

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC
CORRIDOR (CPEC): A CASE STUDY OF GAWADAR PORT**



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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my parents, for their unconditional love, support, continuous encouragement and efforts for providing me well education.

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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. CPEC | China Pakistan Economic Corridor |
| 2. GDA | Gwadar Development Authority |
| 3. GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| 4. GoP | Government of Pakistan |
| 5. IPI | Iran-Pakistan-India |
| 6. KSA | Kingdom Saudi Arabia |
| 7. MENA | Middle East and North Africa |
| 8. MoPD&R | Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms |
| 9. MOUs | Memorandum of Understandings |
| 10. NAM | Non Aligned Movement |
| 11. NDRC | National Development and Reform Commission |
| 12. PRC | People's Republic of China |
| 13. SEZs | Special Economic Zones |

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC): A CASE STUDY OF GAWADAR PORT

ABSTRACT

The mega-development projects like seaports, barrages, infrastructures, railways, airports, etc. offer better occupation chances and better-quality of life within the country. The government of Pakistan has made a variety of efforts to succeed in bent the people of Balochistan. Especially, after the launch of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in 2015, there has been a positive impact on the social as well as the economic life of the surrounding people. sometimes due to inadequate arrangement often make the affected people displaced and unemployed for the rest of their life. This study was conducted in the Gwadar region and focused on the socio-economic impact of CEPC. Using multi-stage sampling techniques, 500 respondents were selected as samples from two-node cities. The questionnaire was used to collect primary data. The research results indicate that CPEC may be a catalyst for Pakistan to improve its socio-economic conditions and achieve sustainable development. The survey participants agreed that CPEC will improve Pakistan's socio-economic paradigm and help to achieve the sustainable development goals. Overall CPEC has a positive impact on their lives however, some of the respondents are badly affected which are necessary to be covered in future studies.

INTRODUCTION

China is one of the Pakistan's most trusted and time-tested friends. The closeness and mutual relationship between Pakistan and China may become a model for future alliances, supporting mutual trust, respect and mutual assistance. Pakistan is trying to use China's influence in the region to protect its territorial, economic and military interests in order to gain more political and strategic advantages. This is related to the balance of power between Pakistan and India. The relationship between China and Pakistan goes far beyond many important economic relations-China is the most important foreign investor-characterized by Pakistan's strategic significance. As a result, there is broad participation in every aspect of the civilian population, as a defensive measure, too. In Pakistan's political world, it believes that mutual relations with China have a lot of importance and significance than relations with the United States. (Ghulam, 2017).

The history of Pak-China relations can be traced back since 1950. Both China and Pakistan managed their relationship in a very productive and articulated way. Although confusion Since 1966, Pakistan over some issues, especially during the first half 1950s and 1970s, impacted the ties but the two nations never let them altogether spoiled. Both of them helped each other at the crucial times. Pakistan helped China to connect to the world. Pakistani air space was opened for Chinese airline and PIA made travel easy for Chinese. Pakistan is a key partner of China as it relates China to Middle East, Central Asia, and Southern Asian, and Gwadar port tendered direct access towards Indian Ocean. China and Pakistan are working for promoting their strategic communication and coordination to protect common interests. Although, China Pakistan

Economic Corridor (CPEC) is new mode of cooperation between both countries, that will serve opposite as backdrop for changing and complex for international and regional situations. Pakistan and China has been made economic ties, bilateral trade and cooperation for long term. Pakistan is become key trading partner of import and export for China. Since January 1963, commercial links & bilateral trade among both countries were established, when they signed long term bilateral trade agreement. Therefore, Pakistan is a faithful partner when it stands on China's side More importantly, Pakistan has benefited from its familiarity with China, both militarily and economically (Ghulam, 2017).

Pakistan has enjoyed close military cooperation with the China. It has obtained a large number of military hardware from China and has developed its expertise to become the world's leading supplier of military equipment and defensive expertise. In addition, Pakistan's economic ties are an excellent example of the friendship between the two countries, because China's economy will grow rapidly in the next few years, and China will invest 46 billion US dollars. The US dollar, which plans to develop a new Silk Road, has a clear goal of directly entering the Arabian Sea in Pakistan (Andrew, 2015).

In the 1970s, with the help of China, Pakistan's industrial companies had been established. However, researchers pointed out that the efficiency of construction projects has been very low due to the low quality equipment provided by Pakistan's China. In 1978, China signed a shipbuilding agreement in Pakistan. This is the Karakoram Highway, which has been built for ten years and operated in 1988. It is one of the main objectives of Pakistan China cooperation. The negotiations began on Road Development in 1965. Kashgar road starts from Xijiang River and surpasses through the land of Jammu and Kashmir and the northwest of Pakistan's capital city of Islamabad. This road has

unlocked a new avenue for China to connect with Arabian Sea and to the Indian Ocean. In this way, the People's Republic of China can trade with middle east and north African countries. For Pakistan, its establishment is a means to further strengthen its strategic and economic relationship with China (Naveed, 1981).

During the period of 1980-1990, Pakistan's relations experienced the best prosperity. A large number of mutual visits have taken place between civil and military official figures of the both nations. When it comes to China Pakistan Relationship, in the late 20th century, we will have them by the side of this point. They are only evolving in a constructive way, assisting and supporting each other. Pakistan and China have made an alliance that, thanks to India's common threat, helps to strengthen their relations and thus collaboration in trade and industrial growth, civil and military fields have increased. Pakistan and China signed a cooperation and friendship agreement in 2005, and both sides pledged to support high-level strategic dialogues and continue to cooperate in the field of national defense. On November 26, in the joint statement between the People's Republic of China and Pakistan, China reiterated its position that China will respect Pakistan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity (EOP, 2006).

Although China and Pakistan have established ambassadorial relationship since 1951, while the close communication among both of the states started to proceed in the middle of 1960s. Then, the governmental and military situation in South Asia is particularly hot. Pakistan needs to believe that in its confrontation with India, a strong partner, especially the United States, is a standard ally of Pakistan. At the same time, Beijing has been paying attention to India's growing influence in Asia, especially as the India's role as leader of the Non Aligned Movement (NAM). China has played a key role in Pakistan's industrial, transportation, energy sector development and infrastructure

development. The icon of Pakistan's Chinese friendship is to build the world's best mountain road, the Karakoram Highway, 1300 kilometers. In the present day, trade and commercial ties amongst the both nations increasing rapidly. If the volume of bilateral trade reached 300 million US dollars in 2005, experts estimated that in 2015, it would be 1.5 billion US dollars. China Pakistan trade area has been established for 26 years, which plays an important role in promoting trade exchanges. China, Pakistan's largest foreign trade partner, accounts for almost all of the country's sales. However, as the bilateral trade structure is favorable to China, it mainly provides high-tech industrial products to Pakistan market (Anonymous, 2017).

In early 2015, In a joint venture known as the "China Pakistan Economic Corridor", a lot of investment has been announced. Pakistan's Gwadar Port and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region are connected through roads, railways, natural gas, oil and power transmission lines. Until the 2017 summit, China was ready to take a \$46 billion position in Pakistan's economy. The strategic significance of the project for Pakistan, which can get enough investment in a country's GDP of 20% s. In fact, this is a historic opportunity for him to make significant progress in solving unrelenting social and economic problems. With China's help, Pakistan will increase its transportation infrastructure, correct the gap in energy security, establish new manufacturing facilities and workstations, and eventually become the center of energy transportation. The Gwadar deep-water port is located near the Persian Gulf and was established with China's direct contribution. China's sponsorship of the project is 75%. According to the plan of the Pakistani government, the Gwadar cluster will become the engine of Pakistan's economic, trade and industrial development. It will become a center for attracting foreign investment. Iran is also curious about this project, which plans to build

a large US\$4 billion refinery near Gwadar and transport it to other parts of the world via oil carriers (Sana, 2017).

Another historic project is to build a natural gas pipeline from Iran to Pakistan next year and expand the natural gas pipeline to India. This project is known as Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) gas pipeline. As a result, Iran has moved out of isolation and entered into new markets. Iran will provide its cheaper energy to Pakistan, India and in future may be China as well. This will be another way of energy supply. Perhaps these initiatives will connect to Russia and Pakistan's planned \$2.5 billion Karachi Lahore gas pipeline. With China's help, Pakistan has added nuclear components to its energy balance. China has constructed two power generating units at the Chashma nuclear power plant, and plans to unveiling two more reactors on November 2018, representing Pakistan's quest for peaceful use of atomic power. In India, there is a huge scientific and productive potential, which is the 2% (Sana, 2017).

