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**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF POLITICAL PARTIES'
PERCEPTION ON PAKISTAN-CHINA ECONOMIC CORRIDOR IN
PAKISTAN**



**By
UJALA AKRAM**

**Department of Sociology
Quaid- i-Azam University
Islamabad
2016**

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**“Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam
University Islamabad for the partial fulfillment of degree of Master of
Science in Sociology”**

**By
Ujala Akram**

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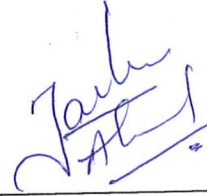
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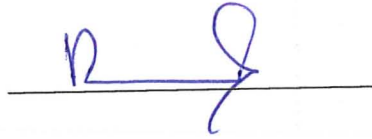
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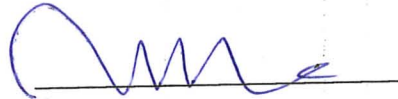
This is to certify that we have read the thesis submitted by Ms. Aamira Amin, it is our judgment that this thesis is of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by the Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad for the award of the Degree of "M.Sc in Sociology".

Committee

1. Mr. Farhan Ahmed Faiz
Supervisor
2. Mr. Akhlaq Ahmed
External Examiner
3. Dr. Muhammad Zaman
In-charge Dept. of Sociology







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UJALA AKRAM

Abstract

Economic growth is the increase in the inflation-adjusted market value of the goods and services produced by an economy over time. This study intended to compare the political parties' perception on Pakistan-China economic corridor regarding reasons and benefits from it. The reviews cited in the present study evolve around Pakistan-China relationship, Gawadar-Kashgar economic corridor, benefits for China, benefits for Pakistan and economic impact of Pakistan-China economic corridor. The present study reevaluated five stages of growth given by Walt Whitman Rostow. Qualitative research design was used wherein twelve case studies were conducted from all mainstream political parties. Lastly, thematic analysis was done for each case study separately as well as comparatively. Results revealed that Gwadar Port can generate necessary resources for developing required infrastructure which is pre requisite for fully functional and successful port and which would in turn be a catalyst for the economic revival of Pakistan provided a stable, congenial and secured environment is in place, and that is only possible through regional co-operation and amicable settlements of all domestic and international political and diplomatic issues.

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Chapter No. 1

INTRODUCTION

Discourse on development encapsulates modernization theories, underdevelopment theories, dependency theories and world system theories especially if their goal is eradication of the poverty and fiscal uplift. Underdeveloped countries like Pakistan are perceived as a dustbin of the world garbage on the one hand and on the other side, it may be in the process of evolutionary ladder as advocated by W Rostow. The present study intends to locate the Pakistan-China economic corridor within the above debate and simultaneously explores the perception of mainstream of political parties of Pakistan regarding the said project.

1.1 Concept of Economic Corridor

Alterman (2007:47) stated that economic corridors attach economic agents along a defined geography. They provide important connection between economic nodes or hub that is frequently centered in urban landscape. They do not stand alone as their role in local economic progress can be comprehended only in term of the network effect that they provoke. It is being defined as the culture of trade conformity, treaties, delegated, legislation and customs that rule and lead trading associations, institution and construers or movement of goods, services and information in a geographic neighborhood among people in and across borders to a matrix.

1.2 Examples of Economic Corridor

Hairet, Wenhui and Haiyan (2000:194) economic corridors connect economic agents along a defined geography. They provide important connections between economic nodes or hubs that are usually centered in urban landscapes. They do not stand alone, as their role in regional economic development can be comprehended only in terms of the network effects that they induce.

The central theme of all corridors is to raise economic activities in the state and start social development on huge scale benefitting all the segments of the society through public private partner in jobs, business. They enjoy new trends and themes. Thus the whole society thrives in peaceful coexistence.

Economic corridors refer to transport networks that sort and facilitate not only the movement of goods and services but also of people as well as the exchange of information. Economic corridors are not limited to hard infrastructure such as highway systems, rail lines or ports but also include soft infrastructure such as trade facilitation and trade capacity-building.

1.2.1 Silk Route

Bernstein (2008:63) stated that Silk route from Africa to China is one of the oldest corridor, and is a living example of economic growth and prosperity. This corridor on one hand sorted the socio-economic development of all geo strategically located countries. While on the other hand this route facilitated exchange of intellect, philosophies, and road and rail network through continental connection between Asia, Europe, Africa, and America.

1.2.2 Economic Corridors in Africa

The motivation behind this anticipates are to give the reasonable to changing Africa's potential provincial transport passageway into monetary hallway. The hallways between East, West and South areas have turned out to be financial motors for initiating exchange, business, livelihood opportunities and changing monetary circumstance on mainland level. The left over ranges of Africa, Asia and different regions likewise needs and other poor districts additionally require financial and exchange passageways.

1.2.3 Corridors between America and Canada

Bernstein (2008:67) opined that both the countries realized its importance in 1990. Huge funds were allocated; proper legislation was adopted to facilitate the construction of trade corridor. Because of these measures in the year 2006, goods worth 626 billion dollars were traded between these two countries.

Thrassy (2009:89) expressed that the late visit of China's President Xinjiang to Pakistan accompanied a promise of venture worth \$ 46 billion in various undertakings. Putting the considers along with point of view it is thrice the measure of the aggregate convergence of abroad venture into Pakistan's economy since 2008 and roughly close to one fifth of nation's national pay

which is around \$ 250 billion. Examiners consider \$ 46 billion of Chinese cash in Pakistan as a potential distinct advantage in the coming 10-15 years and if spend carefully would clear Pakistan to remain among the Asian tigers. The biggest part of the Chinese cash will go to assemble China-Pakistan financial passage which associates Chinese Xinjiang Province to Gwadar port in the Arabian Sea through Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtoon Khaw and Punjab. The hallway incorporates development of Karakorum Highway (KKH), development of Railroad Street, and optic fiber join.

Table No. 1.1 Major Trade Corridors on Each Continent

Corridor	Region	Characteristic	Funding Mechanism
Trans-Kalahari Corridor	Africa	Economic Dev.	Government, Private, World Bank, Aid
Novadutra	Latin America/ South America	Econ. Dev, Trade Integration	Government, Private
North/South Corridor	Asia	Trade Integration, Econ. Dev.	Public/Private Partnership
North/South Corridor	Africa	Trade Integration	Public/Private Partnership-sub-regional organizations initiatives
East/West Corridor	Asia	Trade/Economic Integration	Public/Private

Source: Bernstein (2008)

1.3 Pakistan-China Corridor

Pakistan has a long and solid association with China. The long-standing ties between the two nations have been similarly valuable. China likewise has a steady record of sorting Pakistan in territorial issues. Pakistan's military depends vigorously on Chinese weapons and joint activities of both financial and battle ready significance are continuous.

This corridor will be the cause for generating in services-zone toward Pakistani citizens i.e., banking, travel, electrical, shipyard and real estate. This corridor will provide employment opportunities to Pakistanis from shades, labor, professionals and skill opening from avenues. The corridor will change the life style of the region and will enhance per capita income and GDP.

Planning and Development Minister Ahsan Iqbal said on that Pakistan and China had agreed to “fill in the blanks” in the existing route between Gwadar and Kashgar under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor CPEC project, adding that no new configuration had been considered over the past two years. He further said the government of the two countries had signed a memorandum of understanding on the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) on July 5, 2013 and constituted a combined working group to make decisions on connectivity of routes from Gwadar to Kashgar.

The working group decided to increase the existing motorway through construction of its Multan-Sukkur section by the Chinese government and Karachi-Hyderabad section by the Pakistan government.

The clergyman declares three courses of the financial passage. As indicated by him, the western course starting from Gwadar will go through Turbat, Panjgur, Nag, Basima, Sorab, Qalat, Quetta, Qilla Saifullah and Zhob and range Dera Ismail Khan before prompting Islamabad. A few areas of the street amongst Gwadar and Quetta are as of now at a propelled phase of development. The second (focal) course will start from Gwadar and range Dera Ismail Khan through Basima, Khuzdar, Sukkur, Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh, Layyahand Bhakkar. The third course will incorporate Gwadar, Basima, Khuzdar, Sukkur, Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur, Multan and Lahore/Faisalabad and afterward achieve Islamabad.

