



China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (Cpec) And Land Acquisition: A Case Study Of Rashakai Economic Zone

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Abstract

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is often geared towards the attainment of a variety of goals such as employment generation, infrastructure development, technological advancement, human resource development and overall development. Empirical evidence concerning the relationship between FDI and development suggests that FDI may sometimes also exacerbate poverty and inequalities through adversely affecting the means of the livelihood of people. The proposed study is interested in exploring the effects of FDI and dispossession through a case study of the Rashakai Economic Zone, a special economic zone established under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. The proposed research entails the collection of both primary as well as secondary data. While primary data will be collected through semi-structured interviews and focus group discussion, secondary data will be retrieved from secondary sources such as local and national newspapers, officials communiqués etc. Contrast to the official rhetoric which attempts to tout the Rashakai Economic Zone as an engine of growth on development, the proposed study adumbrates that the so-called Economic Zone has resulted in dispassion of the poor and the destitute from their lands, a resource upon which their livelihoods largely hinge. The implications of this for the inclusive development could turn out to be consequential in the long run. The findings suggest by way of concluding that FDI may sometimes also exacerbate poverty and inequalities through adversely affecting the livelihood of the poor.

Key Words: CPEC, FDI, Special Economic Zone, Rashakai, Land-Grabbing, Livelihood

Introduction

Special Economic Zones or (SEZs) is a particular land area in the country to exercise the promotion of industrial and economic growth which provides or facilitates economic in tax policies instead of general economic policies. The capacity of SEZs is an endeavor to high-quality infrastructure, power supply clear in a specific area, including public facilities and services. "According to the world Bank 2008 annual report " By some estimates there approximately 3000 zones in 135 countries, Which enumerate almost 68 million jobs and \$500 Billions of direct trade-related value concern within zones" (Anwar, 2016).

Under the Belt Road Initiative formally started by Xi Jing ping president of China in 2015. CPEC is one of the corridors of the BRI. In CPEC project Pakistan already signed (MoU) and of nine SEZs around the country with the cooperation of china. Through These SEZs Pakistan objectives is to establish more productive industries to start a new era of industrialization Textiles, telecom parts, engineering, knowledge-based industries and marine products including food stuffs storage with the help of china companies under the CPEC Project. So Under these SEZs for the citizen of Pakistan companies have life time opportunity for the development of export oriented manufacturing industries reforms public sectors and overcome many issues as poverty, Joblessness, business opportunity developed domestic values and their connectivity with global supply under the CPEC. Keeping at front the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the governments China and Pakistan, Pakistani governments has proposed following nine SEZs: (1) Rashakai Economic Zone: (M-1, Nowshera); (2) China Special Economic Zone, Dhabeji; (3) Bostan industrial Zone (near Quetta); (4) Punjab-China Economic Zone , (M-2 Sheikhpura); (5) ICT Model industrial Zone (Islamabad); (6) Development of industrial Park on Pakistan Steel Mills Land (Port Qasim); (7) Bhimber industrial Zone ; (8) Mohmand Marble City; (9) Moqpondass SEZ (Gilgit-Baltistan) (Mahmood, 2018).

The SEZ Rashakai situated (M1) Nowshera Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will be developed almost 1000 acres land in three phases. For industrial purposes 720 Acres land and SEZ regulations that 159 acres land constructed in phase I, 297 acres in phase II and 264 Acres in phase III will be constructed, while 76 acres will be located for commercial uses. The agreement of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Economic Zone Development and Management Company (EZDMC) has signed by Prime Minister Imran khan in his current visit to China a concessional agreement under the under China road and bridge cooperation for the development of Special Economic Zones as a mile stone project of the industrial cooperation for CPEC. It will provide 0.2 million local job opportunities (DAWN, 2019). Special economic zones can lead prosperity, economic development and job opportunities which may eradicate poverty in Pakistan but on the other hand these economic zones create dispossession in Pakistan that is why special economic zones faced some hindrance in the development of the special economic zones. This research paper analysis that how has the Rashakai Economic Zone in KPK Province ensued in

land dispossession how has such dispossession affected the livelihood of the dispossessed people?

Literature review

The origin of SEZ was derived in 1547 Free Ports of Leghorn in bay of Genoa in the North West of Italy. Further in the early 17th century Free Ports developed in some of European cities then converted into Free trade zone: - Gradually 1920s a new kind of special economic zone (manufacturing based) established in city of Cadiz, Spain. The main objectives were of increasing exports by value addition to the raw material around the country. In developing countries during 1947 the same type economic zone established in Caribbean Sea by island of Puerto Rico. Additionally, India established her own EPZ in kondo 1960 as a first Asian country. Gradually Kaohsiung EPZ established in Taiwan in 1966. By 1975, 29 countries established almost 79 special economic zones around the globe. By 1970 china has designed hers special economic zone known as comprehensive economic zone. It was large in sized of several square kilometers as mega industrial zones, which attracted foreign direct investment. Following same process of Special economic zones new varieties economic zones established and results of the above economic zones. There are high -tech Parks, enterprise specific zones, Service zones country specific special economic zones and hybrid zones. By 1990transnational economic are crossed-border special economic zones were established. (Aggrawal, 2010)