China has made tremendous contributions to strengthening the strength of Pakistani soldiers and has become a major arms supplier for the Pakistani army. China's vested interests account for 39% of all ordnances that Pakistan procured out of the country. The United States accounted for 24%. China ranked third in the world in arms delivery in 2014, and 41% of her military goods were shipped to Pakistan. Another historic project is that by 2017, as China continues, the Meer natural gas pipeline from Iran to Pakistan will be completed. As a result, Iran is shedding isolation and accessing new markets. Pakistan - cheaper and low-cost energy sources, and China - another source of energy supply. These measures may be linked to Russia and Pakistan's plans to develop a \$ 2.5 billion Karachi-Lahore gas pipeline. With China's help, Pakistan devised to improve the nuclear-powered part of the energy equilibrium. China has constructed

two power generating components at the Chashma nuclear power plant and plans to launch two more reactors in 2018 (Sana, 2017).

The impact of the recent economic and financial crisis on the national and regional infrastructure of developing countries in Asia is different because it enhances competitiveness and productivity and contributes to infrastructure. The region has also expanded quality of life and poverty reduction, isolated areas and other major economic centres and markets, and narrowed the gap between community activities. (Bhattacharyay, 2012).

Pakistan's economy has maintained a strong growth momentum for the third consecutive year. The recent real GDP growth in Pakistan is driven by economic restructuring, low oil prices and better security situation. China's foreign trade and Economic Cooperation Commission is a very important sector working directly under the central government. It needs to overcome economic and social problems, develop energy infrastructure, expand its influence, strengthen its global presence and ensure its presence in all less developed areas of the world (Small, 2015) .

Pakistan has unique geographical views at the crossroads of South Asia, but together it is the smallest integrated region on Earth. Chinese Premier Li Keqiang visited Pakistan in May 2013. During the visit, the two sides decided to enhance the scope of the project. The new concept was named CPEC. The Ministry of Design, Development and Reforms of Pakistan (MoPD & R), and consequently the China National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) have been tasked to guide the project and develop a long-term plan and strategy for implementing thought (Haq et al., 2013).

A comprehensive package was conceived under CPEC which incorporates development and expansion of Gwadar port, energy projects throughout Pakistan; road

and rail infrastructure and communication projects to attach Gwadar with the hinterland, industrial development and upgrading of airport besides other facilities and infrastructure in and around Gwadar city. This project has added another dimension to the already very strong relations between the 2 countries. During the landmark visit of the Chinese President Xi Jinping to Islamabad on April 20-21, 2015. CPEC was formally launched with a signing of 51 MOUs associated with diverse aspects of bilateral relations including the CPEC (Mateen, 2015).

Gwadar plays an important role in CPEC because it is difficult for it to determine that the main target of the project is Gwadar at the entrance mouth of the Persian Gulf, which is the world's oil transportation may be a major player in China's energy import, providing a shortcut for China (Chowdhury, 2014). it had been noticed that the accomplishment of CPEC will abode Gwadar in a state of utmost geostrategic rivalry (CPGS, 2014).

Construction work on Gwadar seaport is on a full swing but thus far no benchmark or baseline study supported population-based sample survey is conducted. the most purpose of this study is to determine a benchmark/baseline regarding the socio-economic situations of the people of Gwadar. This study will fill the gap about knowing the socio-economic and demographic conditions of the people of Gwadar like access to education, medical services, water system, housing conditions and knowledge/awareness about CPEC.

1.1 Problem Statement

This huge investment project, CPEC faces numerous challenges at the international and regional levels. However, the domestic political scene of Pakistan and the inter-provincial interests and rivals cannot be ignored. The benefits of CPEC for

Pakistan are many, but the opportunities and benefits for Pakistan can be sideline if the controversies amongst provinces over CPEC were not resolved. The debates and controversy amongst various provinces of Pakistan, has already caused damaged to the project. Punjab and Sindh provinces are considered the more beneficiary provinces of Pakistan, while the rest of two provinces(Balochistan and Khyber PakhtunKhwa) are assumed to get fewer benefits from this project. As a result too more objections were recorded from the province of Balochistan and Khyber Pukhtunkhwa. Despite consultation, briefing and all parties' conference by the federal government, many political leaders across Pakistan, continue to show reservations over the project and called it a one province dominated project. This dissertation has reviewed and analyzed the charges and reservations of opposing provinces against the center regarding CPEC project.

Residents, especially rural residents and fishermen in Gwadar, are fighting against the ongoing development work in Gwadar Port. Fishermen and locals in Gwadar suffered from the continuous progress of the Gwadar port because they are now not allowed to maneuver freely inside the sea to catch fish. Besides the development work at Gwadar Port, the event's work also comprises infrastructure projects in Gwadar City, and it will be prolonged to different areas of the city very soon. Large developments such as ports, roads, railways, etc. are related with the social costs of dislocation. Individual displacement always increases apprehensions not only about their compensation groups but also about the rationale for development that stimulates displacement (Penz, 2002). This study analyzes the current situation of Gwadar and tries to search for the social and economic impact that is said to the people of Gwadar. The study also examines the potential benefits related to CPEC developments for Gwadar residents.

1.2 Work already done

The topic of the thesis is a unique one, not anyone has so far done any work on it. Scholars and academicians have already written books, articles and reports generally on CPEC but no specific work regarding Socio-Economic Impact of CPEC-A Case Study of Gwadar have been done. Only few newspapers reports are there, but those are less research based. Thus an analytical examination of the Socio-Economic Impact of CPEC-A Case Study of Gwadar Port is needed to be explored. This thesis made an attempt fill the gap in knowledge to discover.

1.3 Significance of the Research:

Significance of the Research “Socio-Economic Impacts of China Pakistan Economic Corridor-A Case Study of Gwadar Port” is indeed important for academic as well as research purposes. For Pakistan CPEC has many benefits. Though CPEC has many challenges but its successful implementation is very important for the survival of Pakistan. This thesis is important for the students and general learner to know about the socio-economic impact of CPEC in Gwadar, initiated by the Chinese government for the economic development of Pakistan, along with the Chinese dreams of connecting its country regional and internationally. For the students of Policy Studies, History, International Relations, Defence and Strategic Studies and political science, this research work seems to be too important. This research work is also useful for policy makers in Pakistan to understand the very dynamic fabric of deep rooted concept of backwardness and financially and economically marginalised province (Balochistan) of Pakistan

amongst provinces and within certain elements is so high and injustice to any federating unit in any national development project is hardly to be accepted in this technological advancing world.

1.4 Research Purpose

To explore the social, economic and demographic conditions of the Gwadar people to develop basic indicators to measure the impact of CPEC on people's standard of living in the future.

1.5 Research Objectives

- To explore the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the residents of Gwadar.
- To find out the people's perception of CPEC intervention in Gwadar.
- To evaluate the policy suggestions and recommendations for improvement in CPEC social sector projects initiated for the people of Gwadar.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CPEC is of great significance and importance to both Pakistan and China, because it will stimulate the economic activities of Pakistan and China. In this regard, it was decided in 2015 to finalize the CPEC plan. In the first phase, the two parties have designated four main areas of cooperation, namely transportation, infrastructure, energy and industrial cooperation. With the beginning of CPEC, China's strategic measures to create an economic belt for the Silk Road and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road will also accelerate potential regional areas through global development (Xudong, 2015). In addition, he said that Pakistan provides the shortest roads and railways due to Pakistan's geographical location. It shares a border of 2,250 kilometers with Afghanistan. As the volume of trade between the two countries is increasing, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan decided to build a 20-kilometer road that passes through the Wakhan zone and the Brotherhood to increase the vitality of the tripartite trade. In addition to roads, cables will be connected to deliver electricity to Pakistan and India. The Almaty-Karachi highway runs from Almaty (Uzbekistan) through Mount Karakoram to Bishkek and then to Kashgar (China) to Islamabad (Islamabad), and in Karachi, Pakistan.)End. Although the current trade volume is low, with the full operation of Gwadar Port, trade will grow at a faster rate.

