas should get more share than the highly developed areas of Pakistan. Size does matter in this. Although any formula depending upon the population and economic backwardness will be supported by us. The funds are allocated in the budget according to this award and thus when will be allocated more than the population, it will also bring integration in Pakistan.

Transparency and National Integration:

Transparency in CPEC to act as a unifying agent for the Pakistani nation is very important. Transparency, making all details known to the public, an extensive debate over CPEC, fair opinion, improvements, amendments, and removal of apprehensions. Incorporation of the suggestions made by the public. These steps will immediately render national integration under CPEC.

Monitoring, Evaluation in CPEC and National Integration:

Monitoring, supervision after execution, will ensure that there is proper execution. The fruits of CPEC are certain, in case properly planned and executed. Proper monitoring of the projects will also lead to national integration and will win the trust of the public.

CPEC will bring National Integrity to Pakistan:

Thus, it has been proved from the above-mentioned arguments that CPEC will for sure bring regional and national integrity to Pakistan.

India, CPEC and Pakistan's national integration:

India opposes CPEC. it raises certain concerns over CPEC. CPEC route passes from the

international declared disputed territory of Kashmir. China is interested in doing investment in India. India's stance over CPEC is rigid till yet. Which says that until the issue of Kashmir is not resolved, it will not join the CPEC. India has already raised eyebrows over the construction of CPEC route in Gilgit Baltistan, Kashmir and is also found to be deeply involved in activities uprooting the project. It has been found to be involved in activities relating to poor law and order in the respective areas. India's support to the Iranian Chabahar port, Indian support to cross-border activities against Pakistan in Afghanistan, the case of Kalboshan Yadav in Baluchistan, involvement in brainwashing the residents of dam construction sites, development zones etc. are also hurdles for Pakistan to allow it taking part in the CPEC. In this regard, IICPEC (India Iran China Pakistan Economic Corridor) has also been proposed by some analysts. Iran has lately shown intent in merging the Chabahar port with Gwadar port along with some gas pipeline projects with Pakistan. With India, Afghanistan always posing a threat to Pakistan's sovereignty and security, Pakistan needs a clear line of action, whether to allow India, Iran, and Afghanistan in CPEC or not. Similarly, India acting maturely and intending to cooperate for regional integration would only work with CPEC. Keeping these conditions under balance and deciding wisely about India will bring national integration to Pakistan and failing to do so will continue the unwanted involvement in CPEC.

All Parties Conference (APC) 2015:

Pakistan faced drastic democratic changes during the CPEC construction phase. Many of the political parties voiced their concerns over the unequal distribution of funds, special economic zones, CPEC routes etc. Pakistan Tehreek-E-Insaf (PTI) allegedly criticizing the center upon rigging in previous elections stated that the routes under CPEC were being changed, and the province of KPK was being ignored in the allocation of special economic zones. The party also warned the center to block the federal capital to demand equal rights in CPEC for KPK. Later the PTI Chief and present Prime Minister of Pakistan in his meeting with the Chinese ambassador to Pakistan, assured him that his party has no objection to CPEC, and the Chinese government.

Similarly, after the all parties conference in 2015 by the Nawaz Sharif government, the prime minister assured leadership of all political parties that they will provide equal opportunities to all provinces regarding the proposed routes under CPEC. parliamentary committees were formed and

all political parties were taken into confidence over issues of national interest. The biggest opposition faced by the government was from Pakistan Tehreek-E-Insaf (PTI). Both parties had ideological differences between them. But it seems like that Pakistan Tehreek-E-Insaf's (PTI) concerns were either rhetoric against the government, or their concerns were fulfilled by the then government in APC 2015, or they purposely stopped opposing CPEC for national interest. Thus, all political parties have consensus over the CPEC after APC2015.

SEZ in China, Their relation to CPEC, National integration:

The industrial and economic development of China is linked to the special economic zones. China has the largest number of special economic zones in the world. These Special Economic Zones will be linked, and replicated to the SEZ in Pakistan, wherever their replication is feasible in the future. The linking of SEZ will be on the basis of industry. For example, if an SEZ of China has garments industry, it will be linked to the garment industry in Pakistan. the petroleum industry in Pakistan (SEZ) will be linked and connected directly to the petroleum industry or SEZ dealing with petroleum products in China. Similarly, China has a cement industry in a certain area, this industry will be replicated at a feasible place in Pakistan in a smaller SEZ too. All SEZ and the subject of their industries are decided according to their landforms, and feasibility. This will enhance the mobility of buyer and seller, it will reach the end user, and it will also have the producer on the other end, market will be accessible to common man. it will increase the value of goods available in a remote area's SEZ, it will increase the mobility of products, will enhance the cottage industry in Pakistan, thus, providing well-being, international approach, and national cohesion.

1. Chapter Five

Recommendations for CPEC To Act as a unifying agent for the Pakistani nation,

Conclusion:

China Pakistan economic corridor is the first wing of OBOR; One Belt One Road initiative of the Chinese government, which it has definably developed for the people of underdeveloped parts of China, mostly the Muslim population of China which is underdeveloped and has certain grievances towards its government. In international politics states only have interests, they don't have friends. Pakistan shares long borders with China and has a long history of maintaining cordial relations with China. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor is specifically designed to use the land route to the Arabian sea, it will connect China, Russia, European states, The Central Asian States, Middle Eastern States, West and South Asian States, and The African States to China. The South China Sea, which is the center of world politics these days will be connected to the Arabian Sea through Pakistan on the basis of many routes; Road route, Sea route, By air, By Railway network. China plans to shift some of its industries to its friendly states because it has now entered into an economy of producing quality goods rather than manufacturing gross products. Its industry is shifting to high-technology and thus they want to shift, set up infrastructure, train the local labor, some of their industries as per the need of every friendly state. The industries being shifted here are several methods of electricity generation (Hydel, Wind, Thermal, Coal energy), Steel industry, Petrochemicals, Chemical industry, Mineral extraction industry namely. It will increase the economic growth of China and also Pakistan. It will boost the economy of Pakistan, and it will render positive effects on Pakistani people.

There is a dire need for a strong democratic culture in the country, to have an uninterrupted political system. Political parties should make sure that the supremacy of institutions would be maintained and their functioning is always done in a very careful manner by the consensus, done in accordance with the pillars of the state. All stakeholder should focus on nation-building, respect for the constitution and should work together to counter the national problems. It will keep the people of Pakistan satisfied with the state entities. When everything will be done for a common good, projects like CPEC will naturally bring unity.

The federal system of government after the eighteenth amendment is necessary for national unity. It will help provinces take decisions on their own and will reduce the friction with the center. It will have multiple benefits; It will reduce the trust deficit, the units will be satisfied, interprovincial and center provinces relationships will be much better, and most importantly it will reduce the separatist tendencies of the provinces. CPEC faced severe opposition in the early phases, but after the all parties conference in 2015, all parties were convinced by the center for the project, this was not done by pressurizing them but it was done by showing proper facts and figures that CPEC is beneficial for every single province of Pakistan. Thus, ensuring and bringing all parties on a single platform for the growth and development of their state and their people. Thus, bringing solidarity and unity too.

People believing in CPEC alike project would have to change their tendencies towards the political parties. Extension of support to national institutions and national political parties rather than regional ones to promote nation-building. Participation of every single citizen of Pakistan in CPEC, whether it is research and development or infrastructure development would allow them to develop a common identity.