With china economic reforms in 1980s the SEZs achieved international popularity in almost 500 zones were established around the world till 1995. After the passage of decade there were 3000 to 5000 economic zones and amongst them more are in developing countries such as Tanzania, Belarus, Myanmar, Laos and Japan. These economic zones business benefited with lower tariffs and taxes, lower environmental requirements, lower labor regulation and other policies system. Some of them economic zones established the rules and continue requirements on special economic zones company related to their type of production export pursuance. Many requirements make special economic zones state planned rather than liberalized free zones. Some of SEZs contrasted to liberal free trade or world trade organization agreement as harmful export subsidies. The functions of free trade zones provide opportunity for storage transshipments and redistribution while EPZ provide manufacturing and exporting industries. The difference between zones as useful to study such industries or trade policies, conventional labor provides guidance to analyses the political economy of special economic zones. These zones attracted foreign direct investment to help domestic business growth. By the demand of domestic production incensement special economic zones, create employment opportunities directly or indirectly. (Moberg, 2014)

It is acknowledge that SEZs can provide opportunities for development and domestic businesses, productive development capacity enhancement, commercial activities and investment. These SEZs will provide job opportunities for citizens and encourage skill full Diaspora of the country for the investment. These SEZs encourage foreigner to invest to boost the economy of the state and will make bilateral and multilateral relations with other countries

but on the other side these SEZs creates land grabbing and dispossession in the country. In India Special Economic Zones created the main cause of land wars, in which farmers opposed the land capitalist system by the state as a land grabbing system. In March 2007 , 14 civilian over killed by police in Nandigarm west Bengal because of not giving their lands for Special Economic Zones are provided by Indonesian company.

This resistance of farmers further delayed some of the Special Economic Zones for the reliance industries outside of Mumbai and Gorgaon, the South Korean POSCO steel Special Economic Zone in Orissa. One of the arguments is that the Special Economic Zones are located on primarily located on agriculture land which creates the complaint that these zones are based on land grabs by the rich rather than the economic development. These created wide inequalities in India. For the development of zones destroyed valuable agriculture plots for the technological development which has limited benefits to the broader economy. The dispossessions of land for economic zones and capitalization create of proletariats the peasant. According to some estimate about 78 percent who received employment after dispossession of their land reported that they received more loss as compared to the Special Economic Zones benefit. But the economist views that IT campus is surely the highest and best use of rural land compared to the single crop farming, but farmer viewed their land and livestock have more value than the employment available to them in this economy. The snatching of land of the Special Economic Zones through forcible dispossession creates the lost farmland of people their sources of grain living on their land lost their habitation while many people lost their production. Under Special Economic Zones capital captured and holds their lands rather than agriculture but this also led the destruction of productive agriculture assets and dominate agrarian land as real estate (Levine, 2012).

To the sum up dispossession the land for Special Economic Zones which led the economy for extra economic power in capitalist means of productions and development, but these dispossessions undermines the farmer's interest and rehabilitations the people. Similarly, in case of Africa sub-continent the commercialization widespread leasing or sale of public lands to foreigners' companies and governments for food production, tourism, bio-fuel production and commercial agriculture uses. This creates tension of land grabbing or farms race in Africa which consider new colonialism by foreigner countries or developed nations that rich countries are buying poor countries. For example, the case of Angola, the local population disposed with force by foreigners to make way for mining.oil and natural gas exploitations through state military employed by mining and corporation (Hall, 2011).

The above mentioned cases situation has now happened in the case of Rashakai Economic zones the local communities not welcomed the dispossession for the development of Rashakai Economic Zones.

Empirical Evidence as the Advancement of SEZs Experiments in China

The experience of China in the establishment of SEZs is recognized as a successful model
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across the world. The development of the SEZs model in China was concerned with the political will of Premier Mr. Deng Xiaoping and the responsibilities rested to local, provincial authorities of China. The basic objectives in the experiment of SEZs in China are to prosper China's coastal areas, to hold regional, to attract foreign direct investment for modernizing China, and facilitate the ways for abroad knowledge, technology, and management. The first four SEZs had established in China in 1978, known as Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Xiamen, and Shantou located in the south-eastern coastline near the trading and financial centers of Hongkong, Macao, and Taiwan. Another zone was established in Hainan in 1988. These SEZs showed influential success in the 1980s. Among them, Shenzhen in Guangdong showed more progress in foreign investment increased 10 % in 1980 50 % in the mid-1980s. While these four SEZs attracted \$4.1 billion foreign investment, exported \$10 billion worth of products, and reached into \$50 billion FDI in 2000. The SEZs have played a vital role in China's economic growth and prosperity since 1980. It reached the GDP per capita from Y 455 in 1980 to Y 4754 in 1995. The influential growth of FDI is share of GDP 0.9% IN 1984 reached into 16.1% in 1996. While FDI share in export 1.1% in 1985 increased 20.4% in 1992 and 40.7% in 1996. They provide jobs 5.4 million around 2.7% of the total employment in 1996 which increased from 0.05 % in 1985 or 0.39 % in 1990. The following are some key factors in the success of the Chinese experiment With SEZs: The experience of SEZs in China successes because of relaxation of import duties, coupled with no export duties, low uniform indirect taxes, numerous taxes on holidays and providing the hygienic environment, flexibility in labor laws, productive –linked wages, improvement in quality of goods while the minimum rate of cost invention in technologies, constant infusion of world-best management practices with the help of MNCs providing to increase labor productivities. The development of SEZs leads to improvement in infrastructure, telecommunications, transportation, power generation, and water supply which attracted foreign and private actors to invest and increased production. All the SEZs are located near Hong Kong's center of commerce and finance; as a result approximately 60 % FDI inflow was received from Hongkong and 25% FDI from Guangdong in China (Aggarwal, A.2010).

