

**THE EFFECTS OF CPEC ON CENTRAL ASIA: A CASE STUDY OF
UZBEKISTAN AND TAJIKISTAN**



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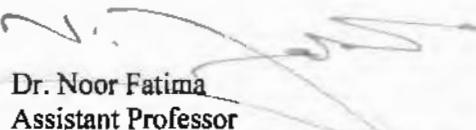
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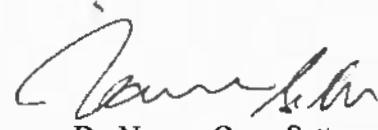
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I hereby declare that the work present in the following thesis is my own effort, except where otherwise acknowledged and that the thesis is my own composition. No part of the thesis has been previously presented for any other degree.

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this thesis to my parents for their unflinching support and encouragement all my life.

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List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BCIM	Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar
BRP	Baloch Republican Party
CA	Central Asia
CARS	Central Asian Republics
CASAREM	Central/South Asian Regional Electricity Market
CCP	Center for Communication Programs Pakistan
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CNPC	Consolidated Nuclear Production Center
CPEC	China Pakistan Economic Corridor
FATA	Federal Administreated Tribal Areas
IS	Islamic State
ITO	International Terrorist Organization
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KKH	Karakorum Highway
MGW	Maximum Gross Weight

MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWS	Mega Watts
OBOR	One Belt One Road
PM	Prime Minister
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
TAPI	Trans-Afghanistan Pipeline
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America

Abstract

The study is related to the CPEC project and how it will effect Central Asia region specifically Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The project has been declared as a strategic game-changer by many experts around the world. Pakistan's unstable economy is likely to boost with the huge investment of \$46.5 billion by China in the energy, infrastructure, and industrial sector along with Gwadar seaport. The study examined the concept and history of OBOR and as well as the political, economic and diplomatic relations between Pakistan China and Central Asia. The study analyze the prospects of CPEC for Central Asia as a stakeholder with Pakistan in this project. It also analyzed the future of trade integration in the region vis-à-vis Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The regional actor's role on implementation of CPEC how significant is the contribution of these actors for completion of the project and the role of regional actors and their contribution in the completion of this project is of it vital importance.

Chapter 1

Introduction

China Pakistan economic corridor has turned to be a hot cake for the specialists. 21st century is seen to be regional cooperation and alliance's century. The relationship between Pakistan and china is the result of this long time companionship which pushed both states to engage in this economic activity. This mega project Belt and road initiative of China was announced in 2013 when premier of china LI Keqiang visited Pakistan. CPEC is the one of the corridor of OBOR. CPEC is southern corridor of OBOR through CPEC China connected Kashgar which is western province of China with Gwadar through roads, oil pipelines, railways and network of optical fiber.

To get immediate access to the Arabian Sea from the port of Gwadar and to avoid the Malacca strait that can create problems for china in future because of some security concerns for china and it will also reduce time to have its access to central Asian and Middle East. The primary passage for exchange between China, Africa and Middle East 12000km would be reduced by it.

The local availability, economic integration and development of ideal economic zones would be progressive by this system of infrastructural development. In Pakistan all projects of CPEC would be completed in three phases of short term, midterm and long term projects. Pakistan is in great need of energy production as there is gap between production and its consumption. To fill this gap many projects of energy are included in this mega project and more than 21000 MGW of energy is expected to be produced.

China is investing 57 billion dollar in Pakistan to complete the projects of CPEC, a part of this there is need of 8 trillion dollar to remove any barrier in Asia

Through CPEC, China is submitting that is a greatest outside direct venture of 57 billion dollars in Pakistan. A venture of 8 trillion dollars is required in Asia to cross over any barrier of framework by 2020, forecasts by Asian Development Bank (ADB). Specifically, the physical foundation advancement would empower and make possible for Central Asian economies for improvement and advancement in trade. An old Chinese proverb core is that to become rich one should initially develop roads. The message between the lines is very clear.

The strategy of CPEC is not just about the development in railways, ports and roads in the region but it would advance the essential physical foundation for the improvement of entire region. Constantly there were uncertain neighborhood extremists with respect to the improvement of this area. Abducting and ambushing the Chinese engineers and blowing gas pipelines they express their aggression on various occasions.

The clarification for their hostility is the uncertainty to be considered Baluchistan an already developed area. On the off chance that this area would be created and established, and the hold of these aggressors would be decline. Baloch rebels after independence have taken the development actions as cure and threat to their sovereignty. UN sponsored referendum in Baluchistan has demanded by the seat of Baloch Republican Party (BRP), Brahamdagh Bugti to decide the CPEC construction and completion. The hijacking and murdering of Chinese engineers is very normal in Baluchistan. Thusly, these

activists are making alarming air for outside financial specialists central government has turned out improvements in the expected way for CPEC.

All regional and overall states including Pakistan and China needed cooperation with Central Asian states because of their fundamental geo-key area and additional oil and gaseous petrol resources in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.

Tajikistan could access to the Indian Sea specifically through interfacing with it in case the Pakistan-China corridor completed. Once the project is done, the landlocked Central Asia can altogether benefit from an entrance course to the world market through CPEC.

1.1 Rationale of the study

CPEC is a project of unbelievable significance not just for Pakistan, China and furthermore vital for Central Asian states like Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and so forth. This task can associate different regional substances. This task is a major key distinct advantage far and wide. Central Asia can get immediate access to Middle Eastern Ocean and Persian Bay through Afghanistan.

China put huge sum in various energy, framework and mechanical division alongside Gwadar seaport thus Pakistan get immense advantages in economy. Keeping in view the significance of the CPEC for Pakistan, Afghanistan and Central Asian states the research on this topic is justified.

1.1 Statement of Problem

The study focused on the geopolitical aspects of central Asia through CPEC. It will take into account the factors which pushed China, Pakistan and these central Asian states to engage through this corridor. The interests of central Asian states which paved the way to get the benefits of this corridor are their resources while concerns of China are its energy and trade needs.

1.2 Objectives of Study

- To explore the geopolitical importance of central Asia particularly in context of CPEC.
- To explore how CPEC provide benefits to Pakistan and central Asia.
- To explore how more stakeholders in CPEC can contribute in success of the project.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What are the effects of CPEC on Central Asia?
2. How trade routes will develop in central Asia through CPEC and how would it effect to Pakistan?
3. What benefits will Pakistan accrue by creating more stakeholders into project like Uzbekistan and Tajikistan?

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study is focused on importance and development of CPEC vis-a-via Central Asia. This project is a strategic game changer due to its regional impact that's why it is needed to research on it. It is very important for Pakistan to develop relationship with China and states of central Asia. CPEC will boost the economy of Pakistan and China. Through this study very important and beneficial points find out which will be very important for policy makers in future. The research on this topic will be valuable and beneficial contribution in literature.

1.5 Delimitations of the Study

The study is related to the effects of CPEC on central Asia. It is only limited to the CPEC and central Asia. The main focus of this study will be Uzbekistan and Tajikistan interest in CPEC and how their interest will be beneficent for CPEC.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

Region can be defined as a limited number of states linked together by a geographical relationship and by a degree of mutual interdependence (Nye 1968). Regionalism has become a research field in itself, rather than being limited to a more narrow state or policy driven process conceptualized in terms of 'regional integration' in the classical sense. According to Joseph Nye "as the set number of states connected by a geological relationship and by a level of common association" The multidimensionality of regionalism has offered rise to various new puzzles and difficulties for the two scholars and arrangement producers, with an ensuing spread of an extensive number of speculations and

ideas. In the course of the most recent decade, regionalism has turned into a scholarly development industry in various sociology teaches and sub-disciplines like European examinations, similar governmental issues, universal financial aspects, topography, worldwide relations, security studies and global political economy (de Lombaerde, 2010).

Regionalism is not such a new phenomenon but it has got an immense importance as a by-product of globalization. China's "One Belt One Road" initiative is also a form of regionalism. Both of these have the same objective of economic cooperation at the regional level as they are considerably successful.

In the past, we had good chances to gain benefits through regional pacts and accords, but it all remained ineffective. RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development) which was established by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in 1964 had a great potential for Pakistan's economic prosperity. Similarly, when ECO (Economic Cooperation Organisation) was revived in 1992 and 10 countries became its members; this could be a game changer in the region.

That was a big economic opportunity for us. We could not envision its future prospects and its infrastructure were not established. Central Asian States which were liberated from the Soviet Union were landlocked and rich in natural resources. They along with Afghanistan needed a land route which could connect them to the world through the ports of Gwadar and Karachi.

Previously mentioned theory of regionalism clarified that impacts of CPEC on Central Asia and Pakistan will be seen in near future after its connectivity.

1.8. Literature review

Sherbaz Khetran in his study talked about vigorous geostrategic intersection western china and states of central Asia are land locked and have no access to sea port and warm waters and CPEC is providing them the best way of connectivity.

The availability must be created to hold up under the best organic products. Afghanistan is situated in landlocked Central Asia. Situated in the southern neighborhood. After the completion of these Trans edge assignment level will also guarantee the system of central Asian states. That will enhance the improvement in different ventures and staff enhancement among these states and with CPEC. The temperate path will be given to every one of the districts of Asia by Gwadar port. China imports flammable gas and cotton from Uzbekistan.

In spite of the fact that the moderate extension of financial ties, China has transformed into a fundamental associate with a segment of the CARs. China has been a domineering actor for the infrastructural and financial enhancement by working up roads, tunnels, railroad tracks, electrical links and oil refineries in the Central Asian states. It is aching of Beijing to make the SCO a monetary association in excess of a security association by extending its infrastructural network. Despite the fact that, the monetary participation was unequivocally specified in the association's establishing revelation, practically the majority of China's endeavors are reciprocal and just inexactly connected to the SCO. Pretty much 80 for every penny of Chinese trade rely on the relationship of trade

with Kazakhstan and the real exchange compliance for China is Turkmenistan although trade joints has been with the states of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

Gas pipeline also interfaces both China and Turkmenistan. Similarly a figure of 90.5 can be seen for each penny of trade for imports from China for Kyrgyzstan. Visits of the heads of these states in countries of each other have stamped for further relation in trade and economy for investment between these states. China is example of economic progress in the region and is seen as developed region its model of development is stamped of connectivity with this area of development. For example, it was seen in 2010 that more Central Asian analyze in China than in Russia (Khetran, 2017).

Faud Shahbazov states that summit meeting of the Chinese and Pakistani pioneers, bringing about recently consented to arrangements for the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Among the occasion, Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif should have held gatherings with the pioneers of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan to convince them to put resources into the CPEC project, a system of rail, street, and vitality foundation connecting Pakistan's Gwadar port with western China.

CPEC would support the economy of Pakistan. This project will facilitate China by giving it access to Europe, Asia, and African region and in this way the issue of connectivity will be sorted. CPEC will be vital open door for Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan to opening their merchandise and market them all the more peacefully to local and universal markets.

Pakistan additionally wants to get the rich assets of Central Asia by means of Afghanistan to meet its energy needs, and in addition transport merchandise to Central Asia. Chinese state-possessed organizations have manufactured roadways, railroads, extensions, and media transmission frameworks in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan.

Turkmenistan's Leader Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov stressing the job of the task in advancing advancement and flourishing. As country has given permission to use this diamond of CPEC, which links to Gwadar that will give access to Turkmenistan to China and Chinese markets. Tajikistan has also some facts of connectivity to Gwadar port as it is also land locked state, it will have to cross the different road and rail link to connect to Gwadar. In the long run, in Tajikistan may outfit a road interfacing Pakistan with other Central Asian countries through Murghab region Tajikistan.

In 2015, Tajik President Emomali Rahmon and Nawaz Sharif announced three new expressway projects interfacing their countries and related with the broader CPEC context. Visit of Uzbekistan Ulugbek Rozukulov in Islamabad in 216 imparted a likewise solid position among his official visit.

Ensuring the country with enduring access to influence ,The help of essentialness rich Uzbekistan in the CPEC adventure can twofold Pakistan's imperativeness salary for the accompanying six years. Kazakhstan is in like manner evidently on edge to dispatch joint endeavors under CPEC In 2015, by then Prime Pastor Karim Massimov also highlighted the status of the CPEC quest for Kazakhstan and CARs.