Malik (2013:61) China is a country who benefited its own people from the idea of economic corridors. In late 1970s, china initiated various special economic zones in east of china. Through these projects they transformed its whole eastern region an all aspect of development from technical to technical expertise and then to executive, social and economic development.

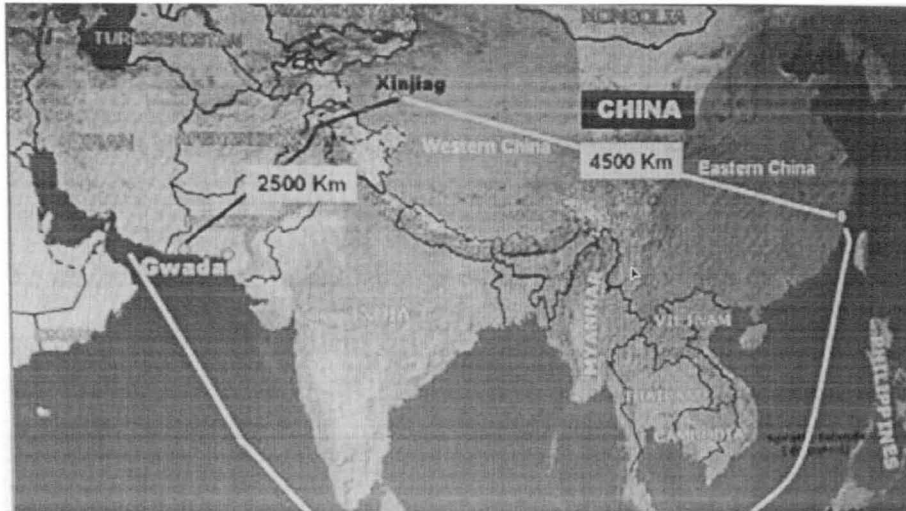
Resultantly Shenzhen area in East China got very much developed. China thinks that West China felt underprivileged, that's why separatist movement in the form of Muslim militants started.

Premier LiKe qiang was the first one from Chinese side, who floated this idea. Soon after it got support from the president of China Xijiping and president of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari, Later, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif fully sorted the China- Pakistan Corridor. In this 40 projects worth 14 billion dollars would be established in Pakistan for generating economic activity and trade development.

The long term plan envisages a multibillion dollar master plan with a time frame extending up to the year 2030. It will connect Kashgar to Gwadar through the new and existing road networks or Indus and Karakoram, and further connecting it across the border with Central Asia state. This will be the best price and time proficient chain of surly for trade in the region. Up to 3 billion people of the area is probable to reap profit of the connectivity.

6 Lane motorways, Railway Track for 3000 km, with Links, Oil and Gas pipe lines, Fiber optic cable projects, and Inter-Linkages will be installed. Airport in Gwadar, free trade zones, and industrial zones will be constructed. It will focus on economic and trade linkages, increasing social association between the people, exchange of political and cultural ideas as well as exchange of expertise between governments will be the goals to be achieved through these huge projects.

China imports oil worth us 314 Billion Dollars per year. 60 percent of oil is imported from Hurmoz Qatar. The distance between Hurmoz and Chinghai is 12900 Km while the distance between Shanghai and Xinxiang is 4000 Km. if China gets the way in to Gwadar port then the total distance from Gwadar to Kashgar will be just 2500 km only. If china invests 100 billion Dollars in the project, the import of oil in one year will compensate the amount. Currently China has announced investment of 45billion dollars. Out of this, 20 billion dollars are for motorways while 2.3 billion dollars are for railways.



Map .1.1 Source: Khan (2013)

Bernstein (2008) The short term goals of the project termed as ‘Early Harvest’ goals have a targeted timelines of up to five years whereas the mid-to long-term plans are expected to take from ten to fifteen years for completion. The ‘Early Harvest’ program goals are specific in nature.

1.4 Statement of the Problem

The research study attempted to explore as well as compare the perception of the mainstream political parties regarding the reasons of investment by china in the corridor and the benefits of the investment on Pakistan china economic corridor.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

1. Exploring the perception of the mainstream political parties regarding the reasons of investment by China in the said corridor.
2. Exploring the perception of the mainstream political parties regarding the perceived benefits of investment by China in the said corridor.

1.6 Significance of Study

The research will emphasize mostly on how Gwadar seaport can accomplish the requirement of Pakistan. It will also draw attention to their benefit of Gwadar port for the western china. The study will further identify the players involved in the Gwadar port. An effort will be made to discuss the

concern of all the above mentioned stakeholders and to find out the reasons of their construction of this port.

This thesis is a review of geo-strategic and economic future of Gwadar and examines major facts affecting the Gwadar port. The study will highlight the benefits that can be achieved by both countries of the region through the project being completed and will also suggest necessary measures which may be taken in order to accomplish this project amicably.

Chapter No. 2

REVIEW OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE

The purpose of this chapter is to review the literature related to the present study. Following researches were available directly related to the variables of the present study. The purpose of citing review of literature was to demonstrate a familiarity with a body of knowledge and establish credibility on the burning issue of development of economic corridor.

2.1 Pakistan China Relationship

Khan (2013:89) expressed that Gawadar Port's territory association with Kashgar through the Indus and the Karakoram Highway and crosswise over to the landlocked Central Asian Republics gives the best inventory network to territorial exchange. Improvement of Gawadar-Kashgar course has the potential perspective of silk course. Once the associations through development get to be operational this will help the economy of both nations. Both Pakistan and China has been serving their common enthusiasm through decades. Their kinship sobriquets like higher than Himalaya, sweeter than nectar, and more profound than seas. At the point when Gawadar-Kashgar urban communities get to be connected through Karakorum high way, then both the districts "Baluchistan and Xinxiang" (two moderately in reverse areas) get to be canthers of local exchange and financial movement. Khan (2013: 25) brought up that integral economies of western China and Pakistan, local geo-financial matters and vital objectives, these all guarantee the perpetual quality of commonality in Pakistan-China ties. Kataria (2012:256) however expressed that there is no contention between them. Both nations have coordinated with each other strategically. Their partnership relies on upon sovereign parity, organization and shared coordinated effort. Disregarding the way that China is an inconceivable drive, it has exhibited no hegemonic arranges and has never intruded in the internal issues of Pakistan. Their key association constantly stays as strong. They are set out to fight against terrorism, separatism and religious radicalism, which is vital for the security, peace, and headway and flourishing of the territory.

Iqbal (2011:120) in the mean while stated that historically, Pakistan and China has solid guard relations. China imparts close military relations to Pakistan and exchange cutting edge lies to Pakistan protection powers. China gave material and good backing to Pakistan amid Soviet intrusion in Afghanistan, wars against India and as a forefront state against terrorism. Both states need to advance conciliatory, protection, monetary, and social relations.