Shapi and Idris (2017) studied the course of action of this coordination between China and Pakistan regarding the exchange of administrative responsibilities and their implications for such plans. The study examined the individual trade relations between China and Pakistan and its implications for the Pakistani economy, as well as the CPEC transportation mechanism for the material framework in Pakistan. The researcher

highlighted the need to review the social and legal framework in Pakistan to absorb the full benefits of CPEC. In addition to the present time, it is recommended that the overall transportation infrastructure and logistics supply chain network supporting CPEC benefits reap. Moreover, CPEC has also been invited to other regional partners to link and participate during this mutual profit program.

Husain et al. (2017) studied the economy and logistics industries of Pakistan within the light of China Pakistan's economic corridor as pragmatic realities. The study intended to supply a transparent picture regarding the impacts of China Pakistan Economic Corridor on logistic and economics industries of Pakistan. It concluded that, in the future, the logistics and economic industries of Pakistan would create jobs, private sector participation enhancement, GDP improvement and infrastructure developments. In parallel, it also mentioned that some barriers can also extract benefits between the 2 countries like cultural differences, attitudes toward the corruption and transparency and market competition, which must be managed on a priority basis.

Zhang et al. (2016) investigated the social impacts assessment for CPEC investment activities. The study recognized the societal effects and threats for the duration of the event of CPEC. The sector study was limited to Kashgar district and in Pakistan's Gwadar area, operation and relative dissecting; different risks were identified, fundamentally including large scale and little scale risks. The studies observed safety as a serious precautionary measure to decrease the harmful impressions and threats while maintaining and evolving constructive acts for the event of the CPEC in the region.

BBC (2016) expressed that CPEC is not only important to Pakistan but it also has the same level of significance for China as well because its regional connectivity has much importance for them to interact due to global strength in the future. During his

official tour to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Egypt, Chinese President Xi Jinping offered \$ 55 billion in infrastructure and industrial growth for Middle East. Both Saudi Arabia and China decided a framework of "Comprehensive Strategic Partnership". The Chinese president pronounced the most important declaration, "We are not reforming agents or building influence within the region." This is part of the constructive commitment that speeds up trade relations and could eventually increase demand for Chinese products.

Haris (2015) argued that industrial development in the Special Economic Zone along CPEC would benefit to rehabilitate degraded industrial units in Pakistan while Tung (2015) predicts that job creation will occur generally within native communities rather than China or from any other country governorate . Because many of the projects will start across CPEC, generating employment also will occur through a large number. Since Pakistan may be a small economy compared to China, you will need to search for unusual protection intended for the domestic industry.

Bengali (2015) realized that less opportunities to enter into market place, employment opportunities, education, healthcare services, and socialization in more or less regions that were well-defined as regional disparity constituted the idea of discontent and rebellion; Create circumstances for high security costs. It calculated the cost compared to the eastern roads, central and western, with respect to these three variables: population ratio in a specific area, total area under farming, the total area for crop production of 4 main crops(wheat, cotton, rice and sugarcane) and decided that the western route would probably be the most feasible route in terms of financial resources and less physical losses and most carry less expensive than the cost and the cost of compensation for dislocation.

Hussain and Ali (2015) witnessed that CPEC is not simply a highway, but also a highway, railway, pipeline and special optical cable in special economic zone. Therefore, the project Pakistan also has great hopes in the region, which will help China integrate into western Pakistan (Xie et al, 2015) and it is proximate route for oil import from middle eastern countries for China.

Xie et al. (2015) studied that It is understood that CPEC will become a game in the fresh fruit export of baristan area, such as cherry, apricot and apple, which may lead to the interests of local businessmen and help them by providing a large number of At present, fruits exported by air from Dubai may be faster and cheaper if they are transported to China through Xinjiang.

Hanif (2015) said that Completing CPEC and allied facilities will help greatly in promoting job opportunities within the country for the benefit of all provinces. Directly from Khunjrab Pass to Gwadar, due to the accelerated commercial activities, the hotel industry will get an elevator and many Pakistanis will provide services in the hotels. Likewise, opportunities will increase in use within the transportation sector. All of these opportunities combined will help greatly to enhance job opportunities for Pakistani youth, who are currently going through an idle life. Thanks to CPEC, frequent movement of individuals will occur from one province to another for business and tourism. This is able to enable the residents of the poor areas of Pakistan to benefit from the opportunity to work, and thus increase the family income that may contribute to the welfare of the poor segments of Pakistani society. Due to cheaper regional product circulation, the poorer segments of society will be ready to enjoy better life facilities.

He also studied all economic activities, which will promote Pakistan's economic progress. High value growth will be the fastest source to reach individuals, although it

can increase national consumption, which may help The Pakistani people have also provided more investment in development projects, which can increase the country's production and development. In addition, foreign investment in the country's industrial sector will begin In addition, Sinopec will also attract foreign investment in the mining sector, which will greatly increase.

Vandewalle (2015) reviewed that Pakistan has contributed a lot to this strategic relationship. In 1971, during the secret visit of US Secretary of State Kissinger to China, Pakistan played a key role to bring both the US and China close to each other. Since then, Pakistan has paved the way for President Nixon's historic visit to Beijing in 1972. After the Tiananmen Movement in 1989, Pakistan also provided support to China. It supports China's transition from its current observer status to a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

According to Stevens (2015), China pledges to provide nearly 46 \$ billion dollars equivalent to annual gross domestic product for Pakistan, around the CPEC project, will generate power of 1.7 megawatts with 340 billion dollars investment cost the remaining currency can be capitalized in communication network advancement as the ML-1 (Mainline-1) railway line from Karachi to Peshawar (Shah, Jinping, April 20, 2015,). The projected is being financed by Chines government under CPEC and this project will be completed in 2030.

Ebrahim (2015) revealed that for China, Pakistan has become an important part of its "One Belt, One Road (OBOR)" worldwide strategic initiative. Currently, 80 percent of Chinese oil imports from the Persian Gulf bound to pass through the Strait of Malacca to reach its eastern coast, which is 12,900 kilometers apart. China correctly believes that

the Strait of Malacca is too fragile along the sea route and can be a cause any hostilities between China and other neighbouring countries, which can harm the Chinese trade and imports with rest of the world. In contrast, Kashgar Province is located in Xinjiang Province in western China, 4376 kilometers away from Beijing. The population of the province consists of two major Muslims, the Uighur and Hui. The proposed commercial road from Gwadar Deep Sea Port to Kashkar is 2,000 kilometers, so the distance from Gwadar Port to the Strait of Hormuz is 400 kilometers. This strategic direction of oil supply will change the main transportation time to China from only 45 days to 10 days. In addition, for the landlocked Central Asia States, Gwadar can be a feasible option for trade with middle east and north african region and may provide a safe, secure and possible route to the Arabian Sea.

Shisheng (2014) reviewed that China is the largest bilateral trade partner in Pakistan, but Pakistan ranks second in the field of trade with China and India in the first place. Trade between China and India within a year achieve 800-1000 billion dollars, 2000 reaches one billion dollars www.dpa.co.ae and many of Experts believe that China sees the Earth from the standpoint of its own interests. A simple question is that China has good diplomatic and economic relations with India, but to do so, it is wrong to accept that this relationship show the way to a strategic collaboration, such as Hu Jinsheng, executive director of the Institute of Contemporary Diplomatic Studies in Southeast Asia Oceania, and economic collaboration with India is disinterested and significance issue, but in military relations, he will stay away from India due to lack of interest, in relation to China-Pakistan relations, he remains very optimistic that the distance between China, India and Afghanistan will not reduce relations Between Pakistan and China,

governmental and commercial affairs along with Afghanistan and India for regional integration.

Gilbert and Nilanjan (2012) evaluate that for in all South Asian markets, a well-organized transportation infrastructure will drive GDP growth. The best growth is Nepal's current GDP of 14.8%, followed by Bangladesh's 4.10% and Sri Lanka's 4.6%. In absolute terms, India will rank first with more than \$4.3 billion in revenue, followed by Pakistan with \$2.6 billion. It may have an impression upon the well-being of the family by reducing the cost of regional transportation, with visible consequences for the benefit of the poor within locality. The domestic effects turned out to remain optimistic for Pakistan, comprising South Asia, indicating a projected drop in the poverty line at all.