Media can play a very effective role in the promotion of CPEC project, its benefits, and importance for the people of Pakistan. It can be used in the same manner as that of Kashmir cell program on PTV News. It will bring awareness to the people, that how CPEC would benefit them, what are the fields in which they can too work in collaboration with the government. Radio channels, News channels, Newspapers can start a permanent program like CPEC diary, or documentaries of the CPEC beneficiaries, documentaries on infrastructure development under CPEC, awareness for the water and power projects to spread knowhow of basic information about the project. Freedom of expression is a right though, there should be proper rules for disseminating information about CPEC, which shouldn't be negative in any way or shouldn't promote any suspicion in the minds of people. Media should promote a responsible and government friendly attitude so as to render a soft image of CPEC and the people working for that. This will promote unification.

Building dams and putting focus over water and power projects is very much important. It is also one of the projects under CPEC. There has been extensive funding by the foreign stakeholders against the dams, water and energy projects in the respective areas. First of all, the people of

Pakistan should be made aware of such activities, so as to show resistance to anti-government mindset. Secondly, such elements should be kept under a strict eye. Thirdly the Government of Pakistan doesn't pay attention to the counter-narrative strategies for such propaganda. Creating counter-narratives, handling these issues would promote national unity. Before rumors spread it is necessary for the government's or concerned department's spokesperson to clarify it in detail to avoid being misunderstood by public.

Media can also highlight social injustices, corruption, ethnic discrimination, illiteracy in the narrowed down communities of Pakistan. Protection and promotion of all ethnicities, languages, cultures are also the duties of the government. China pays a lot of attention over the promotion of its culture, values, cuisine, and language. CPEC also have similar opportunities for the people of Pakistan. It offers scholarships under Belt and Road Initiative. Pakistan can also promote its culture and language in a similar manner. Thus, giving acceptance of foreign cultures and also promoting local cultures to strengthen the Pakistani communities.

There is a need for a permanent counter-militancy strategy for the areas like FATA, KPK, Balochistan to ensure peace and promote trade and development in the areas. Terrorism is directly linked to halting the trade, tourism, and development in the affected areas. Thus, ensuring peace in the country would also promote national integrity and it is a variable to the successful operation of the projects under CPEC.

A national consensus on every strategic issue and rise of political parties beyond their personal and party interests would promote mutual confidence and finding a solution to the problems mutually. The all parties conference in 2015 over the issue of China Pakistan corridor was a good step, it really promoted national integration and also provided a platform for topics of common interest and cooperation.

Keeping religion and state separate would also promote national integration. In the name of religion, certain groups become pressure groups to influence decision making, which shouldn't be allowed in any case. These pressure groups then influence the opinion of common masses in the name of religion, misguide them and use them against the projects of national interest, for their own benefits. Religious clerics can influence the opinion-forming of people in or against the national projects. One such case is Kalabagh dam, DiamerBhasha Dam, several projects under

CPEC, which even lead to communal riots in the respective areas, halting the projects for years.

It has been observed that areas where there is economic well-being, people do not show anti-state mentality. When they are financially well-off they contribute more towards the economic wellbeing of the state and contribute towards the national growth and development. Thus, the anti-state elements will not be able to go against the state rather they will participate in the uplift of state and will participate in the state matters.

Pakistan is a closed society and it is segregated on the basis of cultures, languages, caste, ethnic groups, provincial groups, sectarian groups , etc. There is no way of intermixing between those communities. CPEC and its fruits will also bring cultural harmony to the Pakistani nation. The nations which have prospered economically and socially has reduced the cultural and social gaps between the multiethnic populations. It will be a plus point of CPEC which will lead to the national integration of Pakistan.

Everyone knows about the geostrategic importance of China Pakistan Economic Corridor, One Belt One Road (OBOR), and the connection between the South China Sea, which is the hub of newly found mineral reservoirs of the world. The South China Sea is directly connected to the Arabian sea through the China Pakistan Economic Corridor. China plans to develop all possible means of transportation between China, Pakistan, South China Sea, and the Arabian sea (Gwadar, Karachi). China also wants to develop the means of energy in Pakistan, which are electricity generation plants, fiber optic networks, bullet trains, airports (every possible means of transportation). For the electricity generation, there will be dams being built for the electricity generation. Thus after the eighteenth amendment in the constitution of Pakistan, the provinces are independent to build dams, electricity generation plants (Wind, Thermal, Hydel etc.), Railway networks (that are not included in China Pakistan economic corridor routes)

There is a fair distribution of resources among the provinces because at this stage CPEC has just infrastructural development going on under it. The road routes and rail routes have been already approved and changing them, again and again, would only cause disruption in the project, the more time it will take, costlier it will become. It has been confirmed that the designing of infrastructure development has been done under the prior consultation with the provincial committees whom themselves nominated the routes, the sites for Special Economic Zones, Railway routes and even

the sites of the airports. Punjab while being blamed for getting the lion's share is wrongly blamed because railway networks and road networks (Motorway) already exist there and are completely functional. The market is already functional there. CPEC network will just get connected to that already existing road and rail network. So, the main chunk of the economic utilization is being done in Balochistan, where the rail and road networks are under construction.

Gwadar City and Gwadar Airport are under construction too. Out of total funds coming from China, 16% of the whole is being applied to Gwadar City only. There is no city in Punjab which has been completely built by the government. A map is also attached for further consultation (Chapter 2).

The linked roads or railway networks not being built in central, western or eastern routes can be built by provinces themselves too. They can be built from the economic share the provinces are going to get from CPEC, from the center, or even from their own provincial budget for the development of their people. CPEC officials have confirmed that the provinces have given their own feasibility reports on which these three routes have been based. But once designed, they are not going to be changed. At the provincial level the small roads, link roads can be built by the provinces themselves to enable their people to connect to the main routes. Same is the suggestion for the railway network. Like Karachi circular project, interprovincial railway networks can be built or taken into consideration by the provincial committee themselves or in the second phase of CPEC. Thus, by building some linked road and rail networks the grievances of people that their areas are not considered can be solved too.

The department of planning and development at central and provincial levels and all such departments working on any project under CPEC should keep their websites updated about every single activity being done under this project. The contracts being signed with the Chinese government, every single detail of each project should be updated on the websites for public awareness. This will reduce the mistrust between the government of Pakistan, Government of China, all officials working with this project.

The official websites and brochures should be available in Urdu, Sindhi, Balochi, Gilgiti and other provincial languages also. This will have two effects; Firstly, it will promote a sense of belonging to CPEC, for those people who speak these languages. Secondly, it will promote awareness among

the people who think CPEC is not favorable to them.

There is also mistrust of people of Gwadar about the land of Gwadar. Firstly, the population of Gwadar has been wrongly stated. The population of Gwadar is still very less. When international cities are being established anywhere in the world, the population has to be resettled in a newly built residential area. According to the officials of the concerned department, the population of Gwadar consists of a few lakh people, who are fishermen by profession or their livelihood is dependent on fishing directly or indirectly. They reside on land which is basically near to seashores in a slum residential area. Government is resettling them to a properly built residential colony with proper facilities which has not been present in their previous slum residences. Along with that they have been properly financially compensated.