2.2 Gawadar-Kashgar Economic Corridor

Thrassy (2009:109) stated that the construction of Gawadar sea port is an important symbol of Pakistan-China friendship.” The Gawadar port signifies the summit of Sinopec strategic partnership, In 2001 China agreed to participate the in the construction of deep water port. In March 2002, Pakistan and China signed an agreement for the construction of the deed sea port of Gawadar. The first phase was completed in 2005 and the total coast of this project was \$1.16 billion. In this debate of Pakistan-China corridor, Arif (2014:5-6) in some cases pointed out that China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is probable to further strengthen trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Pakistan and China shows the importance of the economic, political and strategic collaboration. Chinese Premier Li Keying underlined the development of the CPEC amid his May 2013 visit to Pakistan. The present Pakistani government has additionally indicated much enthusiasm for the venture from that point forward. The passage will interface Gawadar Port in Baluchistan (Pakistan) to Kashgar in north-western China, which will make Gawadar completely arranged as well as a critical remote ocean port in the district. In perspective of Gawadar-Kashgar venture. Laurence (2015: 33) brought up that CPEC is an undertaking for a set-up of railroads, streets and pipelines interfacing Pakistan's port city of Gawadar in the region of Baluchistan with the Chinese city of Kashgar. It requires infrastructural moves up to Pakistan's obsolete railroad framework, street system, pipelines, ports and power generation, and in addition the adjustment of Pakistan's security surroundings. Laurence (2015:37) stated that Chinese government intends to grant subsidies to Chinese companies

working on the China-Pakistan economic corridor's infrastructure-related projects. The four main areas of cooperation between the two countries in this context are transport, infrastructure, energy and industrial collaboration. Massive works should target Pakistan's road system, in particular the second phase of the 1300-km Karakoram highway, a six-lane high-speed motorway running along the ancient Silk Road from Xinjiang into the area of Punjab, between the cities of Karachi and Lahore. Further improvements are foreseen for public transport, including metro and bus services in six main cities. Here Siddique (2014:3) also adds and writes about an extension of China's proposed 21st century Silk Road initiative also named as 'One Belt-One Road'. This is mega investment by China and this will boost the economy of Pakistan and make a strong country and to be a strategic game changer in the world. Gawadar is emerging as an energy and trade corridor between central Asian states and Pakistan-China. The Asian Development Bank predicts that CPEC will connect economic agents along a defined geography. CPEC is considered vital for Pakistan to help increase the maritime traffic for the country and it will generate storage facilities for petroleum and petrochemical plants. The expected outcomes of the CPEC include people-to-people contacts and cultural exchanges to promote inter-civilization communication and coordination of diplomatic strategies to build harmonious neighborhood. Many thinkers have their different views on this project that this project between two regions is very important because of its specialty that Baluchistan has world's fifth largest reserves of gold. Malik (2013:48) stated that Baluchistan has world's fifth largest reserves of Gold in Baluchistan, second largest reserves of Salt and Punjab has the services of coal in Punjab on the number of sixth in the world. At the same time, there is a huge bulk of young population which is believed to be dynamic feature makes Pakistan the fifth most populous country of the world. This Pakistan-China economic corridor is the one of the best opportunity for the uses of these resources. Iqbal (2014:12) Pakistan can generate almost \$500 million as a transit fee through its Torkham and Chaman borders against transit trade with the neighboring countries.

Pakistan is located at a very strategically important place on the globe. On one side it connects with the Persian Gulf and on the other gives access of the warm water to land locked countries.

2.3 Economic Impacts of Gawadar-Kashgar Economic Corridor

The corridor imagines development of streets and rail connections to take greatest point of preference and advantages of exchange offered by most brief conceivable course by means of Gawadar. The corridor would help monetary advancement of Baluchistan territories which is falling behind as for improvement in rest of the regions of Pakistan by enhancing association through roadways. The financial advancement as a fallout of Pakistan-China passageway brings peace, security and success in the entire locale

Waseem (2006:19) writes, in an era of economic globalization, ports are evolving from being traditional interfaces between land and sea to providers of complete logistics networks. Efimova (2008:17) however opined that the successful hub and transshipment ports throughout the world are earning huge revenues for the countries having them. However every port cannot be a hub port, it needs to qualify some conditions like excellent geographical location, to be able to handle large ships safely great area for extension of terminal facilities, efficient operations for container handling, attractive charges for cargo handling and quick turnaround time. Gawadar ports have all these abilities to become a hub port. Kazmi (2009:56) similar expressed that future exercises at Gawadar are required to create around two million new employments in 8-10 years. Gawadar Development Authority rises that 1.7 million individuals will move to Gawadar inside of the range of thirty years. Indications of advancement and prosperity are as of now obvious in the city regardless of the way that the port has not been industrially useful. New and present day local locations, lodgings, structures, schools, healing facilities and streets are characteristic of the positive result of port improvement. These impacts are certain to spread to different territories of the area once the port is completely practical and joined with the hinter and Richardson (1972:883) pointed out that Pakistan China economic corridor is well-considered and right step towards right direction by government of

Pakistan. Impact of the corridor can contribute immensely in the improvement of economic and social scenario of Pakistan. These contributions towards economy can be classified as direct and indirect. The direct impact is defined as the impact on regional economy generated by self-development by the corridor industry. The indirect impact is defined as impact on regional economy generated by the other industry activities caused by the corridor. Situated at the epicenter of enormous lying and consuming regional and global centers, the corridor is expected to turn around economic scenario in favor of Pakistan. Lin (2015:8) sorted the said project as it will open avenues for enormous trade, commercial, and economic opportunities for the whole region of Asia. The Pakistan-China Corridor envisages the construction of oil refinery at Gawadar and installation of oil pipelines up to Xinjiang province. The 2500 kilometers long oil pipeline will become a sly line of African oil and Persian Gulf route to whole of China through Xinjiang will become a time efficient and distance reduction by ten thousand kilometers' this will bring in billions of dollars' worth trade benefits to Pakistan and China.

2.3.1 Interest of China

Alterman (2007:58) expressed that the quickly developing economy of China amid the most recent two decades has brought about consistent ascent in the interest for oil, and this interest is relied upon to rise further in the coming years with the development in economy. China was independent in oil until 1993, yet is presently importing around 3 million barrels of oil for each day, and this number is developing each year. Dirks and Victor (2010:55) however pointed that similarly as the primary test is concerned, China is showing improvement over anticipated. It has turned out to be more vitality proficient and is diminishing utilization of coal. All the more as of late it has pushed its organizations to change speedier. It wants to be on lines with Japan in vitality proficiency after 2011. Anwar (1999:33) in some cases portrayed that China is a rising worldwide player and has critical impact in the area. Indian Ocean district is imperative for China on account of its indispensable ocean exchange courses in the region. Its craving to assume

huge part in the Indian Ocean area depends on its long haul monetary and politico-vital interests. South Asia, West Asia, Africa and even Europe are nearer to China through the Indian Ocean than other routes. Haider (2005:39) Through Gwadar port China can have a key hold in Central Asia. Gwadar port additionally gives the most temperate exchange course to Xinjiang, which is just 2,500 km far from Gwadar port while 4,500 km from Chinese eastern ports. 124 This will make it feasible for China to course some of its outer exchange through the Gwadar port.

2.3.2 Interest of Pakistan

Haider (2005:95) Strategically Pakistan has an imperative area in the Indian Ocean locale. Iran is on its west, with which Pakistan has great terms. India is on the east, which is seen as a potential challenger. In the north is China, which has been a dear companion, and toward the northwest is Afghanistan which must be in well disposed association with Pakistan for her financial geological reliance on Pakistan.

Deliberately, Pakistan's area is additionally critical in light of the fact that it is put in the area of the Persian Gulf and gains an extraordinary hugeness because of the way that around 40 percent of the world's oil tankers go through the Strait of Hormuz.

Khan (2003:112) Looking at the expanded financial advancements in the western locales of China, and the recently autonomous countries of Central Asia with their rising economies, Pakistan, by understanding its key significance, chose to be a passageway for these countries. Pakistan's arrangement at the junction of three sub-territorial systems– Central Asia, South Asia and West Asia and turned into the solid explanations behind the development of a port at Gwadar to be a door for China, Central Asia, and Afghanistan.

After reviewing literature on Pakistan-china economic corridor we reach at the result that between these two regions Pakistan and china Central Asian Republics provides the best sully chain for regional trade. Trades between two regions are very important factor for the economy and also for the betterment and also have a big opportunity for the country and the people of

Pakistan. This project will also boost the economy of Pakistan .due to this project between these two friends country has good understanding and also introduced trade of different economical areas. The regional economy generated by the other industry activities caused by the corridor.

Chapter No. 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Rostow's Modernization Theory

Rostow gave modernization theory in 1950s and mid 1960s. Modernization hypothesis was created by various social researchers, especially a gathering of American researchers the most noticeable of who was Talcott Parsons. Modernization was provoked by the decay of the old pilgrim realms. Modernization theory is an excellent hypothesis incorporating a wide range of orders as it looks to clarify how society advances, what variables influence that advance, and how social orders can respond to that advance. Modernization theory concentrates particularly on a sort of modernization thought to have begun in Europe amid the seventeenth century, which brought social mores and mechanical accomplishments into another age. Modernization comprises of a continuous separation and specialization of social structures that comes full circle in a partition of political structures from different structures and makes majority rules system conceivable. The third world turn into the center of consideration by legislators why should sharp show nations pushing for freedom that maintained improvement was conceivable under the western wing (as opposed to looking at the soviet union). Modernization hypothesis has its roots in the thoughts of Durkheim and Weber which we can analyze all the more nearly. It expressed that this hypothesis clarify the wonders of improvement. This hypothesis concentrated on impelling the venture of aggregates capital and funds for advancing financial development advancement. The propelled nations have gone through deferent stages and came to at self-maintaining development.