The dealing of goods from Central Asia to Pakistan is deeply subject to the adjustment procedure in Afghanistan, as for Central Asian nations to connect with Gwadar

port in Pakistan would need passage Afghan soil. More, the way that a abundant part of the basis rumor of CPEC is planned to go through the most uncertain and administratively loaded territories of Pakistan that are Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan, Gwadar port is originate to offer more prospective misfortunes to assistants from Central Asia (Shahbazov, 2017).

‘India and Pakistan’s geostrategic rivalry in Central Asia’ by Shahram Akbarzadeh is a journal article and focuses on the age old rivalry between neighbors Pakistan and India. It mentions Pakistan’s policies in Afghanistan like supporting the Taliban and Pashtuns against the Uzbek and Tajik groups that were connected to the two nations of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Pakistan even before getting a footing in the Central Asian region had already formed tense relations with two of them.

According Shahram Akberzadeh Pakistan also had supported militant groups from these two countries through its security services. The article mentions how India with its traditional friendship with Russia already had a closer relationship with the Central Asian region.

India not only supported the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan but also gave military training and support in Tajikistan later building its first military base outside of its own territory. Strategically India had a strong foothold in the region and its relations with Afghanistan have also prospered leaving Pakistan at a disadvantage. The article gives a different perspective as it shows Pakistan’s own mistakes and how India has played out its policies more strategically. India’s presence in Central Asia and in Afghanistan can be a

major hindrance for Pakistan's intentions to connect further to the Central Asian states (Akberzadeh, 2016).

Larry Hanauer and Peter Chalk in their book 'India's and Pakistan's strategies in Afghanistan' looks at Pakistan's strategies towards Afghanistan since the 1990s and how this has effected its policies towards connecting towards the Central Asian region. The mostly tension filled relations between the two have made it more difficult for Pakistan to go ahead and access the Central Asian region.

Its own policies have been somewhat ineffective for Afghanistan and have played right into the hands of India. Pakistan's support of Islamic groups in the past like the IMU and UTO did not give Central Asian states who are fighting these groups a positive reaction to Pakistan's involvement. The Pakistani governments shaping its policies towards countering India and not being effective are an interesting perspective in the chapter. The authors recommend that Pakistan's governments stop focusing its policies around countering India and maybe its policies regarding connecting with the Central Asian region might be successful (Hanauer, 2014).

Another book called "Central Asia: Present Challenges and Future Prospects" edited by Nagendra Rao and Mohammad Monir Alam gives a detailed analysis of the Central Asian region by different authors detailing the post-soviet challenges the region has had to face. The book then delves into a more Indian perspective and their role in ties with Central Asia. The book gives good background information on the region and how its ethnic, political and historical makeup now shapes its policies.

There is also outside players in the region besides the Great Powers the United States, China and Russia but also India, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey. Any policy correlated regarding Pakistan is more from an Indian perspective and how relations between the two will mostly affect India's policies towards Central Asia as Pakistan is the gateway towards Central Asia for India and the TAPI gas pipeline which at this time is in its embryonic stage also needs cooperation from Pakistan. Besides giving good background information on the Central Asian region the book does not have much new to offer in regards to Pakistan's connecting with the region (Rao & Alam, 2015).

Akbar Ali discussed that for the security of OBOR, CPEC is playing a vital role in this context. As this corridor will provide the access to China to central Asian states that will cover also other players in the region so the security of this corridor will also bring advancement in the region.

If there create any problem in the connection of Malacca strait then China must have an alternative route for the connectivity and this contention can be created by different element that are anti-China or which want to destabilize the situation more. The CPEC could likewise pass on economic roads to Pakistan and can grow neighborhood and cross regional economic and trade blend between South, central, west and East Asia.

In any case, it is furthermore incorporated by some real challenges reaching out from commonplace security condition, internal uncertainty to political discontent among various political entertainers in the Pakistani region. As an essential fragment of OBOR of China, CPEC has central essentialness for both states. On the one hand the CPEC will ease China from the Malacca Difficulty by furnishing China with an elective course to anchor

its financial advantages in the area of the Center East, then again the CPEC can revive the falling apart monetary states of Pakistan by infusing a gigantic speculation of 46 billion US dollar chiefly in the vitality creation and framework improvement.

Given the geostrategic area of Pakistan, the CPEC can likewise cultivate territorial and cross provincial exchange and monetary mix between the locales of South, Central, East and West Asia. Such a budgetary repayment inside the structure of CPEC may be an indication to decide the political differentiations through money related interest between the states of South Asia in a general sense China, Pakistan and India.

The states of Asia are determined to start a new era of advancement and want to make the century of 21st as a progressive century for all the states in social and economic sector. If there is any kind of threat or dangerous for CPEC than there will be time when this corridor will not even able to ease the situation for any state and it would be considered as an ordinary trade and economic project, and it needs the security from both sides of India and Afghanistan for any diminishing act. The developing uprising in Afghanistan may ruin the tranquility of the encompassing districts through which the CPEC will pass including Pakistan.

The expanding contention on occupied Kashmir that is over the years among India and Pakistan and obstacles in internal matters of both states in each other's affairs can turn it as a test for CPEC to move easily in region. Inside Pakistan the radical difference among different associates over the choice of the CPEC present amazingly, one more test to current political administration of Pakistan. Despite the fact that endeavors have been made by the present decision party in Pakistan to alleviate the contradictions among different

partners versus the CPEC, the doubt still exists among the littler areas that the CPEC will profit just the bigger regions of Pakistan. In an increasingly increased pushed perspective the CPEC can develop a money related system in the entire zone of Asia and past if its vision is showed up in its real sense (Ali, 2015).

There is a book by Dr.Azmat Hayat Khan the, "Energy Cooperation and Competition in Central Asian Region", gives a detailed account of the potential energy pipelines that can come out from the Central Asian region since 2002. There is also a thorough analysis of Pakistan interest in the Central Asian region, how they have dealt with it so far and what Pakistan can do to further its ties with each state in the region.

The book clearly emphasizes the importance of energy rich Central Asia and how important it is for Pakistan to engage with the region. This book give all the potential outcomes the region could have taken and how states like Iran, Turkey, and Russia all have major interests in the region and its energy resources. The author gives recommendations as to how Pakistan can engage with the region but due to the fact the information is older the newer possibilities afforded by OBOR, CPEC, and the SCO are not taken into account. The book gives a detailed account of the energy politics being played in the region and gives a good template of what countries could do to engage in terms of energy resources with the Central Asian region (Khan, 2010).

There is also a journal article by Dr. Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema, tilted "Pakistan as an Energy Corridor for Iran and Central Asia: EU's Interests," which discusses how Pakistan can become an energy corridor for European Union due to its high consumption of energy and how a partnership with Central Asia could pave way for this. Pakistan can connect the

Eurasian and Central Asian region to the Arabian Sea and the rest of South Asia. The article focuses on the energy sector and how using the Pakistani port in Gwadar to supply oil and gas to Europe is a viable idea. This literature gives a new idea as to how Pakistan itself can become an energy corridor for Europe while also forging stronger links with Central Asia. This could help in expanding the research further taking an alternative view on the partnership between Pakistan and Central Asia (Cheema, 2015).

Gael Raballand and Agnes Andrey in their examination clarifies the Exchange volume between Central Asia and China which has improved since 2002. He clarifies the explanations behind this extension in exchange. Irrespective of whether there are numerous problems like Government improvement strategy in China's western districts has encouraged exchange development among Xinjiang and Central Asia.

There are three exchange squares: financial exercises of the Xinjiang Generation and Development Corps, business led by dealers of the seaside area of Zhejiang, situated in Xinjiang, and insignificant exchange prominently among Kazakhstan and Xinjiang. Late times energized the possibility of a more grounded organization among China and Central Asia. After a long absence of advancement toward the finish of the nineties, exchange streams between them have as of late blasted. In 2005, the Chinese National Oil Organization wound up owner of Petro Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan's biggest autonomous oil maker.

On the political side, Islam Karimov visited China, during his visit he signed different agreement of investment in the region. China is the most alternative for central Asian states as it is opening the ways of markets for these states that will give them the

direction so they can look outside the reach of Russia. Chinese western region that is called Xinjiang has given the plan by Chinese government to be developed, arranged a progression plan that have objectives in the region of advancement leaves a good impact for the states of south Asia (Raballand & Andrésy, 2007).

Dr. Siegfried O. Scoundrel represented Chinese worries about the security of its speculations and progression exercises, it appears to be evident that the renowned energetic and monetary advantages of participation with Pakistan are offer more than the risk recognitions. The beginning of the CPEC arranging and related first doings in framework and vitality parts, Pakistan observes' extreme discussions, faultfinders and oppositions with critical effects on household political elements.

Dr Siegfried O. Wolf expressed the above situation isn't generally sudden yet at the same time amazing. In such a case that one takes a gander at the declarations and detailed objectives with regards to the CPEC advancement, it looks very encouraging that there is at last the political will among Pakistan's chiefs to bargain extensively and economical with local fear based oppression and militancy.

As such, the reported huge Chinese interests in Pakistan connected with the pre-states of consummation political competitions between the territories and individual major political gatherings and also to guarantee a protected and stable condition for Chinese improvement undertaking must to clearly work as a motivation in the outlook of the national foundation to address the Chinese requests.

Accordingly, Islamabad is as of recently not in the situation to demonstrate Beijing that Pakistan will be 'without fear' sooner rather than later and can give the important security to Chinese interest in a short and center term point of view.

One must to likewise say that few universal fear gatherings, well-known Islamic State (IS) and Al-Qaeda 'announced Jihad' against the General population's Republic to the asserted antimuslimism strategy of Beijing in the western territory of Xinjiang, may distinguish the CPEC and related tasks as focuses for psychological oppressor exercises the way that the vast majority of the principal wave of CPEC related energy and urban framework undertakings will be acknowledged in Punjab or Sindh made much annoyance among the customarily hindered territories of KPK and Baluchistan and the Federal Administrated Tribal Area (FATA). These territories are feeling rejected and denied of the potential advantages of the CPEC (Wolf, 2016).

The above mentioned literature is related to the economic connectivity: Pakistan, china, west Asia and Central Asia, security issues, strategic position of CPEC and trade routes between Pakistan china and Central Asian states. The existing literature only deals with economic benefits, geopolitical aspects and treats, dangers faced by china. On the other hand this literature only explain the prospects and challenges of the CPEC while there is no valuable literature available on the trade routes between Pakistan, Afghanistan and Central Asia so this research is aimed to explain the effects of CPEC on Central Asian states and trade stricter between them.

1.9 Research Methodology

1.9.1 Research Design

The current study is qualitative in nature and case study design has been used for the better understanding of the CPEC impact on Central Asia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The research approach being used in the research is descriptive, explanatory and exploratory approach.

1.9.2 Data Collection

The data collected from secondary resources including books, journals, articles, case studies, web information, historical data and information. The researcher used a wide variety of sources to avoid biases in data analysis.

1.9.3 Data Analysis

Scholarly literature as books, academic articles or journals sources, reports, government policies, speeches and electronic materials were the base of the analysis. The reason behind this choice subsists in the fact that this type of data lay the basis for a proper examination of the topic, description, assessment and interpretation of the facts offering a thorough understanding of varied options while allowing the possibility for independent observation and conclusions.

1.10 Organization of the Study

1.10.1 Introduction

This chapter will give an overview of CPEC project and how it will affect the Central Asia.

1.10.2 History and Significance of Central Asia

This chapter will describe the history of OBOR and how will affect the political, economic and diplomatic relations between Pakistan, China and Central Asia.

1.10.3 Prospects for central Asia and regional trade and economic Integration. A case study of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan

This chapter will analyze the prospects of CPEC for Central Asia as a stakeholder with Pakistan in this project. It will analyze future of trade integration in the region vis-à-vis Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

1.10.4 CPEC Impact on Regional Actors

This chapter will analyze the regional and players and their role on implementation of CPEC how significant is the contribution of these actors for completion of this project and letting the stakeholders having their economic share through political stability in the region.