Secondly, the land of Gwadar is not open to sale for foreigners. According to the contracts signed under CPEC with the Chinese government, there will be two partners for businesses being set up under CPEC, or land being bought in Gwadar, among two, one will be a Pakistani, and other would be that foreigner (Chinese or any other national). This clause should be seriously reviewed by the legal consultants. Because anyone can buy land on this basis by just creating a fake partner or by paying a very small amount to the Pakistani partner. One suggestion for this land ownership is to give them on a long lease for a definite period of time so that they wouldn't become colonies or ownership of any foreign national. This will prevent Gwadar from going into hands of foreign communities.

Under CPEC people from many communities are going to reside, visit, set up businesses in Pakistan. Pakistan should formulate a proper code of conduct for them to behave. There are serious insecurities or apprehensions of people over recent cases of misconduct by the Chinese official in Gwadar and also in many other parts of Pakistan.

There has been a rumor of China sending the convicted or people with a criminal record to Pakistan under CPEC. For that Pakistan under NADRA, should maintain a proper security clearance system linked with that of Chinese national database authorities. Chinese citizens should report to the concerned police department within 24 hours of their entry and exit to Pakistan. They shouldn't be allowed to participate in any criminal activity in Pakistan.

As said by the Chinese ambassador to Pakistan that he wishes to run a bullet train in Pakistan that would let him have his breakfast in Islamabad and lunch in Karachi the same days. I also wish Pakistan to have that same connectivity and travel ease that people who wish to visit Islamabad from Karachi would travel to Islamabad the same day. This will promote more harmony among our people. The misunderstanding that was created by distance would be removed when people from one area of Pakistan would travel and see other areas.

China Pakistan economic corridor is set to bring agricultural revolution in Pakistan in CPEC's second phase. Pakistan is basically an agricultural land with a big portion of our economy still depending upon agricultural products. Pakistan is also rich in agricultural products like cotton, wheat, rice, mangoes, etc. Unfortunately, the agricultural sector has not seen any changes in technology, crop production, disease prevention techniques and many other important ways of irrigation. The agriculture sector is yet to see a revolution yet. Bringing agricultural revolution in Pakistan would also enable Pakistan to practice and commercialize the cash crops. Pakistan will be able to produce, export cash crops. New irrigation techniques will allow the farmers to have a good wealthy and respectful life, ultimately bringing goodwill gestures towards the Government of Pakistan and China, other provinces etc. Thus, promoting integration. The focus should be on the production of our own customized seed banks, that would be exported to the world. Chinese economy has a philosophy that believes in making some products extra so to sell them to the world. This is the key to their trade and business-mindedness. Pakistan should follow China in the agriculture sector. It has the potential of promoting its agriculture. China can help Pakistan in giving skilled training specifically for agricultural technology. Pakistan can enable its people to learn new techniques from them.

China offers free of cost education to students from Pakistan. Pakistan can negotiate for skilled training compulsory to the academic career. This will help Pakistani youth in generating their own expenses. This will enable Pakistan with a highly educated and also highly skilled youth.

Provincial bureaucracy and political leadership should be proactive in CPEC. They should go extra miles in that case. Their planning department, industry, commerce, local government system, should be very active in that. They shouldn't criticize and they should participate. All the joint working groups should be open. They should increase the level of their contribution to the

development of Gwadar. Gwadar right now looks like to be a responsibility of Chinese or Punjab. City management is the responsibility of the provincial government. They can negotiate many things with the Chinese. The constitution allows them. They should be active in CPEC. Chinese will do something special for people of Balochistan if they want it.

The issue of water is the responsibility of the provincial government. It's not an issue of center. If they face issues in finances then they can ask federal for that and also IMF, ADB, the Chinese government and they will give them money for development. There is no planning in the provincial government. They should play an active role in China Pakistan Economic Corridor.

As people of Balochistan are less in population, their representation is less in federal. They can tackle this issue on their own. The provincial government can make an office in the center which is Islamabad, can also appoint a senior officer there, and let that department manage the issues of Balochistan. So as to forward their concerns to the federal, similar to that of Balochistan house.

CPEC demands complete transparency.

Governments at the center and provinces should focus on making all details known to the public. (Right to information Act.)

The extensive debate over CPEC, fair opinion, improvements, amendments, Incorporation of suggestions and removal of apprehensions is strongly recommended.

Monitoring and supervision after execution will ensure that there is proper execution.

Climate change and environmental assessment in the form of some SEA (Strategic Environment Analysis) for all nine Special Economic Zones (SEZs) should be carried out. There is a need to ensure the climate change resilience development infrastructure in CPEC. There is a need for constructing a series of awareness raising and capacity building events on environmental and climate change issues. Also, the outcomes for CPEC need to be implemented in areas by taking all relevant stakeholders onboard. Training in areas such as the clean development mechanism, nationally/appropriate mitigation actions and green climate fund are mandatory for relevant stakeholders to tap an additional source of funding for all tangible projects under CPEC. Biodiversity and ecotourism should be considered during project planning and implementation. Biological corridors may be considered as an important option. Sustainable development can only

be ensured when environmental and social externalities are accounted for. All SEZs should be assessed properly by carrying out detailed feasibility reports. Environmental laws differ from province to province. As the nine SEZs are spread across provinces, this stage the regulatory and legislative structure among the provinces should be harmonized. In SEZ Act 2012, waste management is a critical segment but it should be tackled within budgetary constraints. All environmental laws are a part of SEZs development so all relevant authorities should be included during the SEA process gives a cumulative picture in this regard. Feasibility analysis for SEZs should be connected to near urban centers so that SEZs can be kept sustainable.

All the nine SEZs areas need to be strategically analyzed through surveys to assess how the general public will be impacted by CPEC's developmental projects. The survey is crucial in assessing the socio-economic conditions of the SEZs, aimed at quantifying the benefits SEZs hold for the general masses. Moreover, for the baseline survey, Zone of influence (ZOI), should be surveyed for 10 KM radius. There is a dire need for group discussions and roundtable sessions for conducting a pre and post analysis at present as the zones are still in the developmental phase.

6. Conclusion:

CPEC will be an absolute source of motivation for Pakistani nation. It will enhance the bondings between people of Pakistan, in terms of road networks, railways, airports, seaports , etc. Proper implementation of the project will lead it to render positive effects on Pakistan.It will also allow other nationals to invest and do businesses in Pakistan. CPEC will be a complete source of national integration for Pakistani nation. Prerequisites to CPEC and national integration are only properly implementing the project, providing right of information to the people, clarifying their doubts and giving them skilled training and ample opportunities to participate in the project.

ANNEXURE OF TRANSCRIPT:

LIST OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED:

Following is the list of people interviewed and also includes those who facilitated well for the interviews. The list does not include those interviewees who were not willing to show their identities.

- ❖ MR. EHTESHAM ANWER
- ❖ MR. HASSAN DAUD BUTT
- ❖ MR. RIZWAN ALI SHINWARI
- ❖ MISS. ASIYA BUKHARI
- ❖ MR. ILAM KHAN
- ❖ MR. HAMZA ORAKZAI
- ❖ BRIGADIER. DR. TUGHRAL YAMIN
- ❖ MR. WALEED BAIG
- ❖ MR. EHTESHAM UL HAQ
- ❖ ZAMIR AHMED AWAN
- ❖ MEER NOUMAN RASPUTAN KHATRAN
- ❖ RIAZ AHMED
- ❖ MR. ALLAUDIN AHMED
- ❖ MR. RIAZ AFRIDI

- ❖ MR. DOSTAIN JAMALDINI
- ❖ SYED.MEHDI ALI SHAH
- ❖ SYED.ADIL MEHDI SHAH
- ❖ MR. GHULAM KHALIQ
- ❖ MR. FAIZAN ZAIDI
- ❖ MR. KHALID MEHMOOD

Transcript of important interviews:

Note: While asking these questions, the writer has positive intentions towards the project and she really wants CPEC to work successfully. She has no negative intentions towards Government Of Pakistan, Government of Balochistan, People Of Balochistan, Or any other part of Pakistan and also the Armed forces of Pakistan. The writer has no intentions of maligning any institution of Pakistan, any person or public property. The project has been purely focussed on the improvement of CPEC, so that it could act as a unifying agent for Pakistani nation.