3.1.1 Stage 1 The Traditional Society

A traditional society is one whose structure is created inside of restricted generation production. A traditional society is one whose structure is created inside of constrained generation capacities. The comparability of gatherings inside customary society does not imply that they are intensely subject to one another: an incredible site. Every gathering, however like all others, is generally self contained, its individuals performing all the required parts of cultivating, childrearing, social control, resistance, et cetera. As such, the division of work is confined inside of the capabilities of all in the gathering.

Every gathering is then a kind of section a discrete unit in a bigger society subsequently Durkheim additionally called this a segmental society.

3.1.2 Stage 2 the Preconditions for Take-Off

The second period of improvement handles social requests amid the time spent move; that is, and in this way to welcome the blessings and choices opened up by the stroll of gathering assets. New sorts of venturesome men rich in the private economy, in government, or both willing to get ready subsidizes and to put it all on the line in mission for advantage or modernization. Banks and distinctive associations for collecting capital are. Venture increments, strikingly in transport, correspondences, and in crude materials in which different countries may have a monetary interest. What's more, here and there, cutting edge producing undertaking shows up, utilizing the new techniques. Be that as it may, this action continues at a restricted pace inside an economy and a general public still for the most part portrayed by customary low-profitability strategies, by the old social structure and values, and by the territorially based political foundations that created in conjunction with them. Exchange assets from horticulture to assembling, Shift from local to national/worldwide center, Must move a long way from having kids, People must be remunerated not for their "affiliations" but instead their money related limits.

3.1.3 Stage 3 the Take-off

Industrialization increments with laborers changing from the agrarian area are assembling part. Development is packed in a couple of areas of the nation and inside maybe a couple fabricating commercial enterprises. The level of speculation scopes more than 10 percent of GNP. Individuals spare cash. The monetary moves are joined by the advancement of new political and social foundations that bolster industrialization. The development is self-managing as speculation prompts expanding wages thus creating more reserve funds to back further venture.

3.1.4 Stage 4 Drives to Maturity

The economy is diversifying into new areas. Technological innovation is providing a diverse range of investment opportunities. The economy is producing a wide range of goods and services and there is less reliance on imports. Urbanization increases. Technology is used more widely.

3.1.5 Stage 5 High Mass Consumption

The economy is geared towards mass consumption, and the level of economic activity is very high. Technology is extensively used but its expansion slows. The service sector becomes increasingly dominant. Urbanization is complete. Now, multinationals emerge. Income for large numbers of persons transcends basic food, shelter and clothing. Increase interest in social welfare.

3.2 Application of the Theory

Back word areas of the Pakistan (Baluchistan) and also the back word areas of the China (Kashgar), these two regions are on the stage of the traditional society and the middle cities which are linked with these regions exist on the stage of pre conditions. The take off condition is when rout pass through these cities which are somehow in established conditions like Punjab and Karachi, these cities are fit on the take off stage. Take off is not possible the pre-condition is not completed and pre-condition is not working when society not come out from the traditional society. If government passes the rout from Punjab that province will become on the take off stage. Drive to maturity stage will come when trade starts and this trade will be done through concrete agreement and through the generation of surplus extract profit maximization. Age of high mass consumption is that when you globally linked geographically to the other corridor after the completion of economic corridor.

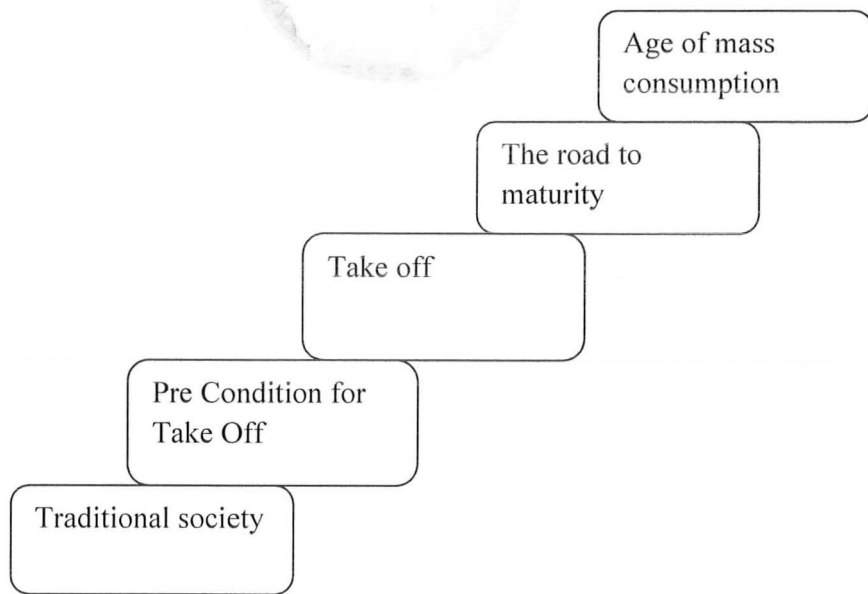


Figure No.3.2.1 Model of Rostow’s Modernization Theory

Figure No 3.2.1 indicates that these are the five stages of growth. All are explaining on the above of the model that how economic growth become in more win situation after these steps. This hypothesis concentrated on impelling the venture of aggregates capital and funds for advancing financial development advancement. The propelled nations have gone through deferent stages and came to at self maintaining development. A traditional society is one whose structure is created inside of restricted generation production. A traditional society is one whose structure is created inside of constrained generation capacities. The second period of improvement handles social requests amid the time spent move. Banks and distinctive associations for collecting capital are. Venture increments, strikingly in transport, correspondences, and in crude materials in which different countries may have a monetary interest. On third stage the development is self-managing as speculation prompts expanding wages thus creating more reserve funds to back further venture. On forth and five stage Technological innovation is providing a diverse range of investment opportunities. Technology is extensively used but its expansion slow.

Chapter No. 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The major objective of this chapter is to explain various tools and techniques employed for the data collection, for analysis and interpretation of the data, relating to present problem under investigation.

5.1 Research Design

Qualitative research design was used due to the peculiar nature of the social problem. The study was purely descriptive in its nature.

5.2 The Universe

The current research was conducted in Pakistan. The reason behind selection of such a big universe was the intention of the researcher to interview the target population representing the entire country.

5.3 Target Population

Target population is an essential requirement before selecting the sample size as well as the sampling technique. Therefore elected representatives of the political parties (both in government as well as in opposition) constituted the sampling frame. These representatives were selected from all five provinces as well as Federal government.

5.4 Sampling Technique

It is a subset of a population; a sample is a small portion of population that represents the characteristics of the whole population. Snowball sampling technique (non-probability sampling technique) was adopted because the referral method was most appropriate for taking ornament and interviewing the respondents.

5.5 Sample Size

12 case studies were conducted.

	In government	Inopposition
Federal government political party	Pakistan Muslim League Noon	Pakistan People Party
Punjab government political party	Pakistan Muslim League Noon	Pakistan Tehrek-e-Insaf
Sindh government political party	Pakistan People Party	Mutahida Qomi Movement
Baluchistan government political party	Pakistan Muslim League Noon	National party
Gilgit Baltistan government political party	Pakistan Muslim League Noon	Pakistan Tehrek-e-Insaf
Khyber Pakhtoon Kha government political party	Pakistan Tehrek-e- Insaf	Jamiyat Ullma-e-Islam

5.6 Tool for Data Collection

Case study guide was used to collect data from 12 respondents. The researcher first telephoned and took appointment from the respondents later detailed interview took place on the decided time and place.

