

ENHANCING PAKISTAN-CHINA COOPERATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the cooperation between China and Pakistan in the field of higher education which covers various aspects i-e Science and technology, Engineering, Medical Sciences, Social sciences and Natural Sciences. China and Pakistan are coming closer day by day due to CPEC project. Numerous “Research and Development” projects have been initiated by both countries due to which large number of opportunities has been opened for the students and intellectuals of both countries. Various scientific research centers, Chinese and Pakistanis research centres are installed so that the people of China and Pakistan can take advantage form these projects. This paper also discusses various education projects that are specifically linked with CPEC project. Different conferences on “CPEC Consortium of business “has been arranged so as to promote business-to-business contact between China and Pakistan. Apart from that the student exchange programmes between these two neighboring countries that is benefiting both countries has also been discussed in detail. The data for this paper has been taken from secondary sources. The method that has been used is qualitative in nature.

Keywords: CPEC, higher education, student exchange, Research and Development

INTRODUCTION:

Since the formation of People’s Republic of China, the relations between China and Pakistan are getting stronger and stronger. The common words with which this friendship is celebrated are “Higher than the mountains, deeper than the oceans, stronger than steel and sweeter than honey”. This friendship isn’t built in a single day. There were/are some

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grounded facts due to which both countries had no option other than to unite. In fact these relations have foundations based on common interest. The first reason is that both countries are neighbors sharing a border of 591 Km. Secondly, in 1948, China was a newly born country, so it needed support from the world regarding its recognition. Pakistan was the first ever Muslim country that recognized China. The third most important factor is the common threat for both countries, i-e India that helped both countries to get united. Apart from that China holds a “Veto Power” of UN, and it always supported Pakistan in the UN and this is the reason that India despite of its tiresome efforts couldn't be able to harm Pakistan on this forum. The fourth most important fact is the strategic location of both countries. Although the strategic location of both countries created security and political problems for them but it resulted in the initiative of grand economic project named as CPEC. This project will not only result in the economic prosperity, but the political, security and social matters will also get better as we know that poverty is the root of majority of issues. Under this project both countries are working on different aspects among which the one important is the “Education Corporation”. Both the countries are agreed not only to build various educational institutions in Pakistan, but numerous other projects are also initiated. Recently, China showed much advancement in the fields of “Science and Technology” because of its spending and investment on “Research & Development”. China is now the second-largest actor in terms of “Research & Development” expenditure and accounts for approximately 20 percent of total world R&D expenditure. Pakistan is one of the top most countries currently benefitting from Chinese “Scientific Technology” and other Research domains. It is not only offering scholarships to Pakistani students for higher studies in Chinese universities, but is also establishing various “China Studies Centers” in collaboration with Pakistani universities, that are not only conducting workshops, seminars and conferences but are offering , joint collaborative research, research funding, exchange programs, short term placement of students and faculty, graduates and post-graduate studies. A number of “Chinese Language and Urdu Language centers” are opened, by both countries, so that the linguistic gap could be filled and this multi-dimensional relation could be enjoyed with much freedom and the benefits could be reaped as much as possible.

CONSORTIUM OF CPEC UNIVERSITIES:

Higher Education Commission, after the initiation of CPEC project by both countries, has timely established the CPEC center at headquarter, under which a consortium of CPEC

Universities has been shaped, comprising more than 50 Universities at present. The basic purpose of the collaboration amongst the CPEC Consortium Universities includes:

- To identify the geo-strategic and geo-economic magnitudes of the Belt and Road initiative and CPEC and to comprehend their long-term impact on Pakistan.
- Establishing a mechanism for the full exploitation of the opportunities arising out of the China's appetite for global talent, and to find ways as to how graduates can be absorbed by Pakistani economy.
- Support higher education institutions (HEIs) in the development of human resource to implement CPEC Long Term Plan.
- To grow ability of Pakistani universities for the provision of policy inputs to the government regarding the challenges evolving in the wake of application of CPEC Long Term Plan.
- To understand Chinese history, culture and governance system that has created the Chinese miracle, and develops our own mechanism for the development.