1.10.5 Conclusion

On the basis of the discussion in the previous chapter, a conclusion will be drawn. It will also suggest some possible policy option as recommendations for the decision makers and the respective stakeholders for a value addition in the existing process of completion of this project vis-à-vis economic cooperation of Pakistan and Central Asian states.

Chapter 2

History and Significance of Central Asia

Economic improvement is taken as exchange and addition of monetary relations to join the present world of economy endure. Overall the world exchange of contracts are taken as the exchange of ideas, traditions, culture, administration that was not only among the states or governments but the individuals played a very important role in the world.

To quicken trade movements building economic corridor is vital to make new open doors for the regional improvement. In a state economic route is intended to work for financial purposes, political, energetic and even social consequences. CPEC has taken a great importance in OBOR.

For the connectivity of different regions among themselves for trade and economic advancement as trading has turned into a backbone of local development. Economic relations among Pakistan and China are constructing more solid by beginning of CPEC. The strong friendship between the two nations is the purpose for the beneficial implementation of CPEC (Butt & Butt, 2015).

2.1 One Belt One Road and Central Asia

The prospect of "One Belt One Road" has worldwide strategic significance. A population of around 4.4 billion and amount of 21 trillion US dollars, 63% and the world's total of 29% covers by the idea of OBOR. It is a dream with world-propelling outcomes, a spreading out game plan which will bring the nations close of different region countries of

Europe and Africa with connectivity of central and south Asia by opening the new era of business and new structure of economic zones so the connecting regions could get the benefit of this corridor.

2.2 Routes for Connectivity with Pakistan

The CPEC is divided into the following five functional zones from north to south: Xinjiang foreign economic zones, northern border trade logistics and business corridor and ecological reserve, eastern and central plain economic zone, western logistics corridor business zone and southern coastal logistics business zone. Most of the node cities, transportation corridors and industrial clusters are concentrated in them.

2.3 History

As directed by the scheme given in the thirteenth Multiyear plan in the central board of trustees of socialist gathering of CCP that was held in the fifth meeting of OBOR in 2015, to be developed in three stages.

The Council suggested the accompanying two noteworthy objectives:

To effectively take an interest in worldwide economic administration by suppling the products in open markets so they could have access and in this economic administration will also be enhanced on the institutional level and state level, in return a wide network of interest will also be generated.

To spread the progress of OBOR “alongside conventional joint effort in various fields of interest for the OBOR countries and zones; progression of worldwide cooperation to take the trade on domestic and international level. President Xi Jinping's New Silk Street movements combine the Silk Road Economic Belt and Maritime Silk Road (MSR) of the 21st century.

The Silk Road revolves around China, Central Asia, Russia and Europe associating China with the Gulf and the Mediterranean Ocean through Central Asia and West Asia; and interfacing China with Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Indian Sea. The Marine Silk Road is expected to go from China's coast to Europe through the South China Sea toward the South Pacific. 'Opening up to both the East and the West', the new game plan renames China's geopolitical relations. As shown by OBOR China will be a Central Asian and moreover Indian Sea country. China-ASEAN Trans-Asian Railroad, Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar (BCIM) Route, and the Qinghai-Tibet Rail line, and the division between Kashgar to Gwadar is considered, Xinjiang is generously closer to the Indian Sea than to Beijing.

The Indian Sea will transform into the new significance of China's geographic outlook. Furthermore, with the advancement of ports in the Arabian Sea and the Gwadar Port in Pakistan, Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka, Chittagong Port in Bangladesh, and the Kyaukpyu Port in Myanmar and especially with the satisfaction of the CPEC, China will go into two oceans that are Pacific and Indian.

Now people of china not look only towards the shores of Shenzhen, hongkong and Shanghai but they are looking towards Karakorum hamaliya and Pamir to have the look of world in great perspective of their progress as well in this way. Chinese economy will touch the edges of countries through economic connectivity with different region of Europe, central and west Asia.

Two most important zones will be connected with china that is great advantage for Pakistan as well because CPEC is playing great role for both countries two dominant zones are European monetary zone and Asia pacific zone. Not only economically china is expanding its role but socially as well in different regions of world and the street of Silk Road has its special importance as the alexander the great had his rule over it. (Xiguang, 2016).

CPEC is a great effort from both sides to have their objectives in the practical form to be fulfilled that will bring innovations and refreshment in the fields of social and monetary sectors. President Xi Jinping stated, 'The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a point of intersection of our joint goings-on to achieve typical progression and this corridor will be used for the economic related sections to drive our helpful coordinated effort with focus on Gwadar Port, essentialness, system enhancement, and current investment' (Butt and Butt, 2015).

While the great game rivalry continued into the 20th century other factors like the First World War took precedence over international channels. Russia and Britain were on the same side during the Great War and were the winning side along with the emerging

great power the USA. At the turn of the century there seemed to be a major geo-strategic importance and geo- strategic interest that came into play when focusing on Central Asia during the Great Game in the 19th century between the two colonial powers Russia and Britain.

The First World War also saw the demise of the Russian Tsar and the start of the soviet empire helmed by a Communist regime first led by Lenin that made it uneasy for Western Allies to trust Russia fearing the influence of communism in their own states and this fueled the start of the Cold War. By the time the Second World War ended the Western Allies and their alliance with the USSR also got strained resulting during Cold War among USA, its allies and Soviet Union and its allies as well. By the end of the Second World War Britain was no longer the greatest power and over the next several years it lost its many colonies to independence like the Subcontinent which was divided into two major nation states of India and Pakistan.

After its independence Pakistan continued to be embroiled into major conflicts with India that continue to this day. While the world nations were being divided due to the Cold War Pakistan was already forming a major rivalry from its neighbor. The Cold War rivalries had posed additional strain on the interactions of India and Pakistan as well as on the republics of Central Asia especially in their relations with Pakistan a pro US ally.

Central Asia itself was divided into several Soviet states that later on became independent after the collapse in the early 1990s of the Soviet Union. Central Asia was an important region for the Soviets during the Cold War and during that time Pakistan did not

enjoy good relations with the Soviet Union due to its strategic alliance with the United States, the Soviets arch rival.

For Pakistan its interests during this time were in part in trying to gain opportunity for regional importance and also to establish a position of strength against its main rival India. The number of players in this region had increased and Pakistan's attempts to gain influence in Central Asia and trying to build partnerships in the region also were part of its attempts to rival that of India as well as supporting its stance on being an ally of the USA during the Cold War against the Soviet Union.

Besides Central Asia Pakistan also had special interests in Afghanistan, the state had historical and geographical links to the country and also connected it to the Central Asian region. During the Cold War Pakistan supported Afghan Mujahedeen due to its close alliance to the superpower the United States against the Soviet Union strategically pushed Pakistan to the forefront of the major shift occurring in the region that would have lasting impact even today.

When the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, it gave Pakistan an opportunity to further its linkages north-bound and support of the Afghan Mujahidin's was also to show how much they have in the efforts of cold war. Through Pakistani channels the United States funded the Mujahidin while Pakistan was able to maneuver its influence on Afghanistan as well as being rewarded by the superpower ally the United States for this role.

Pakistan played an important role when the United States strived to drive the Soviet troops from Afghanistan but once the Soviets withdrew the United States loss in interest in the region which resulted in mixed outcomes for Pakistan. While the Soviet withdrawal

prevented any threat to Pakistan and its influence to Afghanistan it also caused Pakistan to be more vulnerable to the United States scrutiny towards Pakistan's weak democracy and corruption issues which had been overlooked while the United States interest had been more focused on the USSR.

The Soviet invasion in 1979 and occupation also led to the expansion of Pakistan's security dilemma and increased its role in the eyes of the United States on the front line of fighting the Cold War while dealing with for the first time the introduction of Soviet style Communism in South –Central Asia. This was at a time when the Cold War was mainly heating up again with discontent in East European satellite states of the Soviet Union and Poland so the creation of a Soviet sponsored communist government in Afghanistan impelled the United States to procure Pakistan's support in fighting the invading Soviet influence in Afghanistan.

To deal with the Soviet invasion the joint Pakistan-US collaboration created a way for Pakistan to help in sponsoring of militant Islamic groups that consisted of Afghan and foreign Muslim fighters that were enlisted to take part in a jihad against the infidels mainly the Soviet Military aid from the US was funneled to Pakistan which was the front line state in a war against the

Soviet's and was supporting it through a proxy war led by militant fighters called the Mujahedin mainly sponsored by Pakistan and consisted of indigenous and foreign Muslim fundamentalist along with their Afghan supports fighting against the Soviet forces.

This finance would prove to be a harmful scheme that helped in defeating the Soviets in Afghanistan but also would pave way for Muslim radicalism to spread

throughout the region and beyond. The Soviets defeat further weakened the state further as its foundations were slowly breaking down under economic collapse. The expensive adventure in Afghanistan further eroded the once powerful super power and pushed it further towards collapse and its settlement conditions to move towards independence and start a new world order in a post-soviet era. This included the five main Central Asian states that were able to gain independence in the early 1990's and change the landscape of the region as well as its relationship with neighboring countries including Pakistan.

2.4 Gravity of CPEC

CPEC is a geostrategic course of action which can change into financial invasions for the entire domain; yet some regional and extra actors are disturbing. The purpose of union is to attract the world economies towards this region and CPEC will play a role of gravity. Now it is emerging the best of economies to invest in this region. The programs will be arranged for the building of money related relationship between Pakistan and China that will exceed the political and economic dimension to attract the world.

2.5 Provincial Concerns

2.5.1 Balochistan issues

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan according to its area and the smallest in terms of population. When measured against socioeconomic standings of other provinces, Balochistan is the least developed. Its society is still plagued with tribal structures. The province is rich in resources, but the small and unskilled population due to the negligence of authorities is a hindrance in utilizing those resources to the maximum. The failure of

provincial governments to enhance the capacities of the population and its institutions has also significantly contributed to under development of the province. PILDAT Working Paper (2012) highlighted that Balochistan's literacy rate stands at 51.5% and requires serious attention. A thin rate of urbanization and a high unemployment index of 20% have also caused a low annual growth rate. Data suggests that Balochistan has a flimsy growth performance over the past decade and its GDP per capita is also the lowest when compared to other provinces.

The militancy driven province of Balochistan poses a potential threat to get the benefits from the CPEC project and it will also had an impact on our relations with the regional states specially the central Asian states. Baluchistan is a channel to connect the deep water port of Gwadar with the city of Kashgar. The dissent Balochs consider the CPEC project injustice to the people of Baluchistan and deprivation to the local Balochs. The separatists carried out attacks on gas pipelines, trains, and Chinese engineers were killed to spread the terror to damage the project success.

Their mission is to keep Baloch nations deprived of the mega opportunities of CPEC. In the article of Muhammad Ali Talpur, he said that CPEC project is only for the China, he further explained that for the Baloch whose lives it would destroy in the name of development.

Other nationalist leaders of Balochistan province are opposing the CPEC, Brahamdagh Bugti, and the leader of the outlawed Baloch's Republican Party (BRP), strongly opposed the CPEC and Gwadar port and demanded a referendum decide the

future of Balochistan under the auspicious of UN. These miscreants involved in the kidnapping and killings of the Chinese worker's tankers carrying fuel to Chinese company working on the mining project. They are trying to target the management of a Chinese state-owned company.

2.5.2 Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa Issues

Some political leaders of Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa (KPK) also opposed to CPEC which is a significant challenge for the mega multibillion dollars project. The main problem of the opposition is changing being made in the original plan of this corridor by the federal government which will divert most of the economic benefit to Punjab only. The original route which is western route would be followed by building a road from Khunjerab to Gwadar via Mianwali, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Khuzdar, and Turbat (Khan, 2015).

The KPK government and the political government are against changing the original Gwadar-Kashgar route and demanded that government should stop modifying the project, and also said that the changes would divide on the issue.

The Sikandar Sherpao (Qaumi Watan Party Parliamentary Leader) discussed the issue of change in the original plan of the project and says it will be injustice for the peoples of KPK who have already been affected due to the high rate of terrorism.

