

# Measuring the Impact of China Pakistan Economic Corridor on the Socio-Economic Aspects of Pakistan: A Quantitative Research Highlighting the Public Opinion

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## Abstract

China Pakistan Economic Corridor is the project which is treated as the major opportunity for Pakistan and future game changers for its economy. Pakistan as well as China both are depending upon the success of this project and there are several benefits which might be gained through the proper implementation of the project. But other than this there are some rumors that in reality CPEC is the game finisher for Pakistan and this will destroy our culture, ethnicity as well as economy, therefore there is need of proper research which will demonstrate the impact of the project in a real sense. Though CPEC is already completed its initial phases, but as there is lack of authentic Data regarding the impact of this mega project. Hence public opinion regarding this burning issue might be the most important and significant tool to gauge the impact of this Mega Project in order to highlight the upcoming impact of CPEC on Pakistan's economical as well as social aspects of Pakistan. Moreover, there was no research work based on public opinion since the CPEC came near to the compilation of initial part thus there is ample requirement of research in order to explore the impacts through public opinion in order to provide base to policy makers to assess the opinion which is the centre of belief for the residents of Pakistan

**Keywords:** CPEC, Socio-Economic Aspects, Public Opinion, Quantitative Research

## Introduction

It is the impact of recent economical and financial crises that we have number of reasons for developing national as well as regional infrastructure in Asia in order to increase competitiveness of the region as well as its productivity. Moreover regional infrastructure also aids in enhancement of standards of living so as to reduce poverty, through developing connection of isolated peoples and places with the markets and economic centers having sufficient resources and thus diminishing the gap among regions. **(Bhattacharyay., 2012)**

The recent literature evident the significance of economic corridors as the tool which can enhance cooperation, integration and development among different counties in order to make them active in this globalized world. The experience of economic integration, through the use of economic corridors in Greater Mekong Sub-Region also endorsed the use of economic corridors and hence focus towards the use of these types of economic corridors are also been enhanced in other parts of Asia. The purpose of these type of activities is to enable the linkage of backward regions with the developed industrial zones, in order to optimize access they gained to markets through the development of trans-boarder network for production, which may also leads to economic growth through the development of sustainable linkages. **(Rajan, 2015)**

Review of literature forced us to admit the fact that the idea of development these types of economic corridors through accessing the territories of Pakistan are not new. As in late 1990's America was the first country who proposed the idea of economic corridor for transportation of oil and gas from Oil Rich Central Asian Republics (CAR's) through using the Afghanistan and Baluchistan region. Though the idea was dropped because of undesirable circumstances of that time, but it was enough to evident the importance of Baluchistan in the economy of Pakistan through fulfillment of various objectives which in the interest of Republic of Pakistan. **(Khan., 2017)** as cited by **Hussain and Hussain (2017)**

Initially Pakistan was reluctant to accept the existence of China, because of the difference of opinion between the blocs of communism and capitalism. **(Jilani., 2017)** But afterwards both the countries came into the friendly relationships since 1950, though the initial decade of these relations was not a smooth one as they are after the Indian threat of 1960. **(Syed., 1974 & Javaid. & Jahangir., 2015)** The relations became smoother due to initiative taken by Pakistan in Bandung Conference through which they attempted to clarify doubts of Chinese Government. **(Chaudhri., 1970)** and also because of the efforts extended by Mr. Zafarullah, minister of foreign affairs for Pakistan, through understanding of Chinese mindset which helped in the development of China-Pakistan friendly and cordial relationships. **(Chaudhri., 1987)**

But with surety we can state that the era of 1970's from which these friendly relationships taken a new horizon. China extend its support to each and every sector, not only supported the military, missiles and nuclear programs but also extends its support in the field of economic development, even during the times when the restriction was imposed by United States of America. **(Jilani., 2017)** it became possible for Pakistan, to become able to develop Heavy Mechanical Complex in Taxila in 1968, Ordinance Factory in East Pakistan in 1970 and Aeronautical Complex. **(Javaid. & Jahangir., 2015)**

Pakistan also helped China in a great way to enhance its connectivity all over the world, Pakistan air space was opened for Chinese Airline & PIA made travelling easy for Chinese. Moreover, Pakistan also paved the way of China in the UN system and plays a predominant role in making China permanent member of UN Security Council. As a result of these cordial relations we are going to have huge achievement in the form of CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor. **(Jilani., 2017)**