According to Nye Jr (2012), China understands the importance of Pakistan in Afghanistan, in the hope that it will play an important role in Afghanistan. China, as a new global country, has a great influence in the region because of its approach, and it is estimated that China will become the largest economy in the world if it maintains a large rate of growth.

According to Yergin (2012), China has become the 2nd largest economy on the planet in 2013. The annual progress ratio of 7.7 percent in 2012-2013 to meet the demand for oil 80 which takes care of its oil comes China (Chen, S. 2010) across the Straits. There is no substitute for sea routes, recently, the Makassar Strait, the Lombok Strait, and there are already very large ships loading, which makes them slow for five days (EIAS, 2014). China is facing great political and natural unrest due to its dependence on choke points which are not a direct neighbor.

Matson (2011) realized that to reduce the time and convenience of transport and increase the effectiveness of community access to medical and educational facilities,

taking into account the ECA plan, the impact of Habib and others After the end of CPEC activities, due to the decrease of time, the school's enrollment rate and attendance rate have increased significantly.

Boucher (2011) assesses that demand of power and energy in the region have been transferred to the energy shortage in South Asia, which was needed at that time. The countries in the region are eager to develop the veto power in 2007, the bridge between the Peace River. Afghanistan and Tajikistan open in the United States

Jehanzeb (2010) analyzes that The great resources of the Central Asian republics received worldwide consideration. The port in Gwadar will be a potential alternative route for transporting those resources, alternative generators for the Pakistani economy.

According to Anwar (2006), to fulfill the increasing power and energy demands, Chinese government has signed several contracts with its Central Asian neighbors to build a 1,000- to 3,000-km pipeline to connect the previously existing 4,200-km pipeline from Xinxiang to Shanghai. Although the China's dependence on energy will endure within the Middle East, China is still keen on Gwadar port to form a shipment station. In the future, the projected pipeline will be used as a means of transportation of oil to eastern part of China via Xingjian.

Howard and Maset (2004) argue that reducing time and comfortable mobility has improved enrollment rates in developing countries.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Introduction

The raw material, means and methods give the way to researcher how to complete the research. It included the process of collection, examining and clarification of knowledge. consistent with Farooq (2001) “Research method is often describes as a wide-ranging approach pursued within the data assembling and examination of the information for solution of the problem”. The research or study methodology is entirely dependent upon the goals and objectives of research that are being conducted. Therefore, the most objective of this part is to offer details about the varied research instruments and paths followed to the collection of knowledge, analysis of knowledge, and interpretation of knowledge. So, to clarify means and methods getting used for the gathering, exploration, and explanation of the information are the main objective of this chapter.

3.2 Research Area

District Gwadar is a part of the Makran division, which consists of three neighborhood districts that are Panjgur, Kech (Turbat) and Gwadar. Gwadar was declared as a district on July 1, 1977, and its headquarters is in the town of Gwadar. The name comes from Gwat, which means air and Dar means door. Gwadar is located in the southwest of Quetta city and shares borders with Iran in the west. The eastern region is Lasbela district, and the north is Kech and Awaran districts. In terms of area, the Gwadar region is the 9th largest district of Balochistan, having a total area of 15,216 square kilometers. Gwadar is located at 61°36'38" -65°14'19" and 25°01'58" east longitude and

north latitude respectively. There are four Tehsils and 13 union councils in district Gwadar. Gwadar is located 1,400 kilometers southwest of the Pakistani capital Islamabad.

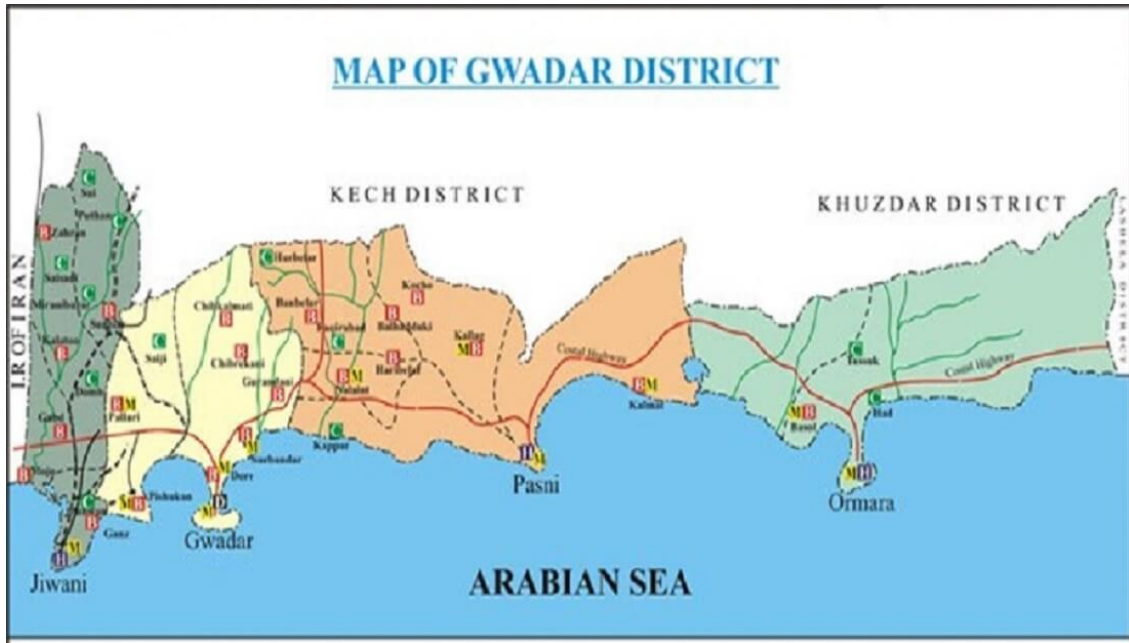
Geographically, the district of Gwadar is a vast mountainous area composed of mountains and hills. Between the ridges, the plain soil is usually productive and feasible for crop production such as wheat, cotton, fruits and vegetables. The coastline stretches east-west and is almost deserted. The coast of Makran lies within the seismic zone. The coast is deeply recessed into the bay, but its most typical feature is the repeated appearance of white clay cliffs and capes, covered with limestone or conchoidal breccia, all close to the surface form. The terrain includes the ground elevation of the Makran coast, with a maximum altitude of 1,000 meters above the sea level while Pasni is about 2000 meters high from sea level.

3.3 Population

The city will be divided into various zones and few zones will be selected randomly for household surveys. About 500 households will be selected for household surveys.

3.4 Sampling

The district Gwadar consists of 4 tehsils and every one four tehsils named Gwadar, Jiwani, Ormara, Pasni was selected for the study. In the initiative, all four tehsils were selected then 120 households were selected randomly without the restriction of any union council. 500 respondents were selected for Interviews but 480 were included because 20 respondents have not filled the questionnaire completely.



Source: <http://www.gda.gov.pk/maps/>

3.5 Tools For Collection Of Research Data

3.5.1 Study Tool

A structured interview schedule was designed under the supervision of the supervisor and material Specialists (SMS). The Interview schedule was designed in English but were asked from the respondents in national language i.e. Urdu. The interview plan was comprised on open-ended and closed-ended questions which were asked directly from the respondents to gather accurate and relevant data.

3.5.2 Pre-Testing

To see the validity of the interview schedule pre-testing has been done. The research tool has been pre-tested upon 20 randomly selected non-respondents. After pre-testing, essential changes were made to form the instrument practical and clear, in order that the consistency of the interview schedule could be increased. At last, the pre-tested households weren't included within the actual survey.

3.6 Data Analysis

After the method of knowledge collection, the information will be assessed through the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) during which incidence distributions, tabulations and graphs were made. On the idea of study, conclusions were drawn and proposals were made.