He also considers that the original route will connect the underdeveloped areas of KPK, like Fata to the corridor and will generate economic activities in the entire region but with an adaptation of new alignment, these areas would remain ignored.

Some sub-nationalist parties in the provinces are also claiming there is a change in the original routes by federal government plan and facilitates the western parts and deprives the east of the mega project of CPEC. Since all these allegations fail to meet the fact and the government of Pakistan as well as Chinese government tried to allay the fears, by interacting with the political parties that are making the allegations (Khan, 2015).

2.6 Investment for Local People of Pakistan

This vigor towards progression trade and money related joint exertion has gotten quality since the close-by synchronous contrast in action in China and Pakistan. This endeavor is unquestionably not an unmistakable preferred standpoint but a determination is made the the budget allocated for projects are not only for the diapering of money but investment must also be for local people of the areas from where routes are passing and zones would be built in that region. In the visit of president of china he gave a very brief note on how this investment after completion of corridor will give benefit to the state of Pakistan.

This connectivity is not only within the areas of Pakistan but the nearby countries will also get benefited and Pakistan in this context will play a very important role, change of transportation and new ventures would be signed as can be seen that how countries are showing their concern of investment in Pakistan .

Progress in the fields of energy, infrastructure and the most important he deficiencies in the power sector will be covered when we will have access to central Asian states and the business will be easy for the individual that is possible when there will be sufficient source of energy.

Poverty reduction, monetary investment and what's more instruction, civil framework, general prosperity and individuals to individual's correspondence. PM Nawaz Sharif visited China not long after in the come around of taking his position where the important MoU for CPEC was marked within the sight of head administrators of the two nations on fifth July 2013.

How this MOU will affect the lives of people of all connecting regions after creating the money generated and opportunity related projects for this purpose more than three billion people will get benefit of this connectivity. CPEC will consider all the necessities of every binding together unit through far reaching boulevards and rails frameworks and diverse assignments in vitality division.

The effort joins present day expressway and railroad transportation structure; partner Kashgar, khunjarab and Gwadar respectively the region of china and Pakistan. The most important need is to empower the Pakistan with energy, infrastructure that is also in favor of Pakistan for any progress in the region.

2.7 Investment in Pakistan

The assignment of an envision of \$34 billion enthusiasm for vitality fragment and around \$11 billion being created of establishment. Both have shut strategies to fuse thousands MWs of force limit by early assemble undertakings of vitality age spread wherever all through the nation to be done continually 2017/18, and another 6,645 MWs of errands for vitality on the adequately propelled once-overs. In Pakistan short term projects are most completed and long term are progress that will be complete in the end of 2030 that will give a boost to the economy of Pakistan as new opportunities will be available for Pakistan.

CPEC is of huge importance as it should experience a champion among the most basic geostrategic zones in South Asia. China Pakistan to have its connectivity with Europe will make an immense number of jobs and pay worth billions for nations (Khan, 2015).

2.8 Significance of Central Asia

It is from various perspectives the financial matters of China's push into Central Asia that is the most critical outer part of this at last household approach reaction. The account of Chinese venture into the locale used to be one of mineral extraction and misuse. A late competitor into Central Asian energy through interests in Kazakhstan, CNPC acquired maturing Soviet oil fields in Aktobe, western Kazakhstan and quickly fabricated an oil pipeline back to China. Worked with awesome speed and productivity, the pipeline turned into the image of China's relations with the area.

Most obvious China as survey Central Asia basically as a large wellspring of fuel and minerals that it could endeavor to sustain the apparently unquenchable energy needs its monetary advancement required. This view was additionally insisted through CNPC's significant speculations into Turkmenistan, where the nation has been one of only a handful few to effectively work and purchase Turkmen gas. CNPC has turned out to be one of the biggest supporters of the Turkmen national spending plan, through gas buys and the improvement of right around four distinct pipelines to transport gas back to China.

This narrow perspective of China's development in the locale misses the truth on the ground whereby China is gradually turning into an overwhelming player in a huge range of various financial territories. From Kyrgyzstan, where the import and re-fare of Chinese merchandise assumes a gigantic job in the national economy, to Tajikistan that is progressively getting to be one of China's greatest indebted person accomplices.

To all the more likely comprehend the expansiveness and profundity of China's financial impact in the district, it is helpful to take a gander at the degree to and way in which China works in the vitality business, one of the major projects in which China takes part in Central Asia.

China is the real player in Turkmenistan, where it is the sole nation that can get large access to Turkmen hydrocarbons. Russian volumes have contracted and Iran has experienced issues paying in real money making China the favored player in Ashgabat.

2.9 Kazakhstan and China

This is a comparable story in Kazakhstan, where China has not just developed one of the speediest assembled pipelines ever in the nation, however it has likewise purchased 8.33% of the supergiant oil field Kashagan, and obtaining American firm ConocoPhillips' stake. Becoming tied up with an undertaking kept running by a multi-national consortium is another undertaking for a Chinese organization in Kazakhstan.

It is likewise a noteworthy buyer of Kazakh uranium. In 2014 Kazakhstan's state-run atomic vitality organization Kazatomprom said that 55% of Kazakh uranium creation was traded to China. In Uzbekistan, China has marked contracts to separate a few gas and manufacture a pipeline the nation over from Turkmenistan.

It has additionally supported in creating power re-metering, and also helped the nation to build up its sun based board generation ability, and repair sun based heater industrial facilities.

2.10 China's Assistance for Tajikistan

Tajikistan, until generally as of late thought about an exceptionally energy poor nation, made revelations of huge potential gas saves in the Bokhtar area. Chinese organization CNPC banded together with Canadian Tethys and French Aggregate to attempt assist investigation. Downtown Dushanbe, once well known for its power outages, now has a huge Chinese-manufactured warm power plant that gives power to the city through the cool winter months.

A noteworthy maker of hydroelectric power, Chinese firms have investigated the likelihood of both sending out Tajik hydroelectric power, yet in addition assembling a portion of the foundation to help it. Lastly, Kyrgyzstan, remaining vitality poor has in any case profit by Chinese consideration in the vitality field.

While Russian firm Gazprom remains a noteworthy player in the country's vitality blend, CNPC has offered to construct refineries in the nation, and in addition interfacing the nation update and assemble control transmission lines. China is a player crosswise over Central Asia's vitality fields, not exclusively in extractives.

The subsidizing for these ventures arrives in various diverse ways. At times, similar to a coal-let go plant in Dushanbe, the task was one that is offered by a Chinese firm in return for particular treatment on another venture. In different cases, it is subsidized through Chinese arrangement bank credits that are offered at particular rates and specify that the executing party must be Chinese (Pantucci, 2015).

2.11 Monetary Advancement in the Region

One case of this structure is the choice to fabricate a camera observing framework in Dushanbe to enable screen to movement in the city. Cash was offered through an Exim Bank advance, and the implementer was Chinese telecoms mammoth Huawei. This methodology isn't really novel to the area, with both Korean and Japanese banks offering comparable structures in provincial settings, yet the scale and size of Chinese credits and fast execution is critical.

Progressively one can see China aiding the overhauling of streets, railroads, pipelines and power matrices over the district so all lead back to China, or if nothing else somehow advantage China's entrance. The majority of this interfaces up what is going on in Central Asia with the exceptionally essential local methodology in Xinjiang. Therefore, the financial push into Focal Asia by China originates from a mix of monetary powers because of the monetary venture into Xinjiang, and in addition the progressing outward push by Chinese firms and cash (Pantucci, 2015).

Chapter 3

Prospects for Central Asia and regional trade and economic integration: A case study of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan

As the procedure of Financial Globalization proceeds, there is a pattern towards local monetary reconciliation. By evacuating the hindrances to exchange between the part nations, local financial combination energizes proficient dissemination of generation factors and a more compelling division of work, while additionally boosting the efficiency of the provincial economy overall and improving social welfare. Nations that trying to improve their global intensity, activities to reduce the level of hazard joined to exchanging and venture movement should be joined with master dynamic support in territorial monetary cooperation (Hanson, 1998).

On account of China, with the continuous opening of its business sectors and the quick monetary improvement the nation has accomplished as of late, there has been noteworthy advancement in financial cooperation among China and different nations in the location. China can fortify the Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, its financial connections with other countries especially in creation of political relation with these states by contribution effectively in provincial monetary coordinated effort.(Wang, 2003).

It is the time that working together is based on common advantage and correspondence encourages association during the time consumed globalization; China's dynamic investment in provincial financial participation in this manner has political, strategic and monetary advantages. China's system for territorial monetary joint effort emphasizes the utilizing of its land area, concentrating on ace dynamic association in

different types of shared action with neighboring nations. The standard complement in China's financial composed effort attempts is on the Asia Pacific site (Melody & Chen, 2002).

Central Asia plays a very important role for the regions of Europe china Pakistan, as having the largest oil and gas reserves can advance the trade with these states that needs connectivity to encounter the changing that happening in the economies of countries. Their hate have made them the most important on world map as their closeness have their great advantage of economic and trading associations.

The demand is paying little respect to whether the quick advancement of money related ties will inflame economic connection. After breaking of Soviet Union, five Central Asian nations presently can't seem to set up vote based political framework and market economies. The security circumstance in Central Asia could majorly affect long haul security in north-west China and on whether China's Great Western Development Project can be executed effectively in general.

Central Asia's key significance and rich natural assets made long made it a central point of rivalry between the worlds' driving powers. China is advancing coordinated effort with Central Asia over a board range of regions to guarantee the long haul dependability of China's relations-with states of central Asia to develop the relations, combat terrorism in region for development and religious fundamentals would be managed.

The five Central Asian countries by and by can't develop notoriety based political structures and market economies (Clear, 2004). Generally, they have held the tyrant perspectives that portrayed the Soviet Association (Kuchukeeva and O'Loughlin, 2003).

Bad behaviors and the weak association alongside the border of China from the side of central Asia can take this region towards any advancement of trade and can worsen the situation in the western region of China as the security situation in CA could significantly influence security in north-west China and any improvement in the western adventure. Over the long haul, it could impact the political robustness and monetary progression of China with everything taken into account (Zhang, 2003).

Meanwhile, progressing money related enhancement in Xinjiang after trade unions and association not only beneficial for western China but a big change in North West side of China will also deal with this progress. Central Asia will also have its advantage of employment after connectivity of trade with China.

China is as of now prepared to present itself as a significant power, one that can rehearse a determinedly growing dimension of effect all throughout the world. China's quick headway and creating worldwide stature have transformed into a hotspot for stress in the US, which has started to position China as a potential key contender (Kubicek, 2004).

Us position in the central Asian states have to limited as presence of China will also alert for its presence in this region and the ability of China to leave an impact could be changed by USA, but the construction of corridors have brought the state of America to accomplish its role in the central Asian regions. To an end by China CA is giving an opportunity that give China an opportunity rely on this regime for any incorporation by China.

Central is giving a stage to China for the improvement in overall effect. China is one of the rising power that will experience the national eagerness by creating relations and bring states closer through these corridor.

China prerequisites mainly to accumulate its worldwide effect. This is incompletely on the grounds that the venture condition in Central Asia is a moderately ugly one, and somewhat due to the area's unsuitable transport framework. Association is in this manner still to a great extent kept to the political and security circles, with financial joint effort lingering a long ways behind. This circumstance isn't great to the upkeep of long haul steadiness in the connection among China and the CARs.

China has the trust of its influence in Central Asia as an establishing in region and concentrated monetary coordinated effort, so that, other than keeping up security in the district, the Shanghai Collaboration association will likewise come to fill in as a critical component for advancing financial collaboration and along these lines positively affect monetary advancement in both China and Central Asia.

And are looking for open markets and money generated and employment generated projects and on government level they are asking self-contained relations to endeavor composed exertion and exchange; there is thusly a remarkable open entryway for the headway of nearby monetary interest.