Researcher took notes along with an audio recording of the conversation and no piece of information was lost in the process.

5.7 Pre-testing

Pre-testing is an advance testing of something, such as a questionnaire, product, or idea. It is a tryout of the questionnaire to see how it work and which changes are necessary before starting full scale data collection. In the present research, pretesting provided a means of catching and solving unforeseen problems in the administration of the data collection tool.

Before the actual data collection, pretesting on the mainstream party representative respondents was done to check the workability of drafted case

study guide and then respondents from interviewed. After the pretesting, few modifications in the guide were made to improve its workability.

5.8 Ethical Considerations

The purpose of study was explained to the respondents and they were ensured that their identity would not be disclosed. First of all the researcher introduced herself for the validity of research and to gather the valid data from the respondents. Mostly the researcher communicated the purpose of data collection in the Urdu language in the start and also used the local dialect manner and revealed to the respondents that this research was for the betterment of the society.

5.9 Field Experience

Data collection is not an easy task. Social scientists generally face situation in which responses are difficult to get. Human behavior is very complex and cannot be treated under controlled conditions. It also depends upon the researcher's efforts and experience to get reliable and correct information by observing and crafting an atmosphere of harmony technically called as sort building.

The researcher faced problems in having appointment, building sort, while to win their sympathies, she introduced herself to each and every respondent prior to get correct information. Sometimes the respondents either do not cooperate or gave false information suspecting the researchers' motives particularly when they were asked about their party's intentions of the said project.

However, when the purpose of study was explained to them and when researcher gave them confidence that their information was only being gathered for research purpose and would remain confidential, their suspiciousness gradually vanished then they started cooperation.

Chapter No. 4
CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1 Conceptualization

4.1.1 Politics

Lasser (1996:11) defined Politics as “A group of individuals who are authorized to make or enforce decision regarding the protection and regulation of community.” The representatives, who are in deeded the spokesmen of people’s choice, are bound to work honesty as they are answerable to their voters. Ake (1975:271) It is more accurate to define” the political in terms of an effect-namely, the alteration or maintenance of patterns of the distribution of the power to make decisions for the society. In that way, we arrive at a definition of the "political" which compels us to assume that all human behavior is potentially political. The objection might be made that if we assume that whatever members of society do is potentially political, the definition of political is too inclusive and therefore useless.” Politics is a process by which societies are governed. Arestotle (1984:8) says “politics involve competitions over matters, in which economics plays at most an indirect part, such as free speech, human rights and the quality of community life” All these matters are best solved in a democratic setup as accountability and good governance are well managed there.

4.1.2 Political Party

Waseem (2006:34) competitive elections, participation of political parties, right of the canvassing in the free atmosphere and acceptance of results in order to move on to the task of the formation of government as well as opposition, and location of the supreme authority in the hand of the elected government accountable to elector Mate” It means participation of political

parties, free campaign by the contesting candidates, and people's maximum participation in casting votes and acceptance of election results are the necessary ingredients in electoral politics. According to Bawn, Martine and John (2012:571) contemporary scholarship views "a party as a team of politicians whose paramount goal is to win electoral office. These teams make promises about what they will do if elected, standing for re-election based on their records of implementing their programs." Election is the process where candidates make promises with people, they do good work for their progress. According to Cotarelo's (1985: 14) definition of the political party, the main criteria for being regarded as one are to have a governmental program for the society, to represent clearly defined interests and to gain power through elections.

4.1.3 Economic Corridor

For Brunner (2013:1) economic corridors connect economic agents along a defined geography. They provide important connections between economic nodes or hubs that are usually centered in urban landscapes.

Durchslag (1994:25) however, from a business management point of view corridors can also be described as "islands of competence" (areas that stand out on the basis of their sustainable competitive advantage, grounded in economic performance) linked by connective infrastructure (roads, railroads and air connections). By improving the connective infrastructure, it is possible to help realize the full economic potential vested in each island of competence. Moreover, Healey (2004:34) the defining feature of corridors is the linear agglomeration of economic activities and people along the physical backbone of transport infrastructure.

4.2 Operationalization

4.2.1 Politics

Why is a manifesto necessary for contesting in elections for political party?

4.2.2 Political Parties

Q1. What were the reasons behind the creation of your party?

Q2. Are the policies implemented by your party according to its manifesto?

Q5. What were the reasons to make separate party and not to merge with any mainstream party.

Q7. What are the reasons of having less/more representation in these houses?

Q8. Describe the nature of terms you and your political party have with federal government?

Q9. What are the positive and negative decisions of the federal government political party that make you satisfied/un-satisfied?

4.2.3 Economic Corridor

Q22. What will be the impact on Pakistan's economy with the connection, which would be established between other corridors in future?

Q23. What will be the impacts of economic corridor with the backward rural areas of Pakistan?

Q24. In what aspects, Economic Growth (per capita, inflation, poverty eradication)

Q20. What do you think are the effects of economic corridor on inflation?

Q21. To what an extent and how poverty will be reduced because of economic corridor?

Q22. What would development of economic corridor will provide or Open a way towards infrastructure development (railways, energy, and industry)?

Q25. How economic corridor will affect our culture and bring cultural diffusionism?

- Q26. How will our norms be reshaped, will these include adoption of Positive norms (like habit of hard work) as well?
- Q29. On the basis of technology, will our (weapons) become modify?
- Q30. Can and how China and Pakistan formulate a joint Military Force

Chapter No.6

RESULTS

6.1.1 Manifesto of the Political Party

The first respondent commenced his interview with the description of the manifesto of his political party with the slogan of democracy and development in the country. He said that “We have the manifesto of development of Pakistan, education, infrastructure and the prosperity of the Pakistani nation. He belongs to the party of PML (N). All the party member of that party have the same party manifesto. This respondent is from Pakistan people party he commenced his interview. There are contradiction in the manifesto of these parties that first party is doing work about the development of the nation and the other party in doing work for the fulfillment of the basic needs of the people.

The Pakistan Tehreek -e- Insaf party member said that “We have the manifesto of Islamic democracy” with the slogan of ‘change’. He added that his party is more focused on delivering things to public not to ourselves or friends, ultimately to witness people as have and prospering. Lastly, the respondent added that his political party intends to bring justice in all forms whether it is economic justice, jobs opportunities, justice in police system reforms. MQM have different party manifesto the respondent said that obsolete system a genuine democracy could not establish in the country and the people of Pakistan could not get their due rights, social justice, equal opportunities, these are our manifesto. The manifesto of the Jui political party is based on the implementation of the Islamic rules and regulation. The respondents of that party commenced that the serious efforts have to be made for legislation by parliament in line with the recommendations of Council of Islamic Ideology for the country’s economic, political and social betterment in accordance with the principles of Islam.

6.1.2 Political Party Relation with the Federal Government

Narrating the relation of respondents’ political party with the federal government, the respondent of the government party highlighted that we are in government, and we have good terms of nature with our party and the party members. That’s makes us united and strong and then we work well for the nation. PPP which is in the opposition of the federal government

have good relations with the government. Narrate that we are in opposition of federal government assembly we are ready to play our role as responsible opposition. Yes supports the right decision and stand in opposition we also raise our voice against weak decision.

PTI have some very serious issue with the federal government, Narrating the relation of respondents' political party with the federal government, he highlighted that the Khyber Pakhtoon Kha government and Baluchistan government has issues with central government. They have clashes on many aspects for instance Kpk though producing surplus electricity for the national grid frequently face the problem of load shedding. So the province which is producing surplus electricity and providing it to national grid and that province is being deprived from electricity. Jui also have good terms of conditions with the federal government. They support each other. Mqm political party member Narrating the relation of respondents' political party with the federal government, the respondent highlighted that we have a good working relation with federal government and we agree on many things, in case we have differences we resolve them amicably.