These elements encouraged minimizing the cost of production because of better regulatory policies and tax treatment manufacturing excellent infrastructure provided the right kind of encouragement on a large-scale manufacturer to exploit economies large of a scale. Chinese experience with SEZs drew the following positive observations on their performance: Since the emergence of SEZs did not lead to economic reforms in China, they were particularly insulated without major structural reforms. Pricing and the financial system, which later affected their performance, especially by increasing the cost of doing business developing of infrastructure and construction of large buildings, bridges and the government has multiplied the number of roads due to industrialization expansion, which was to be done by the government and funded by the people Debts, resulting in high central and provincial debtors of Governments.

SEZs also showed a trade deficit of almost 20% for China's Trade deficit. The main reason

was the laying of infrastructure, equipment, and their availability Spares were mostly imported, which increased the cost of Export value. It must be remembered that SEZs relied heavily on lower wage rates, lower real estate costs, and lower overhead costs rather than technological advancement or transition. The transfer of technology that was envisaged did not take place at the level that was expected. In addition, his administration lacked the three essential components to Promote technological advancement: (1) strategic vision and strong business spirit, (2) the courage to take risks and be a pioneer, and (3) the high level of scientific culture and Strong management skills (Aggarwal, A.2010).

The surge of corruption began to increase in the mid-1980s. However SEZs are free enclaves, they are still subject to central government policies and politics and control over import, export, and foreign currency affairs.

A key factor in the success of China's SEZs, despite the resistance Factors such as the political system, culture, ideology and leadership and strong adherence to Deng Xiaoping's policies. The future of the SEZs depends often on encouraging the political leadership, which may take a turn of its changes and any public obstruction. Restoration of social order and Political campaigning and overcoming shortcomings is the biggest challenge for the government in future (Aggarwal, A.2010).

The Experience of SEZs in India

In the past, India has experimented with the policy of Export Processing Zones (EPZs). There were EPZs Established in areas that either has a strategic advantage or already have a cluster Concentration and specialization. However, most of the EPZs focused on the better as a result, the organization of exports and their insulation from domestic use License rule, this model failed to utilize the advent of investment and technology and offered secure benefits to the people, supported by EPZ authorities themselves. Moreover, EPZs were not well integrated with domestic areas in terms of their structure and operational connectivity. Recognizing the limitations of the EPZs, an attempt has been made to develop the SEZ under the new industrial policy announced in 2002 and the subsequent export-import policy, in various parts of the country to promote industrial production and increase exports (Levien, M. 2012).

As the Ministry of Commerce and Trade, it was also a priority in foreign trade policy in 2004. Competitiveness Act against the flow of trade in the Gulf (UAE), which has emerged as a competitive by offering a complete range of trade centers for trade, i.e. port, transportation, real estate, water, electricity, and communications. Under the new foreign trade policy, SEZs can be established through public sector initiatives, public limited companies, or joint ventures with experienced infrastructure developers. It allowed the development of SEZs and the development of their infrastructure facilities and 100 FDI (Levien, M. 2012).

The development of SEZs provided under the SEZs policy to the state governments, especially those with coastal and port infrastructure, being given priority approached the central government. The first SEZ creation proposal came from the state of Gujarat for the establishment of SEZ in Kandla. After that, the suggestions came from the states of Maharashtra (SEEPZ SEZ), Kerala (Cochin SEZ), Tamil Nadu (Chennai SEZ), West Bengal (Falta SEZ), Uttar Pradesh (Noida SEZ), Gujarat (Surat), and Andhra Pradesh (Visakhapatnam). Subsequently, some existing EPZs, namely, SEEPZ, Mundra EPZ, and Purva EPZ also requested SEZ status (Levien, M. 2012).

Some Characteristics of the Indian SEZs Experiment

The Indian experience of SEZs provided as many opportunities as possible Industrial development for the establishment of zone designated by players in infrastructure 100 crores towards development infrastructure by providing at least Rs. 500 crores Development up to 500,000 sq. Km build-up area and import of any building material exemption from import duty. It also provided many benefits in the form of tax exemption and relaxation in case of duty exemption. Although modeled on the success of the Chinese experiment, but the development of SEZ in India has different goals, different social, political, and policy terms the location. In comparison, given the results, the Indian experience with SEZs is strong in many countries, especially in China. Some of the significant characteristics of the Indian SEZ experience are:

India has a long coastline that also hosts several major cities, some of which there is a long history of trade and commerce as well as exports. Beach and inland can be used effectively to control the cost of doing business by finding better transportation routes. It is also closely linked to regional centers of South Asians like Colombo, Mauritius, Karachi, and Dhaka, and it can find them countries, other than the Arab Gulf countries, have good ways to export it. Even SEZs on China's south coast form a development triangle with Hong Kong and Taiwan, as a result, the economy of the entire region got a boost (White, J. 2011).

Encouraging industrial policies of the Indian SEZ experience are also fulfilled formation of regional export clusters and industrial growth triangles or squares that are based on the pillars of development. This will be a regional concentration that is very easy to operate and promote competitive advantage Prices along with products. Strong link with domestic tariffs Area (DTA) offers SEZs with better Outlook in terms of customer reach Priorities and their changes.

India stands as a country that has already adopted economic reforms and permanently endured with their help in the past. There should be no policy, political or ideological SEZs faced difficulties in adopting, which the Chinese and the East European countries faced. Further, India has always had a good relationship with countries in Southeast Asia, South Asia, the Middle East, and Africa and these countries stand out as one of the main potential targets for its exports.

India also has a wide range of diverse activities and industries, which gives it a lead in the process of expansion. There is an abundance of all kinds of labor at reasonable prices, even

lower than international prices, which can provide input Production of equipment. In 2001, exports rose to 44 billion and FDI inflows to 2.3 billion. India has always enjoyed a good amount of foreign exchange reserves (of the order of 100 billion) and a relatively stable financial system. Inflation has also been modest in the range of 4-6%.