**Significance and Model:** As mentioned in the research of **Delin. And Diren., (2015)** the hope that government would support public to be a part of implementation of policies in order to minimize the process of opposing and misunderstanding, so to achieve win-win condition for the country as well as for the public. Our research has been done after more than 2 years of the research of **Delin. and Diren., (2015)**, which attempts to gauge the significance of CPEC through Public Opinion in the times under which CPEC is achieving its full potential. **Moreover** our research also combines literature and research models of various researches e.g. **Delin. and Diren., (2015); Hussain. and Hussain., (2017); Javaid. and Jahangir., (2015); Jilani., (2017)** and **Shi. and Jhang., (2016)**

But still there are some limitations as this research, as it is based upon the opinion of youth of major cities of Pakistan, including Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar and Quetta and thus mingling the data obtained from youth of different areas might help government and research professional in developing systematic data base so to compare their understanding with the understanding of public, which is not only significant in minimizing the friction but also help government in building the reputation in public.

**Problem & Gap:** The dividend of CPEC will be apprehended over a period between 10-15 years. It therefore requires a continuous determination on part of both China and Pakistan to stay firm on the course **(Rizvi, 2015)** The overall investment scheduled on the CPEC is distributed over the time period of ten to fifteen years, hence it is better for China as well as Pakistan to remain calm and focus towards the thorough and continuous development of the project. **(Rizvi., 2015)** While the implementation phase of the project is already under way from October 2015 **(Delin. & Diren., 2015)** Thus it is even more important for Pakistan to think in an optimistic way towards the project and try to convert this opportunity of life time in to reality which aids in certainty of better economic and financial conditions for Pakistan **(Ijaz., 2016)**

The reason why Pakistan must remain optimistic is the outcome of belief that the project of CPEC is also been used by China as the tool to decrease the proximity of security threats from the militants of (ETIP) East Turkistan Islamic Party. **(Markey. & West., 2016)** through focusing on the development strategy in Pakistan's territories. **(Shannon. & Keith., 2016)** In other words it can be simply defined that China's concept behind the development strategy is to diminish extremism through using tool of employment, as they believe economic activity can spoil extremism. That means they are focusing on investment rather than use of military power in order to deal effectively with the threat of terror. On the other hand if Pakistan remains continuously involve in destruction of militants like ETIP, then it will aid China in securing economic wellbeing as well as security as the resultant of CPEC. **(Rifaat. & Mainj., 2016)**

But the reason why CPEC is still the one of the opportunity of life time for Pakistan, as it will be furnishing the energy-starved economy of Pakistan and will also foster its relationship with the neighboring countries like Iran, who already highlighted in the cross-border energy cooperation, through using the CPEC as the tool of coordination and collaborations. **(Daud., 2016 & Rifaat. & Mainj., 2016)** At present, most studies concerning China-Pakistan Economic Corridor have been either conducted by government sources or majorly framed on policy issues associated with CPEC. **(Delin & Diren, 2015)** & very few research work e.g. **Mirza., Azeem., Waheed. and Zehra., (2017)** on the effect of CPEC on the Economy of Pakistan, **Ishaq., Ping. and Ahmed., (2017)** on the topic of Opportunities, Threats and Challenges associated with CEPC, **Irshad., Xin. and Arshad., (2015)** on the topic of One Belt One Road and impact of CPEC on Pakistan's Economy **Toor., (2017)**, on the topic of Assessment of CPEC through defining implication of its threats and prospects, **Qadri. and Qadri., (2016)**, on the topic of Pak-China Relationship and their impacts on Political economy Pakistan, **Khan and Khan., (2016)**, on the topic of Socio-Economic Analysis of CPEC: A case study of Gwadar Baluchistan, **Haris., (2015)** on the topic of Identifying the investment sectors along the China Pakistan Economic Corridor, **Hussain. and Hussain (2017)** on the topic of Geo-Political Paradigms of China Pakistan Economic Corridor and **Delin & Diren, (2015)** on the topic of Analysis of Public Opinion on CPEC are present.

Moreover among all these researches mostly are qualitative research, while the research work of Khan and Khan focusing on public opinion which is very few in number and hence not found valid to measure the impact of the big decision from the government, while the researches of **Mirza., Azeem., Waheed. and Zehra** is based upon

the data gathered from the employees of Water and Power Development Authority (**WAPDA**) Karachi Electric (**KE**), Trade and Development Authority Pakistan (**TDAP**), Small and Medium Sized Development authority (**SMEDA**) United Bank Limited, Meezan Bank, Habib Bank Limited (**HBL**), Bank Islami Limited and Engineers of Private Engineering Firms, with no details regarding the sample size and framework for the development of questions.