6.1.3 Relationship between China and Pakistan

As general public believe that China and Pakistan are good friends, that the relations with China are higher than Himalaya, sweeter than honey, deeper than oceans. However, the respondents of all political parties had same views to this association. He believed that we had good relations with China. Now they got a little change in which they will provide a major economic relation through Pakistan China economic corridor. All political party members are agreed on the good terms of the conditions with the china. PPP political party members said the views same with the perception of the general public opinion that we have brotherly relation with china and after this corridor we become closer than now. Respondents also said that we had the diplomacy, military and the relations of the economy. We have brotherly relations that will continue in the future too. Respondents narrates that this project strengthens our friendship. However the majority of the members of the PTI political disagree from this public opinion. Although general public

believe that China and Pakistan are good friends, however, the respondents had a different view to this association. Mr. Hamid believed that these days friendship is purely based on an analogy of 'Give and Take'. He added one may not be able to trace the historicity of friendship of China and Pakistan and even historical friendship of Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. They have their own interest and we have our own. They don't have any port and our port suits them and we will have to look at our interest on a safe position in this project. They further cautioned that if the said corridor is not safe then the hatred will be more as compare to the hatred for America in our people.

6.1.4 Economic Exploitation by China

He said that all countries have their own interests. China has its own interest. They need a port; they need an access to port. They are looking at their interest only. We are also looking our own interests.

The respondent commented on the rationale of interests of China in this particular Gwadar port. China has its own interest. They need a port; they need an access to port. We have our own interest. There is no concept of the exploitation stand here. We have good relation with china and china always play a vital role for us in hands of economy, infrastructure and other developments.

Mr. Asad stated that the countries look at their own interest. There is no friendship between countries they look at their interest. Their interest that they would get way from here to connect and our interest is that china would invest here. We have common interests.

According to him China is economically very strong from many decades they are going to construct corridor .and refining the Gwader airport, so future of Pakistan with will china. And corridor become successful and Gwader port will be running full fresh way. They are not using Pakistan. There always the situation of give and take.

Interestingly, the respondent commented on the rationale of interests of China in this particular Gwadar port. China has its own interest. They need a port; they need an access to port. They are looking at their interest only. He suggested that it is our government's task to make China agree on our

interests otherwise the Chinese will use us and they would probably want to use us for free. Now it depends on you how better Pakistan exploits this golden opportunity. The key thing in this is that if China passes by here and they establish industries here, provide jobs then Pakistan is demanding its interest and they are following it. If we don't pursue it, they don't care. If they need something and you won't fight for what you need, they would simply take what they need.

No we have good relation with china and china always play a vital role for us in hands of economy, infrastructure and other developments.

He suggested that it is our government's task to make China agree on our interests otherwise the Chinese will use us and they would probably want to use us for free. Now it depends on you how better Pakistan exploits this golden opportunity. He said Pakistan is in safe guard we can get the benefits from this project if we walk on the positive direction and if Government takes serious response on it.

Interestingly, the respondent remarked on the method of reasoning of hobbies of China in this specific Gwadar port. China has its own advantage. They require a port and they require an entrance to port. He proposed that it is our administration's errand to make China concur on our hobbies. Presently it relies on upon you how better Pakistan misuses this brilliant open door.

The respondent commented on the rationale of interests of China in this particular Gwadar port. The countries look at their own interest. Their interest is that they would have a gate way from here to connect and our interest is that china would invest here. We have common interests.

6.1.5 Relationship of Economy with Inflation

The representatives of the PML (N) described the relation of Economic growth with inflation that they were hopeful for better economy and when economy will on better mod it will definitely effect on inflation.

PTI While describing the relation of Economic growth with inflation, he refuted the association and stated that they are two different things. One is

that they are taking their good from the corridor. On the hand, inflation is the process that our trade would not get balanced so inflation and would increase if we don't get our economy improved. No, there won't be any effect. Inflation has other factors.

PPP Respondents described the relation of Economic growth with inflation that that definitely when it will construct economy of Pakistan will be better. We are hopeful for better economy and when economy will on better mod it will definitely effect on inflation. But it is slow and steady process.

MQM Interestingly, the respondent commented on the rationale of interests of China in this particular Gwadar port. China has its own interest. They need a port and they need an access to port. He suggested that it is our government's task to make China agree on our interests. Now it depends on you how better Pakistan exploits this golden opportunity.

While portraying the connection of Economic development with expansion, he said inflation is the procedure that our exchange would not get adjusted so expansion and would increase on the off chance that we don't enhance our economy.

While describing the relation of Economic growth with inflation, when the economy of Pakistan become in better condition it will effect on inflation. On the hand, inflation is the process that our trade would not get balanced so inflation and would increase if we don't get our economy improved.

6.1.6 Poverty Reduction through Globalization

PTI representative on question of poverty he narrated when people of Fata and other regions people get business opportunities and poverty will reduce. Mr. Akhter said that Nawaz Shareef made this Pakistan-China economic corridor by changing the root of corridor and wants to make it Punjab china economic corridor"

Respondents of JUI there are no effect on poverty unless China sets up industries in Pakistan and so creates jobs for the people of Pakistan, use Pakistani labor too.

PML(N) Narrating the relation of poverty reduction with the global networking, he highlighted that poverty in Pakistan won't reduce until

business industries are not established and provision of jobs. When more jobs will be there then the income of people will also increase and automatically it will boost an increase in the spending of people. This is how economy grows unlike raiding the economy of Pakistan by global imperialists.

Narrating the relation of poverty reduction with the global networking, he highlighted that when more jobs will be there then the income of people will also increase and automatically it will boost an increase in the spending of people.

Respondent said poverty in Pakistan won't reduce until business industries are not established and provision of jobs. When more jobs will be there then the income of people will also increase and automatically it will boost an increase in the spending of people. In the thoughts of the respondents there is no effect on poverty unless China sets up industries in Pakistan and so creates jobs.

Portraying the connection of poverty reduction with the worldwide systems administration, he highlighted that neediness in Pakistan won't lessen until commercial enterprises are not built up and provision of occupations. At the point when more occupations will be made then the wage of individuals will likewise increase and consequently it will help an expansion in the spending of individuals.

PML(N) Narrating the relation of poverty reduction with the global networking, the respondent said when there would be such a big investment. There would be jobs and house hold business opportunity. So it would reduce the poverty. This Give the new job opportunities and household business for the local people of the areas and all for other countries.

This is how economy grows unlike raiding the economy of Pakistan by global imperialists. When there would be such a big investment. There would be jobs so it would reduce a little.

There would be jobs and house hold business opportunity. When more jobs will be there then the income of people will also increase and automatically it will boost an increase in the spending of people, so it would reduce the

poverty; poverty reduction with the global networking, Mr. Ahmad highlighted that when there would be such a big investment.

6.1.7 Development of Backward Geographical Areas through Economic Corridor

Narrating the relation of poverty reduction with the global networking, he highlighted that poverty in Pakistan. The respondent said infrastructure will be developed in rural areas bringing economic progress. Especially KPK and Baluchistan become in good condition.

PTI Respondent said that the government trying to change the route, and is trying its best to pass it by the province of Punjab. This will altogether affect the rural areas of KPK and Baluchistan. If there would be a highway from a rural area then there would be a progress for that area. The respondent was very doubtful of the perspective that the administration is purposely attempting to change the course, and is attempting its best to pass it by the region of Punjab. This will by and large influence the provincial territories of Khyber Pakhtoon Khwa and Balochistan. In the event that there would be a roadway from a country region then there would be advancement for that zone. It will impact those areas from where it will pass through.

JUI The respondent says infrastructure will be developed in rural areas bringing economic progress. If the government of the Pakistan slicked on the previous routs of the project which is in the agreement, this will bring the development in the rural areas.

The respondent was highly positive view It will impact those areas from where it will pass through. This will altogether affect the rural areas of KPK and Baluchistan. There would be a highway from a rural area.

PML(N) He was highly focused of the view that the government is not trying to change the route, and is trying its best to pass it by the province of Baluchistan. This will altogether affect the rural areas of Khyber Pakhtoon Kha and Baluchistan. There would be a highway from a rural area then there would be a progress for that area. Respondent said it will impact those areas from where it will pass through.

6.1.8 Cultural Diffusion through Economic Corridor

The respondent narrated that when we become nearer country of china we exchange our norms values and culture because china also have a rich culture. He also said that cultural exchange in term of the positive norms is very healthy for the nation. He said that both countries are interested and curious to know the culture of each other.