Market processes are not new to India, and many English-speaking populations are present with professional, technical, and administrative skills. Move beyond market dynamics and strategy for success. Like a city Mumbai has a large population with different education and skills Offers a variety of professions. Most of these skills are available at relatively low levels wages.

Functioning of Indian SEZs

However, the functioning of Indian SEZs has been not too heavy. China's five SEZs generated exports Worth 18 billion in 2001, eight SEZs in India Achieved b 2 billion only their share in the nation Exports were down 4.4 percent from 19.5 percent in the case of China. Indian SEZ Performance is somewhat linked to economic and political risks and strong financial institutions perform better institutional environment to escape Infrastructure Establishment of Offshore Banking Units (OBUs) in SEZs as announced in policy, SEZs will have a definite positive impact on financial performance. It discusses some of the key factors to improve the performance of SEZs in addition to the factors that trigger the following sections, withdrawal from SEZ is possible a decade or so later, it will only be cut in the long run. SEZs have short-term performance The Chinese have not always been impressive (Sujata, S. 2010).

Challenges in the Development of SEZs in India

Sizing of SEZs

A crucial factor in SEZs is their size. Typically, they are spread over an area more than 1,000 hectares are spread over some Chinese SEZs, such as Shenzhen 5000 hectares. Nevertheless, the figure of 1000 hectares was kept as a development routine of the SEZs in the initial EXIM policy, this was reduced when the current EPZ was changed in SEZs, for example, and SEZs are spread over an area of 93 Acres. Similarly, many EPZs and many other SEZs developing in the private sector are spread over less than 200 Acres (or, 80 hectares). Ignoring size has long-term effects on the performance and success of Indian SEZs, transforming them into another industrial cluster the complex will throw small size SEZs into the same predicament as anything current EPZs such as Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ), that Mumbai, face now. The scope for expansion will be very small, and the practically obsolete space will target the existing space, which is not suitable for the target industries. The Smaller size of SEZ also makes difficulties in providing internal communication and external communication. This can lead to congestion and disability on these corridors. Further, the small size means that many states are jumping on the bandwagon, which could affect all the performance of SEZs and their success (Mukherjee, 2016).

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Working Class Consequences

The working class is one of the most crucial factors in industrial production, especially when land is a stable factor and financial capital is dependent on investment decisions. The working class is probably only increasing the value of the elastic element in the production process of SEZ. In SEZ, businesses are expected to be in a hassle-free environment without any major restrictions. But, on the contrary, most government labor laws are an obstacle to free trade, such as the industrial disputes Act (IDA) mandates the smoothing of any labor force by more than 100 companies employees needs government approval. Importance observance of labor laws will make more sense than these production processes implement technologies like e-commerce, better production processes like JIT preparing and optimizing supply and distribution networks. At the very least, labor laws do not give employers adequate freedom to hire, retain, and re-engage in business requirements. Retaining wages and not recovering them is prohibited from running a business, especially when it is required to retract labor when it is not needed due to a down run. SEZ development is primarily an export-led industrial development. Protectionist tendencies may be politically tempting but will disrupt investment. Firms are coming at SEZ; it will work on the principle of better productivity and incentives for employee's flexible but unlimited working hours to meet market requirements (Tabassu, S., 2016).

Need Highly Educated and Skilled Worker

Attracting highly educated and skilled workers is a key factor in its success in modern high-tech industries in SEZs. Unlike skilled and semi-skilled workers, Modern-day academics are not attracted to pay. In addition to better wages, they will want to make sure they enjoy a better quality of life, including all the amenities, facilities, and services. Important factors that attract such well-educated people and skilled people are:

Easy accessibility or excess of jobs, improved physical infrastructures such as roads, railways, water supply, and sewerage and good social infrastructure such as parks, playgrounds, clubs, and educational facilities. Entertainment centers, communication channels, and Recreational facilities, medical facilities, learning centers, and access or communication to transport modes and speed of transport. Good reliable power supply and low levels of pollution and low crime rates. Passably tax rates are not high enough to capture profits and are not low Suffice it to say that poor and inefficient public goods and services are the results and city finance budgets, especially public spending on infrastructure.

Excellent Transportation Network and Logistic Centers:

Thoroughly transport networks as well as large nodes or hubs, which handle the large scale of incoming and outgoing traffic, either goods or people, are an important requirement in the development of a parcel of land as well as in shaping the value of the land and effects of logistics. Modern hubs air transport hubs are very high because of the high-value sectors; time

is the essence in these areas. The majority of the businesses and companies that will come to SEZ will be of this nature. That is, the products of time-critical, high-tech, and high-value industries that will reach completion around the world, avoiding all the challenges delays, information technology, high-speed transmission, and communication have to assess the production process faster, more flexible, and on-time. Necessary to manage the supply chain, distribution network, and inventory. As a result, products and services are practically available at consumers' doorsteps with about 40 %. The price of world trade is skyrocketing, now it is rising. In the United States, about two-thirds or all-American air cargo is transported 24-48 hours door to door by express delivery.

Access to the airport is becoming a major focus of consulting, advertising, legal services, data processing, accounting, and auditing. The presence of center airports has resulted in a cluster of time-sensitive baggage facilities around airports, which has led to further expansion of air cargo, load trucking, less freight. Forwarding, third-party providers who go in and out of the gateway air with great activity ports, hub airports have a huge impact on job growth in high-tech fields. For example, it was found in a survey of metropolitan statistical areas in the United States. The presence of Hub Airport in MSA has increased the number of high-tech jobs by 12,000 and 64% of the increase in high-tech jobs will be included.