3.7 Hurdles In Data Collection

- A sizable amount of knowledge had to be collected within the limited time-frame.
- Most of the participants were illiterate so a lot of informal discussions had been made to create the report before the interview was conducted for the aim to dig out accurate and authentic information from the respondents.
- Traveling for long-distance to gather reliable data was such a difficult task
- Because of shyness and complex the household gives little time.
- Most of the respondents were reluctant to speak about socio-economic factors like age, annual income, tendency status etc.
- Most of the respondent were illiterate
- The language barrier was also another hurdle in collecting information, as most of the people were local Balochi and Brahvi people, so it was little bit difficult to speak with them in Makrani dialect.
- To overcome this challenge the researcher had to find out a local person to serve as a translator of the local Balochi language with Makrani dialect.

The tough nicknames of individuals and rural community confused the researcher during writing of their names and pronouncing (as in native language). The shortage of your time and resources were important factors that were hurdles in data collection.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The current study has been administered for assessment of CPEC impacts on the social and economic life of the people of Gwadar. The information was collected through the interview schedule from the individual who lives within the Gwadar district. The data was analyzed and results of demographic analysis, ranking analysis, frequency analysis have been presented and debated in this chapter.

4.1 Demographic Descriptions Of The Respondents

4.1.1 Age

Age shows the power of a person to figure effectively and efficiently. Age also generates experiences and attitudes towards various aspects of life. It also reflects the personality and behavior of an individual within society. Youth is speedily adopted innovation and responded positively to development and business activities and knows it (Jensen, 1982). **Table 4.1** shows that a large number (62.3%) of the respondents have age between 36-45 years, about one-fifth (19.8%) of the household who have participated have age above 46 years.

4.1.2 Education

Education changed the personality of the person. An educated person has the power to read, write, understand and adopt the items during a better way. Education is important for enhancing the thinking ability of individuals. The data in **Table 4.1** indicates that approximately 60 percent (58.3%) of the households have up to the primary level of education. As for data collection, the participant was selected from different union councils so a small number (14.6-15.2%) of the respondents shows 8th standard to

O level of education. A few (2.5-5.6%) of them have shown their educational status higher than A level.

Table 4.1: Socio-economic descriptions of the respondents

| Age | % |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Up to 25 | 2.1 |
| >26-35 | 15.8 |
| >36-45 | 62.3 |
| Above 46 | 19.8 |
| Education | |
| Up to primary | 58.3 |
| Middle/ 8 th Standard | 15.2 |
| Matric / O level | 14.6 |
| Intermediate / A level | 5.6 |
| Bachelor | 3.8 |
| Above | 2.5 |
| Source of Income | |
| Fishing | 8.1 |
| Farming | 26.7 |
| Livestock | 23.8 |
| Business | 28.8 |
| Govt. Job | 4.2 |
| Remittance | 1.9 |
| Pension | 6.7 |
| Source of Income | |
| Fishing | 8.1 |
| Farming | 26.7 |
| Livestock | 23.8 |
| Business | 28.8 |
| Govt. Job | 4.2 |
| Remittance | 1.9 |
| Pension | 6.7 |
| Language | |
| Brahvi | 7.5 |
| Balochi | 54.0 |
| Urdu/English | 30.2 |
| Pashtu | 8.3 |

4.1.3 Source of Household Income

It was necessary to collect the sources of income of respondents because it can add to better living conditions and the overall situation of the household (IFAD, 2002). It was tabulated in **Table 4.1** that about one-fourth (26.7%) of the respondents were engaged with farming as their source of household income. Almost the same number (23.8-28-.8%) of the respondents were doing business and livestock activities for their income source. A few (4.2-81%) numbers of the respondents were in the public sector as job holders and fishing businesses to earn for their household.

4.1.4 Language

Language is a tool to convey the thought has had a long history. The language indicates each of its nations, a parable once say so. If its meaning pondered deeper, it may make us wiser in understanding and addressing all cases that linked between language and attitude or behavior of groups of speakers of the languages. (Alwi, 2004). The data indicated that about half (54%) of the participants speak Balochi as their native and about one-third (30%) of the respondents could understand Urdu/English. However, a small number (7.5-8.3%) of the respondents speak Pashtu and Brahvi as their home language (**Table 4.1**).

4.2 Housing Characteristics

4.2.1 Number of household

There are presently no credible estimates available on the number of such households owned enterprises working across various sectors of the economy and their contribution towards the total employment level in the country. (Khalid, 2020). The data collected during survey, shows that vast number (63.3%) of the respondents has a small

family. A more than one-third (35.8%) of the respondents have medium number of family with 5-10 households. A negligible number (0.8%) of the respondents have a large family as displayed in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2: Housing Conditions of the respondents

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| No of House Hold | |
| Small (Up to 1-5) | 63.3 |
| Medium (5-10) | 35.8 |
| Large (More than 10) | 0.8 |
| Type of household | |
| Kacha | 14.6 |
| Pacca | 47.5 |
| Semi Pacca | 37.9 |
| House Position | |
| Self-owned | 28.5 |
| Rented | 47.4 |
| Shared Living | 24.1 |
| Place of Origin | |
| Local/Native | 22.9 |
| Settler | 43.5 |
| Migrated | 33.5 |

4.2.2 Type of House

The data collected about the house shows that most (47.5%) of the participants have pucca house. About one-third (37.9%) of the respondents told that they have semi-pucca house but very small (14.6%) of the participants have Kacha house like old and mud houses. All data about these ones is shown in **Table 4.2**.

4.2.3 House Position

As Gwadar port is ranging CPEC towards far-flung regions making Gwadar as hub of regional trade. For this purpose, it's started showing its magic on growth speed and development. So, people were also migrated to those areas for the purpose of

construction jobs and business. When respondents were asked about the household position then more than one-fourth (28.5%) of respondents told that they have self-owned houses. Nearly half (47.4%) of the participants were migrated which have participated in this study. however, one-fifth (24.1%) of the household were shared living in the study area (**Table 4.2**).

4.2.4 Place of origin

As Gwadar city becomes popular due to regional trade so, people become settle in this area due to business and other opportunities. The data in **Table 4.2** shows that one-fifth (22.9%) of the participant were native to Gwadar. Most (43.5%) of the respondents were settled in Gwadar and one-third (33.5%) of the respondents were migrated from different areas of Pakistan to Gwadar district.

4.2.5 Financial Situation

An individual's financial position shows the living standard of the individual. When respondents were asked about their financial position in the last three years. Then participants were rated their position in five Likert scales. The data indicates that about one fifth (22.5-27.9%) of the respondents shows that they have not poor financial position in last three years. but most (35.6%) of the respondents were satisfied with their financial setup in last three years as well as small number (2-11%) of them were shows an excellent level of their financial position (**Table 4.3**).

4.2.6 Food Item in household

Everybody will accept that food may be a basic need. In Balochistan, there's a shortage of food facilities in several areas which are very far away from city lines. In the study area, As data in **Table 4.3** displays that maximum number (41.9%) of the

respondents have a satisfactory level and a small number (12.1-17.5%) of the respondents shows that they have excellent and better food facilities in their household respectively.

4.2.7 Agriculture land and livestock activities

Agriculture is the backbone of the developing economy and its transformation from small to high-profit businesses which helps to enhance the quality of life of rural people (Cambell and Barker, 1997). it's a number one sector that directly or indirectly absorbing 45% of the entire labor pool and affords food for its population. Approximately, 70% of the population is engaged with agriculture for his or her livelihood so it's clear that agriculture plays a substantial role within the progress of the country and its economy (Govt. of Pak., 2012). The data in **Table 4.3** describes that one-third (29.6%) of the respondents have small land areas for cropping and livestock. About one-fifth (23.1%) of participants were also engaged with this sector and shows a large area for this purpose. Furthermore, when it was asked about livestock then the majority (61.3%) of the respondents show that they are engaged with livestock activities. however, most (38.8%) of them in city areas are not engaged with livestock.

Table 4.3: Division of respondents according to economic position

| Variables | Poor | Fair | Satisfactory | Good | Excellent |
|------------------------------------|------|------|--------------|------|-----------|
| | % | | | | |
| Financial Situation (last 3 years) | 22.5 | 27.9 | 35.6 | 11.0 | 2.9 |
| Food Item in Household | 13.1 | 15.4 | 41.9 | 17.5 | 12.1 |
| Agriculture Land | | | | | % |
| Small landholders (0-12.5 Acres) | | | | | 29.6 |
| Medium landholders (12.5-25 Acres) | | | | | 47.3 |
| Large landholders (above 25 Acres) | | | | | 23.1 |
| Do you have livestock? | | | | | |
| No | | | | | 38.8 |
| Yes | | | | | 61.3 |

4.2.8 Room Size, Fuel Usage

The data tabulated in Table 4.4 describes that half (49.8%) of the respondents have medium number (4-5) of the room while most of the participant shows that they have small number (1-2) of rooms in their house. Rest (20.8%) of the participants shows the large size of the house having more than 5 rooms in it. For cooking purpose, the data showed that the greater part (53.5%) of the respondents used gas as fuel for cooking purposes in that specific area in which research has been conducted.

