

## **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor: Geopolitical Dynamic in the US and South Asian Print Media**

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### **Abstract**

The objectives of the research under consideration are to find out the geopolitical dynamics through USA (United states of America) and South Asian print media. It explored the reports and opinions of the well-known Indian, US and Pakistani English newspapers. Considering the systematic literature review research method (Content Analysis), research underlines analysis of news, articles in the concerned newspapers. The sample size comprises of six newspapers from three countries India, Pakistan, and USA containing single year data from 25<sup>th</sup> March 2019 to 24<sup>th</sup> March 2020. The national newspapers, *Dawn*, *the Nations*, and *the News* were selected from Pakistan, *The Hindu*, *Hindustan Times*, and *The Indian Express* chosen from India. Remaining *New York Times* and *Washington post* are considered from USA. For USA and Indian press media, Chinese investment in Pakistan is captivating an atypical coverage as a very significant issue of the era. The analysis reflects, Indian state propagating negative image of Chinese investment in major South Asian region mainly in Pakistan. While recognizing USA view, India extended CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridors) project as expansionist approach of China. As a tool of public diplomacy and political marginalization through economic supremacy both India & USA are concerned China as gaining power in South Asian region.

**Keywords:** China, CPEC, Geo-Political, Pakistan, South Asian, Print Media

### **Introduction**

China has achieved unforeseen success in attracting FDI (foreign direct investment) since 1990s. It became the largest recipient of FDI as emerging economies for the first time in 1993 and remains at top three recipients of FDI in the world from 2003 – 2005. Based on preliminary estimation, China positioned at No. 4 in 2006. Evidence from UNCTAD (2019), provide unresolved surge in Chinese investments in various overseas realms. It follows the values through COFDI (China outward foreign direct investment) costing nearly 916 million dollars (0,381 COFDI to GDP); in 2016, and reached over figures of 196 billion dollars (1,943 COFDI to GDP). Rendering to UNCTAD database (2019), none of the state is able to inflate its presence in foreign lands as done by China. In Asia's the shares of China's FDI stocks during 2003 – 2005 were three times higher than

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Latin America, which is the second largest shareholder regional partners during the same period (Latif & Mengal, 2020; Hussain & Jamali, 2019; Ali et al., 2017; Wolf, 2018).

Clearly, China's substantial flows to Latin America are a recent phenomenon, following shares of Africa, Europe, and North America in the range of 1-3%. Comparison with the share of world's aggregate FDI stocks in different regions, the shares of China's FDI stocks in Asia and Latin America significantly higher than those of the worlds, but its shares in Europe, North America and Oceania endured as low. Ignoring Cayman Islands and British Virginia, the top 10 recipients of China's FDI in 2005 were Hong Kong (which is also a tax haven), South Korea, USA, Russia, Australia, Germany, Sudan, and Kazakhstan. In 2004, Indonesia, Singapore, and Nigeria replaced South Korea, Germany, and Kazakhstan. Both lists were indicative of the role of natural resources found in Africa, central Asia, and Southeast Asia.

(Millions of dollars)								
Region/economy	Sales (net)				Purchases (net)			
	2005-2007 (Pre- <i>crisis</i> annual average)	2016	2017	2018	2005-2007 (Pre- <i>crisis</i> annual average)	2016	2017	2018
China	8 997	11 057	8 255	7 646	6 592	99 331	130 876	57 397
<i>Memorandum</i>								
India	3 488	7 958	22 763	33 178	12 335	8 462	1 212	1 105
United States	123 609	362 878	308 912	198 780	129 028	78 382	115 333	253 354
East Asia	24 917	26 502	35 013	21 903	12 036	120 215	167 315	75 535
Asia and Oceania	59 892	47 703	79 363	83 547	71 836	163 706	193 909	89 263
Developing economies *	82 005	75 485	112 350	124 265	105 810	171 139	201 302	96 383
World *	729 177	886 901	693 962	815 726	729 177	886 901	693 962	815 726