Institutional and Governance Reforms:

However, the experience of Indian SEZs does not relieve some of the basic difficulties that are found in institutions and the rule of the current system. SEZ management is entrusted to a development commissioner appointed by the central government, and the involvement of local and state governments is negligible. This is in stark contrast to Chinese experiments and shortages the involvement of these constituencies could potentially lead to conflicts. It affects their long-term success. Decentralization and delegation to local and state powers it is important to ensure their participation in the management of governments and institutions steps needed for long-term success, which requires some reform in government institutions.

At the same time, there are do's and don'ts for state and local operations Government officials. Although the policies of the Ministries of Industry and Commerce are encouraging, policy reforms are expected on the finance, trade, and infrastructure fronts. Financial reforms SEZs include liberalization of the principles for the establishment of financial institutions such as OBUs, and foreign exchange transactions may include different operational rules. The trade policy also requires liberalization of the list of goods and products covered by exports incentives or promotions and quotas for export licenses. While many regulations in export trade need to be stopped in some way, some regulatory mechanism Duty concessions on imports need to be established to ensure that they are not widespread Leakage from the system to the detriment of other parts of the economy. Import is allowed it should be traded only after the expiration of two years, but effective procedures should be devised for inventory and export entries.

In key areas of reform, local planning is important. Local planning in India is still largely governed by the principles and guidelines of urban planning. As far as industrial area planning requirements are concerned, they are old and outdated. The regional planning system is mostly strategic and does not provide much guidance on operational aspects. Although industrial areas develop their projects, they are purely based on a developer's business perspective. SEZ requires different sets to guide rules and planning methods for laying and maintaining world-class infrastructure Industries migrating from the other world. We need to use industrial zone experience to develop rules for strategic planning purposes in the United States and for industrial estates Modern industrial estate or industrial park-style construction, which will perform

SEZ is very attractive in terms of providing better-fixed inputs to the industry Production. Finally, the land, which is to be developed for SEZs, has now been acquired mainly by the state and the local government, but it was severely criticized by the forced farmer's acquisition of agricultural land and loss of productive land. Therefore, priority will be considered in agricultural and/or ecological/ecological places, to wasteland or unclaimed places Capacity is too low. Wasteland lists exist to some extent, but they are needed Mapping and procurement were done for such purposes (Bedi, H. P.2013).

Rashakai Economic Zone: (M-1, Nowshera)

The Rashakai Economic Zone (REZ) on M-1 is one of the 9 proposed SEZs offered under the CPEC, which is planned to be set up in KP and already has 1000 for REZ development. Acres are being acquired. KP is the third largest province in terms of population and the third-largest provincial economy. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa accounts for 10.5% of Pakistan's GDP. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa accounts for 78% of Pakistan's total marble production and is the largest producer of timber and tobacco. The major crops of the province include wheat, maize, tobacco (in Swabi), rice, and sugar. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is rich in natural resources such as oil, gas, marble mines, gemstones, emeralds, uranium, electricity, salt, lithium, and steel. KP has a literacy rate of 50% and a human development index of 0.48. The proposed SEZ in KP is named Rashakai Economic Zone (REZ) which is located in Mardan, is linked to the CPEC route through M1 Motorway intersection and Burhan Interchange. It is adjacent to Nowshera, Swabi, Buner, Malakand, and Charsadda. The Rashakai Economic Zone also serves as a bridge between northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Afghan border.

Due to its central position, the economic zone could potentially become a commercial hub for KP. It could be valuable in boosting transit trade in Afghanistan and Central Asian countries.

Rashakai Economic Zone is connected to all provinces of Pakistan through Airport (at a distance of 65 km from Rashakai economic zone), Dry Port (65 km), Railway station (25km), Motorway (0 km), Highway (5 km) and city center (15 km). The Availability of input resources in nearby districts for investment in the Rashakai Economic Zone makes it more attractive. The proximity of adjacent districts with available input resources is provided below;

- ✓ Marble/Granite, Gemstones at Lower Dir (120 KM from Rashakia).

- ✓ Tobacco and Sugarcane at Mardan (10 KM from Rashakia).
- ✓ Magnesium and Phosphate, Germ and soapstone, Metal Ores at Abbottabad (150 KM from Rashakia).
- ✓ Metallic ores and Gemstone at Malakand (48 KM from Rashakia).
- ✓ Maize, Rice, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Mustard, Watermelon, Apricot, Guava, Pear, Peaches, Plum, Citrus, Wheat, and Mulberry plantations at Swabi (30 KM from Rashakia).
- ✓ Footwear's and Sugarcane, established clusters of hand and power loom at Charsadda (30KM from Rashakia).

Research Design and Methodology

This study is interested to examine the implementation of Rashakai Economic Zone (SEZ) in KP Province to explore the relationship between REZ and dispossession and the effects of dispossession on the livelihood of the disposed people. For this purpose, the research design has been conducted as a case-study. The data has been conducted both in secondary forms such as newspaper, research article, book-sections and governmental reports and primary form of data such as interviews and group-discussion, based on qualitative in nature.

According to (Kerlinger, 1986), the Research design is a way of structuring a strategy to investigate and make reliable answer the research question or research problem. Research can be designed as the structure and strategy of research projects to agree on the answer to the study problem. It is a complete outline of the investigation to respond to the study's speculation and their operational implications of the final analysis of the data. Research as a design is an understanding of the situation to gather and analyze information in such a way that the purpose is to link the research objective with the economy in the process (Cook, 1962). Research design identifies a variety of kinds of research designs in the field of social classification. This does not mean final or limited. It is recognized by researchers as the most designed to perform the minute researcher's plan. These designs are further explained with short details.