Table 4.4: Division of respondents corresponding to living standard

| Room Size | % |
|---|----------|
| Small size (1-2) | 29.4 |
| Medium Size (2-5) | 49.8 |
| Large size (More than 5) | 20.8 |
| Fuel used for cooking | |
| Wood | 18.3 |
| Coal | 24.8 |
| Gas | 53.5 |
| Electricity | 3.3 |
| Fuel used for lighting | |
| Petrol/ Diesel Oil | 6.3 |
| Kerosene Oil | 34.4 |
| Access to electricity | 59.4 |
| Drinking water source | |
| Filtration Plant | 49.8 |
| Well | 41.9 |
| Hand Pump | 8.3 |
| Distance to source of drinking water | |
| 0-500 meter | 18.1 |
| 500-1000 meter | 63.8 |
| more than 1000 meter | 18.1 |

area. There are some areas that are still using wood as fuel for cooking like in the study area small number (18.3%) of the respondents shows that they are using wood as their

fuels for cooking. Coal is also used as fuel for cooking which is reported by one-fourth (24.8%) of the respondents. At the same time, It resulted that fuel is also used for lightening purpose so, when it was asked to the participants then It was cleared that most (34.4%) of the rural people used kerosene oil for lightening purpose and majority (59.4%) of the respondents used electricity for lightning purpose. However, petrol is also used for this purpose which is reported by a few (6.3%) of the respondents.

4.2.9 Drinking water and sources

When participants were asked about the drinking water sources then it was cleared that most (49.8%) of the household used filtration plants and (41.9%) of the respondents used wells for drinking purpose. It was also showed that only 8% of the respondents use hand pump for this purpose. Moreover, data shows that a large number (63.8%) of the respondents have 500-1000 meter distance to the water sources which is still not good as it should be. However, it is better than before. Only (18.1%) of the respondents shows that they have a 500-meter distance to the water sources and almost the same (18.1%) of the respondents reported a large distance (**Table 4.4**). It shows that development is being good as compared to the past. The water shortage in Gwadar has converted into a crisis like situation. This situation in this port city has been happened due to the lack of proper attention. The residents of Gwadar don't have access to safe and clean drinking water and for their daily usage. The females travel a long way in search of water even in scorching heat and severe temperatures of 46°C during summers, because the male are engaged in their jobs and earning for their households (Khawar, 2019).

4.3 Facilities In Household

4.3.1 Electricity

In basic needs of life and development, electricity is too much important. It shows that how much an area is developed and facilitated. In study area, the collected data which is tabulated in **Table 4.5** illustrate that maximum number of the respondents has the facility of electricity in their houses which means that they are developed but a very small number of the respondents are still away from this facility. The almost same number of the respondents shows that they have a functional gas connection in their house. The most electric item used in the house for electricity are washing machine, LED/TV and refrigerator which are reported by (44.4%), (24.6%), (18%) respectively. A few number (12.9%) of the respondents used electricity for microwave oven.

Table 4.5: Division of respondents according to household services

| Functional Electricity Connection | % |
|--|----------|
| No | 16.0 |
| Yes | 84.0 |
| Functional Gas Connection | |
| No | 23.8 |
| Yes | 76.3 |
| Electronic Item | |
| Refrigerator | 18.1 |
| Washing Machine | 44.4 |
| Microwave Oven | 12.9 |
| LED TV/Screen | 24.6 |
| Household Having Mobile | |
| 1-2 | 61.7 |
| 2-5 | 24.8 |
| More than 5 | 13.5 |
| Internet Connection | |
| PTCL/Fiber Optic Connection | 40.6 |
| Cellular/Mobile Internet | 59.4 |

4.3.2 Mobile Phone Facility

In this era, every individual has access to mobile phones easily, when It was asked by the respondents about mobile phone then they showed that in every house large number (61.7%) of the respondents have 1-2 mobile in their households. About one-fourth number (24.8%) of the respondents has 2-5 mobile in their household. However, a small number (13.5) of respondents with large families have more than 5 mobile in the household. The data in **Table 4.5** also shows that large numbers (59.4%) of the respondents use cellular networks or mobile internet and others use PTCL connection for internet purposes.

4.3.2 Bank Account

The bank facility is also available in all developing countries, as in Pakistan. In the study area, a large number (70.8%) of the population shows that they have a bank account. About one-fourth (29.2%) of the rural individuals' response negative answer about bank account, that they do not have any bank account. For transport purpose, more than half (52.3%) of the respondents use public transport for travelling, and small number (17.5-21%) of the respondents have use own motorcycle and rented vehicles. However, remaining of the respondents use own vehicle for travelling purpose. The data is tabulated in **Table 4.6**.

Table 4.6: Division of respondents according to household services

| Bank Account | %age |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| No | 29.2 |
| Yes | 70.8 |
| Transport Used by household | |
| Public Transport | 52.3 |
| Private Transport | 17.5 |
| Self-owned Motorcycle | 21.0 |
| Self-owned vehicle | 6.7 |
| Any other | 2.5 |

4.4 Health And Medical Services In Study Area

4.4.1 Health Services

The data in **Table 4.7** demonstrate that one-fourth (23.6%) of the respondents showed good health facilities in their areas. It is unfortunate, that half (54%) of the respondents show the fair facilities, which could not fulfill the requirement of the area and need improvement for the medical setup. The most of the people living in the study area mostly visit the lady health worker 3-6 month and one-fifth (21%) of the respondents shows that they are regularly engaged with lady health worker (LHV) in every month for a checkup. There are both type of hospitals (government and private hospitals) are available in the study area, but a large number (76.3%) of the respondents visit a government hospital for medical purposes. It was also reported by most (48.8%) of the respondents that there is a large distance to hospital which is more than 1000 meter, but efficient number (41.7%) of the respondents shows that the distance is not too much to hospital and they have easy access to the hospitals in emergency.

Table 4.7: Division of respondents corresponding to health services

| Health Services | % |
|---|----------|
| Poor | 21.0 |
| Fair | 54.0 |
| Satisfactory | 16.9 |
| Good | 5.4 |
| Excellent | 2.7 |
| Frequency of Visit to Lady Health Worker (LHW) | |
| 1-3 Month | 21.0 |
| 3-6 Month | 62.1 |
| 6-12 Month | 16.9 |
| Medical attention | |
| Government Hospital | 76.3 |
| Private Hospital | 23.8 |
| Hospital Distance | |
| 0-500 meter | 9.6 |
| 500-1000 meter | 41.7 |
| More than 1000 meter | 48.8 |

4.4.2 Patient Care Services

When respondents were asked about their last visit to the hospital, then a vast number (61%) of the respondents reported that their one or more household has visited the hospital in 36 month and almost one-fifth number (18.3%) of the respondents reported that they have visited hospital in less than a month of time. Furthermore, as data shows that majority (79.4%) of the patient was male and these household visited hospital due to fever, headache which was reported by 40.6%, 31% respectively. Majority (88.1%) of the respondents told that doctors are always available in their duty when they visited to hospitals and almost same number (87.5%) of the respondents reported that they were facilitated in hospital for their problems (**Table 4.8**)

Table 4.8: Distribution of respondents according to patient care services

| Health Service | % |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1-3 Month | 18.3 |
| 3-6 Month | 61.0 |
| 6-9 Month | 17.3 |
| 9-12 Month | 3.3 |
| Age of patient | |
| 1-5 Years | 21.5 |
| 5-10 Years | 58.1 |
| 10-20 Years | 20.4 |
| Gender of patient | |
| Male | 79.4 |
| Female | 20.6 |
| Problem of patient | |
| Fever | 40.6 |
| Headache | 31.0 |
| Flu | 26.5 |
| Any Other | 1.9 |
| Availability of doctor | |
| No | 11.9 |
| Yes | 88.1 |
| Medicine Availability | |
| No | 12.5 |
| Yes | 87.5 |

4.5 Knowledge Of CPEC

4.5.1 Awareness of respondents about CPEC

The data in **Table 4.9** shows that the most of the respondents have know-how about CPEC, and most (30.2%) of the respondents reported TV as the source of information about CPEC, one-fourth (26.3%) of the respondents shows internet as the source of information while (19%) of respondents get aware via newspaper as well. A few numbers (9.4%) of respondents reported the officials of Gwadar port as their source of information about CPEC.