Interview One:

Riaz Ahmed

Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue

Government of Sindh

1. Name:

Riaz Ahmed

2. Gender:

Male

3. Age:

I am around 29 years old.

4. Province you belong to:

District Mastung,Balochistan

5. Designation:

Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue Service

6. What is your understanding of China Pakistan Economic Corridor?

It is an infrastructural arrangement between two strategic alliances. I consider China Pakistan as allies in fact.

7. What are the fields of cooperation in CPEC for Pakistani people?

It's an all encompassing, enduring and effective project ranging from economic infrastructural arrangements to the elevation of society at large. It would serve as an economic spinner and bring multidimensional changes in all aspects. It would augur well in achieving and improvising the socio-economic indicators. It is an effort aiming at enhancing sustainable development and human capabilities.

8. What effect it would have over a common citizen of Pakistan?

It will bring dynamic shift into the life of a common man by reducing the disparities on all accounts and act as an agent of equal distributive system. It would enhance the prospects of economic opportunities, and promote such activities that will likely impact and elevate the living standards

9. What are the political and economic benefits of CPEC for Pakistan?

It will invite more Foreign direct investment, It will create job opportunities, will bring up new infrastructural arrangements across the country and beyond, It will help in reducing regional disparities, It will promote entrepreneurship, Professionalism among our people, it will help in reducing poverty incidence, it will help in improvising & up gradation of institutional arrangements, It will reinforce the access to basic state services, it will help in resource mobilization. The common man would become the intended beneficiary of CPEC, It would improve fundamental structural arrangements. It would help in urbanizing the remote & neglected rural fragmented parts of the country, It would bring an effective operational & financial control. It would help in modernizing national economic outlook. It will improve the status of growth & equity. It would help in promoting industrialization. It would help in achieving developmental objectives. It will enhance competition, Change incentives, Promote contestability. It will produce trained, equipped and enriched human resource. It would help the country not relying merely on agriculture sector but also on industrial growth. The Annual GDP ratio would dramatically improve. The Purchase parity and per capita income will get improvised. It would create incentives for people to invest in more efficient technology. It will help in organizing efficient markets. It will bring in new institutional economics, it will uplift the institutional capabilities. It will Promote formal economy, Reduce the trust deficit, Introduce a competitive market mechanism that would ultimately benefit common people and help in elevating their life styles

10. Are the economic benefits of CPEC equally divided among the provinces?

14. Are the economic benefits causing disunity among Pakistani nation?

15. What are the disuniting factors for CPEC in Pakistan?

Yes, they are causing disunity in Pakistan and I don't think so that there is fair distribution of resources, because empirical evidences show an entirely different picture. Balochistan being the chief component of the entire theme stands deprived and neglected. In terms of resources distribution. Its a great opportunity to divert more investment towards this very province. Projects are asymmetrically distributed while neglecting the socio economic indicators.

All major projects attributed to CPEC are mostly Punjab based, which would ultimately create rifts among the provinces. Balochistan should have assumed a central stage by all means, which however does not seem to have been. Same is situation with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan, which despite being used for geographic connectivity remained neglected or marginalized. Similarly Sindh too has serious reservations as regards resource allocation, distribution of the projects etc. All such resentments should be rationalized on priority basis.

Only then the real change would take place and the economic benefits could be reaped.

This project should serve & cause national unification instead of creating fissures in already disruptive national canvass

11. Is it justified to equally divide the economic benefits of CPEC among all the provinces, irrespective of their participation?

Participation is caused by motivation, satisfaction and trust. The more a region is satisfied the better would be the prospects of participation. Notwithstanding participation, resource distribution should have entirely pragmatic yardsticks. Based on certain realizations, like Poverty, backwardness, lack of access to the basic state services etc. It should by no means rely upon set patterns.

12. Balochistan as the host for CPEC project, demands for more economic benefits and share from CPEC, What is your point of view for this case?

23. As Punjab has been blamed for taking all the benefits of CPEC, giving Punjab no share in CPEC would solve the issue?

24. Giving other provinces no share in CPEC would solve the issue?

25. Giving Balochistan complete share of the project in terms of economic benefits would bring unity for Pakistani nation?

If yes. Then how?

If no then why not?

26. What are the problems of your province/area that needs to be solved apart from making CPEC? Will solving them in bringing unity?

27. Will making CPEC as the nation's pilot project, bringing prosperity to the whole country, bring national integration and unity?

28. What are the apprehensions of your province or people? How they can be solved?

29. What should be the priority of center, solving other problems or making CPEC?

Yes, a valid, justified, rational and pragmatic recommendation it would be if adopted.

13. What economic share do you want for your province in CPEC?

Make it a special unit, on preference by all means. So as it to uplift and equate it to other provinces.

16. What are the uniting factors for CPEC in Pakistan?

We share a common culture, religion, and also there are many similarities among us, regardless of our ethnicities. This is the beauty of our land. CPEC as a whole is a source of unity for Pakistan.

17. What role political leaders can play in this regard?

Political leaders can play a main role in creating unity among their people.

18. What role ethnicity, provincial communities can play in this regard?

When their issues will be resolved they will rather integrate the society.

19. How the grievances of people of the said areas can be resolved?

Make it a special unit, on preference by all means. So as it to uplift and equate it to other provinces.

20. There are many foreign powers who want to sabotage the project, How they can be taken care of?

Yes, there are. We are ourselves allowing them to create imbalance in our society. Ending the grievances of our people would automatically end their role in creating cleavages.

21. There is a military cantonment under construction in Gwadar for the protection of the port,

Are you in favor of that?

Yeah, because security is a big issue there.

30. What are your recommendations to make it more beneficial for Pakistani nation in terms of unification and economic benefits?

31. What necessary steps should be taken to avoid disunifying factors from CPEC?

My Recommendations are: Unanimous consensus both political and social among all the provinces including Gilgit Baltistan over the routes, nodes to be accomplished. Law & order must be improved if we wish to reap positive result out of CPEC. Because this CPEC would act as a prerequisite for an early completion of the project. The routes, projects & investments should be based on certain pragmatic yardsticks i.e proximity, utility, significance, strategic importance, connectivity, convenience, economic efficiency, backwardness. Human development index and equality matrix instead of political maneuvering, ethnical exploitation and number games. It would be very difficult for the local human resource to compete and live up to the standards likely to be set by Chinese professionals; in order to decrease the prospects of such disparities, more investment should be concentrated on Technical quality education & capacity building across the country preferring the areas on the basis of their likely participation into the project. In the haste of completing such an enduring project, the aspects such as environmental hazard, Global warming,

deforestation,environmental abnormalities should be given due consideration,so that a healthy surroundings could b ensured.Once it becomes functional,its economic beneficiaries should be very carefully chosen.Balochistan being the immediate project pivot,should b profited & doled out more in comparison to other parts of the country.By doing so, the trust deficit & deep rooted sense of marginalization among the masses could excessively be reduced to the minimum possible threshold.& yes, more autonomous and decentralized policy must be adopted while pursuing and implementing the project. Federalism would cause further disruptions and create rifts among the units at large.