Case Study

Case studies design, an in-depth study of the same entity to understand a larger group of the same company (Gerring, 2004). A case study design is an examination of a phase of period time to construct or test a historical explanation that may be common in other cases (Benett and George, 2004). The most relevant definition of a case study is an in-depth study of a single unit, a related binding phenomenon, where the searcher seeks to explain aspects of a larger group of events (Gerring, 2004). Case study as an experimental investigation that examines an existing being in the context of its real-life, the case study selects a small geographical area as the subject of the study.

Despite the general use of case studies research design in the social sciences, no interpretation of the joint agreement has been found, nor has any case study. Reviewing the new work of many scholars, the case study design also attracts a great deal of attention among scholars

whose work is not related to this political research, such as economists and quantitative political scientists. According to Cohen et al (200), unlike the experimental design that controls the variables to determine their underlying effects or the attractive person who investigates the standard questions of a large representative sample of individuals, case study researchers typically target an individual, unit, or Children observe the similarity of a class, school, or community. The purpose of such observations is to intensively explore and in-depth analyze a different phenomenon that identifies the lifestyle of the entity associated with the existence to establish generalizations about a wider population. Case studies include design issues with the complexity and nature of the issue.

Results and key Findings

Establishment of Rashakai Economic Zone and its impacts on Social and Economic Life

The analysis part of this primary source is based on two different views. On one side the local people under Rashakai special economic zone (RSEZ) area in favor of the establishment of RSEZ. The RSEZ can lead prosperity, jobs opportunities, employment, attracting foreign direct investment linking the local area with regional cooperation and trade advancement through CPEC. The RSEZ not only boost the local agriculture sectors, industrial sectors and natural resources but also valuable these sectors products and commodities import and export across the regions through CPEC. It further prospers the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and business community. The local people have many opportunities to investment different manufacture which creates a suitable income sources. The local populations will have job opportunities in different fields such as different companies. It is acknowledged that there is 0.2 million jobs under RSEZ. It is a great opportunities for the local people. However if the government provides equal opportunities to both the genders it will have a positive impacts on the prosperity of the local people.

On the other side there are different views regarding RSEZ affected the local people and criticized the establishment of RSEZ. In the area surrounded by RSEZ there is different kind of people such as landlords, peasant's worker and wage labors. They all are affected. The landlords lost their lands and income sources as they have from their lands. The peasants lost the peasantry activities and food sufficiency as their livelihood activities. The local people lost their residential places the workers and labors lost their daily activities of the income sources. With the establishment of RSEZ during the government of the Awami National Party (ANP) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the government enforced section 4 and captured the local lands, because the lands areas comes under the area for the establishment of RSEZ. The people, whose land was disposed, together protested against the establishment of RSEZ. While some of them suffered in prison for some time. During that time the Ex-Chief Justice of Peshawar High Court Mr. Dost Muhammad Khan pleaded the Case in of affected people favor and orders to concerned officers and authorities to pay the affected people due

to the RSEZ. But still the government did not pay the amount of land which the people lost. The government verbal Promised to give some opportunities, jobs, shares and direct incentives, but there is no written agreement over these promises. Furthermore, in the construction of RSEZ, the authority did not permit their types of machinery and tractors etc to work under RSEZ. Even some of the people visited the authority of RSEZ to get some concession and job opportunities for their machinery and workers but was still disappointed and discouraged. The people further requested to the government to pay in lieu of lands on the share of market price under section 4. If the authority provides us half share or price of the land they will favored the establishment of RSEZ. But if the government did not do this there is no value of the establishment of RSEZ for local people and it's a curse for the affected people. To analyze the whole explanations if the government and establishment authority have to fulfill their promises with affecting people under RSEZ, they will favor the establishment of RSEZ otherwise it is considering a curse on them as a web of land grabbing and dispossession for the local people.

The impacts of land acquisition on disposed people under Rashakai Economic Zone;

Government Land Acquisition Act Process

According to the constitution of Pakistan 1973 under article 23, 24 no- one can possess or acquire the property of another one person as per law. However, Section 4 is a notification pleaded beside the provincial government mostly published in official gazette. Any land which required for the public purpose it will be devoted to the government under section 4. It is a notification that government declare in any area and the collector set on public places in our society while the people informed that the same area as required for the public purpose under section 4 besides the provincial government. Without Section 4 information no public servant or workman have the authority to work in that area. However with the plea of government they can work in the surrounded area under section 4. The land which rested to the government under section 4 it cannot be allowed for the property or bossiness to any person nor used to transfer from one person to another. Yet the government can allow award for the people whose lands are ceded under section 4. In case of REZ there are bundles of lands which acquired to the government for the establishment of REZ under Section 4.

It is the duty of district collector to acquire the land for the government under section 4 while he has the responsibilities to see and overlook the surrounding areas and the opinion of the people regarding the award pleaded beside the government for the people. If there is controversy

on the behalf of people, the acquisition court can precede the grievances of the people against the award under section4. This award defined in two categories for instant if the court precede the case it is called judgment while if collector handle the issues it's called Award.

There are some contents which precede the award which is given below;

- **Area of the Land:**

It is clearly identified the measurement of the land, the location of land, where the land is located, how much the land is by area means canals or acres, from where the location of and demarcation of the land starts and originated. All these factors are defined in the notification of Award under Section Four.

- **What is the Amount of Compensation?**

The second contents of section four are the amount of compensation given to people while required it is measurement of amount.

- **Division of Compensation:**

It defines the distribution of compensation to which people it be allowed.

- **Signature of the Collector:**

The fourth contents of the award under section four are the responsibility of collector signature to sign and approve the award for the eligible people.