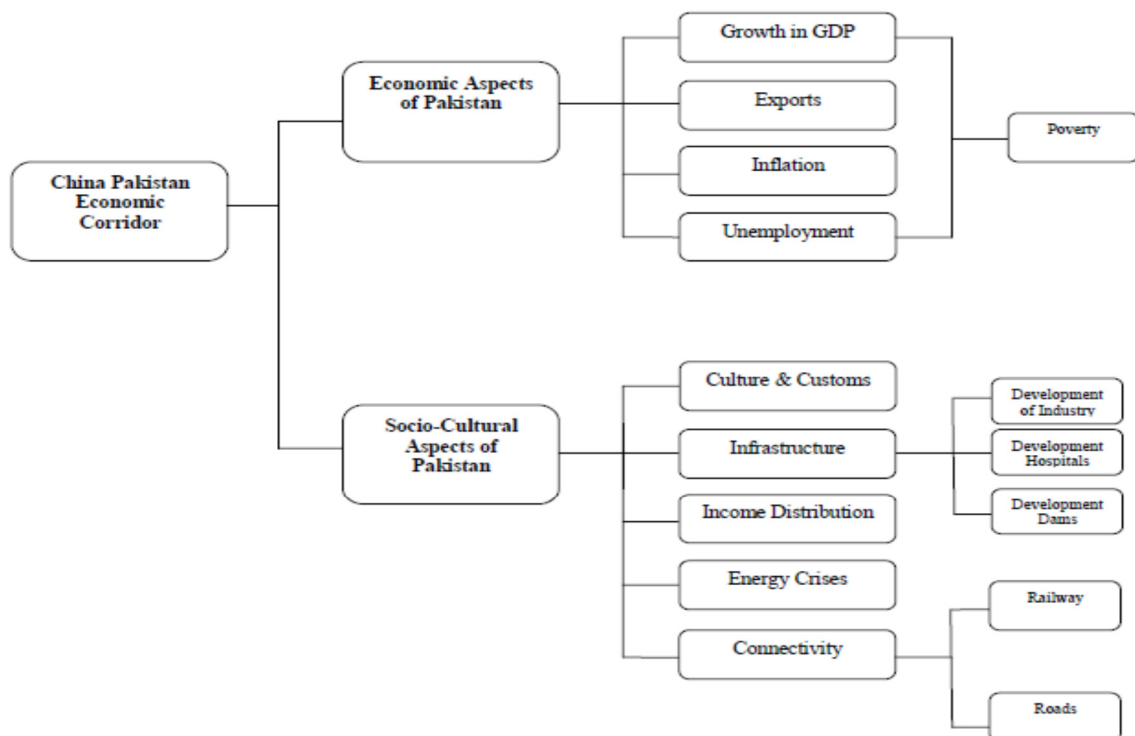
While the research of **Delin and Diren**, Faculty members of China University of Geo-Sciences, was on public opinion but they gauge these responses through the opinion gathered from blogs, micro-blogs and electronic forums and hence there is a question mark on the validity as it is complex to transform this qualitative data into quantitative, while researchers also taken data from university students but it is not clear that whether they are from China, Pakistan or Mix and author does not include any specific means for gauging data i.e. use of guidelines highlighted through the policy of World Bank, embedded in policies associated with safeguard of ADB, Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol of IHA, Practices incorporated by Pakistan and China field research, Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social risks and Impacts of International Finance Corporation etc in the development of questionnaires. Hence it is significant room to conduct research on the topic of CPEC, through indulging public opinion and quantitative techniques.

As without the participation of the public, policies are hard to sustain. Although the public has no decisive power in the foreign affairs, policy makers often feel the need to incorporate public opinion. It is, therefore, necessary to understand public opinion through scientific methods so that policy-makers can preemptively adopt any necessary countermeasures to deal with public reaction. Hence through taking the reference of conference proceeding of International Conference on CPEC at GC University, Lahore 2015 we have selected the Public Opinion for conducting research on this Burning Issue that whether CEPC is beneficial for Pakistan. (**Delin & Diren, 2015**)