On 26 April 1994, Chief Li Peng articulated in the Central Asia that the going with principles on which the development of financial calm exertion among both states nations should be founded: acclimation to the strategies of value and shared favorable position; expanding of the sorts of collaboration got; sensibility and making convincing usage of

neighborhood resources; change of the vehicle system to make another Silk Street; making multilateral joint exertion and propelling typical enhancement; and game plan of little proportions of assistance to the at shanghai It was agreed that the five countries will cooperate on doing combating dissention, religious enthusiasm and worldwide dread based persecution which crippled the area's security, consistent quality and progression, and a association of Shanghai participation will be developed to fill in as a regional instrument for the enhancement of multilateral simplified exertion in several fields. It was in like manner picked that budgetary joint exertion should be made inside the Shanghai Five structure, particularly concerning the essentialness division.

Five nations have showed their concern for the development of their region on trade and economic level to better the situation their region and to give the employment of their local people so that on individual level business would be available for people. Fiscal progress is their main segment of advancement in the economy of these states

Beside the initial segment nations, SCO has been accepted as section for Uzbekistan. Later on, the boards of the nations which are concerned will participate to progress fiscal composed exertion subject to normal preferred standpoint in light of the challenges made by monetary and cash related globalization.

In light of the extended US closeness in Central Asia after 9/11 china using Shanghai Corporation as to empower with other nations, while moreover endeavoring to strengthen the regional money related collaboration part of the activities of SCO. In 2003 social matter of the SCO China approved that it will work to empower trade with all needs of zones for money related joint effort to consolidate transport, essentialness, media

interchanges, cultivation, home contraptions and light industry. Likewise, China proposed the foundation of long haul destinations for local financial coordinated effort and the progressive foundation of a SCO organized commerce zone.

China has marked different between legislative financial coordinated effort concurrences with the Central Asian nations, the most vital of which incorporate concessions to monetary and exchange joint effort, the support and common assurance of venture, keeping money segment cooperation, street transport, rail transport, end of twofold tax assessment, battling tax avoidance and joint effort in the oil area. Between legislative advisory groups have been framed to direct joint effort in the regions of exchange and innovation; these boards give a gathering to normal discussion concerning financial and exchange coordinated effort issues.

The Central Asian countries trust that driving Chinese ventures will set up manufacturing plants in their nations or help create neighborhood assets; specifically, they are seeking after Chinese interest in the vehicle, media communications, materials, nourishment, pharmaceutical, compound, farming items handling, shopper merchandise generation and apparatus generation segments. Over the most recent couple of years China has built up international safe havens, exchange workplaces and parts of the Xinhua news office in each of the five CARs. The bank of china have established its sub offices in these states and the progress of Kazakhstan in term of housing clothing traditions can be seen in that area,

The fundamental purpose of Xinjian consists on passage through customs, exploration and the nature of warehousing, transport and traditions freedom

administrations and offices are enhancing repeatedly. This has built up a secure formation for the progression of the Central Asian market.

3.1 A case study of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan

Ninety-three percent of its surface is mountainous, which means there is very little arable land. As part of the demarcation process in the 1920s, Moscow denied Tajikistan the once glorious Silk Road cities of Bukhara and Samarkand that Tajiks consider the jewels of their culture, instead putting them in Uzbekistan. The country is profoundly isolated, with borders either remote and inaccessible or shared with difficult neighbors. One indication of the vexed state of Tajikistan's surroundings is the fact that, during the civil war of the 1990s, Tajikistani refugees fled to Afghanistan.

The conflict between the two nations is linked to a global increase in tensions over fresh water:

What Tajikistan does have in abundance is water. Its mountains hold some of the world's largest glaciers, and the hydropower potential of the country, about the size of Iowa, ranks among the largest in the world. So President Emomali Rahmon has staked the future into town and roadside signs still exhort the citizenry, though they no longer quote Lenin or Marx: "Rogun Is the Source of National Pride for All Children of Tajikistan." "The Establishment of the Rogun Hydroelectric Plant Is the Bright Future for Tajikistan." "Water Is the Source of Life." There is a special sense in which that last slogan is truer for Tajikistan than for most other countries. Geography—and the Stalin-era officials who drew the borders of this erstwhile Soviet republic—dealt Tajikistan an unlucky hand. of his

country on building the world's tallest dam, here in Rogun. Electricity from the hydropower plant would end the country's chronic power shortages, while the surplus would create a lucrative export to power-hungry Pakistan, India, and China.

President Rahmon has repeatedly said that the dam is of "life or death importance" to Tajikistan. But Tajikistan is not the only country with an interest in that precious liquid. Downstream, water from Tajikistan's mountains flows into Uzbekistan's vast cotton fields, and the Vakhsh is a significant tributary of the important Amu Darya River. Uzbekistan's president, Islam Karimov, fears that the dam could interfere with that lucrative cash crop, Uzbekistan's top export, and has threatened war to prevent it from being built. The conflict between the two nations is linked to a global increase in tensions over fresh water. In the Middle East, for example, Turkey's ambitious hydroelectric and irrigation plans have stirred fears among downstream countries in the Tigris-Euphrates basin, and in Egypt there is talk of war over an Ethiopian dam that is rising on a major. Central Asia did not conform to their expectations of nationality or ethnicity. "The settled population of Central Asia think of themselves primarily as Muslims, and the Uzbeks "do not really know what they are,"

The Uzbeks "do not really know what they are," lamented another Russian scholar, Ivan Zarubin, writing in the early 1900s. "They call themselves Turks. But their Turkmen and Kyrgyz neighbors call them 'Sart,' which word they also use for Tajiks." ("Sart" was a plastic term, used in many different ways by people in this part of Central Asia.) Bilingualism was widespread. In the region's austere, monophonic traditional music, *shashmaqam*, "singers switch almost unconsciously from one language to the other, and it

is not uncommon to find Uzbek and Tajik couplets mixed together in the same song,” wrote scholar Theodore Levin in his study of Central Asian music, *Hundred Thousand Fools of God* (1999). When the Soviet Union was formed, fitting the square peg of Central Asians’ identities into the round hole of “peoples” living in separate soviet socialist republics became state policy. The new boundaries placed large groups of Uzbeks in northern Tajikistan, and Tajik-speaking people in Uzbekistan.

The Soviets proceeded to codify the differences between Uzbeks and Tajiks and standardize the two languages, with Uzbek partly cleansed of its Persian elements and Tajik purged of its Turkic features. *Shashmaqam* was officially separated into two distinct genres. Interethnic tensions grew—Tajiks bitterly complained about the loss and “Turkification” of Bukhara and Samarkand—but the Soviets kept the lid on. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 removed the last constraints. The two new nations began their lives amicably enough. During Tajikistan’s civil war, Uzbekistan took the side of the eventual winners—members of the ex-Communist nomenklatura and the regional clans that supported them. President Karimov was instrumental in installing Rahmon as Tajikistan’s president in 1994. Indeed, at one time Rahmon referred to Karimov as “our father.” But by 1997, when the civil war ended, leaving more than 50,000 dead, the two had already begun to fall out. Before long, each was accusing the other of backing rebel groups bent on overthrowing his regime.

Today, both countries stagnate under the oppressive rule of dictatorships. Uzbekistan has become a global pariah because it uses forced labor, including the toil of children, to work its cotton fields, whose output benefits a small group of politically

connected businessmen. Both countries rely heavily on remittances from citizens living in Russia, where Central Asian construction workers, cleaners, and other menial laborers play a role comparable to that often taken by Mexican and Central American migrant workers in the United States. With more than a million migrants in Russia, Tajikistan has seen entire villages emptied of their working-age men. It is the most remittance-dependent country in the world. As the outside world has become more involved in the region, each country has come to see its neighbors as competition for aid, investment, and geopolitical clout. And no two countries are more sharply at odds than Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

“It all started in the 1920s,” said one prominent Tajikistani intellectual when I asked about Rogun. Like many conflicts in the lands of the former Soviet Union, the one between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan was both created by the Soviets and kept in check by them. Until the 20th century, notions of “Tajik” and “Uzbek” identity didn’t have much meaning. For at least a millennium of Central Asian history, people speaking Tajik and other Persian languages coexisted peacefully with those speaking Turkic languages such as Uzbek.

When Russian Orientalist scholars arrived in the region in the late 19th century after Central Asia’s conquest by the tsarist empire, they were confounded by the fact that identity in deriving nearly half of its gross domestic product from its citizens abroad. One huge relative advantage Uzbekistan holds over its neighbor is location. It is at the center of what was once Soviet Central Asia, with the largest population (about 30 million, almost as much as the other four “stans” combined) and the greatest concentration of industry and transportation links. Tajikistan, with just seven million people, is stuck in an especially isolated corner of this isolated region. It has boundaries with China and Kyrgyzstan, but

they are far from the country's population centers and difficult to reach. The border with Afghanistan only opens the door to more trouble. Tajikistan's only real access to the outside has been via Uzbekistan—nearly all of the railways, pipelines, and roads that reach the outside world pass through Karimov's country.

As relations have worsened, Uzbekistan has carried out what Tajikistan calls a "blockade." It now requires Tajikistan's citizens traveling to Uzbekistan to obtain a visa, and it has mined the border since 2000. Seventy-six people have been killed as a result.

The Uzbekistanis have blocked shipments of natural gas to Tajikistan, repeatedly stopped rail shipments—in one case appearing to fabricate a terrorist attack on a key rail line—and increased cargo tariffs. On several occasions, border guards have exchanged shots across the frontier.

The divide between the countries has been widened by history—or, more precisely, by newly invented histories designed to make it seem that these are ancient states with great traditions rather than artificial creations of 20th-century Russians. For Uzbekistan, that has meant emphasizing the Turkic character of Central Asia and glorifying Tamerlane (or Amir Timur, as he is known in Uzbekistan), the 14th-century conqueror who established Turkic rule that reached into the Middle East from his capital in Samarkand.

In Tajikistan, meanwhile, the need to fashion a usable past has led to the creation of a historical narrative centered on Ismail Somoni, the founder of the Persian Samanid dynasty, which ruled during the eighth and ninth centuries from Bukhara. Somoni's name now graces Tajikistan's tallest mountain, the former Mount Communism; the Tajikistanis'

currency bears his name as well. In each of these national tales, the myth-spinning country avers that its rival's territory was once included in its own.

Myths aside, the two countries' disputes have become personal. In 2009, Rahmon bragged to Tajikistani journalists (in an event that was supposed to be off the record) that he had been in two fistfights with Karimov. (Once, the two were separated by Kazakhstan's president, Nursultan Nazarbayev, the other time by Ukrainian president Leonid Kuchma.) Rahmon said that he had had the last word, telling Karimov, "Anyway, Samarkand and Bukhara will be ours again one day!" and vowing, "We will bring Uzbekistan to its knees." The way he would do that, he said, was with the Rogun dam. In 2009, Rahmon bragged to Tajikistani journalists that he had been in two fistfights with Karimov. Tajikistan already has several hydropower plants, including one at the world's highest dam, Nurek, at 300 meters, or just under 1,000 feet. Rogun, which could rise 35 meters higher, was designed by the Soviets, who began construction in 1976 but had not gotten very far by 1991. It was meant to be part of an integrated Central Asian power system in which water would be released from the dams in summer, when Uzbekistan needed it.

As indicated by Minister of Uzbekistan; Uzbekistan is a door for Pakistan to get access more than 300 million market of Central Asia. He said Uzbekistan was particularly intrigued to have Pakistan's pharmaceutical items that were very aggressive as far as cost and quality.

He said Uzbekistan has unhindered commerce concurrences with CIS nations and Pakistani pharma industrialists should make coordinate speculation or go into joint endeavors in Uzbekistan to enter Central Asian market. He recognized farming,

nourishment handling, materials, cars, mining, chemicals and training as other potential zones of common collaboration between the two nations. (furqat A. sidiqov ambassador uzbekistan)

Both Pakistan and Uzbekistan has 25 years political relations. These relations picked up quality throughout the years in light of the religious and social proclivity and shared qualities. The two offers comparative perspectives on major local and global issues and team up nearly on multilateral gatherings including the unified countries, association of Islamic participation (OIC), financial collaboration association (ECO), shanghai participation association (SCO).

Another intriguing advance in improving relations and comprehension between the two sides is that establishment of Oriental investigations, Tashkent and college of world economy and strategy of Uzbekistan has Urdu offices. One of the vital works that personnel and understudies as of late distributed is the creation of URDU-UZBEK lexicon which reflects 4000 words basic in the two dialects.