32.What are the chances of its success?

Yeah it will be a success if implemented properly.

Interview.2:

Mr.Shahjehan Memon

Writer at Financial Times

1.Name:

M. Shahjahan Memon

2. Gender:

Male

3. Age:

27

4. Province you belong to:

Sindh

5.Designation:

Msc Gender Studies from Quaid-E-Azam University Islamabad,Student,and regularly writes in The Financial Times.

6.What is your understanding of China Pakistan Economic Corridor?

It's fortune changing project based on mutual interest. It connects South Asian countries with Islamic world and some countries of Europe.

7.What are the fields of cooperation in CPEC for Pakistani people?

No idea.

8.What effect it would have over a common citizen of Pakistan?

Unemployment ratio will be less. Youth will benefit from this project.

9.What are the political and economic benefits of CPEC for Pakistan?

CPEC can save Pakistan from political war. For instance, balance of power. As mentioned above, unemployment ratio can be overcome by this.

10.Are the economic benefits of CPEC equally divided among the provinces?

No, there is only a mere controversy on this issue.

11. Is it justified to equally divide the economic benefits of CPEC among all the provinces, irrespective of their participation?

No, geography matters.

12. Balochistan as the host for CPEC project, demands for more economic benefits and share from CPEC, What is your point of view for this case?

Of course, it deserves more attentions. Lesson should be learned from history.

13. What economic share do you want for your province in CPEC?

Equal job opportunities.

14. Are the economic benefits causing disunity among Pakistani nation?

No idea

15. What are the disuniting factors for CPEC in Pakistan?

No idea

16. What are the uniting factors for CPEC in Pakistan?

Don't know.

17. What role political leaders can play in this regard?

Leaders can enhance connectivity in this globalized world.

18. What role ethnicity, provincial communities can play in this regard?

Don't know.

19. How the grievances of people of the said areas can be resolved?

By giving job opportunities equally and share based on provinces.

20. There are many foreign powers who want to sabotage the project, How they can be taken care of?

Enemies can be made friends. In international politics, there is no enemy and there is no friend. I believe Pakistan need to make friendly relations with neighboring countries. For instance, Iran, Afghanistan and above all India.

21. There is a military cantonment under construction in Gwadar for the protection of the port, are you in favor of that?

No comments

22. What steps government of Pakistan is taking to equally benefit provinces from CPEC?

No idea

23.As Punjab has been blamed for taking all the benefits of CPEC,giving punjab no share in CPEC would solve the issue?

No idea

24.Giving other provinces no share in CPEC would solve the issue?

No.

25.Giving Balochistan complete share of the project in terms of economic benefits would bring unity for Pakistani nation?

If yes.then how?

If no then why not?

It has been deprived and neglected province. People's trust can be restored by this.

26.What are the problems of your province/area that needs to be solved apart from making CPEC?Will solving them in bringing unity?

No idea

27.Will making CPEC as the nation's pilot project,bringing prosperity to the whole country, bring national integration and unity?

To some extent, not fully. Pakistan need to think for other projects by collaboration as well.

29.What necessary steps should be taken to avoid disunifying factors from CPEC?

This is time to make successful strategy to share equal benefits among provinces. Otherwise, its negative consequences will create more differences and hate.

30.What are the chances of its success?

It will be a successful project, I am confident enough to write.

Interview.3:

Ilam Khan

PhD Scholar At Center For International Peace and Stability

NUST

1.Name:

Ilam Khan

2. Gender:

Male

3. Age:

33

4. Province you belong to:

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)

5.Designation:

PhD student at Center for International Peace and Stability,National University of Science and Technology,Islamabad

6.What is your understanding of China Pakistan Economic Corridor?

China Pakistan Economic Corridor is a multi-projects economic initiative between Pakistan and China in which there are six mega projects China will develop in Pakistan; i.e. Gwadar port, Roads, Energy, Optical fiber, economic zones and Railway tracks. The project is worth \$54 dollars. It starts from Gilgit, passing through many areas and ends at Gwadar.

7.What are the fields of cooperation in CPEC for Pakistani people?

The field of cooperation is not specified clearly by the government of Pakistan, however, manpower, natural resources and agriculture are major fields of cooperation in my view. The field of cooperation could be more if government work on her own industry, develop new industries.

8.What effect it would have over a common citizen of Pakistan?

Initially this initiative will provide a large number of labor jobs but as the projects develop the labor job will be converted to automatic machines. The official jobs are vested with China.

9.What are the political and economic benefits of CPEC for Pakistan?

The local economic structure will be developed. Citizens of Pakistan could get more if rightly and timely exploited the project.Economic benefits could be increased when government develop local industries and factories.Political economy is playing vital role in any country's internal and external politics.If the country economically sound,The citizens get their daily bread and other life necessities then there will be a positive peace that would attract investors around the world.In

today's world, politics is defined in terms of economy. If Pakistan is economically stable then there will be no national or international issues

10. Are the economic benefits of CPEC equally divided among the provinces?

The CPEC is developing. Hopefully every province will get its share in future. For now, Obviously, Punjab is getting more. In current share, the number of economic zones are developing at every key district and city in Punjab and the rest provinces have very limited economic zones. Economic zones will play a key role in developing the local economy. If government wants to develop local economy she should construct and connect every corner of the country.

11. Is it justified to equally divide the economic benefits of CPEC among all the provinces, irrespective of their participation?

Giving participation is the responsibility of the government that how much a province or a person is given space for participation. In current division, Punjab has maximum space than the rest.

12. Balochistan as the host for CPEC project, demands for more economic benefits and share from CPEC, What is your point of view for this case?

It is said, and true, that China launched OBOR (One belt one road) (now it is named as Belt and Road) initiative for to develop its less develop regions; especially, Sinkiong. Pakistan should also focus on its less develop regions. Conversely, Pakistan is developing Zones in already developed areas. Balochistan is in worst condition and only economic development could bring peace and harmony in the province. Balochistan should be given maximum share than other provinces.

13. What economic share do you want for your province in CPEC?

Sharing natural resources, I think, will not be a good idea. Exploitation of these natural resources at the point where there are will be the best share. For that government should develop local industries and factories. KP province could share precious stones, timber, gas, sugar, electricity and manpower.

14. Are the economic benefits causing disunity among Pakistani nation?

Economic benefits will not causing disunity but the unequal distribution of economic resources; transportation and CPEC opportunities

15. What are the disuniting factors for CPEC in Pakistan?

The only disuniting factor is the unequal distribution of cpec opportunities

16. What are the uniting factors for CPEC in Pakistan?

CPEC as a whole is a uniting factor for pakistani nation.

17. What role political leaders can play in this regard?

The political leaders should focus that how CPEC could be utilized for the best of the country. Every province should construct and initiate its own projects, independent from center, to get maximum benefit from cpec.

18. What role ethnicity, provincial communities can play in this regard?

Every province should construct and initiate its own projects, independent from center, to get maximum benefit from cpec.

19. How the grievances of people of the said areas can be resolved?

By focusing the less developed or under developed areas of Pakistan. Compelling the investor to invest in those areas, as China is doing. China developed factories in Sinkiong region and have compelled the investors to invest there and developed factories and companies there.