**Research Objectives:** This descriptive research has following objectives

1. To explore the effect of CPEC on the GDP growth rate of Pakistan in the light of the public opinion
2. To identify the resultant of CPEC on the Export rate of Pakistan in the light of the public opinion
3. To verify the upshot of CPEC on the inflation rate in Pakistan in the light of the public opinion
4. To determine the output of CPEC on the unemployment rate in the light of the public opinion
5. To analyze the impact of CPEC on the Culture of Pakistan in the light of the public opinion
6. To gauge the consequence of CPEC on the development of infrastructure in Pakistan in the light of the public opinion
7. To visualize the determinant of CPEC on the appropriate distribution of income
8. To check the force of CPEC on the energy crises in Pakistan in the light of the public opinion
9. To judge the power of CEPC on the enhancement of connectivity with in Pakistan in the light of the public opinion
10. To estimate the influence of the CPEC on the reduction of poverty level in Pakistan through the growth in GDP and Unemployment on the basis of public opinion
11. To verify the influence of the CPEC on the reduction of poverty level in Pakistan through the growth in GDP and Unemployment on the basis of public opinion
12. To view the influence of the CPEC on the reduction of poverty through the development of infrastructure and connectivity on the basis of public opinion

**Research Model:** As mentioned earlier the research model for this research is the hybrid of various researches as Delin. and Diren., (2015); Hussain. and Hussain., (2017); Javaid. and Jahangir., (2015); Jilani., (2017) and Shi. and Jhang., (2016) and the descriptive mode is a under:



**Limitations of the Research:** Research has been done from the primary data collected from the youth of Pakistan. While the instrument used for this purpose was a closed ended questionnaire based upon patterns and indexes developed by **Zhang. and Shi., (2016)** in accordance with the guidelines highlighted through the policy of World Bank, embedded in policies associated with safeguard of ADB, Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol of IHA, Practices incorporated by Pakistan and China field research, Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social risks and Impacts of International Finance Corporation and thus the result might be different from the result research will provide from self developed questions. Moreover the research is only done from the public opinion and might have different results as compared to the secondary data we obtained from different forums.

### Literature Review

Nearness with respect to geographical point of view will affect geo-economically on the relationship exists between Pakistan and China, initially in 1982 these two countries developed massive Karakorum highway, as the tool to link China's Kashgar to Pakistan's capital Islamabad. Construction and development of the route prevailed throughout the series of years in the slot of 2000 and highway is now stretched to deal with all type of traffic, with its internal network acting as the way to connect it with ports in Gwadar and Karachi (**Ali., 2015**) Thus it is suitable to include China Pakistan Economic Corridor as the example of these type of efforts of both the governments, as both of these governments were working on this concept since considerable amount of time of almost two decades. (**Jilani., 2017**)

The first official document in this regard was the Joint declaration of 2003, issued after the visit of Ex-Pakistan President General Pervaiz Musharraf, which highlighted the future of cordial plans and cooperation between these two countries, moreover trade activities were also optimized between these two countries because of the 2006 agreement of free trade. This was also evident through the research work of 2015, which highlighted that there is massive increase in the volume of trade which reaches up to \$15.5 Billion from \$ 1 Billion in the passage of 1998 to 2015. (**Vandewalle., 2015**)

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is an umbrella project and a component of the One Belt One Road (OBOR) (**Markey & West, 2016**) the project was initially projected by China in May 2013. After that Chinese President Mr. Xi Jinping came to visit Pakistan in April 2015, and both sides decided for enhancement of relationship towards an all-weather strategic partnership (**Lu, 2015**). But the initiative announced officially in March 2015 by China's (NDRC) National Development and Reform Committee. (**Markey & West, 2016**) the purpose of the initiative intends to foster a new kind of global relationship, featuring win-win cooperation. (**Akber, 2016**)

Considering this scenario China Pakistan Economic Corridor has high importance not only for Pakistan but also for China. China will use this in order to increase its span of control over the other countries as well as to have secure means for future trade and transfer of energy, while Pakistan will use this in order to decrease its economic,



social and energy related problems. **(Small., 2015)** Final announcement of this strategic partnership came in March 2015 from NDRC (**National Development and Reform Committee**) China. CPEC is actually a project which is under the umbrella of One Belt one Road initiative of Republic of China. **(Markey. & West., 2016)** and the purpose of this is to enhance Global relationship which will leads to win-win situation through the mutual cooperation. **(Akber., 2016)** Thus it is optimal to state that because of these characteristics CPEC is the new view of opportunities for Pakistan and aids in rebalancing of options influencing the country starting from the side of geo-politics to geo-economics. It compromise of four major sector namely, **a) infrastructure, b) energy requirements c) development of workforce and d) economic progress of Pakistan. (Hussain. & Ali., 2015 & Hussain. & Hussain., 2017)**