**Figure: Regional investment from China**  
Source: UNCTAD, *World Investment Report 2019*

Nevertheless, having 40 years of reforms and economic opening in China, figures analysts have seen the emerging nation rapidly. It converted the world's biggest trading country and the most significant origin of OFDI in an effective manner (Tian et al., 2018; Witt, 2019). Recent investigations demonstrate some of China's principal trading partners showing resistance to its multinational

enterprise expansion. Chinese outflows of FDI have not been affected significantly in the last decade strongly marked by global economic crisis (Meyer, 2017; Witt, 2019). China's remarkable increase in OFDI started to draw attention in the world stage from 2005 onwards. In an attempt to secure alternatives to the US foreign currency exchange and further support the Going Global initiative in 2007. The Chinese administration came up with the CIC (China Investment Corporation) to promote higher yields in overseas investments. As a result, Chinese OFDI expanded from 10 billion USD in 2005 to 84 billion USD in 2012, going unstoppable through the 2008 financial crises, maintaining an impressive 26% increase in non-financial OFDI. In view of this, China is considered an economic protagonist towards developing economies in terms of OFDI consistency, specifically those countries having stronger state interventions (Gaur et al., 2018).

Investment of China's in Pakistan is a game changer for the economic and social benefits. The CPEC project followed by China is imperative for the Pakistan. It is fairly helping China to make the Xianjiang province durable as it is an underdeveloped province in China. CPEC is mega project and it is profitable to offer developmental projects with the worth of \$46 billion. The value estimated as 20% of Pakistan's GDP where China is investing 34 billion dollars in power generation projects to increase the electricity of 17000 megawatts. Subsequent CEPC projects also contain incredible efforts for completing in 2030. These are consisted of the up lifting of infrastructure and installation of railway lines. On the other hand, the Indian government has great reservation on CPEC projects that are started in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (Butt, K.M. and Butt A.A. 2015). CPEC is transporting the excessive economic development in the Pakistan's province of Baluchistan by developing the Gwadar port. Development of the province will lead towards economic uplifting towards the new social economic expansion. The boundless investment from China in the region is certainly making the areas as an economic hub (Hussain, 2017).

The social and economic importance of the project has been uppermost news in the electronic as well as print media of the globe. For that matter, American and Indian press and electronic media is giving an unusual coverage to the news and issues regarding CPEC project or contracts signed between Pakistan and China. In conversing with the press, the foreign minister of China has said *"The project between the China and Pakistan does not involve any relevant disputes between the Pakistan and India. Therefore, I do not think that the Indian side should pay too much attention"*

Reports published in Indian press illustrates that Indian government is concerned with the project between the China and

Pakistan: following the research to examines how the Indian and USA print media play role in the shaping of public opinion and policy makers. It views a thorough study of the existing literature, where research has addressed the following questions by a critical analysis of the print media.

*Famous Print Media*

This study selects well known and most important newspapers with the material from Indian press Hindu, Indian express and Hindustan time. It contains the data from Pakistan where the contents were collected from the news, the nation and daily news dawn. Similar situation is in the case of American content where the research considers the New York Times and Washington post.

*The News*

The news international is an English language newspaper in Pakistan. It is publishing from daily bases among cities of Lahore, Karachi, and Islamabad. Other than national, certain overseas edition also use to publish from London. The news international newspaper also has its Sunday version too, as the newspaper uses to publish by Jang newspaper group with the financial section of this newspaper consists of 2 pages magazine in the Chinese languages. The Chinese language magazine is use to publish from Islamabad.

*The Nation*

The paper is an English language newspaper uses to publish on daily bases from Lahore Pakistan. With the owner of newspaper is Majid Nizami having trust organization that owned this newspaper since 1986. Other publication centres are Islamabad, Multan and Karachi by the Nawa –E- Waqat group. As a reliable source of news and maintaining authenticity, the newspaper is dependable with honest news to its reader. Nawa-E- Waqat use to publish English as well as Urdu newspapers with 4 weekly English and Urdu magazines.

*Daily Dawn*

The daily Dawn is oldest newspaper of Pakistan. As the first newspaper that published in English language and this is record of Dawn newspaper. This newspaper is one of three largest English language dailies published by the Dawn Group of newspaper. The Pakistan Herald publication publishes this newspaper with institution also owned spider magazine (information technologies) Herald magazine and Aurora magazine (its advertising and marketing and media magazine).

The newspaper is found by the founder of Pakistan the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in 1941 from the Delhi (India) as

representative of Muslim league. The newspaper first time printed at Latifi Press on 1942 followed by the newspaper weekly circulated over 109,000 individuals. It's very reliable newspaper having credible source of information.