Pakistan is one the main nation who perceived the freedom of Tajikistan and expanded the conciliatory associations by opening Pakistan's government office in Dushanbe in 1993. Trade and collaboration has consistently developed between the two countries, with few summits being hung on the most proficient method to enhance reciprocal exchange.

By and by, the leader of the Republic of Tajikistan declared the system of "open-entryway arrangement" for development and advancement of the valuable relations with

outside nations that may demonstrate a solid sign for the developing connection of Pakistan and Tajikistan.

Also, more than 50 rural and development ventures are under usage with an expense of in excess of 2 billion somoni (about \$700 million) the acknowledgment of these activities will push Tajikistan's entrance to the ports of Pakistan and Iran; this will demonstrate a door of more fruitful exchange between both the nations.

The collaboration among Tajikistan and Pakistan was proceeded in the edge of work of local and universal sparing and business associations like ECO, Global Exchange Association (ITO), SCO and Europe Asia Monetary Ward. It must be featured that two-sided exchange among Tajikistan and Pakistan has expanded, particularly inside the most recent 10 years.

Pakistan and Tajikistan have consented to in excess of arrangements, conventions and MoUs to expand collaboration in the fields of vitality, correspondences, protection, speculations and industry, air transport, keeping money and budgetary, rural and nourishment industry, transport and developments of streets, science and innovation, training, wellbeing, tourism and culture based on shared balance, and expanded the level of exchange. What's more, the two nations likewise consented to collaborate in the field of investigations, extraction and handling of gas and oil items.

Chapter 4

CPEC Impact on Regional Actors

The CPEC connects China directly to the Indian Ocean and the region of the Middle East from the deep Gwadar Port reducing its existing dependence on the South China Sea various regional and global actors create hurdle in CPEC projects can choked any time by the competing powers in the Asia-Pacific region.

China currently transports 80% of its oil and energy needs through the Malacca Strait and increasingly feels that its economic and energy security interest in the region are under serious threats due to the escalation of tensions between China and Pakistan tension with India and Afghanistan.

This is why China is looking for alternative viable transit routes both economically and security wise; the CPEC is the best choice for China linking it directly to the Indian Ocean via Gwadar Port. Under the US policy of rebalance to Asia the region of Asia-Pacific has got an unprecedented strategic importance for the Obama administration and the recently signed Trans Pacific Treaty between US and its allies testifies it. This rebalance policy of the US in the region of Asia-Pacific involves military, economic and strategic focus to the countries of South East Asia including India in shaping its rebalance of the region including South China Sea and the Indian Ocean causing discomfort for China vis-à-vis its economic interests in the region.

Geopolitically Pakistan is the most suitable economic corridor for trade and transit activities providing a gateway to Central Asia, South Asia, East Asia and West Asia. Its role has remained important both during the cold-war and post-cold war era due to its geostrategic location and is neighbor to the rising economies of the region namely China and India.

It can act as an important economic geography for regional trade. However, Pakistan failed miserably to take economic advantage of its strategic location and geography in the region. The existing bilateral trade volume between China and Pakistan is miserably low. The CPEC if extended to India will further enhance trade between China, India and Pakistan. Inclusion of India to the CPEC will further enhance the bilateral trade between China and India to new heights.

The CPEC passing through the regions of China and Pakistan bordering many states could be extended to the countries Central Asia, Afghanistan and West Asia and India. The landlocked and resource rich countries of Central Asia have always set their eyes to access regional markets including Pakistan, China, India and the countries of West Asia.

Both Afghanistan and Tajikistan have transit agreements; CPEC will provide them the opportunity to transport their goods and market them more competitively to the regional and global market fostering regional economic and trade connectivity.

Similarly, Pakistan has the desire to access the resource rich region of Central Asia via Afghanistan to meet its energy needs and transports goods to Central Asia. The area through which the CPEC passes is at the crossroad of Asia, South Asian and Central Asia.

For the greater benefit of the region and regional integration, the CPEC could be extended to Central Asia including Afghanistan and India opening them to the regional and global market. President Xi Jinping has already made a reference to such an arrangement in future during his address to the Pakistani parliament on his first visit to Pakistan in April, 2015.

The changing geopolitical environment demands Pakistan to reorient its trade policy to more export oriented and must search for new markets in its neighborhood including India to boost its economy and the CPEC seems to be the best opportunity for Pakistan to expand its trade with the region of South and Central Asia including China and India.

India has had always desired to have transit route to Afghanistan and Central Asia via Pakistan. However, given the political rivalry between India and Pakistan, the later has denied transit route to India through Pakistan. India as an alternative has focused on Chahbahr Port in Iran to access Afghanistan and Central Asia via Iran reducing its long lasting dependence on Pakistan to access Central Asia. India, Iran and Afghanistan have recently inaugurated the Chabahar Port under the trilateral frame work signaling bypassing Pakistan for a regional trade connection between the three countries.

However, the Chahbahr Port is not likely to be a zero-sum game for Pakistan, Pakistan can also be part of Chabahar trilateral arrangement and both Gwadar and Chabahar ports could be linked as regional ports fostering regional trades. The Iranian side has already offered Pakistan to be part of the Chabahar Port trilateral arrangement and not to consider the port as rival to Gwadar Port

There was a great change in the zone of Pakistan after the breaking of Soviet Union as five states got their independence. Now there is no collusion of any of cold war while establishing the relations between these two states and states which got independence. Pakistan has to deal differently with all these states while establishing its relations, either these relations are economic or political.

It is expected that Pakistan will deal with these states while giving preference the elements of both politeness and cooperation in trade and security fields. It is the need of time that relations with these states must include the social affairs that would generate the system of profit in all trade fields. so it can be perceived that how all CARs and Pakistan can get benefit from mutual elations to enhance their cooperation in the fields of trade finance.

4.1 Central Asia

History has accepted that Pakistan has concerning position in the region of central Asia, not only Pakistan but these states as well for Pakistan.

In 1991 when Soviet Union dis-integrated and these five Central Asia counting because independent state that created a great opportunity to start cooperation. The neighboring powers also saw these states to establish their relations using the way of Pakistan which transforming the region into a trade hub for all these powers in which Pakistan gained immense trading sight which gave a new look to the politics of these states (Naseem & Younas, 2017).

Link always establish among different elements of whether it is trade of politics and Pakistan these states after giving path towards establishing a route access all other states are taking this region as trade hub and gate way that would boost the economy and trade among all these states that would give the production enhancement and will disperse the economic problems by bringing the progress in the fields of trade economy and politics (Bano & Sohail, 2014).

Recorded linkages and inheritance have had a significant effect really taking shape of linkages between all states of both region of Southern and Central Asian states. The element of Muslim affiliation for all states is great advantage that would bring the association of culture social values and trade cooperation as well that will bring the cooperation among all areas of monetary associations.

It's Pakistan that it must be connected with region of gas and other energy sources areas as there is great deficiency of gas in Pakistan and needs are more to create a balance among all these sheets and to fulfil these deficiencies for the developing economy of Pakistan can't be dependent of local creation which is far less from the actual needs (Hanauer & Chalk, 2012).

In 2012 it was alarmed by Government official Asim Husain that if we rely on local production we will far away from the economy progress as we have great opportunity in the form of these republics, as all these areas are abandon in the production of oil, gas and assists of power generation (Naseem & Younas, 2017).

Turkmenistan is considered that would increase the region of Pakistan as is generating a vast quantity of oil in the region of central Asia and for its neighboring it is blessing if there is any connection or link between these states.

New markets can be open if there is any link between Pakistan and states of central Asia that would boost the relations and economy of all states of region and would have link with the resources rich countries. To establish any kind of relation Pakistan needs to roads and must make it her habit of linkages that achieve goals not only establish relations.

It is noticed that to establish these relation a network is the need of the time that these joining must include the network of vitality of financial joins and exchange. It is most of the time that policies are blamed that they have no directions but only a piece of paper so avoid the thing of directionless arrangements should be on the table of concerned departments and it should have its proper direction towards these states which would give boost in relation among all these estates (Bano & Sohail, 2014).

It is big time but a great time we have missed that after its breaking no proper channel was established to link these states and nothing progress can be seen in any field as this region consists a great number of states but noteworthy prominence is zero as the monetary situation of Pakistan is in front of world. If there are great activities of resources then we have less, small and weak firms that deal with all these activities and need the large and productive organization that would result in the huge activities. Exchange center was increasingly based around buys of cotton from Uzbekistan and in addition actual, sustenance imports and agribusiness (Peyrouse & Raballand, 2015).

4.2 Business Advancement in the Region

The items exchanged range from differed items including sugar to progressively customary items, for example, gems and calfskin. Transport link was established but it was not seen or cannot take this region as giving their states a midway of Pakistan to link with central Asia and to boost trade with all these states and its neighboring and play a role of economic hub for trade linkages to establish a trade forum to boost the economy.

Not only transportation now this region will be dealt as trade volume for CARs and Pakistan as well in term of progress. And also contrast them with other provincial players to perceive the amount Pakistan is profiting and to see the potential there is in further creating in exchange relations. Materials, produced products and opening up correspondences as an approach to begin the monetary organization it would like to further later on.

Business men in Pakistan have felt they could possibly set up significant advantages in their very own modern development by acquiring standard and would generate supply of power and energy resources from the states of central Asia (Bano & Sohail, 2014).

4.3 Kazakhstan

In the year of 1992 it was seen that president of Kazakhstan signed a MoU to establish and strengthen the link and relations between Pakistan Kazakhstan to invest in the field of economics, social and trade while strengthens its relations for investment that would give special boost in the investment and in the relation of both states. After 1995 on ward all government look this state as concerning with the energy deficiency of Pakistan and

resources of this state that bring the relations more close are the visits of prime ministers and president names include are, Benazir, Farooq Ahmed Khan Pervez Musharraf who wished for two sided relations. In exchange the visit of Kazakh present in 2003 more strength the relation different ventures were signed between these states to broaden their relations (Nadkarni, 2011).

The signed different agreements that deals with the field of economy, social links, trade links, although that deal have save security concerns but that are part of their relation which established after these visits it is more than thirty deals that deals state to state government o government and department to department to enhance their relations.

Not only this but from the side of Pakistan good things as seen that this state made economic commissions that deal with all states of central Asia. As Kazakhstan is rich in the resource of oil and have abandon of barrel oil and gas make this sates important among all other states and it is also considered the best producer of oil and in 2009 this state by passed the state of Canada to be considered the best exporter of Uranium on earth.

That Kazakhstan passages to Pakistan are normal blends, blends of profitable metals and things, compound mechanical things, rough cotton, cowhide, downy and others while consequences of toll from Pakistan to Kazakhstan are essentially calfskin, article of clothing/texture lace, pharmaceutical things, media transmission machines and equipment, cotton things, bed material, knitwear, pharmaceuticals, bits of garments, cowhide, rice, results of the dirt.

There has been shared joint effort to the extent military with the two lawmaking bodies of these both states that guarantee the prosperity and security.

To enhance their security both on domestic and regional level it was noted by the defense minister of this state that there will be more ventures and extension for coordination that would deal both states as important in the relation and boost of economy will be seen in states (Javaid & Dashti, 2016).

Pakistan and Kazakhstan keep on coordinating in money related, monetary exchange, and security enhancement and in the social compassionate fields. The PM of Pakistan in 2015 visited this state for strengthen the relations and to give an improvement in different but important particular zones, for instance, trade, imperativeness and establishment accessibility that would usually benefit the two countries. He communicated that there was augmentation for trade cotton and material things, sustenance things, pharmaceuticals, contraption and structuring equipment.

It was communicated that there is great potential and this state is not giving and paying interest that could generate money as less interest is shown to ease this situation visa technique which are taken already must be changed as the whole scenario is changing to make the individual for trade links apart from government so make easy trade for individual that will be in benefit of both states and showed its concern that how other countries are interested in using the sea route of Pakistan for trade that will give benefit to Kazakhstan.