Early harvest programs of CPEC will be completed by 2017 while the other remaining short term projects will be completed by the 2020 On the other hand midterm projects will be completed by 2025 and long term by 2030. Moreover through the rental agreement of Gawadar port, China will be using 2300 Acres of land in order to develop first Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in the deep sea port of Gawadar. Thus it has been estimated that this will result in extreme reduction in the cost of shipment if the said route was properly used by China, while trade time will also be reduced by more than 10 days through the use of this route. **(Haq. & Farooq., 2016)**

The projects is also a part of China's OBOR (One Belt One Road) Strategy and thus in order to accomplish its plan of Silk Road Economic Belt and 21<sup>st</sup> Century Maritime Silk road, China is willing to invest US \$ 46 Billion in various development deals in Pakistan. **(Rifaat. & Maina., 2016)** The level of investment in the energy sector of Pakistan would be around US \$ 34 Billion, in order to enhance the capability by adding 17,000 Mega Watts of Electricity to the National Hub, while the remaining amount of US \$ 12 Billion, would be the part of development of infrastructure, transportation and communication. Thus it can be said that CPEC is actually a tool which will bring major opportunities towards Pakistan. **(Irshad., Xin. & Arshad., 2015)** As the time period looks significant and would probably help Pakistan to bring itself in the comparison of leading economies of the world, and if Pakistan became able to utilize its resources and became able to take proper advantage of CPEC then it will enhance the economy three to four times in comparison to the recent situation. **(Hussain. & Hussain., 2017)** Moreover research of 2015 highlighted that, initiation business and trade in the SEZ in association with CPEC results in the therapy of declining industrial sector of Pakistan. **(Haris., 2015)** While the research of 2012 was of opinion that because of the initiation of several projects under the umbrella of CPEC the employment generation will also be massive, but as Pakistan is much smaller than China in terms of economics therefore Pakistan must develop some special measures in order to protect its local industries. **(Hamid. & Sarah., 2012)**

Research of 2012 also highlighted that, improved system of transportation will aids in growth of GDP for almost all the Asian countries, while Pakistan will be the second in the list of achievers after India and will gain \$ 2.6 Billion, which will also results in the welfares of households and will remove pro-poor outcomes from the region. **(Gilbert. & Nilanjan., 2012)** which was also supported by the research of 2016 and highlighted that Pakistan's annual growth rate for next 10 years is 5.07 %. **(CID, 2016)** Thus research work found that it is optimal to state that CPEC is a framework of multi-dimensional projects which makes its identity as the broader framework which will be aiding its projects to be accomplished through the help of bilateral agreements and creating win-win situation for both China and Pakistan. **(Khan., 2017)** Discussing the social aspects it is already an understood phenomenon that, we can only use impact assessment as the tool to check the effect of new projects on quality of environment and equity in social life. Hence one of the objectives of EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) is to identify the future environmental effects of planed projects. **(Kuitunen., Jalava. & Hirvonen., 2008)** & SIA (Social Impact Assessment) is the research tool, which affects the managerial decisions associated with the factors associated with social subjects, as it includes factors which are able to create impact on the daily life. **(Ana., Daniel. & Frank., 2012)**

Moreover it is evident through the data obtained from the countries of East Asia that attainment of high economic growth continuously will turn down the rate of poverty, in a significant manner & research work also highlighted that reduction of vulnerability, enhancement of consumption and improvement in equity, which is also treated as objectives of high importance and are the resultant of Social Risk Management. **(Robert., 2001)** It is also evident that more and more researchers are now extending their concern towards SIA not only under different countries but also under the research work carried out for different industries. **(IIED., 2001)** As mentioned earlier there are several studies not only on the theme of SIA but also on the impact of CPEC on social activities, but still there is a requirement of comprehensive research, as the prior research work has not backed by the assessment indexes, in order to highlight the social impact, hence the real impact of SIA might still be tracked out, through conducting the research by including assessment indexes. **(Zhang. & Shi., 2016)** The research work carried out in 2016 highlighted that there is predominant increase in the level of enrollment and attendance due to reduction in travelling time, moreover there is also a sufficient increase in the utilization of ladies health workers since the start of CPEC. **(Habib., Fazal., Farkhansda. & Adeel., 2015)**