#### *The Indian Express*

The Indian express is daily newspaper. This newspaper publishes in English language and it is followed as newspaper under the Indian express group that use to publish from Mumbai. The newspaper uses to publish from different eleven locations, Jaipur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Dehli, Pune, Vadodara, Chandigarh, Ahmedabad, Tirupati and Kolkalta. This newspaper is awaded with different awards such as “*Ramnath Goenka excellence in journalism awads*”, “*screen awards*”, “*FE women in Busniess awards*”, “*Ramnath Goenka Indian press photo Awards*” etc due to its performance.

#### *Hindustan Times*

Hindustan time is the unsurpassed newspapers in India, and it was established 1924 as an English newspaper and its circulation is more than 1.34 million. It is second best newspaper in the India. This newspaper uses to publish about the political affair, CPEC and other social and political events. It gives overview the national and international current issues (Hindustan times 2019).

#### *The Hindu*

This newspaper was established in 1878 in English language. In the start, this paper used to publish weekly but in 1889 it started to publish the news at daily bases. The circulation of this newspaper is 1.6 million to 2.5 million among the people of India. This is 1<sup>st</sup> Indian newspaper that facilitates the reader with e-newspapers. This newspaper has published many columns, articles and research papers on Pakistan and China economic contracts, especially about the success and failure of CPEC (The Hindu, 2019).

#### *New York Times*

As an American newspaper “The New York Times” is a significant source of information for the research and academic inquiries. The newspaper is use to read globally where the origin of paper in the years 1851. The newspaper came into existence with its 3<sup>rd</sup> best newspapers in the America and at 18<sup>th</sup> number worldwide. This paper is considered as national paper with the slogan of this newspaper

is “*All news is suitable for the printing*” and it publishes national and international news (New York Times, 2019)

#### *Washington Post*

This newspaper is one of the best and most favourite newspaper in the USA. This newspaper is famous for the coverage of USA national political affairs such as activities of Congress, White House and other local governments. The motto of this newspaper is “*Democracy dies in the darkness*”. This paper is awarded with Pulitzer Prizes for its performance. This paper coverage rang is political proceedings in the Washington (Washington post, 2019)

#### *Research Questions*

The questions provide: what are the views and opinion of the US and Indian print media regarding CPEC (China -Pakistan Economic Corridor)? How is the reaction and depiction of Pakistani print media towards the project? Questions also contain in print media as which country either Pakistan or China will be more beneficiary from the projects?

#### **Literature Reviews**

##### *Pakistani Perspective on CPEC (China -Pakistan Economic Corridor)*

China- Pakistan economic corridor is known as the game changer, because it has provided numerous opportunities of prosperity to both countries. CPEC is identified as the nation project to increase the activities of the economy in different area, especially in undeveloped region of Baluchistan (A province in Pakistan) by initiating the Gwadar Port. It's very crucial to elaborate that the Pakistan is first's Asian country signing an economic agreement in 2014 with China. China is principal partner of the projects in Pakistan comprising of infrastructure, seaports, communication, and energy sectors. The government of China with its private and state-owned enterprises have been investing approximately \$50 billion in different sectors to give direct benefits to Pakistan, leading as a powerful country overseeing political and military objects (Zahir 2016). The key projects of CPEC are energy, commutations, transportation and mega project as Gwadar Port that is enduring at decent rapidity.

CPEC is a source of regional connectivity, following strength and integration among key partners. It will not only benefit Pakistan and China but will be assistance the entire region. This project will enhance Pakistan's economy and make a constructive contribution to alleviate the undeveloped province of Baluchistan by increasing the opportunities of employment for inhabitants. Advancing CPEC development projects comprises railways, gas and oil pipelines,

highways, and the energy sector. China has significantly assisted Pakistan improve the economic crisis and create a positive image for Pakistan to attract foreign investors. CPEC also provide better opportunities for economic development and the establishment of virtuous relations with neighbouring countries (Ahmar, 2015).

#### *The CPEC in View of China*

CPEC is an inordinate contribution towards the prosperity, peace and economic development where China entered into Indian Ocean. It is to increase its impact on South Asian and central Asian countries through CPEC projects. Policy makers of China aim to develop a strong foundation and economic importance among the developing and under developing countries via mega project. China investing through China-Pakistan economic corridor with countless ambition of establishing the South-East Asia, via Maritime Silk Road, Asian Silk Road economic belt and South Asian economic corridor. These anticipated economic corridors will connect the China to India, Bangladesh and Myanmar. China investment in Asian countries leads to challenge the exceptional interest of USA in the region. CPEC is a navigation project of “one belt one road initiatives, and unwarranted blessing for both countries as it provides economic and social prosperity in the region (summers, 2016).