The respondent narrated that we will exchange our cultural values with china and that is positive sign for us. He also narrate Chinese teacher now appointed in Sindh schools. After the completion of this project, we send our children to china for seeking knowledge, new technology and much more. The respondent narrated that we are good friend from history, the culture would come from China our culture will in china. so the exchange of culture is very common thing.

PTI Respondent pointed out that there is cultural change thing and it has no link with the culture. They will not export culture or their norms. They will just invest their income in the economic corridor. The basic strategy of this project in base on the economic interest not linked with the cultural diffusions. The respondent narrated that we have been the slaves of European countries in the past and now we are willing to be the slave of China. Culturally, our confusion and lack of identity would increase. The elite in our cities is more like western people then less like us. Definitely, the culture would come from China. Socially, our culture and confusion of character would increase.

Respondent said after completing this project we are closer to china. We exchange our delegation we will exchange our culture. The respondent narrated that we are already teaching Chinese in Government Schools in Sindh, more cultural diffusion is only a matter of time we definitely hope for adoption of positive norms like hard work ethics.

The respondent narrated that when we become nearer country of china we exchange our norms values and culture because china also have a rich culture. Cultural exchange the common thing and will be positive for us.

6.1.9 Technological Development Due to Economic Corridor

Describing the possibility of installation of ammunition technology with the support of China, he stated that right now when china transfers some technology we definitely get the technology advancement. We are bringing the technology and China is bringing the manufacturing facility.

PML (N) Describing the possibility of installation of ammunition technology with the support of China, he said that china and Pakistan both have smart and hard working engineers. They can make an outstanding collection of the weapons and other technology with contribution.

Depicting the likelihood of establishment of ammo innovation with the backing of China, Mr. Tahir expressed that at this moment, we are bringing the innovation and China is bringing the assembling office. In Taxilla there have been building up a few parts of JF 17 Thunder air ships it can be if china transfer us some technology. But it depends on whether if they transfer or no

When china transfers us some technology we definitely get the technology advancement. After this connection, countries will become close and the trade becomes easier. Corridors connect the countries geographically and these corridor mostly use for the economic purpose. Essentials in Pak-China relationship are portrayed as covering of geo-key, financial and political arrangements and motivation with general enemies. These nuts and bolts all through Pak-China history of relationship are altogether evident as geographic closeness, trans-regional trade help to each other and constant financial and exchange exercises. Respondent is also having very good perception about the Pakistan china friendship

6.1.10 Joint Army of both China and Pakistan

Respondent stated that possibility of a mutual force after this corridor. He stated: This is the new vision. But project strategy is purely economic. We can make join force for more progress and prosperity. But now a day there is no need to formulate a joint military force.

He refuted the possibility of a mutual force after this corridor. He stated we are not in position to answer this question .but when china need we will happy to help, because we are two countries one nation.

He refuted the possibility of a mutual force after this corridor. He stated: I think there is no need of joint military. The respondent gave the light on the joint military force in future stated that there is not joint military force these days. There is no need of it. It depends on situation. But we don't need right now.

The respondent refuted the possibility of a mutual force after this corridor. He stated: I don't think so. Chinese strategies are purely economic. China is automatically going to be the economic superpower.

He disproved the likelihood of a shared power after this passageway. He expressed: I don't think so. Chinese procedures are absolutely financial. What's more, joint Army must be with Muslim nations. The respondent refuted the possibility of a mutual force after this corridor. He stated: This is the new vision. But now these days, there is no need to make the joint force. Both countries are in the safe guard.

Pakistan-China economic corridor is an under construction 46 billion mega project which is intended to upgrade and expand Pakistani infrastructure. This project will span the expansiveness and width of Pakistan, and will in the long run connect the Pakistani city of Gwadar Port in southwestern to China's northwestern self-ruling locale of Xinjiang by means of an vast system of highways and railways. In this case study the respondent is the member of the PML (N). He has a strong party manifesto which is basically related to the development of the nation. Khan (2013) views on the Pak-China relation are similar with the respondent views. Respondent narrated that we have a good relation with china and this economic corridor will make closer friend. In the Petter blau's theory of give and take, same argument we see here that there is always the policy which implemented in all relations is give and take. In this case study we see respondent said we had a relationship of some give and take. In respondent view it is not the matter of exploitation all the things revolves around the give and take policy.

Narration on the relationship of the economy on inflation is quite same the point of view of the respondent that when economy will become in good condition it will effect on the inflation of the country. According to the Rostow's five stages of growth and his views when we construct these roads, pipeline all others things which are included in this project we will walk on the stages of the modernization and poverty will definitely reduce. The corridor would help monetary advancement of Baluchistan territories which is falling behind as for improvement in rest of the regions of Pakistan by enhancing association through roadways. The financial advancement as a fallout of Pakistan-China corridor brings peace, security and success in the entire locale. Mr. reported that there are solid military ties between People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This organization together between two neighboring Asian countries is huge geo-politically.

Chapter No. 7

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

7.1 Discussion

The Pakistan-China economic Corridor, designed to link Gwadar of Pakistan and Kashgar of China through road and rail network a new era of prosperity in the region. It would quite debatably be beneficial not only for both countries but will also provide a platform for regional development benefitting all neighboring countries coming into the net. In addition to the development of infrastructure, long-term advantages to business and industry along the corridor include benefits arising from smooth access to the industrial production units, decreased transportation and communications costs, improved delivery time and reduction in inventory cost. This research was conducting in Pakistan with the case study method. The mean purpose of this research to find out the perception of political party on Pakistan China economic corridor benefits on Pakistan economy and the reason behind the investment of the China's capital on Gwadar port.

The finding of this research showed that there are some mainstream parties have some different views on the Pakistan China economic corridor. Pakistan Muslim league noon party is in the government and Pakistan people party in the opposition of the Federal Government. In Punjab province PML (n) is in the government and the PTI is in the opposition. In Sindh province is in the government and the MQM is in the opposition. In Khyber Pakhtoon khwa, PTI is in the government and JUI in the opposition. In the Gilgit Baltistan PML (n) is in the government and PTI is in the opposition. There are many differences in the perception between the political parties about the Pakistan china economic corridor. The findings on the manifesto showed that every party has very strong manifesto. Majority of the parties were working according to their manifesto. Here the comparison between the political parties on Pakistan china economic corridor mention below:

7.1.1 Parties in Support

The researcher find here that Pakistan Muslim league noon is in the government and this party has the government in three provinces of Pakistan. These parties are representatives mostly in favor of the Pakistan china economic corridor. Manifesto of this political party is based on the

democracy and the development of the nation. All party members have good relation with the federal government. JUI also have strong manifesto and good relation with the federal government. Findings showed that the relationship with china is higher than Himalaya, sweeter than honey. Poverty reduction, effects on the inflation and when these roots when passes from the back word areas of the Pakistan these will become develop. Pak-China relationship grew steadily and strengthened over time with strong convergence on regional and global economic, diplomatic and security related issues. China gave material assistance to Pakistan and Pakistan also served as a link between China and the Western world. Result showed that investments in Pakistan China economic corridor will not only help the Pakistan and China economies into demand driven economic growth, but will also boost industrial growth and economic development of the region. Consequent surge in demand as a result of corridor development will also boost up gradation of their services and facilities, giving rise to more industries. In short Corridor development will promote the regional industrial up grading in size and structure bringing in its fold entire region as a huge cluster of various industries.

7.1.2 Parties in Opposition

The findings showed that PTI which is in the opposition in the Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan government. And the Sindh government has some objection about the Pakistan china economic corridor. The result we see about the Pakistan and china relationship very different as the general public views. Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf

Representative's majority said that there is no relationship without give and take system.