The Higher Education Commission of Pakistan has submitted a series of PC-1s for the formation of "Knowledge and Research Corridor" between the two countries. The two important projects have started its work:

- China Pakistan Joint Research Centre at Quaid-e- Azam University and
- Academic Collaboration under CPEC consortium Universities.

MECHANISM:

According to this project, three centers will be established with main seat at QUA for earth Sciences, Labs for Cryosphere and Climate at Karakoram International University Gilgit and Marine Sciences Labs at Marine University Karachi.

1. Joint Research: So both the countries will conduct a joint venture over the topics of joint interest, it may include: Climate Adaptation, Sustainable Mountain Development, Food Security, Urban Planning, Water Resource Management, Supply Chain Management, IT Entrepreneurship, Medicinal Plants, Gemstones and Mineral resource management etc.
2. Talent Cultivation and Training: A total of 400 faculty members are planned to be trained under this in both countries.

3. Post-doctoral research: A total of 30 faculty member (15 on each side) will be provided with the opportunities for such research.
4. Short Term Trainings: As the number of qualified PhD's is short in Pakistani universities, so it's inconvenient to place most of the faculty on PhD studies or Post Doc research. So a short term placement programme of 150 faculty and staff for short term trainings of 2-3 weeks is planned.
5. Dual degree programs between Chinese and Pakistani Universities: For internationalization of Universities in Pakistan, one option can be joint or dual degree programs.
6. International Dual/Double Degree program: It's a programme when two or more than two institutions in different countries get to cooperate on one-degree program. After completion, students will obtain degree certificates issued separately by each of the institutions involved in the program. These programs generally use the terminology 2+2 or 1+2+1. Under the planned venture 10 BS and 20 MS students will be provided with this opportunity to complete their degrees under this programme. (Shah. 2021).

PAKISTAN CHINA INSTITUTE:

Pakistan China Institute was first launched on 1st October 2009, under the Chairmanship of Senator Mushahid Hussain.

➤ CHINA STUDY CENTERS IN PAKISTAN:

Realizing the importance of China studies, Pakistan has established different "China Study Centers" at its various institutions.

According to an agreement 6 China Study Centers will be established through Pakistan, one in each in 5 provinces including Gilgit Baltistan and AJ&K. Among these centers Chinese language, cultural and history studies will be taught and will act as Think Tank for the projects under CPEC. KIU, Karakoram International University has also established a Confucius Centre, for the purpose of teaching Chinese Language by native Chinese teachers. All graduates (more than 7000) of KIU are bound to learn the two level of Chinese literacy (HESI&II). (Shah. 2021).

The China Study Centre (Cell) at the University of Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan was established on 17th October 2016 on the occasion of visit of H. E., Sun Weidong, and the Ambassador of China to Pakistan to the university. The financial and professional assistance for the establishment of China Study Center was provided by Embassy of the People's Republic of China at Islamabad. (University of Peshawar).

Recently, the 17th "China Study Center" has been established in Balochistan which is also funded by Chinese Embassy in Pakistan. This center is entitled to start a six-week language introductory course, six-month diploma course of Chinese language and a four-year program in China studies. Furthermore, it will also hold discussions related to (CPEC). (ZX. 2019).

Punjab University has also established Confucius Institute and Institute of Language and Linguistic. Punjab University has also established two Centers of Excellence: Area Study Centre for South Asia and Pakistan Study Center. (Hussain. 2020).

Bahria University has launched "The Pak China Study & Research Center (PCSRC)". This center is tasked to work under these four areas: Research & Innovation Center; Collaborative Facilitation Centre; Chinese Language Center; Culture & Cohesion Center. (Bahria University).

CENTERS FOR PAKISTAN STUDIES LAUNCHED IN CHINA:

Keeping in the importance of communication, China is also realizing the fact that, in order to enhance greater corporation between two countries it is the need of the day that "Centers for Pakistan Studies" be established. Therefore, a large number of Chinese universities and institutions are establishing Pakistan Centers in order to prepare there graduates for reaping the opportunities under CPEC.