#### *The CPEC in View of America*

Pakistan’s significance due to the geostrategic site provide for American interests to oversee and observe the nature of economic activities. Providing to this position, Pakistan attracts other countries to build relationship in an exclusive manner. USA provided about 16 billion dollars to Pakistan for curbing the terrorism and to support the military operations, other than economic aspects. USA never showed it interest in economic activities of Pakistan and no interest in Pakistani economy. History witnessed USA never finance Pakistan to boost up the infrastructure, communication or economic sector. USA does not want to be China as world’s best economic power and have good relation with Pakistan. USA media always showed Pakistan as region of terrorists in it electronic as well as print media (Small A. 2015).

#### *CPEC in the View of India*

India greatly concerned with the relationship between the China and Pakistan where India thinks that China is making its economic as well as political foundation strong in Asia through the CPEC. The Gwadar port is principal issue for India considering Gwadar port for marine recruitment in this region. China nastiest situation for India sees as mobilization and a threat for the security of

region as rivalries may lead to extended conflicts. India extends the dominancy on the Afghan's energy reservoirs. India is anxious about the level of investment by China in Pakistan and essence of capturing all those reservoirs (Dhrubajyot, 2015).

#### *Pakistan and Indian Relation*

Pakistan and Indian relations are significant yet worrisome in international arena. Regarding to many independent analysts may lead to any nuclear issue which may trigger the point in the world same is the case with Pakistan and India.

Pakistan came into existence on 14<sup>th</sup> of August 1947 as an independent country with populous Islamic state. It was deprived of legitimate share both financially and geographically as well as a security threat by immediate neighbour India. Development of hypersensitive defence concerns for smaller state in geography like Pakistan is a threat proved on the reality side that conflict raises right after the independence with India imposition of war on Pakistan (Kiss, 2013). For Pakistan, the state unveiled weaker points in Pakistan defence to policy makers. Compelling to newly emerged country and inclining towards the partners which can strengthen defence margins. Pakistan and Indian conflict response policy in general and on nuclear front in particular didn't resemble with difference is justified as well. Retort policy reflects time, area, geography, economic condition and ideological standings. It shaped the feelings of vulnerability towards many and sense of being secure is compromised and may be sharp contradiction to a designed pattern and systematic approach (Yaseen 2015). South Asian notion of security is way much in contrast to the normal definition prevailing at global level as the state defence and survival is a very complex phenomenon with claims of equality are presented side by side Yaseen 2015. Kashmir issue is significant with core value it is the focal point of Pakistan's foreign policy formulation and execution. Reason for non-development of smooth ties with eastern neighbour is the problem of Kashmir. Yet Musharraf from army background have certain level of first-hand experience of services during 1965 wars proposed a four-point formula for the solution of Kashmir to normalize Pakistan and India relations for economic prosperity (Yaseen 2015). Nuclear technology is used for defence purpose by president Musharraf and the initiation of four points Kashmir Agenda was reflection of his peaceful policies persuasion for economic prosperity.

After 2013 PJB came into power in 2019 elections securing three hundred seats out of 543 at Lukh Sabha (Popular Assembly). However, Government of Pakistan hopes for better relationship reflect the need for leadership role to provide us with out of the box solution



having no more conventional conflict. For sure economic relations is the result of mighty result oriented and peace promising, yet the jingoism and extreme ideologies clouds covered the peace and reflect sun as darkness between warm relations of two neighbouring states. It altered exactly in accordance to the notion that the more, we change the more we become the same and still two giants (Military wise) of South Asia and two core members of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) an organization representing some two billion people at stake.

Pakistan from the beginning is worried about the survival and is consistently threatened by the presence of a strong and hostile neighbouring country. Various tactics been applied by Pakistan to match the tide and counter any scenario or development which may shift the power structure to unsuitable means (Ansari 2016). Development of Nuclear Arsenal by Pakistan was a response to Indian inclination towards racing out of the rivals. The adventure and attainment of nuclear power brought economic embargos which further tightened by coup of 1999 (Ansari 2016). The situation was hard to survive as USA was not much bothered in her foreign policy formulation for South Asia but the stagnancy was shattered when war of terror begins. It provided a ground to Pakistan for enhancement of strategic position probably the most important non-NATO ally against the war. Now, the China is investing in Pakistan and establishing different projects, these projects will be economically, socially, and politically beneficial for the Pakistan. For the print media it seems that the Indian government is not happy with this act. CPEC project bless the boom of economy of Pakistan and make the relationship between the Pakistan and China strong.