4.4 Uzbekistan

Strategic ties were set up among Pakistan and Uzbekistan in May of 1992 yet the relations between the two has challenge many high points and low points all through the 2000s

because of the claims of Pakistan to give the help to the governs of Afghanistan and other radical elements of other organization (Nadkarni, 2011).

It was claimed by Uzbekistan that assistance has been revived by the groups that have shelter in Pakistan and from Taliban that stay in Pakistan after 9/11. To deal this problem investment would be generated to deal with these elements to combat with them and in this dealing of cooperation will be easy for both states in the field of commerce, economy and social sector of both states to bring changes in the life of local people.

The two states have agreed to a couple of courses of action on investment concerning endeavor, imparted legitimate help to criminal issues and bring the trained people in the field to work and make the workplaces easy for the people of common people for individual.

These two-sided bargains and MoUs have given a structure to developing collaboration in different territories that incorporate exchange and back, science and innovation, farming, managing an account, medicinal administrations, customs, sports, media, the travel industry, interchanges, travel, transportation, hostile to fear mongering, expulsion, lawful help, instruction and military-specialization. Pakistan and Uzbekistan real exchanging things incorporate supply of power, cotton, gas and mineral.

Tarde between Uzbekistan Afghanistan is more than it is between Pakistan and Uzbekistan it has great different numbers in million in which there is difference of trade. Tajikistan that is both near Pakistan and Uzbekistan but when the border of torkham will be used it will not only pass from Afghanistan but Pakistan as well and three weeks would be taken to have this opportunity of trade among these sates.

Between the Uzbek ambassador and the huge of railway of Pakistan in prior government to make shortest route to access the region direct rail link was propose to make the it easy for links that will start form the city of Karachi and would connect the area of jalabad and it would be shorts rout of railway among states of central and south west region (Yeniseyev, 2017).

For land locked area Uzbekistan it was considered the best links of railway and road links for trade to have the access of sea port to establish its relation it was named by the president of Pakistan as coordinate d effort as for this state Gwadar id providing it the shortest route. This link will open the door of trade and access to world markets as states are rich in natural resources (Javaid & Dashti, 2016).

Another essential participation was the marking of convention in fighting psychological warfare. In January 2001 a removal arrangement marked aided in facilitating the exchange of Uzbek psychological oppressors kept in Waziristan to Tashkent. It is like manner related the sharing of learning and bring to all activities of activist to an end.

Not only economically will be dealt these states but as it was discussed issues of security and as well the matters of defense on level of armed forces among the concerned official of both states in 2005 and 2008 as well when Musharraf also visited this state to enhance two sided relations (nadkarni, 2011).

Not a single state of these two sate look each other for one sided advantage, for Pakistan it's not proving a single project of pipeline but Pakistan look this state in all aspects of policies, budget, investment, economic and trade ties. Similarly for Uzbekistan

Pakistan is great military assistance country and that would open world markets to this state by giving it way till Gwadar.

Both states have these relation to have their potential to be shown on world in fields of trade economic sector. Two sided of relation are seeing from the eye of Pakistan ,as first having monetary cooperation through two-sided relations and after that through overall relationship in an inevitably multilateral procedure like the ECO, SCO and others.

Central Asia was once a thriving hub of global trade and courtly culture. While the region began to decline due to the Mongol invasions, then the rise of oceanic sea routes, and then the Russian conquest, there was hope that independence would lead to a renaissance for the region. Instead, this has not been the case, especially in Uzbekistan, which has remained politically stagnant for 25 years; even the death of longstanding dictator Islam Karimov is unlikely to change things.

Uzbekistan, like the rest of Central Asia, faces, in addition to political repression, the burden of being birthed as the result of arbitrary Soviet ethnic engineering and borders. The ethnically mixed Fergana Valley, the most fertile part of Central Asia, was also divided by the Soviet Union into three units, each part of the Uzbek, Kyrgyz, and Tajik Soviet republics respectively. Each republic's sections of the valley, which used to be one unit, can only be reached from the rest of their republic by traversing over mountains.

One of the most unfortunate features of Central Asian demographics is the bad hand dealt out to the Persian speakers of Central Asia, formerly the region's dominant and elite cultural group. Today, the Persians of Central Asia are known as Tajiks and inhabit the backwater country of Tajikistan; the core Tajik cultural centers of Samarkand and Bukhara,

which are also the region's main cultural centers, are in modern Uzbekistan. Most independent observers believe Tajiks still form the majority of people in Bukhara, Samarkand, and most of southern Uzbekistan, based on censuses from the late Russian Empire and that they only identified as Uzbek on their national identity cards in order to stay in Uzbekistan. Up to 30 percent of Uzbekistan's population may be Tajik, or about 9 million people—more than in Tajikistan. Karimov, born in Samarkand, may in fact have been half Tajik.

The original inhabitants of most of Central Asia were Iranian peoples who spoke languages closely related to modern Pashto and somewhat closely related to Persian. These people included the Sogdians, Bactrians, Khwarezimians and others, all of whom were very active with overland trade across Asia. In medieval times, around the region's conversion to Islam after the Arab conquests, these various Iranian groups coalesced and switched over to speaking the related Persian, the lingua franca of the eastern Islamic world. The Samanid Empire, based in Samarkand and Bukhara, arose in 819 C.E. and was the first independent Persian state after the Arab conquest, reviving Persian literature and culture. Tajiks today claim the Samanid Empire as the first Tajik state.

Increasing migration by Turkic tribes eventually altered the demographics of Central Asia, and the Mongol conquest lead to millions of Tajik deaths. Millions more fled south of the Hindu Kush and Kopet Dag mountains to modern Iran and Afghanistan. Although Tajiks remained the majority in some parts of Central Asia and Persian culture remained the culture of belles-lettres, the region came under Uzbek political dominance by the 16th century and Turkic speakers the majority. The Tajiks of Central Asia were

increasingly isolated from Persians in Iran and Afghanistan and unlike many Persians in Iran, did not become Shia.

Such was the situation by the time of the Russian conquest in the 1860s and 1870s. The Russian Empire ruled the region mostly through Uzbek intermediaries, so the Tajiks of Central Asia were unable to regain any political power or status. They had ceased to be the majority in Merv, though they remained dominant in Samarkand and Bukhara. Things began to look up a bit for the Tajiks once the Soviet Union was established, because the Soviet Union had a policy of creating territorial divisions based on ethnic demographics. This job was given by Lenin to Stalin.

Initially Tajikistan was founded as an autonomous region: the Tajik Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR) within the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR) in 1924. In 1929, it was upgraded to a full republic and the region of Sughd, the northern extension of Tajikistan in the Fergana Valley was added. However, as per the Stalinist policy of preventing any republic from becoming too homogeneous, boundaries were drawn to include other ethnic groups. Thus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine included Russians, Russia contained countless minorities, Azerbaijan contained Armenians, and so on. The Sughd region of Tajikistan contains an Uzbek minority.

While Tajik culture did develop to an extent now that it has its own republic, the Soviets seemed to favor Uzbeks over Tajiks in Central Asia, perhaps because Tajiks from the cities had traditionally been the intellectuals of the region. At least Tajiks in the Uzbek SSR had access to Tajik culture and materials from the Tajik SSR and movement was free. The situation worsened for the Tajiks of Uzbekistan after the fall of the Soviet Union, as

national boundaries often became very impermeable. Karimov himself was notoriously uncooperative in regards to cross-border projects with neighboring countries.

In modern Uzbekistan, Uzbek is promoted. Signs and official communication are all in Uzbek, and sometimes in Russian. Another ethnic minority in Uzbekistan, the Turkic Karakalpak people have their own autonomous (in theory) region in northwest Uzbekistan but no such courtesy is accorded the Tajiks. Thus the situation for Tajiks remains dire in Uzbekistan and there is concern about their heritage, especially as the entire system, including schooling, in that country is geared toward Uzbeks.

While the change of a regime is usually cause for optimism for an opening of a country, this is hardly to be expected in Uzbekistan, and definitely not for its Tajik population. The entire apparatus of Uzbekistan, including its security services and business interests are committed to a similar course of action. There is little to suggest that the condition of Tajiks in Uzbekistan will improve anytime soon. So much more a pity, since another flowering of culture in the ancient Silk Road cities of Samarkand and Bukhara would do the region much good.

4.5 Turkmenistan

Pakistan recognized this state on world map in 1991 and both these state look each other when they were going to establish their relation that they have common ties of traditions, Muslim history and above all the culture and different visits also done from both side to strengthen these relations that shared comprehension, family relationship, and traditions and in addition shaping assertions and MoU to build cooperation in the fields of oil, vitality,

gas, exchange, agribusiness science and innovation, domesticated animals, wellbeing, instruction, sports and the travel industry. These understandings further settled Pak-Turkmen relations with the economy not being the principle region of concentrate yet rather in like manner interfacing through parliamentary, social, political and social fields.

This state has the world largest gas resources on earth and Pakistan is in big need of all these resources to fulfill its needs, TAPI line was operational in 2002, and the members were both Pakistan and Turkmenistan and Afghanistan as well but opportunity was also given to join this project. To further and boost the relations commission on ministerial level held meetings to make this project of TAPI more adventure and quick (Nadkarni, 2011).

In like manner in the midst of this session the two countries assented to make capacities bundles on trade and business, agribusiness and sustenance and begin a social event to give a stimulus of advancement in the fields of science as well (Javaid & Dashti, 2016)

Between these states the best thing which was provided from Pakistan was the development of forces that include air, to facilitate the people of this state they were introduced of English that were free of cost and how to deal with record further was dealt for the coordination and cooperation.

4.6 Kyrgyzstan

After the independence of this state relation were established between these states and when this state was not able even to pay back its credit Pakistan helped this state two times in 1994 and for the same reason in 2000.

To have the various kind of opportunities and to create an environment visits have been among different officials of both states to boost their relations and is also seen that Pakistan also presented a strong depiction of this state on international level specially on the platform of internal organizations. To have potential and to make more solid relation to boost in the fields of trade, mechanical and monetary level commissions on governmental level signed to research for these projects.

The visit of president of Kyrgyzstan visit in 2005 lead to a comprehension consenting for a shot at joint efforts between the two nations to chip away at provincial and worldwide issues. Settlements related to trade issues related for basic obligations were conversed. More settlement was seen in the fields of trade specially adding in it China through Karakorum highway for more regional trade from Kashgar to Bishkek (Javaid&Dashti, 2016).

After the visit of Mushraff in this state he said that it after the completion of this road network it will be consider as a main area that will change the numbers of finance and will provide the money path for its own self and other related states of the region.

In 2007 the issues were discussed that were creating problems in strengthen the ties between these two states these meetings held in the commission of both governments in Bishkek. It was seen as market which have potential for Pakistani cotton things, pieces of

attire, customer and building stock and pharmaceuticals as a byproduct of electrical things and furthermore control.

The Kyrgyz Ambassador Nurlan Aitmurzaev in 2008 welcomed representatives from Pakistan to put resources into Kyrgyzstan expressing that the two nations had consented to eight arrangements that advanced financial joint effort, repatriation of benefits and production of measures for the insurance of ventures (Nadkarni, 2011).

In March 2011 the two nations concurred on reestablishing the four country travel exchange settlement to reinforce the regional financial joint effort, as Prime Minister Gilani and President Atambayev consented to expedite checks with the goal that the Quadrilateral Traffic in Transit Agreement would end up effective. They in like manner inspected eagerness for the arrangement (CASAREM) to have its control. What's more simultaneousness on a deal on military planning and notice of perception on the proportion of shared trade.

4.7 Central Asia South Asia

This premium was encouraged into a joint exertion as there were meeting among four states of (CASA) with the world bank and it was appreciated and supported by this bank it was also discussed that to control the deficit of energy in Pakistan Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan would provide high voltage of electricity to Pakistan that will have the 700 MV capacity.

Both states are also the part of ECO and SCO which will also boost the economy and trade ties.

With Kyrgyzstan Pakistan as having the economic way of kashghar to Gwadar is viewed as key of success in the region. Most important thing that is seen that in Kyrgyzstan there are more than three thirty cooperation that are working in this state and this business are giving them a great gain (Javaid & Dasti, 2016).