China has also opened Center for Pakistan Studies in the opening ceremony of the 7th China - South and Southeast Asia Think-Tank Forum (Kunming). During the forum, Mahmood Akhtar Mahmood, Consul at Consulate General of Pakistan in Chengdu, and Chinese officials from Publicity Department of Yunnan Provincial Party Committee of the CPC, and the Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences, launched the center opening ways for the future relations between two countries. (CE.cn, 2017).

In total there are 10 Pakistan studies and 11 Urdu departments in different universities of China. (Mati, 2020).

LANGUAGE CORPORATION:

➤ Urdu Learning in China:

Realizing the need and necessity of communication both countries are stressing upon the learning of languages of each other. The CPEC is a ray of hope for the population of both countries. Chinese people got interested in learning Urdu because now they can work as a translator, manager, and content and contract writers. Apart from that now people of both countries are going to indulge in a massive import and export businesses, for which they surely have to understand each other. In this regard different universities of China have started “Urdu Learning Courses”, in which the Urdu speaking faculty from Pakistan teaches Urdu to Chinese people. Not only that but most of the Urdu work has been started translating in Mandarin.

One of the top most universities in this regard is the Peking University that is working for the promotion of both Urdu and Mandarin languages. This university after establishing Urdu department in 1950 has started offering basic Urdu language courses and translating multiple works from Urdu to Mandarin. This university has also credit on its part for writing the first ever Mandarin-Urdu dictionary in the 1980s. Another university to be mentioned in this regard is the “Beijing Foreign Studies University” (BFSU) that teaches Urdu language courses since 2007. It also conducts various Urdu promotion competitions, such as calligraphy and speeches, so that the Chinese students can be familiarize with Pakistani culture and history. After the launching of CPEC project between two countries, more Chinese universities are coming in this line, as Xi’an International Studies University and Guangdong University of Foreign Studies also established Urdu Departments recently. (Raza, 2020).

The popularity of Urdu among Chinese people can easily be realized from the videos circulating on social media like Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp etc. where Chinese people while speaking Urdu share their views on different topics. Even Chinese recently shared videos of “National Anthem of Pakistan”, and songs of Urdu.

CHINESE LEARNING IN PAKISTAN:

Not only Chinese are learning Urdu, but Chinese also has got familiarity among Pakistani in the recent decades, as it is a major medium of communication. Various Pakistani institutions are now offering Chinese courses in which they not only teaches Mandarin language, but are also offering opportunities to the students for short visits of China. People are also taking interest with a hope, that they might get an opportunity of finding a job in the CPEC.

In Pakistan, both governmental and non-governmental institutions are conducting courses, as for e.g. “Chinese Embassy in Pakistan, Confucius Institutes, Pakistan Television, Sindh government memorandum of understanding with Chinese Education Department, Pakistan Senate Resolution. Now the private sector universities have also started offering different Chinese courses, as a large population of youth is studying there. (Raza, 2020).

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION:

In May30, 1976, a MoU was signed between Pakistan and China for the technological cooperation in Beijing, and the first meeting held regarding this was in Jan, 1977 and since that time such meetings held after every two years. Since 2003, 16 meetings have been held and the total number of projects carried out under this are 475 that includes:

1. Agriculture,
2. Forestry,
3. Water conservancy,
4. Electric power,
5. Machinery,
6. Chemical engineering,
7. Textile,
8. Nonferrous metal,
9. Medical and health service,
10. Aerospace engineering,
11. Biotechnology,
12. Computer science,
13. Automation,
14. Environment,

15. Energy,
16. Meteorology,
17. Oceanography,
18. Geology,
19. Seismology,
20. Surveying,
21. Mapping,
22. Peaceful utilization of atomic energy,
23. Information technology and policy and management of science and technology etc.

Major Agreements reached in the Fields of Science and Technology:

I. Agreement between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Surveying and Mapping (11-11-1988).

II. Agreement on Scientific Cooperation between the Pakistan Science Foundation and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (10-30-1992).

III. Memorandum of Understanding on Scientific Cooperation Between Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources and the International Research & Training Center on Erosion and Sedimentation, People's Republic of China (12-28-1993).