Recorder (2017) stated that the day of inauguration of CPEC 2015, the geopolitics of south Asia has taken new directions. For the region of South Asia, it is home of eight countries and it has cover about one fourth population of whole world. The commencement of the CPEC, it is vibrant about the global power, geo-strategically position, economic, political and securities concerns in this region. CPEC has become the top issue among the policymakers.

Grieger (2016) elaborated that the Chinese president (Xi Jinping) announced about the BRI in his official trip in Kazakhstan in 2013. The project is divided, in two main sections, one is Silk Road economic belt which connect the China with central Asia, South Asia, South East Asia, Middle East, Europe and Russia. Second, are maritime Silk Road associates, this project connects the Europe with south China and Indian Ocean, South Pacific Ocean through the South China Sea.

Hussain (2017) explained China is extending as a global power by investing in different projects in different countries. It is rapidly expanding its financial influence, through act of China's policy of steadfastly drying up the natural resources. In recent time, Beijing has imported 75% crude oil through the Malacca strait, where some countries seeing the projects of China as different country for the supremacy of China in economic, natural and political activities.

According to the Dawn News (2016) Indian Prime Minister Modi has opened a novel geopolitical Pandora box by indicating the Baluchistan in his speech. It stated that the Baluchistan is under-developed country and its rebellious provinces of Pakistan. Mr. Modi indicated that investment in this region is dangerous for entire Asia, because Baluchistan has been notorious for the terrorist activities.

Khetran (2017) stated that communicational, economic and social development projects by the CPEC will enhance the development in Baluchistan. China initially invested about 7.1 billion dollars under the CPEC projects which are consistent on the transportation, port development, and energy development on backward areas. These projects will be used as gateway for trading commodities as well as the energy supply from and to the central Asia, Europe and west Asia overland routes.

Ran (2019) stated CPEC project is not dangerous for the securities, but it will enhance peace especially in the stemming from western region of Xinjinag. CPEC project help to reduce the anti-state sentiments, job creation and it improve the law and order in this region. According to Express Tribune (2016) Pakistan is seeing CPEC project a good initiative of peace in this region. Pakistan army has welcomed the Indian government to join the CPEC projects. But the Indian government see this project as the supremacy of the China on the natural resources, economic activities and political purposes. This is fact the Indian government has established new cell of "RAW" to disturb the CPEC projects in Pakistan.

### **Research Methodology**

This study is consisted on the qualitative analysis of the press media about CPEC. It contains the selected American and Indian top ranked newspapers (Ali, 2018: Ahmed, 2017: Ul, 2020: Lei et al. 2019). The study implied the discourse analysis. It provides that research methodology is very beneficial to briefly explain the political issue, because it wraps the aspects of communication (Schnieder 2013). This study selected data from 25<sup>th</sup> March 2019 to 24<sup>th</sup> March 2020. Further, this study collected the contents from eight newspapers, three (the daily dawn, the Nations, the News) from Pakistan and three (The Hindu, the Hindustan times and The Indian express) from India

and two well-known newspapers from America (the New York and Washington post). The selection of 60 published articles, editorials, column and stories about the CPEC is significant in contributing for efficient results.

### **Results and Discussion**

CPEC has been in discussion since the day of its inauguration. For the policy makers of South Asian countries there is collective analysis of the pros and cons of these mega projects in this region (Fayyaz et al., 2019; Sahar & Mangrio, 2019; Hameed & Shahzad, 2020). Pakistani and Indian print media has reported about the CPEC and relationship between the Pakistan and China in a derogatory manner. These newspapers elaborated China trying to destabilize the region and becoming a power hub with extended economy around the globe. India knows well about the investment of China in Pakistan where the investment projects are excessive contribution to accelerate the economic condition of Pakistan.