20. There are many foreign powers who want to sabotage the project, How they can be taken care of?

At this stage, there is no foreign interference I am seeing in CPEC.

21. There is a military cantonment under construction in Gwadar for the protection of the port, are you in favor of that?

No, this is further making the state a garrison state. Wherever military is employed, foreign investors are harbored to invest there. Pakistan should see the other ports around the world, there is no military presence, only to provide security, around those ports.

22. What steps government of Pakistan is taking to equally benefit provinces from CPEC?

Economic benefits will not causing disunity but the unequal distribution of economic resources; transportation and CPEC opportunities. Government of Pakistan should take care of that

23. As Punjab has been blamed for taking all the benefits of CPEC, giving Punjab no share in CPEC would solve the issue?

24. Giving other provinces no share in CPEC would solve the issue?

No share for Punjab will never ever solve the problem and no one has demanded that Punjab should have no share. All provinces demand for equal share.

25. Giving Balochistan complete share of the project in terms of economic benefits would bring unity for Pakistani nation?

If yes. Then how? I have already discussed that economy is playing vital role in peace and conflict. China initiative for this OBOR is to overcome the Ugher separatists in Western China. Economic activities provide no space for unlawful activities. This is liberalization in which all the other grievances will be overcome.

26. What are the problems of your province/area that needs to be solved apart from making CPEC? Will solving them in bringing unity?

Economic development. The people of my province are working either in Punjab and sindh or abroad due to lack of economic opportunities and peace. Providing peace and developing local opportunities for economy will overcome all the grievances.

27. Will making CPEC as the nation's pilot project, bringing prosperity to the whole country, bring national integration and unity?

Yes, if dealt properly.

28. What are the apprehensions of your province or people? How they can be solved?

Economic development. The people of my province are working either in Punjab and sindh or abroad due to lack of economic opportunities and peace. Providing peace and developing local opportunities for economy will overcome all the grievances

29. What should be the priority of center, solving other problems or making CPEC?

30. What are your recommendations to make it more beneficial for Pakistani nation in terms of unification and economic benefits?

31. What necessary steps should be taken to avoid disunifying factors from CPEC?

32. What are the chances of its success?

In 2002-4 when Gwadar project was launching, the political leadership of Balochistan was demanding to establish technical institutions that Baloch people could learn and get jobs in Gwadar port. They were blamed as traitors by Musharaf regime and no institution in Balochistan was established. The Baloch leadership knew that the time required for developing Gwadar is enough in which the Baloch people can get this technical education, for example, if a Baloch student was enrolled in 2004, in 2018 he could graduate but this was not done. Currently all technical staff and high officials are majority from Punjab and Baloch still has this comprehension that Punjab launched this Gwadar project for their own and this not a national project. Baloch are mere security guards there. Nowadays, it is said that Baloch does not have the qualification to do these high profile jobs but, if one study the background, the Baloch were systematically kept ignored by not establishing technical institutions in 2004 or around.

Interview.4:

Dostain Khan Jamaldini

Chairman Gwadar Port

China Pakistan economic corridor is a fundamentally trade programme. In order to start the trade in a massive way you have to improve the basic infrastructure. say it water, then water, say it electricity then it

is electricity. Similarly internet connectivity is needed, In case fiber optic is needed then fibre optic roads are needed, port is needed, airports are needed, custom systems need to be improved, system of transportation and logistics need to be improved. It is also important to see the volume of trade, to make the infrastructure, it shouldn't be in disadvantage, then you focus on the industrialization as well. Framework of CPEC is based on that. CPEC has many important things in it. Energy is the important most project in CPEC. Why energy was made under CPEC projects because Pakistan is deficient in energy and energy has unifying factor in it. We are making a complete network of energy in all over Pakistan and will stop load shedding. It is an equal opportunity for the use of energy for all people of Pakistan. So every one can use it for industrialization and other important utilitarian aspects. So energy is the first unifying factor in it.

Second is the transport infrastructure and the projects in this case are being done by Ivis. Those routes connect Gwadar port to northern Pakistan, and also Karachi to Gwadar and other parts of Pakistan. All projects related to roads are unifying projects. Because they have a connecting factor in them. Then railway networks are ML1, after ML1, there will be ML2. Railways is a connecting factor and also is a unifying factor for us.

Third major area is industrial cooperation, in that it has been discussed or being already decided with Chinese government that they will provide us with technical assistance, after that where they think their companies can work, or some of their industries can shift to Pakistan, because industrial technology in China has been shifting from quantity to quality. They are shifting from economies of scale to high technology. So there are many industries which are being shifted to Pakistan or to some other countries like heavy industry. Then the labor is getting expensive in China, professionals are getting expensive there in China. High tech is booming. So those people who are engaged in cement factories, steel mills, similarly heavy industries, are being shifted from China to Pakistan as a sign of friendship. China is shifting its heavy industry to its friend countries. They have shifted industry to Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia, Indonesia, Korea, many African countries, and they also want them to be shifted to Pakistan. Pakistan needs steel mill, so they are shifting those mills here, we need cement factories here so they will be shifted here. We need petrochemical industries, thus they will be shifted here. Similarly we need chemical industries too. They have pointed out some areas, that they can shift some industry to Pakistan if we want.

So we are taking benefit of such things. They are only providing technical assistance in the special economic zones, to train our people for work. So that they can train us how to make special economic zones and how to manage them. So this is a misconception that if there are nine special economic zones being made in Pakistan, and they are only for Chinese workers, that's wrong. They were given an initial feasibility report by the Pakistan government and thus were cooperated in that term. Provinces and central government did point out some area for special economic zones themselves. There is a big role of special economic zones in the progress of China. No country has made such a large number of special economic zones in its country, more than China. They are experienced in making and running special economic zones. Special economic zones when they were identified in Pakistan were decided with this idea that they wouldn't create more fault lines or do not disintegrate Pakistani people, there is no role of discrimination among the provinces in CPEC. We left this decision over provincial government. After 18th amendment industrialization is a provincial subject. China and Pakistan government will only provide assistance if there is a lack of capacity to only one or two zones.

Fourth area is the development of Gwadar port. There is no other city or area which had been completely developed or made under CPEC. Gwadar is being developed by the federal government. The edge will go to the province and people. This is an extra benefit for people of Balochistan. I belong to Balochistan myself but

when i talk to people about that,i always say that there is no city in Punjab that has been developed by the federal government.its up to every province who ever takes benefit of this project.punjab has though taken benefit of this industrialisation.No one has forbidden people of balochistan from taking advantage of the cpec.Punjab has made orange line,Sindh has made Karachi circular,Peshawar has made mass transit programme.the energy projects are in sindh,then KPK,then there are some misperceptions from people's side in this regard.that may be because that Pakistan has not been into regional business and connectivity for many years. We are not experienced.We are a closed society.We draw conclusion on our own.CPEC is itself a unity or unifying effect for whole Pakistan.

If it was massively tilted towards a particular class or region then yeah it will bring issues.China developed OBOR for its less developed part,and CPEC is the biggest project of this OBOR.so that all the backward areas of china are made to be equal to china's other developed areas.Among one of five things we discussed with china were:under developed areas are going to be developed by china.routes are being discussed here in the CPEC case. Chinese also understand that the areas to western route are not connected and thus are paying focus over those areas for their connectivity.All three routes central,eastern,western all pass from balochistan,gwadar.so there is no authenticity in their claims that Balochistan and Gwadar is being neglected.