IV. Agreement on Environmental Protection Cooperation between the National Environmental Protection Agency of the People's Republic of China and the Pakistan Environmental Protection Council of Islamic Republic of Pakistan (12-20-2001).

V. Memorandum of Understanding Between the Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Establishment of the Fund for Joint Research and Development (12-20-2001). (Embassy of the People's Republic of China, 2013).

PSF & National Natural Science Foundation of China:

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed by PSF and National Natural Science Foundation of China (NNSFC) on 30th of October, 1992 in order to conduct joint research between Academic Institutions in Pakistan and China. The basic purpose was the Exchange of scientists, scientific information and materials between research and academic institutions of the two countries. Since that time Chinese and Pakistani scientists and students of are visiting each other countries for conducting collaborative work. Another MoU was signed between Pakistan and China on 17th, Sep, 2013 for the development of high-technological industries in Pakistan. This MoU was again activated in 2015. As a result of this MoU, a Joint Call for proposals was launched in December, 2015 which ended up in April 08, 2016 in the following

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categories:

- i. Earth Sciences
- ii. Agriculture & Biotechnology
- iii. Engineering and Material Sciences.

Among the total of more than 200 proposals submitted to the two Foundations, 14 joint research projects have been started at different institutions and universities across the country. List of these projects are given below;

1. Graphene Composite Solid State Electrolyte for Lithium Battery.
2. Design and Construction of Photocatalytic Materials for Efficient Hydrogen Generation.
3. Construction of Aligned Carbon Nanocoils/Metals Nanoparticles Composite Electrodes for Biosensing System.
4. Development of Durable Anion Exchange Membranes for Solid Alkaline Fuel Cells and Prototype Assembly.
5. Design Theory and Assessment of Recycled Concrete Structures in Earthquake Prone Regions.
6. Basic Research and Capacity Investigation for Distributed Bioenergy Utilization via Thermo-chemical Conversion.

7. The Mechanism and Prediction of the Torrential Rainfall over the West China and Northern Pakistan.
8. Interaction of Westerly and Summer Monsoon in Upper Indus Basin (UIB) and its Impact on Water Resource.
9. The Behaviors of Indian Lithospheric Mantle beneath the Western Himalayan Syntaxes.
10. Projection and Attribution of Stream Flow Composition at Mountain Rivers in China and Pakistan.
11. Identification and Risk Analysis of Potential Mega Geo-hazards along China-Pakistan Economic Corridor.
12. Mining Of Elite Genes For High Yield, Super Fiber Qualities and Heat Tolerance and Their Usages in Improving Pak and China Cotton Cultivars.
13. Determination of Dendritic Cells (DCs) Stimulating Antigen of Chicken Coccidian and their Application in the Development of Coccidiosis Vaccines in Chickens.
14. Creation of Water Efficient Hybrid Wheat for Pakistan and China

PSF & Chinese Academy of Sciences:

In 1989, Chinese Appropriate Technology Institute and the Institute of Organic Chemistry, Shanghai, and 10 Pakistani scientists conducted joint scientific survey of Karakoram Mountains. Eleven Pakistani scientists attended Pak-China Workshop on Chemical Sciences in China. On June, 1st, 2017, both PSF and NSFC have also launched 2nd call of proposals in the field of Engineering and Materials sciences (Alternate Energy Resources Included) on June 01, 2017. Among total of 130 proposals that were submitted to the two Foundations, presently 12 joint projects have been started at different institutions in Pakistan, List of which is given below under;

1. Key Technologies and Application Foundation for Ultrasonic Processing of Soft and Brittle Composites Structure with Large-Scale Complex Profile.
2. Ultra High Molecular Weight Polyethylene with Rigid Reinforced Structures for Use in Artificial Joint Application.
3. Fabrication, Characterization and Magneto Transport Study of Ferromagnetic Hybrid, Nanostructures.
4. Two Dimension Transition Metal Dichalcogenide Based Photodectors and Quantum Effect Devices.