In this project the researcher find that the majority said china have its own interest in the port because they want a gate way for the trade and development for their under develop areas. As maybe seen the distance between Gwadar and Xinjiang is only 2500 kms as compared with 4500 kms to the ports in Eastern China and an additional 10,000 kms from the energy corridor of Strait of Hormuz. The completion of the corridor will provide

Xinjiang Province access to important seaports, resulting into extensive market coverage with huge potential right from Kashgar via Gilgit-Baltistan to Gwadar. At the same time we see that Pakistan has its own interest. Investments in Pakistan China economic corridor will not only help the Pakistan and China economies into demand driven economic growth, but will also boost industrial growth and economic development of the region if there is no route change policy implemented. The results showed that there is some reservation exists in the political parties. These parties are not interested in the route change policy. Gwadar is an opportunity for Pakistan to undo its past mistakes and revive both these areas. Revitalization of these two areas could turn the fortunes of the people of Pakistan and transform the country into a developed prosperous economy. In order to fully benefit from the potential of the port, Pakistan needs to understand the geo-politics of the region and use the port to induce cooperation rather than competition among regional and extra-regional players. Backward areas will not develop if the routes pass through the Punjab province. Majority of these parties refuted the effects on inflation and poverty and results showed that all the parties are agreed that there is no need for joint military force. Pak- china economic corridor is being anticipated to be a place of great strategic importance that will give boost to Pakistan's economy tremendously resulting in uplifting the living standards of the people but there are some political hurdles preventing Gwadar port to be operational.

This showed that federal government is agreed that after this corridor will promote the all regional and industries. The result showed that the opposition government have some reservation on the route of Pakistan china economic corridor and also have very different view about the Pakistan china relationship.

7.2 Conclusion

Economic corridors developed in the geo-strategic regions have arguably benefitted the interconnected countries and opened new vistas of economic

prosperity for them. They have played major role in attracting investments thus activate economic engine in geostrategic areas or regions.

The well-founded relationship since 1950s of two countries based on mutual trust and mutual interests, shared border, further facilitated by geo-strategic location of Pakistan, involving huge benefits for Pakistan and China; all these factors guarantee overlapping of interests. The Pak-China Economic Corridor can further boost trade and economic ties, which can trigger into economic prosperity, peace, stability not only in two countries but in whole region. Pakistan's geographic location at the inter junction of regional and international consumer and supplying markets provides it an opportunity to play a crucial part in integration of region-socially and economically. There is ample research which suggests the certainty of economic prosperity with development of economic corridors. The Pak –China economic corridor in general and projects like Gwadar-Kashgar in particular are imperative for both countries. In addition to the economic aspect, Corridor will bring in its fold the socio-political advantage for both countries' restive, deprived and troubled areas like Xingjiang (China) and Baluchistan (Pakistan). There are serious challenges to the development of project both internal and external. Rout changing problem is also become on the front in this project. Situation in western province of China, Xingjiang can pose challenge; proper handling at very outset would be required.

Gwadar is an opportunity for Pakistan to undo its past mistakes and revive both these areas. Revitalization of these two areas could turn the fortunes of the people of Pakistan and transform the country into a developed prosperous economy. In order to fully benefit from the potential of the port, Pakistan needs to understand the geo-politics of the region and use the port to induce cooperation rather than competition among regional and extra-regional players. Gwadar has the potential to act as a catalyst in promoting harmony and prosperity in the region. Political will, determination and skillful diplomacy will be required to manage all stake holders and guide the project to its rightful destiny. Pakistani Policy makers and business

community are optimistic that this port will be a success story and would play a central role in the economic development of the country.

Gwadar is 2,500 km from Xinjiang while its distance from China's eastern seaboard is 4,500 km. China wants Gwadar port to be the transit point for Xinjiang. For China's interior regions it is more feasible and cost effective to carry trade through this port. Gwadar port with modern approach, new technologies, effective communication links and excellent offshore infrastructure would attract a lot of countries from Asia.

The researcher believes economic corridor can generate necessary resources for developing required infrastructure which is pre requisite for fully functional and successful corridor and which would in turn be a catalyst for the economic revival of Pakistan provided a stable, congenial and secured environment is in place, and that is only possible through regional co-operation and amicable settlements of all domestic and international political and diplomatic issues.

7.3 Suggestions

1. Need for broad based alliance on one point and that is the natural, the shortest and the most beneficiary rout for the corridor has already been materialized. It further organizational strengthening.
2. Joint exhibitions between Pakistan and China to be held to promote trade and industrial links and identify common areas for mutual trade.
3. Proper provision of security and safety, as well as law and order need to be world-class. The corridor need to attract the best and the brightest human as well as physical capital.
4. Local population needs to be involved and economic benefits have to be actually transferred to the local population. This aspect of corridor is critical to the long-term success of the project.
5. Social development projects like vocational and educational training. Setting up of medical and other educational facilities.

6. The vocational training institutes need to be established by the both governments which in this case are the Chinese and Pakistanis, as well as its operators.
7. In addition to the above, when the wheel of economic activity will pick-up, investors of different nationalities will flock to corridor and may tilt the foreign investments numbers in favor Pakistan.
8. To struggle/ pray that the Prime Minister Nawaz Shareef should start thinking as the Prime Minister of Pakistan rather than Punjab.
9. The federal government should resolve all reservation of the opposition parties about the Pakistan china economic corridor with coordination.
10. A comprehensive policy for the development of Baluchistan should be adopted by the government of Pakistan like china has already adopted for the development of its western region (the go west policy) to settle the unrest due to inequality of wealth. The policy should emphasize on the development of infrastructure, science & technology, domestic industry, education of population. It should also focus on bringing improvement in investment environment & designing the environmental protection projects, with the aim to create hope among the people of Baluchistan for economic uplift so that co-operation among the minorities can be assured.
11. The government should provide 100percent ownership of industries and services. .
12. No corporate taxation for a minimum of 15-20 years.
13. The government of Pakistan must ensure that the fruits of Pakistan's economic recovery trickle down to the people of Pakistan.
14. Government of Pakistan should struggle for trade not aid.
15. Visa restrictions should be eased for the Pakistani businessmen and exporters worldwide.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE
**COMPARISON OF POLITICAL PARTIES' PERCEPTION, ON
PAKISTAN CHINA ECONOMIC CORRIDOR**

Ujala Akram

Interview guide

- Q1. What were the reasons behind the creation of your party?
- Q2. Why is a manifesto necessary for contesting in elections for political party?
- Q3. Are the policies implemented by your party according to its manifesto?
- Q4. Why your party came into existence
- Q5. What was the rationale of your party
- Q6. What were the reasons to make separate party and not to merge with any mainstream party.
- Q7. Describe the nature of terms you and your political party have with federal government?
- Q8. What are the positive decisions of the federal government political party that make you satisfied?
- Q9. What is the negative decision of the federal government political party that makes you un-satisfied?
- Q11. What is your opinion about the relationship of china with Pakistan?
- Q12. Will this relation leads Pakistan to have better economy?
- Q13. If you were in existing government, what would be your role /action towards this relation?
- Q14. How you perceive china as an economic state?
- Q15. Is china economically stable to make a gate way between two countries?
- Q16. Does china need improvement in infrastructure?
- Q17. How you will define the present situation of china economy?
- Q18. What are the effects of china's economy on Pakistan's economy?
- Q19. What is the purpose of investing the capital of China on Gwader?

Q20. What are the intentions of China on the development of economic corridor?

Q21. Is china exploiting Pakistan economic positions (weak) to further develop its own economic indicators?

Q22. What do you think are the effects of economic corridor on inflation?

Q23. To what an extent and how poverty will be reduced because of economic corridor?

OR

Q23. What will be the effects of economic corridor on poverty//poor?

Q24. What would be the impact on Pakistan's economy with the connection, which would be established between other corridors in future?

Q25. What will be the impacts of economic corridor with the backward rural areas of Pakistan?

Q26. What do you think that condition of railways, energy, roads, industry will be better than existing one? If So, then how?

Q27. In what aspects, development of economic corridor will provide or open a way towards infrastructure development (railways, energy, and industry)?

Q28. If and how our culture will be exploited because of corridor?

Q29. How economic corridor will bring cultural diffusionism?

Q30. If so, then, how this cultural change will reshape our norms?

Q31. Is there any possibility of adopting positive norms (like hard working) in future from cultural diffusionism?

Q32. On the basis of technology, will our (weapons) become modify?

Q33. Can and how China and Pakistan formulate a joint Military Force?

Annexure 1 Future of Gwadar Port