Therefore CPEC must not treated as a road only but as a project which will be the reason to play a predominant role in developing the rate of connectivity in Pakistan through development of roads, optimization of railway,

connectivity through pipelines, linkage through fiber optics and special economic zones. (Hussain. & Ali., 2015) As the South East Asia is considered as the region which is treated as most isolated region of the world and through the project of CPEC, there is a immense hope for Pakistan to develop its connection with other countries of South East Asia as well as outer world. (Xie. Ma. & Li., 2015)

Hence it is optimal to state that CPEC is the project which is game changes for Pakistan and has the ability to lift several Pakistani national from the state of misery and poverty, as this project includes development of several economic booster projects like assembling of apparels and textile industry, starting of industrial parks, setting up of nuclear reactors, building of new dams, structuring the network of roads and railway lines which will in relationship with the development of infrastructure will also leads employment & residents of Pakistan will take ownership of these projects. Moreover availability of technologically sound hospitals, increase in technical and vocational training institute and improved water supply to the lesser developed areas of Pakistan aids in the enhancing the quality of life for masses. (Abid. & Ashfaq., 2015)

### Methodology

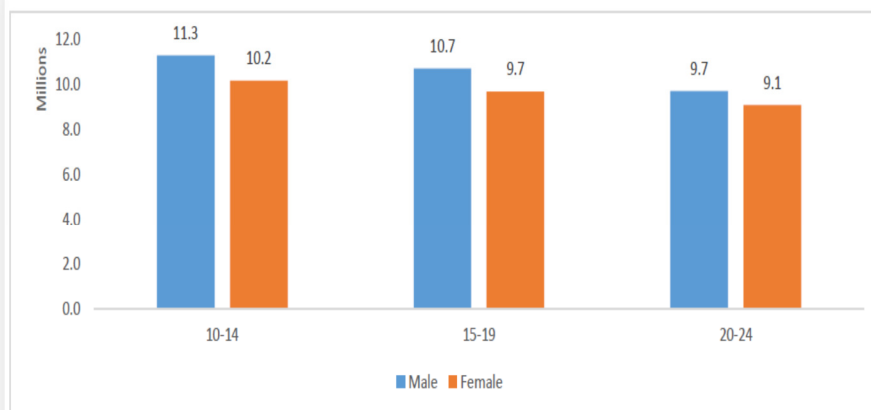
The purpose of research was exploratory in nature, as there was no sequential data available in the form of research or systematic literature review, the type of investigation was correlation as we tried to develop base research for the other researchers, so may the research on the theme will be taken on systematic basis in order to gauge the real impacts of CPEC on the economy, socio-cultural values, internal security etc. The time horizon for the research was cross sectional, while the unit of analysis was individual, the tool we have used for collection of data from the youth is a closed ended questionnaire which has been formulated with the help of guidelines mentioned above in order to check the detailed and systematic response on the youth and provide it as the basis of public opinion. The sample size for the research work is 1500, in a breakdown 300 from each of the major cities of Pakistan i.e. Karachi, Lahore, Islambad, Quetta and Peshawar.

Moreover the research is based upon Public Opinion as according to the sayings of Zhao, “**Public opinion has an important impact on the foreign policy and provides an important way for public to participate in foreign policy decision**”. (Zhao., 2009) researcher also signifies that the importance of Public Opinion and highlighted that in order to develop a balance between the conflicting opinions it is the duty of government to deal delicately with the public opinion. As public opinions are not conducted by taking consensus and able to highlight the political interest and ideologies of diverse segments of given society, thus these opinions must be treated carefully by government. (Zhao., 2009)

While the selection of University students by taking reference of Lipmann’s work and according to that public opinion must be taken from the large sample of people who are the centre of any activity. (Lipmann., 1949) The reason why we have conducted the survey related with public opinion is that Youth is the major source of attraction for Pakistan as highlighted by the research conducted by Kugelman. and Hathaway., (2011) and Sathar., Royan. and Bongaarts., (2013)