5. Design and Development of Innovative Impact Resistant Hybrid Structures Based on Super Elastic Shape Memory Alloys and Light Weight Lattice.
6. Development of Stretchable Polymer Based Super capacitors for Energy Storage Systems.
7. Design and Fabrication of Highly Efficient Photo catalytic Materials for the Applications of Hydrogen Evolution from Water Splitting.
8. Implementation and Testing of Micro grid in Rural Communities with Maximum Penetration of Renewable Energy Resources in Pakistan.
9. Design and Structure Modulation of Nano-Composite Membrane with Bi-interception for Juice Concentration.
10. Fabrication of High Corrosion Resistant Aluminum Alloy Coatings for Magnesium Alloys through Cold Spraying Process and detailed Investigation of Corrosion Resistance Mechanism.
11. A Novel Solar Powered CCHP System Based On Evacuated Flat Plate Pave/T Collectors And Organic Rankine Cycle.
12. Development of Next-Generation Explosives Sensing Technology and Key Products Based on Unique Fluorescent Materials. (Pakistan Science Foundation, n.d.).

PAK CHINA STUDY & RESEARCH CENTER (PCSRC):

The CPEC project is not only going to change the economic status of Pakistan and China, but this project is also going to have a major impact on the educational development of both countries. Among these one is “The Pak China Study & Research Center (PCSRC)”, the basic purpose of which is conducting research, entrepreneurial, business, and collaborative activities regarding various fields and disciplines in Pakistan with respective Chinese counterparts. Presently, one of the PCSRC that is playing a key role in conducting different projects i.e. scientific, technological, business related, logistic and cultural domains is at Bahria University (BU). Mainly this PCSRC is designed to concentrate on these four areas,

- Research & Innovation Center;
- Collaborative Facilitation Centre;
- Chinese Language Center;

- Culture & Cohesion Center. (Saeed, 2020).

3rd ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON CPEC CONSORTIUM OF UNIVERSITIES:

The CPEC Consortium of Universities was instituted in Islamabad in August 2017 as “CPEC Consortium of Business Schools” for the promotion of business-to-business ties between China and Pakistan and to the study transfer of Chinese businesses in the planned industrial parks in Pakistan under CPEC. (2019).

But later on the purpose of this got converted to other subjects and the number of member universities also increased from 19 to 58 within a period of two years. According to Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Yao Jing, the universities consortium on CPEC would play a vital role in the completion of mega projects. Furthermore, he said, that the Chinese government has sponsored 100 modern classrooms, 10 agriculture research centers in Pakistani institutions and increased the number of scholarships for Pakistani students. (Xinhua, 2019).

According to the Director General HEC CPEC, Dr Safdar Ali Shah, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by Pakistan and China in November 2018 for the establishment of China-Pakistan Joint Research Centre on Earth Sciences. The PC-1 of the scheme is in the course of endorsement. In this respect, the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment held a training workshop at Quaid-e-Azam University that has been attended by faculty members and postgraduate students from across the country. Further he said that 10 universities of the consortium had structured 117 visits to China and received 67 from China, along with signing 61 MoU with different Chinese universities. (Conference of CPEC Consortium of CPEC universities concludes, 2019).

PAKISTANI STUDENTS STUDYING IN CHINA:

In the past, Pakistan was enjoying 9th position in South Asian countries regarding its students studying in China. But currently, its number is increased and has reached to 4th position. (Dawn, 2017),

In the recent decades, China has become one of the top destinations for Pakistani students. China is offering about 20,000 scholarships per annum to the Pakistani students. According to the Yao Jing Chinese Ambassador for Pakistan, this is the highest number of

scholarship for any country in the world. Only in 2018, about one thousand scholarships were offered to Pakistani students. If we look over the last five years, the total number of Pakistani students studying in China has increased from 5,000 to 22,000. According to the Chinese Minister for Education, there are some 489200 students from 204 countries currently studying in Chinese universities, and Pakistan is among one of the topmost countries. (Suleiman, 2019).

About an estimate, 6,156 Pakistani students are enrolled in PhD, 3,600 in Masters, 11,100 in Bachelors and 3,000 in Short Term Exchange Programs across China. In total around 7,034 students are studying on scholarships. (The Express Tribune, 2019).