Balochistan is always beneficiary,provided that the balochistan government would be that active in the provincial matters as Punjab and sindh is.Sindh is highly active,and they provided the Chinese with a long list of energy projects for feasibility.their energy department is regularly attending the CPEC meetings.secretary energy,present CM Murad Ali Shah was regularly attending the meetings before becoming Chief Minister.They convinced their people about cpec,and proved the feasibility.after them the most active cm was mian Mohammad Shehbaz Sharif.Mass transit,Orange lines,Karachi circular,and all other means of transport are needed in the cities of so much population.Chinese even appreciated the projects by Punjab and sindh too.when we designed cpec,we kept it in mind how to make it integrating for pakistani nation geographically,ethnically,and economically.even class wise,so that the beneficiaries are not only industrialists,It truckles down to every class.there is another phase coming after this which is agricultural revolution.there will be a change in the agricultural industry of Pakistan.this will decrease unemployment.In some time the the FDI level has increased in Pakistan.Imports are excess and exports are less,this is because when it starts,you have to import many things,machinery etc.there are issues like transmission lines are faulty,payments are not fair,circular debt is there.production level will increase,economy will increase and also income level,per capita income will increase.

Recommendations:

Provincial bureaucracy and political leadership should be proactive in CPEC.They should go extra miles in that case.Their planning department,industry,commerce,local government system,should be very active in that.they shouldn't criticize and they should participate.all the joint working groups should be open.they should increase the level of their contribution to the development of gwadar.gwadar right now look likes to be a responsibility of Chinese or Punjab.City management is the responsibility of the provincial government.they can negotiate many things with the Chinese.The constitution allows them.they should be active in CPEC.Chinese will do something special for people of balochistan if they want it.why we are waiting

something from federal government or china.The issue of water is the responsibility of provincial government.its not an issue of center.If they face issues in finances then they can ask federal for that and also IMF,ADB,Chinese government and they will give them money for development.There is no planning in the provincial government.

There is equal representation of balochistan in all committees related to cpec.Yeah there is less participation of Balochistan,because they are less in population,thus their representation is less in federal.They can tackle this issue on their own.Provincial government can make an office here in Islamabad,appoint a senior officer here,and he will see the issues of Balochistan.so as to forward their concerns to the federal,similar to that of balochistan house.

Interview.5:

Mr.Hassan Daud Butt

Project Director CPEC

Planning and Development Department

Government of Pakistan

There is fair distribution in terms of projects, for example if you see the projects of infrastructure, we see a proper corridor passing from there from the west passing from DI Khan, to KPK, and passing from those areas which are not that developed.., from there it goes towards Balochistan, so it's a complete corridor, in Punjab here we have another corridor which only links to already existing motorways network, so it is absolutely justified route.

In the projects of energy, the location doesn't matter at all. Let me explain you. The projects which are related to coal projects are setup near the port, that's why you will see that the coal projects in CPEC are, for example the Port Qasim project is located near port, The Gwadar project is located near the port. Similarly the Hubco coal power project is located near the port. Thus these projects because of their coal transmission are located near ports. Now when we talk about Sahiwal power project, it is a bit different because of some political reasons. But overall the projects are designed on the basis of their feasibility to the area and near to port. Their location doesn't matter.

Similarly all the wind energy projects are located in Sindh area because you can't have them in Punjab or anywhere in Pakistan. Because there is a wind corridor in Sindh, which makes it suitable for wind energy production. There is a wind channel which is located at Thatta area near Sindh. So it is naturally located there in Sindh. In the KPK area there is a project named as Sokhi Kinari project which is a very good project of 720 mega watt. It is a big project. Similarly in Balochistan we have a Gwadar project so I think the overall benefits are the same for every province. There is no discrimination in the assembly and locations of the projects, or their services to any area of Pakistan.

Similarly the overall benefits of this project will go to Gwadar, it will be benefitted socio economically in all terms. In KPK the special economic zone of Rashkai will be developed, so this is one project with equal benefits for all. But I always say and I will also say it to you that these projects hold opportunities, and exploring these opportunities or attracting investors towards these opportunities is the responsibility of the provincial government. Especially after the 18th amendment in the constitution and also after the all parties conference held in 2015, it was decided specially for the SEZ that the provinces will themselves do the marketing, the government of Pakistan will only do the hand holding of the provinces for example where there is a deficiency of capacity, or there is a requirement of learning in some area. So the federal govt will only do that and the requisite bodies in China will also do that. So we are already doing that. Overall the effort will be depending upon the provinces themselves specially the Special Economic Zones, KPK is working fine, Punjab is also doing good, Sindh is working very well. Whereas the Balochistan, if I speak honestly, is not doing the work efficiently as compared to other provinces in this regard.

We obviously have to support them and we are already doing that. They have a bit speeded up but naturally after the election, they will try to do it more efficiently. But CPEC is the project in which national unity or national cohesion exists. The only conflict existing there is that, which province gets the maximum benefit of CPEC. It is a very positive project, I will take it a very positive project or initiative that if a province wants to get the maximum benefits for its people, why not...it can always have those maximum benefits. Every province has right over it. But now from beyond this state, after elections they will be benefitted in every possible and maximum way.

There are some projects in which the Federal govt is responsible,for them the map has been already made,it will not be changed now,it will come from Gilgit Baltistan from upper side passing from Burhan area.its done now.It will not be changed now.the actual competition is now different.the investor and human resource always goes to the area which is benefitted inn terms of working environment, good income,he will go for a cost benefit analysis too.he will count his cost and then the benefits or outcome of putting investment in the project.such benefits and incentives are offered by federal and also by the provincial government to those investors.for that the provincial governments have to see by themselves that how they are attracting investors.We survive in a political economy,and the noise we hear,that there are political differences among the provinces is natural.political economy has its own attributes,some benefits,some not so popular features,communist system has top to down approach and political economy has bottom up approach.so here in political economy people have their say,media is quite vibrant in Pakistan.people are much more smarter and wiser as compared to many other nations.Our people are active,so we don't have such bad/worst problems like china.It has issues too along with some good things.if the projects are articulated properly,there is cost benefit analysis being done.risk mitigation is good,if they are made for overall socio economic benefits then there is no such issue here.

the reason of failure of a project is not political economy,and the noise by people,it is not criticism.it is the better articulation of projects,their implementation.sometimes there is over criticism out of feeling specially in media,and there is no corruption.then there is no such issue.Giving balochistan more share?be careful for what you wish for or dream for! giving them the share more then other provinces is ok but do they have the capacity?incase they have the capacity then why not.overall they are doing good but overall the capacity is not up to the mark in some areas,where we have to put some Chinese or then people from Punjab,as labor then.otherwise if we see any business model,the local population is always viable,language,security,less cost,all such aspects.but they must have a good knowledge of what they are doing for.they need requisite skills,govt is doing technical training and also increasing the technical training of the skilled labor in balochistan.but they should be ready to work for that.cpec has no division on basis of any community,province etc.it does depends upon the natural endowments and also the population,attributes of the people of that area too.