Table 4.9: Distribution of the respondent’s awareness about CPEC

| Have you heard about CPEC? | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| No | 16.7 |
| Yes | 83.3 |
| Source of Information | |
| Radio | 14.6 |
| TV | 30.2 |
| Newspaper | 19.0 |
| Internet | 26.3 |
| Officials of Gwadar Port | 9.4 |
| Any other | 0.6 |

About half (52.1%) of the respondents were satisfied with CPEC that It will be beneficial for the community. A small number (17.7-21%) of the respondents shows that the effect of CPEC is not beneficial for the Gwadar people however, a few (9.2%) of them shows the excellent level of satisfaction related to CPEC benefits in future. Household near the Gwadar port have benefit which is reported by the respondents. As data shown in **Table 4.10** small number (12.1-17.5%) of the respondents shows that CPEC is directly and indirectly benefit of household at an excellent level. CPEC has positive effect on social and economic life of households near to Gwadar, 41.9% of respondents reported at satisfactory level to this response. However, more than one-fourth (29.3%) of the respondents were not satisfied with this statement that CPEC is beneficial for the local community. In few past years, Khawar (2019) noted during the field study that CPEC progresse disturbed native businesses in Gwadar, where fishing is the main source of earnings in Gwadar, was suffered. Indigenous productions and enterprises in Gwadar include fish processing units/factories, boat makers, small hotels and restaurants, cottages, oil depots and general shopping stores.

Table 4.10: Division of respondents with respect to their level of satisfaction about CPEC

| Variables | Poor | Fair | Satisfactory | Good | Excellent |
|---------------------------------|------|------|--------------|------|-----------|
| | % | | | | |
| Community benefit | 17.7 | 21 | 52.1 | 6.7 | 2.5 |
| Household benefit by CPEC | 13.1 | 15.4 | 41.9 | 17.5 | 12.1 |
| Any disadvantage of CPEC | | | | | |
| No | | | | | 70.7 |
| Yes | | | | | 29.3 |

In case of disadvantage, most people who have reported the disadvantage were fisherfolks, due to CPEC, there are too many difficulties are created for them. So, CPEC has positive as well as the negative impact on the social as well as the economical life of the people living in the Gwadar. Modernization of Gwadar has also a negative impact on the people and local businessmen. With the development of modernization theory, modernization is transforming from the latest science and technology and equipment to the modern society, and the popularization of education industrialization. It provides the capacity of communities for better social and economic life. China Council for foreign trade and Economic Cooperation is the main institutional body which looks into Chinese Foreign trade and investment under the umbrella of Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) project. It holds that Gwadar Port is the core of the China foreign trade and economic cooperation organization. The two governments pledged to strengthen cooperation and take a positive attitude towards the project. Geographical location also requires the political situation at the border to complete the project in a timely manner. Many development projects, including international airport, road, railway, hospital, University, school, technical college, economic zone, garden and power plant. Farms, agricultural trade centers, shopping centers and so on, have begun to be rare. The construction of

Gwadar Port is not fast. It seems to be a well-designed development as a modern city, such as Dubai or Singapore. These developments will contribute to the development of a modern society with improved living standards, more work, better opportunities for quality education, better access to healthcare services and a healthier community and social life. The advancement on Jiwani port will also play an important part in Pakistan's development. The modern road structure will contribute to intercity trade, increase national exports, more traffic will reduce time and rise occupation opportunities, new rail transit and trade between other cities, and It helps to increase domestic and international tourism. As a contemporary civilization, it will invite people from all partsS the world to create diversity and produce additional commercial activities. Therefore, as a contemporary city, it will provide better population openings and support Pakistan promote the prosperity transfer of its economy and country.

Cernia (1997) discussed health risk models for communities displaced by development. People may face serious health problems because of the huge evacuation. The risk of malaria, stingrays, dengue fever, fever and other infectious diseases in the affected communities increases social stress and forced evictions of trauma. The deterioration of pollution-free water supply and sewage systems has led to poor sanitation, such as diarrhea and dysentery. In the affected societies, newborns and the old people need extra care because they need more opportunities to induce the suffering of any disease. Indigenous productions and enterprises in Gwadar are in danger because of the turmoil in fishermen's lives. Dislocation from their ancestral lands is one of the most important threat for fishermen in Gwadar due to the progress and advancement of Gwadar seaport. Cernia (1997) discussed a risk model for dispossession of land in communities evacuated by development. Forced demolition of communities has

destroyed their livelihood and production capacity and socio-economic activities. Land delivers the bottom of accepted and mortal capital, only at the risk of forced demolition. Use money or land to compensate the homeless. Only in the evacuation of cultivated land, land replacement only considers suitable reimbursement. According to the World Commission on dams report, cash reimbursement is inadequate to cover the loss of social possessions, disappearing and not losing land prices in displacement losses. Due to delayed repayment, land appreciation and inflation, the possibility of lack of compensation is very high, and the asset evaluation is still unsuccessful. Fishermen's livelihoods are already precarious and there is a greater risk than unemployment because there are no alternatives available or they cannot adapt to new jobs. Cernia (1997) discussed the risk model of community unemployment displaced by development. There is a great risk of losing jobs in displacement. People related to livestock and crop farming, indigenous industries, minor trades, facilities, handicrafts and other native employment oriented unemployment. Unemployment may be prolonged for a long time in affected societies, and the creation of new jobs may require substantial investment. Affected individuals need training and capacity-building to enable them to prepare for new jobs and applaud the brand. States and non-governmental organizations can play an important role in their capacity-building. When they lose their jobs, the only option for fishermen to survive is to provide their families with food compensation funds. Because the value of the earth reaches the sky, because the development of CPEC will not buy any shelter for itself, the displacement between fishermen will increase the result.

CONCLUSION

This study recognizes a CPEC development project and its impact on society as well as on the economic life of people who live in Gwadar. CPEC is a project that impacts society and provides better employment and standard of living opportunities. This requires the affected people to participate in the development process, which is lacking only in Gwadar. The development project initiated under CPEC began in 2006, and ten years have passed, but the Gwadar area has not seen the development it deserves in any aspect of life. However, some business opportunities have been re-established and modernized, but the lives of Gwadar fishermen are getting worse. CPEC has a negative impact on the livelihoods of people involved in fishing. The livelihood of fishermen needs to fish every day. After CPEC fishermen arrive, they are not allowed to freely manipulate at sea. Some areas completely ban for them from entering, while in other areas they cannot enter without permission from government departments and especially from Pakistan Navy (PN), Coast Guards(CG) and other Law Enforcement Agencies(LEA). This is a technique that prohibits them from entering for fishing in sea with access to others and visits of other high officials. Considering the importance of Gwadar Port, many famous visits took place. During these visits, especially locals are strictly prohibited from entering the sea.

CPEC has also affected the local businessmen, but due to development and business, some areas are upgrading. In the event of a health problem, some people sell valuable loans and rarely borrow money, because in the absence of proper medical facilities in Gwadar, they need to pay more for medical services in other cities. However, some facilities can be used to treat local diseases, such as fever, flu, headache, etc. All

other essential facilities in Gwadar are in a similar situation. Since people are still traveling to collect water from far flung areas and wells, there is no infrastructure, no proper education and no safe drinking water. In general, CPEC will have a constructive influence on commercial progress by generating job opportunities and occupational opportunities for local residents. Cultural dissemination is also carried out within the CPEC framework through linguistic and academic exchange programs. After the development of rural infrastructure, rural areas will be connected to cities. Rural development is a distinctive feature of sustainable development. Facts have proved that CPEC is a sustainable development initiative of Pakistan.