Youth as a large group will be the centre of the prospects of capturing the demographic dividend in Pakistan. While according to the report of Pakistan for the year 2016, people of age from 10 years to 24 years constitutes 32% of entire population of Pakistan. While when we divide them with respect to gender it has been found that out of 61 million young people, males are in majority as compared to females which are in breakdown of 32 million and 29 million respectively. On the other hand demographic division highlighted that Vary Young Adolescents from 10-14 years of age comprises 11% of total population, while older of 15-19 also constituted 11 % of the entire population of Pakistan and the bracket of age from 10-24 is the reason of formulation of 10% of population of Pakistan. Zeba., Iram., Maqsoods. & Sabahat., (2016), see figure 1.1 adapted from Zeba., Iram., Maqsood., (2016) highlighting the result regarding the presence of youth in the population of Pakistan, This is the result which was not an unusual one but is also highlighted by the prior research as mentioned earlier say for e.g. Kugelman. and Hathaway., (2011) and Sathar., Royan. and Bongaarts., (2013). Figure: 1.1 adapted from will elaborate the percentage of youth in Pakistan’s population in order to demonstrate its importance in any of the decision.

Figure 1.1: Breakdown of Youth Population by Sex and Age - Pakistan 2015



Source: Population Council Revised Population Projections 2015

**Figure Number. 1.1** Adapted from **Zeba., Iram., Maqsood., (2016)**, which was even supported by the table Number 1 adapted from the **Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, (2013)**.

Table 1: Population of Pakistan by broad groups from 1950 to 2060

Years	Population (in millions)		
	0-14	15-64	65+
1950	15.1 (40%)	20.3 (54%)	2.1 (5.6%)
1975	29.6 (43%)	36.0 (53%)	2.5 (4%)
2010	61.3 (36%)	104.3 (61%)	6.4 (4%)
2030	63.6 (28%)	154.6 (67%)	12.9 (6%)
2060	54.2 (19%)	189.5 (68%)	34.7 (12%)

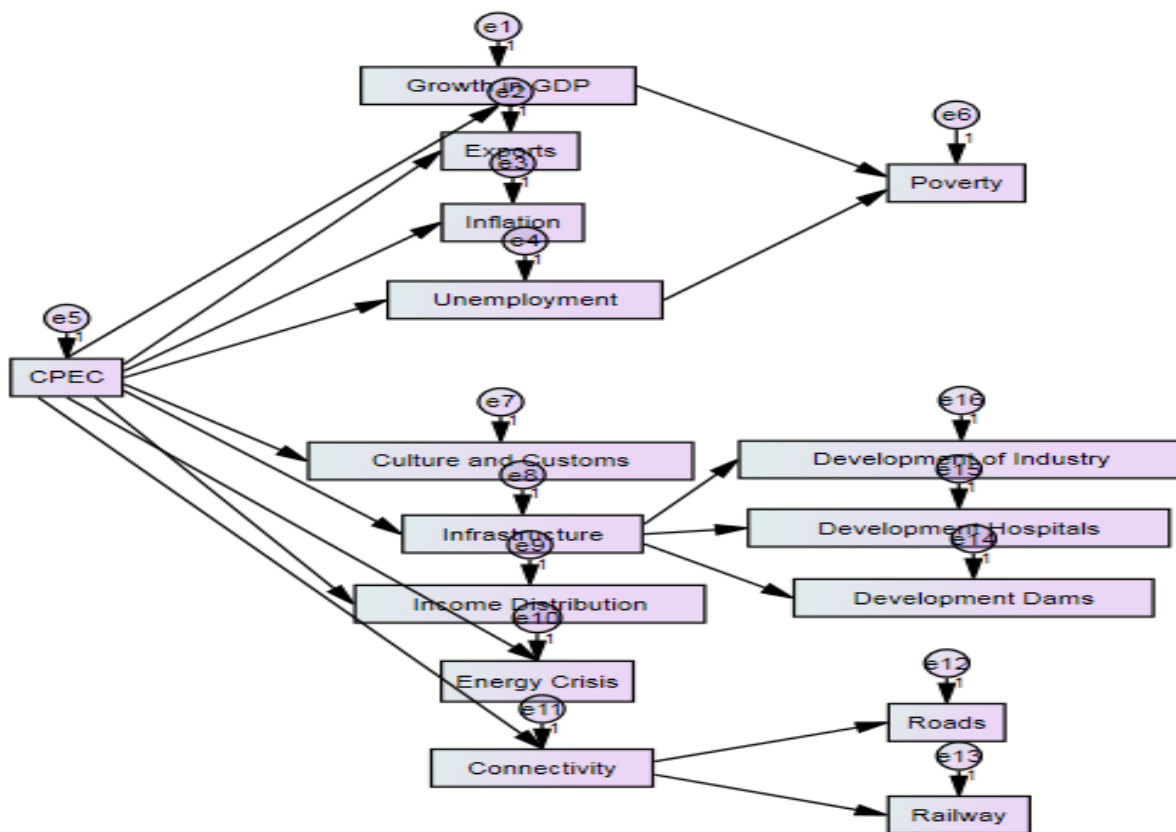
Source: UN 2012 World Population Prospects,

### Statistical Testing Evaluation and Analysis

Initially we check the reliability of the data we have taken in order to confirm its reliability in order to proceed further and it has been proved that the data we have gathered is reliable and authentic enough to proceed further for inferential statistics on the topic of CPEC and its impact on the Socio-Economic Aspects of Pakistan.