Procedures that taken by land acquisition officers before making awards while declaring awards, certain steps are discussed below;

- **Preliminary Investigation and Hiring of Objections**

In this way the land acquisition officer at first investigate regarding land acquisition and identify objections of the people. Under land acquisition act section 5a, will investigate properly the objections of people and make the awards in lieu of objections.

- **Deceleration of Intended Acquisition Land and Order There Upon The acquisition of land will be announced and the Collector will also issue such an order.**

- **Notice**

Notice will be issued to interested persons.

- **Power to Require and Enforce the Making of Statements as the Names and**

Interests

In this way the land acquisition officer have the authority to address the names and interests of people and their demands in record list because of acquiring their land.

- **Enquiry and Award by the Collector**

The collector has the responsibility to make enquiries of the people objections regarding their land acquisition and will declare the award. The demands and objections of the people must be acknowledged then provide the award.

- **Finality of award**

In this step the collector will finalize the award in office after completing the enquiries regarding objections of people under section 4 of land acquisition. Finally, the officer will transfer awards under section four to the awarded people.

- **Correction of Mistakes in Awards; Any Arithmetical or Clerical Mistake can be removed by the Collector himself or on Application of any Party**

If there is any issue or mistake, the collectors have the right to correct these mistakes through application to the authority or by its own way while give notice to the government.

In land acquisition process under section 4 besides the provincial government authority the acquiring land for public purpose and transfer of the award to the people are mentioned already in above section with short details. In the case of Rashakai Economic Zone the government applied section 4 and acquired the land from the local people, peasants and landlords. But the government did not provide the awards for the affected people and development of Rashakai Economic Zone. The affected people recognized the implementation of section 4 and bestowed their land for the government purpose while they demanded for the achieving of award under section 4. The government still not provides these awards to the people so, they criticized the establishment of REZ and objected that REZ is not in favor for their livelihood, job opportunities and even the authorities ignored their rights of awards. Collecting the opinions of affected from the REZ in various interviews, its identified that people accepted the land acquisition and the process of section 4 is the need of government purposes but they are disagree with the development REZ process is based on injustice and violated their demands so they are not in favor and protested against the development of Rashakai Economic Zone.

How is Livelihood Affected?

Before the establishment of Rashakai Economic Zone (REZ) and the enforcement of section

4 in the areas that now given to the government there were landlord, peasants, labor workers and dairy farms. These people were involved in their works and carried their livelihood activities as sources of income. Landlords received their income from their land the peasants cultivated gaining their income grains and have prosperous. The workers have opportunities for their daily wages. However, after the enforcement of section 4 on their lands and targeted areas affected these people negatively because mostly the targeted areas were agriculture and residential places of people. So, they not only lost the land mostly agriculture, but also lost their residential places, livelihood activities, labor wages and so forth. Mostly the section4 affected those people who are peasants, labor worker and poor people. They are illiterate while have no opportunities of jobs in the REZ, even have no wages opportunities for them. They are totally against the establishment of REZ because there is no benefit of REZ for these people.

How Did their Land Acquired?

This land was mostly agriculture and peasantry. For the public purpose the provincial authorities imposed section 4 and acquired targeted land but government did not fulfill their promise with people and there is no mechanism for the improvement of affected people under section 4 even the government did not provide award as explains in section4. According to the constitution of 1973 Article 23, 24 empower the people and guarantee to save property rights. However the government ignored the demands and rights of people as award beside section4. So, this REZ establishment violated the rights of properties and the rights of awards for the people.

Impacts on landlords/Peasants

Before Pre-acquisition the landlords were mostly happy and have rich sources of income from their lands. But the acquisition of land under Section-4 implementation for the establishment of the Rashakai Economic Zone, they were affected severely and led the devastation of their lands. So, they were deprived from those privileges which were available before section4 implementation. Similarly the peasants were affected very negatively. Their peasantry system was affected. They have connection with landlords. Both the landlords and peasants have sources of income and were prosperous. But these all things are changed negatively. All the resources of Income is lost. Mostly, the peasants have also different sources of income and food sufficiency including the pasteurization of cattle. They were affected severely. They not only disposed from these lands but also their pasteurization of cattle's and food sufficiency was affected and poor people were displaced from their homes and their daily wages were also affected.

Ecological Impacts

Before section4 implementation there were agricultural systems natural canals systems and

springs of waters and natural forests as a natural beauty. But these all situations are badly impacted due to the establishment of Rashakai Economic Zone. The trees were cut down; the canals and natural system of were destroyed. The government further will establish industries and companies which will emit carbon dioxide. So, this further leads ecological impacts on the local areas under REZ and impact natural beauty of the lands.

Opportunities and Advantages under Rashakai Economic Zone Implementation:

Rashakai Economic Zone is the first economic zone under CPEC. The progressive development of this economy has already started by the local government of Pakistan. The land has been given to national and multinational companies. The advantages of this economic zone are including industrial sectors such as home building materials, Textile, food and beverage, electronics and electrical appliances, and automobile mechanical equipment. These different industries affiliations are will be established and different foreign investments and countries demanded to invest in REZ.

REZ not only develops and prosperous the country but also the region and access to SAARC and CARs nation and including China. It works as a successful economic zone and makes a bridge in the region for the counties and ensures the transportation of products export- import easily in the region. All the companies of the region demanded to invest in REZ such as China steel mills having 40 miles of land in REZ. Under REZ the local areas such as Swat, Bunir have quality base marble stones. These marbles will be provided in the zone and further exported in the region. Similarly, tobacco companies, sugarcane, and many others products are transported in this region and exported to other countries. So these foreign companies which work under REZ further utilize the region and lead many advantages for the local population.