Security also matters a lot.now there is no time for people to live between boundaries,its now an age that wherever there is a good environment for human resource,good salary,physical and financial security people are attracted towards that.Cultural aspects does matters a lot in the implementation of the project.cross cultural leadership is nowadays very important.change which is brought about by the socio economic aspects,when this will be brought about ,then this change is very important for leaders to make their people embrace it.china had a revolution,it also brought a big change there too,a cross cultural change.It will also bring coexistence,in accepting the other cultures.CPEC is a positive project,100percent going to be a successful project.we are becoming more responsible nation,more accepting change,we becoming wise,cpec or no cpec,Pakistan is going beyond the line,we are going up,there is no place for them to go back.Acadmeia has a big role in that.having no good teachers will effect the academia.industry has a very important role.before 2013 it was all about terrorism,it is now business,economy opportunities etc.

Interview.6:

Mr.Ehtesham Anwar Butt

DG ABAD

ABAD; Agency for Barani Agriculture Development, is a part of planning department government of Punjab. planning department is responsible for the whole province's planning and execution. In case any other department like health department, education department formulates a plan, planning department is the one which basically approves and executes the project. planning department is considered as one of the most important department of any given government. abad has thirteen districts working under it, these districts have their economies dependent over the rainwater. mianwali, bhakkar, layyah, khushab, chakwal, jhelum, attock etc are under it. we see all economic matters of these areas. we also take care of their economic uplift. I am part of planning department as the Director General; Dr. Ehtesham Anwar Butt. CPEC passes from our three districts, which are attock, chakwal, mianwali. Government has made a working group over it named as inter ministerial committee of midterm development of framework of Punjab, and I am a member of this working group. Other than being a government servant, I am a Pakistani, and I am a thinking Pakistani. I belong to that class of Pakistan, God has provided me the opportunity to have best of education. They can compare things, they can understand things, they can give their far opinion. so I am trying to answer your questions as a responsible Pakistani as well. CPEC is a road connection which china has developed for its own purposes.

Fields of cooperation are economic, agriculture. CPEC will make the Economic health of Pakistan better. The fruits of this project will be enjoyed by every citizen of Pakistan. So the economy will be made better by CPEC. With good economy people have good lifestyles. As economic benefits are already discussed. Political benefits are that the disgruntled elements specially in balochistan the centrifugal elements who want to leave or separate from Pakistan, those will be weakened, or they won't be able to exploit Pakistan on the basis of economic weakness of their areas. Such elements will then start talking about the country then, thus this will be a political benefit from them.

CPEC is in design and initial implementation stage right now, when it will be fully functional then we will be able to comment about the economic benefits. They have tried their best to equally divide the economic benefits in between every province but still there are rooms of improvement in it. punjab has industrial base so it can/may get and take more benefits from CPEC. As compared to balochistan, In argument we can say that the provinces which participate more would get the more benefits but in actual we have to use it as a tool for cohesion. in those provinces or regions who do not or are backward cannot participate we have to develop them for participation. Rather than saying that we can give more benefits to areas with less skills, less ability, less industrialized areas. we will develop their manpower to participate equally in CPEC. non participating units can now then participate as well. Skilled training and capacity building.

Balochistan is already getting benefits. Gwadar port, Gwadar city, SEZ are being made all along the CPEC route, there will be trade and investment opportunities in Balochistan. there are two types of people living in balochistan: some are very rich, Nawab, Bugti, Mengal, tribes etc. other are masses. Unemployed youth will get jobs and opportunities. Balochistan will also get more benefits from CPEC.

I believe in transparent, merit based system, which shouldn't depend upon any province. so the fruits of development would be distributed among all. there are formula of distribution. One is population based. NFC award is based on population even. NFC award is basically the formula on which the budget is distributed for developmental funds. tax revenue collected is distributed among the provinces on the basis of NFC award. NFC award is given on the basis of population. But small provinces demand for some other things. Among one of them is that the less developed or backward areas should get more share than the highly developed areas of Pakistan. Size does matter in this. So this demands for larger chunk of the national

income or budget.so any formula depending upon the population and economic backwardness will be supported by us.

CPEC has the potential of causing disunity but but its too early to say such things at this point.We have things in our hands yet,so we can improve,and rather causing disunity it can unite.Lack of transparency has made CPEC projects unknown to common public.On which basis.govt off and on did shared some details.when there is a lack of transparency then there is a room for rumors to grow.and this causes mistrust among people towards the government.Disbelief,lack of confidence,political class is also not considered as a source of authentic information by the people.uncertainty is there.This causes disunity

The uniting factors of CPEC are road network.Railway network will connect balochistan to Lahore,and ultimately to whole Pakistan.Economic well being will bring everyone main stream.Rebel mindset towards the state is found in people who are not economically sound.So people who are economically sound do not show such ideas.when there will be economic stability,that will be better unity among people.and people will think about the country and at larger/broader levels.There will be better connectivity,better trading opportunities.ethnic and political communities are an asset as well danger.If we mainstream them and give them benefits,then they will make your hands strong but if on the other hand you were not able to make them satisfied,then they will become our weaknesses.

Foreign powers always wish to create issues over here.Two things are prerequisites to they're operating systems;Disgruntled elements to be funded,supported,and financed.Second is weak security situation.Government is taking security of CPEC on a very serious note,so they are already taking care of that.There are two benefits of military cantonment there;the locals and foreign investors will feel secure,and the cantonment changes the outlook of the whole cities,residential properties are made there.so aesthetics are also added to that city.

CPEC is at a designing phase,so government of Pakistan,or the planning department shows no discrimination.They also held an All parties conference in 2015 for mutual consensus.but concerns are still there and need to be solved.Giving province of punjab no share,no it's not possible and not a good option too.Because SEZ made anywhere will be advantageous to everyone.People from Punjab are more active and connected to technology.Punjab is 56% of Pakistan.We cannot make Punjab out of CPEC.If we study international history and growth of economy,you will see that the areas which have fertile rivers passing though them,there are civilizations being developed around them.whether its River Nile,Gangajamna, Brahmaputra, Indus etc.so Punjab has five rivers passing through it,so its economy has always been good,it has fertile lands,fruitful economy.They have money to invest.They are more open to change,Religions and cultures are more accepted as compared to other areas of Pakistan.people of Punjab are well off,so they don't think in such terms about discriminating or blaming other parts of Pakistan.when they will be well off they will also not criticize other provinces.CPEC is not about balochistan only.CPEC is for whole of Pakistan,for entire Pakistan.It will be even transmitting fruits of benefits to those areas where it will not pass.It doesn't passses from Karachi but it will benefit Karachi,The SEZ will benefit all.

Barani agriculture is dependent over the rainwater. Agriculture in Pakistan,is not modernized,we are still using traditional methods of agriculture,we do not grow cash crop,only two crops are grown here.We can grow olives,peanuts,grapes here.Agriculture is not thus modernized.Capital is not available.People do not have enough investment to setup industry too.CPEC will cause unity only if it is carefully planned and properly executed.but at least Punjab shouldn't be blamed whether CPEC is a success or not.Incase CPEC doesn't becomes successful,already Punjab is being blamed for taking lions share,so it's the reputation that matters to me rather than the economic share in CPEC.Government is looking after everything,they are able

to do federal and provincial works,multisectoral works.They do multitasking.It is doing both.CPEC and solving the issues of people of Pakistan,both are also interconnected.Social sector will be improved by CPEC too.

My recommendations for the CPEC to act as a unifying agent for pakistani nation are transparency,making all details known to public,extensive debate over CPEC,fair opinion,improvements,amendments and removal of apprehensions.Incorporation of their suggestions.Monitoring,supervision after execution,which will ensure that there is proper execution.The fruits of CPEC are certain,Incse properly planned and executed.

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