4.8 Tajikistan

Relation on basis of politics economy were established between these two states in 1992 not only strategic but economic as well. The two nations right off the bat marked around twenty MoUs, assertions and conventions to set up coordinated effort in the territories of correspondence, vitality, venture, farming, industry, transport, innovation, the travel industry and culture. Because of the section division of this state it has great importance in the region both for each other (Khan, 2018).

There are some issues of drugs that unlawful and some issues of security that creating problems and unreliability in the region. Although Pakistan is in need of power generation sector similarly Tajikistan is in need of many repayment records that worsen the situation more. But to have the advantage of both stets for each other is the port of Gwadar that is a shining port for Tajikistan to have its access to other countries of world and establish its trade relations.

4.9 Afghanistan

Afghanistan-Pakistan relations involve bilateral relations. The two neighboring countries share deep historical and cultural links, each has declared itself an Islamic republic and both have become members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

Relations between the two countries have been strained since 1947, when Pakistan gained independence and Afghanistan was the sole country to vote against Pakistan's admission into the UN. Afghanistan immediately armed separatist movements in the nascent Pakistan and made irredentist claims to large swathes of Pakistani territory—which prevented the emergence of normalised ties between the two countries. Further tensions have arisen with various issues related to the War in Afghanistan (1978–present), and with the millions of Afghan refugees who have sought shelter in Pakistan since the start of that war. Water rights, the growing relations of India and Afghanistan, Afghanistan's continued refusal to accept the Durand Line as an international border have further complicated ties.

Bilateral relations between the countries have been poor, beginning immediately after Pakistan became independent in August 1947. Afghanistan's was the sole vote against Pakistan's admission to the United Nations in 1947, due to Afghan discontent with the permanency of the Durand Line. Afghanistan immediately laid irredentist claims over Pashtun-dominated territories within Pakistan, and demanded renegotiation of the border with the aim of shifting it eastwards to the Indus River, deep within Pakistani territory. Shortly after Pakistani independence, Afghanistan materially supported the failed armed secessionist movement headed by Mirzali Khan against Pakistan. Afghanistan's immediate support of secessionist movements within Pakistan prevented normalised ties from emerging between the two states.

In 1952 the government of Afghanistan published a tract in which it laid claim not only to Pashtun territory within Pakistan, but also to the Pakistani province of Balochistan. Diplomatic relations were cut off between 1961 and 1963 after Afghanistan supported

more armed separatists in Pakistan, leading to skirmishes between the two states earlier in 1960, and Pakistan's subsequent closure of the port of Karachi to Afghan transit trade. Mohammed Daoud Khan became President of Afghanistan in 1973, Afghanistan—with Soviet support—again pursued a policy of arming Pashtun separatists within Pakistan.

The Pakistani military have accused Afghanistan of sheltering various terrorist groups which launch attacks into Pakistan, while Afghan authorities have blamed Pakistan's intelligence agency, the ISI, for funding warlords and the Taliban, and for basing terrorist camps within Pakistani territory to target Afghanistan. There is considerable anti-Pakistan sentiment in Afghanistan, while negative sentiment towards the Afghan refugees is widespread in Pakistan, even in Pashtun-dominated regions.

However, former Afghan President Hamid Karzai (in office 2004–2014) has described Pakistan and Afghanistan as "inseparable brothers", which is due to the historical, religious, and ethnolinguistic connections between the Pashtun people and other ethnic groups of both countries, as well as to trade and other ties. Each of the two countries features amongst the other's largest trading partners and Pakistan serves as a major conduit for transit trade involving landlocked Afghanistan.

The neighbors of Afghanistan need to see this state as war Free State as in the past it has been handled in a war handled way, this state can provide a route for gas and oil. It has great importance in the region both for central Asian states and Pakistan as well. To have the aces to ocean CARs needs this state and to have access to central Asian region Pakistan needs this state. Its closer ties with India there can be any move to worsen the situation.

It demonstrated nonappearance of stress over assembling more grounded ties with Pakistan and with its own one of a kind issues of creating issues in incredible organization and accepting a restricting position on issues like the Durand Line. Its most noteworthy preferred standpoint as it would go to a simultaneousness with Pakistan and possible tenderly agree (Bano&Sohail, 2014).

This state cannot be ignored while establishing ties with CARs. Not only it is believed many times by Pakistan that Afghanistan will not link the ties but politically and economically link the states of central Asia and with Pakistan.

Afghanistan has a huge significance in the geo-strategic calculus of China and Pakistan, as it is a bridge connecting other sub territories of Asia. In this manner, peace and stability in Afghanistan is of key importance for Pakistan and China as well as for the security of entire region. In perspective of the rising positive financial conditions, the opportunity has already come and gone for Pakistan and Afghanistan to hold hands for the economic development and exploit the financial opportunities to be produced by CPEC. For this, the governments of both nations ought to stop blaming and have genuine and significant exchanges to determine their disparities to beat cross border fear of terrorism, difficulties of militancy, and financial hardships confronted by the both. China is likewise required to make some useful strides in such manner and painstakingly plan its approach for the adjustment of Afghanistan through its interest in financial ares and reproduction endeavors.

4.10 Iran

Pakistan and Iran both states have had tense association over the latest couple of decades in view of the truth .Pakistan and Iran have seemed, by all accounts, to be despite what might be expected in most of the neighborhood subjects also. The fall of the Taliban inferred it continued to give the support of United Front that was the ideological group being reconstituted from the Northern Alliance while Pakistan keeps on supporting the Pashtuns that used to be additionally associated with the Taliban.

Iran has in the past felt Pakistan to be, 'degenerate, temperamental, generally professional American and essentially counterfeit country state,' with its history being sub-par compared to its very own old human progress (Fair, 2008).

Although the two nations have attempted to cooperate Iran has generally questioned Pakistan particularly on account of its nearby security binds to the United States and possibly because of this has endeavored to produce nearer security relations ties with India from 2000 to till today.

As both Pakistan and Iran have land closeness to enhance the trade volume. Condition of both states after establishing these trade routes will also be changed and for central will provide two routes to have its access to se. for Iran two sea ports would be welcomed both of CPEC and chahbhar. And Iran having great oil reserves in the region trade would get boost among these states. This relationship will bring a new phase of progress and will provide a common place of trade that would change the conditions of whole region (Khan, 2018).

Iran has as of late continued its position in the world economy and India has included in chabahar, it will be a sensible arrangement to include Iran in this arrangement as this will at last advantage and reinforce the position of Pakistan and china. For Iran, the corridor would give the nation tremendously obliged openness toward the east. What's more, Iran's corridor in this wander would prompt to a period of enhanced financial development over the Sistan- Baluchistan region by upgrading exchange between Pakistan, china, and Iran and would offer a practical gateway to the Gulf region for states like Russia and India. By and by, the requirement for Pakistan is to consider the worries of Iran particularly if Pakistan needs to adjust India's impact in the region and wishes to satisfy the old long for Iran- Pakistan gas pipeline.

Conclusion

CPEC could foster socio-economic development in Pakistan if materialized timely. It can pave the way for regional economic and trade connectivity and integration between the region of South, Central and East Asia but that needs a change in the existing policy of CPEC, India and Pakistan toward more economic and trade relations.

China's "One Road One Belt" initiative is also a form of regionalism. Both of these have the same objective of economic cooperation at the regional level as they are considerably successful. In the past we had good chances to gain benefits through regional pacts and accords, but it all remained ineffective. Regional cooperation for development which was established by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in 1964 had a great potential for Pakistan's economic prosperity.

Similarly when ECO was revived in 1992 and 10 countries became members this could be a game changer in the region. That was a big opportunity for us. We could not envision its future prospects and its infrastructure were not established. Central Asian states which were liberated from Soviet Union were landlocked and rich in natural resources. They along with Afghanistan needed a land route which could connect them to the world through the ports of Gwadar and Karachi.

The regional economic integration through CPEC could be a harbinger to resolve the political differences through economic cooperation. The states of South Asia, Central

Asia and East Asia need more regional economic connection to make the 21st century the Asian century setting aside the perennial political issues to start a new beginning.

After Cold War it was a worse situation for central Asia states because Pakistan went in favor of United States. This situation was worsen but till the irregularity of central Asian republics. Pakistan tried its best to establish relation with all new independent states, and China also get the advantage of these energy rich locale states to establish its relations as all states have endowed with natural resources.

The 90s was an era of establishment of a corridor for all states and to make access to other regions states as all these states are land locked and need the assistance of other states to access the markets. Therefore the CPEC initiative believed that other states will also be a stakeholder with Pakistan to have access of central Asian states. Pakistan will play role of a capital state for other states. A gas pipe line which was established during 90s and planned after its completion would look that all countries will be on the page of success as it is mega project.

Trade would also boost the relations and economy as there is CASA-1000 for the trade of hydroelectric power. All targets and issues have been discussed in assembly of Pakistan to establish the relations and to have its focus on business for money generation and trade links. This has been exercise to get the advantage of the progress of trade and transit links with states of central Asia but a great amount is also spending for the security of the routes. Central Asian states also showing its interests in Gwadar port which will open the ways of open market for all these land locked countries.

Building of new roads and all other infrastructural work is the part of CPEC projects to establish the association of all states of central Asia with Pakistan and China.

To have any kind of progress it is the need of time to settle the issue that exist within the country of Pakistan as if there create any kind of security in Baluchistan that have major role in CPEC will leave a bad impact on world and create problem for any economic advancement. So to provide the security in Gwadar and other routes from where its passing should provide security so that it can attract the other states to take step towards Pakistan.

Relations between Afghanistan and India should also not taken minor factor but it must be dealt with smart minds. An eye on chabhar is also the need of time as from that route they would access on central Asian ns Russia as India has closer ties with Russia.

Likewise psychological warfare is a torment Pakistan has experienced for a considerable length of time however the nation's security administrations and military have endeavored to battle against fear based oppressor cells and in addition squash fierce uprisings. There is additionally the political trouble in the household governmental issues of Pakistan with the significant gatherings and the families that control despite everything them manhandling their forces and being degenerate. This likewise influences Pakistan's monetary remaining as a precarious economy could wreck the potential budgetary accomplishment into a disappointment.

Still the CPEC venture proceeds thus does the vitality ventures with the Central Asian states however exchange volume keeps on residual genuinely low. All the Central Asian countries have furthermore demonstrated excitement for getting to the Gwadar port which was welcomed by both states. No doubt CPEC have more potential then chahbhar

in the region for all connecting states and for Pakistan as well. A favorable environment can be created in the connected region to establish and for the trade potential after the completion of this corridor. Dependency of Pakistan that was seen in last centuries on states out of the region was also creating problems for Pakistani economy that also worse the political situation in the region. These landlocked states simply for itself and other states look toward Pakistan and China to have its access that would be an asset for the lingering economy of Pakistan and other states to give their economy a progress in social and economic sectors as well.

CPEC is likewise taken a glance at in detail as a noteworthy job in monetary eventual fate of Pakistan and the local availability all in all. In the wake of investigating all the data accumulated some strategy suggestions were shaped about how Pakistan can move towards a monetary passageway with Central Asia and also interfacing it to CPEC.

5.1 Recommendations

On the basis of above studies, following recommendations are made to make the policy decision while taking the CPEC and its regional stakeholders in view.

- All political parties should express full support for the implementation of China Pakistan Economic Corridor.
- The government and all the provinces should work together for the business, financial and social advancement and for the promotion of peaceful environment in the country.

- The Pakistan's government should give full support and help to foreign workers of various CPEC projects.
- Should be built on priority basis so that access on central Asian region could be possible in near future.
- Pakistan should continue to engage with Afghanistan despite the issues both countries have in an effort to keep the tensions from escalating.
- Pakistan should use China's geographical proximity to access and influence in the Central Asian region states with the help of developing the major highways like the Karakorum Highway.
- Pakistan should continue to engage the Central Asian countries bilaterally for economic trade and exchange in other sectors to increase trade volume.
- The government should bring all political parties to resolve the reservations and their issues vis-à-vis CPEC and inclusion of regional stakeholders.

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