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.742	17

Then, we redraw our research model in order to implement Path-Analysis through the use of AMOS



**Figure No. 01**

**Figure No. 01:** Highlighted the research model in terms of AMOS, in order to provide quantitative analysis through implementing Path Analysis.

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
Growth in GDP	<---	CPEC	.424	.013	33.633	***	
Unemployment	<---	CPEC	.805	.011	70.611	***	
Infrastructure	<---	CPEC	.949	.007	145.203	***	
Connectivity	<---	CPEC	.431	.013	33.811	***	
Exports	<---	CPEC	.296	.026	11.534	***	
Inflation	<---	CPEC	-.670	.019	35.978	***	
Culture and Customs	<---	CPEC	-.970	.005	194.697	***	
Income Distribution	<---	CPEC	.311	.025	12.215	***	
Energy Crisis	<---	CPEC	-.812	.011	72.742	***	
Poverty	<---	Unemployment	.028	.006	5.116	***	
Development of Industry	<---	Infrastructure	.334	.026	12.987	***	
Development Hospitals	<---	Infrastructure	.716	.018	39.212	***	
Development Dams	<---	Infrastructure	.844	.011	78.809	***	
Roads	<---	Connectivity	.930	.026	35.462	***	
Railway	<---	Connectivity	.509	.035	14.332	***	
Poverty	<---	Growth in GDP	.942	.008	120.626	***	

**Table No. 01**

**Table No. 01:** Through Table No. 01 it has been evident that CPEC is creating significant impact on the variables which we have used In the research model and on most of the variable the impact of CPEC is significant as well as positive, excluding Inflation, Culture & Rituals and Energy Crises on which the impact of CPEC is significant but not positive that means CPEC will diminish these aspects. While in order to show the percentage impact of CPEC on each and every variable we have used in the research we have implemented the co relational analysis and the results of the analysis is demonstrated through the use of Table No 02



Correlations	
	CPEC
	Pearson Correlation
<b>Growth in GDP</b>	<b>.644**</b>
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>.870**</b>
<b>Inflation</b>	<b>-.669**</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>.277**</b>
<b>Culture and Customs</b>	<b>-.980**</b>
<b>Connectivity</b>	<b>.646**</b>
<b>Energy Crises</b>	<b>-.876**</b>
<b>Income Distribution</b>	<b>.292**</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>.964**</b>
<b>Poverty</b>	<b>.608**</b>
<b>Development Dams</b>	<b>.869**</b>
<b>Development Hospitals</b>	<b>.671**</b>
<b>Development of Industry</b>	<b>.292**</b>
<b>Roads</b>	<b>.854**</b>
<b>Railway</b>	<b>.665**</b>

\*\* significant at 1%

**Table No 02**

As, through Table No. 02 it is evident according to the believes of the youth of Pakistan, CPEC is the project of massive opportunities as it will bring major betterment to the social and economic aspects of the Pakistan, similar has been highlighted through the percentage of the perception indicated in the form of correlation in the above given table.

According to the youth CPEC will produce extraordinary positives impact s on the prevailing energy crisis, development of infrastructure and roads and other forms of connectivity, which might became the major reason for the enhancement of value of Pakistan’s currency, its exports as well as wellbeing. But according to the youth of Pakistan CPEC will also be responsible for some of the issues and unpleasant outcomes in Pakistan. Say for example increase of unemployment on significant basis might be the result of CPEC as China is bringing their labor force to majority of the projects. Moreover small and medium sized industry might also be taken over by the Chinese, which will results in the increase of unemployment massively. While the perception of youth also highlights the negative effect of CPEC on the culture and values of Pakistan, which are threaten to be negatively influences by the massive projects, as youth is the major proportion of the entire population of Pakistan, which can easily be attracted to the norms and values of the other culture.

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