Comparing post and pre Land Acquisition Scenarios

Before the establishment of the Rashakai Special Economic Zone, the land was mostly residential and peasantry. There are landlords and peasantry systems. However, acquiring the land for zone development the government imposed section four. The people accepted the notification of the government but demanded compensation and award according to their demands. They protested and apposed many times to get equal compensation for their losses of lands and homes from the government. Because they received their sources of income from these lands only. They have a cattle pasteurization system. Similarly, landlords also achieve their income sources before the establishment of REZ. But this system is changed and affected negatively. Because many of the residential people are illiterate and have no opportunities in the system of REZ companies or businesses. They have no agreement or no equal value as they have before the establishment of REZ however, there will be economic development, foreign direct investment but the local people have no positive impacts. For them, there is no valid agreement, no such equal compensation or amount of many as a source of their income. They have no benefits from the REZ establishment.

CONCLUSION

Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is a specific portion of the territory in a nation or region that exploits the advancement of firms and companies to enhance economic growth. Under SEZ not only the local people but also the regions have opportunities for jobs and services, providing the area of investment for investors. It also facilitates the transportation of imports and export in a smooth way across the region. The origin of SEZ was marked in the mid of 15th century in Italy and this further developed in the European countries in the 17th century. By 1920 a new kind of economic zone was established in Spain. Similarly, by the 1940s the economic zones were established in third world countries as Export Processing Zone (EPZ) in Kondlo of India as the first Asian economic zone. With the liberalization of China's economic policies in the 1980s, there were 500 to 5000 economic zones at the start of the twenty-first century. The experience of China's economic zones shows unprecedented success in history. These economic zones in China lead prosperity in the local people were prosperous and these zones are established with peaceful way by the well of people and government. These zones provided 4.1 billion \$ foreign investment, 10 billion \$ export, 50 billion \$ of FDI, in 2000. The GDP per capita increased Y455 to Y4754 from 1980 to 1995. The experience of Chinese economic zone establishment showed as a successful country in the world and considers economic power of the world. In the case of the Indian economic zone contemporary to the experience of China economic zones, people were protested against the establishment of special economic zones in India because it undermines the well of people.

There is no well of people to SEZ in India because the Indian government is some challenges such as the issues of the required size of SEZs, working-class issues, need smooth transportation system, the requirement of well educated and skilled labored. The Indian government the well of displaced people, peasant, and worker demands while the area was mostly agriculture-based, residential, and affected the middle and third class of the society. At the time of the establishment of SEZs in India faced some of the issues mentioned above. However, India is still going to be successful in the economic sector.

Under the Belt Road Initiative (BRI), China has the intention to become a world power in the future so this BRI has further divided into sub-six projects including China Pakistan Economic Zone (CPEC). Under the CPEC project, China willingly invested in multi-sectors of Pakistan such as energy, infrastructure road, railways network, and industrial sectors, etc.

Under China Pakistan Economic Corridor, China has signed the establishment of 9 SEZs in Pakistan amongst one of them is Rashakia Special Economic Zone (RSEZ). This RSEZ is located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It required 1000 Acres of land, while the first phases of the establishment are under process and the remaining two phases of RSEZ will be completed in 2030. In this RSEZ there are many opportunities not only for the local population but also for the foreign investment companies and regional actors. It offers millions of jobs, FDI opportunities, the import and export in the region, different incentives and firms establishment opportunities, well-known companies' establishment and local elite class investment opportunities. It also utilizes the local products import and export through this economic zone in the region and future boost the economy of Pakistan. It's the hub of different nation's connectivity networks in the field of trade, business, contracts and peaceful interaction among the countries. All these opportunities of achieved this will enhance the status quo of Pakistan in international affairs and the local people will be prosperous in the future.

On the contrary, the RSEZ has some challenges due to the enforcement of Section 4 which displaced the local people affected their daily life activities, livelihood, social connectivity, and interaction between landlords and peasants. It is already discussed in chapter 4 that people have demanded their Awards agreement and some incentives in lieu of the acquisition of their land under section 4 enforced by the government. The constitution of Pakistan 1973 articles 23,24 already mentioned that no one can possess or capture the properties of others and rights of properties ensured. However, in case of public purpose, the government can enforce section 4 to acquired the targeted land but the government is bound to ensure the availability of awards and demands of the affected people. However, the government ignored these awards and the process of demands of the people and there are some grievances and protests from the local people against the RSEZ because of the violation of the award and local people demands by the government. Because this land is mostly agricultural and residential while affected the privileges of landlords and their sources of income. The peasants are also affected because their sources of income are also peasantry.

They are displaced from their shelter and homes. So, the local people are not satisfied with the policies of the government and the establishment of RSEZ.

Finally, it is concluded that China has succeeded in the establishment of SEZs and make the prosperity of Chinese people a now economic power. Similarly, India also suffered from different local objections in the experienced of SEZs. In the case of RSEZ in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan there are still some grievances of the people due to mismanagement of policies and local people demands.

However, if a certain suggestion is followed by the government this economic zone must be successful in the future. These are under;

- First of all, is to ensure to solve the grievances of the affected people their demands must be acknowledged.
- The process of the award should be ensured and give to the capable person who has the right to achieve the award.
- The affected people's grievances should be acknowledged and give equal opportunities as they have before the establishment of RSEZ.
- The government should focus on justice and merit-based opportunities because it is the right of local people to facilitate and give them priorities for job opportunities rather than other people of the region.
- The government must ensure the security of the RSEZ to protect foreign investors, engineers, and employees to avoid the threat of insecurity and encouraged them for their security satisfaction.

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