Policy Recommendations

To make a development project sustainable project, the involvement of local communities in the development process is critical. Especially, at the level of planning about their relocation, provision of livelihood at new location and deciding compensation plan for affected people. During the field study it has been analysed that people of Gwadar are very intelligent, hardworking and informative about their problems. There is a need to start human development activities in Gwadar for upcoming opportunities. The technical trainings and capacity building activities must be started as soon as possible. The training activities are planned in way that do not affect the livelihoods of people of Gwadar. The common perception is that fisherfolk of Gwadar is not interested in any other profession and so they do not want to learn new skills, which is not true, actually fishermen work as a daily labour and cannot afford to skip a single day form work. Secondly, they are uneducated, so it will be difficult to teach them technical skills.

There are some other simple or easy skills that can help them in future. CPEC will not only provide port related jobs or opportunities in economic zones or multinationals but, also it will help to reinforce existing prospects of Pakistan by using own resources. There is big scope of tourism in Gwadar that can contribute enormously in Pakistan's economy in future. The people of Gwadar know all the touristic places and aware of the history of this historical city before integrated into Pakistan. The 500 kilometres coastal area with virgin beaches, Mehgarh civilization, Baloch culture and hospitality of people of Gwadar has great potential to attract international tourists. A huge number of people of the area can adopt tourism as profession with a minimum effort. There antique handmade boats can be used to sail tourist and they work as drivers, tourist guides and in other tourism related businesses such as hotels and resorts. Pak-Iran boarder in "Kech" (near Gwadar) also has a potential to increase tourism in Gwadar. Around millions of Pakistani pilgrims visit Iran and Iraq around the year. A huge number of pilgrims cross the border by road through Taftan Quetta, especially on the occasion of "Arbaeen" - World's largest annual pilgrimage of Muslims in Karbala Iraq attended by 22 million in 2015 (International Business Times, 2015). The "Kech" border offers a very secured and short route to enter Iran instead of Taftan which offers unsecured travelling of 3-4 days. Kech border crossing will enhance the job opportunities in Gwadar.

The State-community partnership with technical expertise of State institutions and better understanding of community representatives about problems of Gwadar, can provide sustainable solutions to the problem. Development and "participation in development process" is right of people. The role of State is very crucial in this situation. Considering the geo-political importance of CPEC, the State needs to show more concern

towards the human development process. Neglecting the interests of people of Gwadar in policy making could raise inferiority among inhabitants of Gwadar which then lead to the growth for insurgence elements. The inhabitants of Gwadar are living in Gwadar for more than 50 years, they have first right get benefit from this mega development under CPEC. Gwadar needs a better planning with participation of affected communities in planning process. Gwadar itself offers a lot to attract people i.e. culture, tourism, sea-food industry, handmade boats industry and other natural resources. The need is to make better understand about the problems, technical expertise to provide solutions and positive attitude towards the development of society.

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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR-A
CASE STUDY OF GWADAR PORT**

(Interview Schedule)

Sr. No _____

Name of the respondents (optional) _____

Village _____ Union Council _____

Tehsil _____ District _____

A. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Q. 1. Age (in years) _____

Q. 2. Education:

Degree/certificate

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| a. Illiterate | _____ | b. Matric to intermediate | _____ |
| c. Primary to middle | _____ | d. Intermediate to graduation | _____ |
| e. Middle to Matric | _____ | f. above then graduation | _____ |

Q. 3. Source of Income:

Sources

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| a. Fishing | _____ | b. Farming | _____ |
| c. Livestock | _____ | d. Business | _____ |
| e. Govt. service | _____ | f. Remittance | _____ |
| g. Pension | _____ | h. Any other (specify) | _____ |

Q. 4. Number of house hold members (Persons)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| a. Small (Up to 1-5) | _____ |
| b. Medium (5-10) | _____ |

c. Large (More than 10) _____

Q. 5. Type of house hold:

a. Katcha _____ b. Pacca _____ c. Semi Pacca _____

Socio-Economic Condition of the House hold:

Q. 6. What is the main language spoken in the household?

- a) Balochi
- b) Brahvi
- c) Urdu/English
- d) Any Other

Q. 7. Situation of enough food items in the household in last week?

- a) Poor
- b) Satisfactory
- c) Good
- d) Excellent

Q.8. Financial Situation of the household than it was three years ago?

- a) Same
- b) Poor
- c) Good
- d) Excellent

Q.9. Position of the house in which you are living?

- a) Self-owned
- b) Rented
- c) Shared Living
- d) Any Other

Q.10. How many Acres of Agricultural Land do you have?

- a) Small (0-12.5 Acres)
- b) Medium (12.5-25 Acres)
- c) Large (More than 25 Acres)

Q.11. Do you have/own any livestock?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q.12. What is your Place of Origin?

- a) Local/Native
- b) Settler
- c) Migrated
- d) Any other

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Q. 13. How many rooms are there in the household?

- a) Small size (1-2)
- b) Medium Size (2-5)
- c) Large size (More than 5)

Q. 14. What type of fuel do you use for cooking?

- a) Wood
- b) Coal
- c) Gas
- d) Electricity/Any other

Q. 15. What type of fuel/energy do you use for lighting?

- a) Electricity
- b) Kerosene Oil
- c) Petrol/ Diesel Oil
- d) Any Other

Q. 16. From where do you get your drinking water?

- a) Filtration Plant
- b) Well
- c) Hand Pump
- d) Any other source.....

Q. 17. How far away is that source from your house?

- a) 0-500 meter
- b) 500-1000 meter
- c) More than 1000 meter

Q. 18. What kind of electronic item do you have in your possession?

- a) Refrigerator
- b) Washing Machine
- c) Microwave Oven
- d) LED TV/Screen
- e) Any other

Q. 19. Does this household have a functional electricity connection?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q. 20. Does this household have a functional gas connection?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q. 21. How many members of this household have a mobile phone connection?

- a) 1-2
- b) 2-5
- c) More than 5

Q. 22. What type of transport being used by this household?

- a) Public Transport
- b) Rented Transport
- c) Self-owned Motorcycle
- d) Self-owned vehicle
- e) Any other

Q. 23. What type of internet connection do you have at home?

- a) PTCL/Fiber Optic Connection
- b) Cellular/Mobile operated connection
- c) Any other.....

Q. 24. Does any member of this household have a bank account?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Health Services:

Q. 25. How far are you satisfied from the health Services available to you in this area?

- a) Poor
- b) Satisfactory
- c) Good
- d) Excellent

Q. 26. For how long has any Lady Health Worker (LHW) been visiting this household?

- a) 1-3 Month
- b) 3-6 Month
- c) 6-12 Month
- d) More than 12 Month

Q.27. Where do people in this household usually go for medical attention?

- a) Government Hospital
- b) Private Hospital
- c) Any other Health Facility

Q.28. How long it is far away from your house?

- a) 0-500 meter
- b) 500-1000 meter
- c) More than 1000 meter

Q.29. When was the last time any member of your household used this health service?

- a) 1-3 Month
- b) 3-6 Month
- c) 6-9 Month
- d) 9-12 Month

Q.30. What was the age of this member?

- a) 1-5 Years
- b) 5-10 Years
- c) 10-20 Years
- d) More than 20 years

Q.31. What was the gender of this member?

- a) Male
- b) Female

c) Any Other.....s

Q.32. What was the problem of visiting person?

- a) Fever
- b) Headache
- c) Flu
- d) Any Other

Q.33. Was there a doctor/health worker present when you visited?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q.34. Were the advised medicines available from the health facility?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Knowledge about CPEC:

Q.35. How do you get to hear about new or important development in this community?

- a) Radio
- b) TV
- c) Newspaper
- d) Officials of Gwadar Port
- e) Any other

Q.34. Have you heard about CPEC?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q.35. From where did you hear about CPEC?

- a) Newspaper
- b) Radio
- c) TV
- d) Any other.....

Q.36. Do you know about any project under CPEC in or around your community?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Q.37. How useful do you think this project is for your community?

- a) Poor
- b) Satisfactory
- c) Good
- d) Excellent

Q.38. How has this household benefitted from this project?

- a) Poor
- b) Satisfactory
- c) Good
- d) Excellent

Q.39. Has there been any loss/harm/disadvantage to your household from this project?

- a) Yes
- b) No