According to Indian print media CPEC will increase the sovereignty of China in South Asian region. Indian print media presents CPEC project as political aspect rather than economic development in the South African region. Press and newspaper of India are in contradiction of the project of CPEC and other projects between the Pakistan and China. The Indian print media explaining the CPEC projects in a very negative manner. During the discourse analysis, this study found that extensive and prime time of the Indian print media criticized the relation between the China and Pakistan. Research under consideration provides that study explored India gives the negative image of Pakistan in news. The Indian media narrated that CEPC project is economic burden for the Pakistan economy and it's only beneficial for the China. Giving the colour of these projects as the political benefits rather than economic is increasing the foreign debts on Pakistan GDP (gross domestic products). For which the Indian media as well as American criticise the CPEC and gave the statement that mega project will create the disputes in Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan. When IMF provides the loans to Pakistan the Indian media got depressed and criticising that Pakistan will not use these amounts to pay off the China.

Unfluctuating situation in the recent time but India is unable to face CPEC for the economic development. China wants to get sovereignty in the south Asia, especially on the Pakistan due to its geographical standing. The terrorist activity in Karachi on Chinese consulate gave another chance to Indian media a case of degrading Pakistan before the world. Incident of such nature provide for issue

where 3 Chinese were killed and two Pakistani police men sacrifice their life to save them.

A great part of the road of CPEC projects go through the Gilgit Baltistan. According to Indian perspectives projects areas are disputed territory with full of danger. The investment in the region could be wasted if terrorist activities circulate the counter attacks. Indian press compared to other south Asian countries' print media is giving negative opinion on the CPEC projects in Pakistan. India has fair that China can get hold the Indian Ocean and be prove dangerous for the Indian security. In other words, China wants invasion in the subcontinent through this economic project and tries to establish supremacy in this region.

Reason for such huge investment is the cause of impacting over the natural resources of the region. American and Indian media criticise the CPEC and gave the statement over mega projects creating the disputes in Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan. When IMF provides the loans to Pakistan and got American media depressed with Pakistan not to use such amounts to pay off the China. The research reflects that India and America do not want to continue its investment in CPEC projects in Pakistan. Having threat that China would be a world economic power in coming years; this is not bearable for America and other super powers. On the other hand, India never wants Pakistan should be an economically powerful country.

### **Conclusion**

CPEC is a prodigious project that is consisted on several additional developmental projects. The main objective of the CPEC is to intensify the infrastructure in Pakistan and make the robust relation between the China and Pakistan stronger. CPEC will connect the Gwadar, that is city of Baluchistan with the Xinjiang province of China and be part of one belt one road initiatives.

CPEC is valuable project for both countries Pakistan as well as China. China is investing in Pakistan, this venture increases the opportunities of employment, strong the communication and infrastructure while making improve economic development.

This study selected print media of American Pakistan and Indian to explore the opinion of these economies about the CPEC. The study concluded that Indian and Pakistani print media made the CPEC as rigorous news in their newspapers. Pakistani media see the CPEC project as very peaceful act and economically beneficial for not only the Pakistan and China but for whole south Asian region. For the CPEC project the Pakistan army has welcomed to the Indian government to contribute in it with full consent, though Indian media contemplate that there are political objectives of China behind these projects. These newspapers further elaborate that China want to get

sovereignty not only south Asian regions through the Indian oceans. Consideration of the discourse analysis provides for the study conclude that American government as well as Indian government have faith the China's aim is to get control on the South Asian region by countering India and supporting Pakistan. Print media of America and India in an attempt as open-hinderance provide for political shading of this investment by the China. American print media support the Indian perspectives in content of their newspaper.

*Recommendation*

- ❖ Through the discourse analysis it is concluded that Pakistani media is trying to highlight that the CPEC as economically and socially a peaceful action, but on other hands the Indian and American print media is presenting a negative image of CPEC in Pakistan.
  - ❖ This is need of time and responsibility of Pakistan media to show the real side of CPEC to whole world.
  - ❖ The use of digital channels may provide for the reflective image of the country, thereby focusing on the positive side of association among people in both countries.
  - ❖ Other issues should be resolved through a comprehensive dialogue process that may carry a wilful and prosperous contribution of various social and economic projects.
  - ❖ Change in Indian media CPEC narration is important for project to boost it economically burden for the Pakistan economy and it's only beneficial for the China.
  - ❖ Giving the situation improved security arrangement is needed for these projects as the political benefits rather than economic is increasing the foreign debts on Pakistan GDP (gross domestic products).
  - ❖ It is essential to interact with Indian media as well as American to reduce the criticism through lobbies for CPEC and gave the statement that mega project will not create the disputes in Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan stations.
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