According to one other report around 28,000 Pakistani students are currently studying in Chinese universities. (Consortium of Universities to pave way for economic growth: Minister, 2019).

According to the Chinese Ministry for Education, with almost 28,023 students currently studying in China, Pakistan is placed third in the number of international students after South Korea with 50,600 students, Thailand with 28,608 students, India with 23,198 students, and the United States with 20,996 students. (The Express Tribune, 2019).

CHINESE STUDENTS STUDYING IN PAKISTAN:

Not only China is providing scholarships to Pakistani students, but Pakistan is also offering different projects for Chinese students. Pakistan is constantly offering scholarships in different sectors and fields so that a mutual understanding and corporation could be built by using youth as a medium. While talking about Chinese students studying in Pakistan, so there are almost 1,000 students studying in different institutions of Pakistan at present. (Jamal, 2019).

CHINESE SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE PAKISTANI STUDENTS:

After the launching of CPEC project between two countries, China is not only offering scholarships to Pakistani students to study in Chinese universities but is also donating various projects in Pakistan. These scholarships are not only confined to specific fields, but it ranges from primary level up to post-doctorate level including Social Sciences, Applied Sciences, Chinese language and vocational trainings.

E-LEARNING:

Nowadays in this technological era, it is very much necessary that along with conventional method of learning, there should be E-Learning method as well, because Pakistan is a developing country and large population of it can't afford regular education. They are very much dependent on E-Learning education system, but unfortunately we are not developed in this sector as well. On the other hand, China is much advanced in this field and it's time to get benefit from the Chinese policies regarding E-learning. The former vice chancellor of Islamabad-based distant learning university Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU), Nazir Ahmad Sangi, in his speech focused on this issue. According to him, Pakistan has only two universities that provide the facility of E-Learning. One is Allama Iqbal Open University, (AIOU), and the other one is "Virtual University". But on the other hand, China is much advanced. Pakistan must take benefit from the Chinese policies regarding E-learning. Both the countries have already signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the corporation of E-learning and establishment of smart schools in Pakistan. According to Sangi, although the E-learning system of AIOU has been greatly improved over the recent years, but still a lot of work has to be done. According to him, AIOU is planning to include Science and Technology section. (Xinhuanet, 2019).

SCHOLARSHIPS:

HEC (Higher Education Commission) of Pakistan has offered a number of Indigenous Scholarship Program for the students of Gwader. The undergraduate students of Gwader are offered BS degree in the top universities of Punjab, and those having bachelor's level education are admissions in Chinese language courses. This is not only important in the sense that the youth of Gwader will get opportunity to study in the top universities of Pakistan, but these students will find jobs in the CPEC project because of the Chinese language, as Chinese is now becoming a major medium of communication, so the talent and skills of the Balochi and Gwader students that didn't find opportunity to come on front so far, will benefit them under the CPEC project. (Higher Education Commission, Pakistan).

CHINESE INVESTMENT IN BUILDING EDUCATIONAL SECTOR IN PAKISTAN:

China is not only cooperating Pakistani students in educational sphere, but is also constructing different educational institutions in Pakistan as for e.g. CFPD, the China

Foundation for Peace and Development, had sponsored the expansion project of “Faqeer Middle School” (Gawader) and handed over to Pakistan’s Education Department. It was supervised by Gawader Development Authority and constructed by CCCC-FHDI Engineering Co., Ltd. Two new teaching buildings have been constructed in this school. CFPD didn’t only carry out educational material donation projects for Faqeer Middle School, but is also going to sponsor other educational institutions as for e.g. basic education institutions and vocational centers in Gawader. Furthermore, According to the report of China Economic Net (CEN) CFPD plans to arrange cultural and educational tour for local teachers and students to visit China. (CFPD Promoting Pak-China Cooperation on Education in Region, 2020).

CONCLUSION:

China and Pakistan are enjoying cordial relation since the independence of China. Both the countries supported each other in every thick and thin. China needed support for its recognition while Pakistan needed support for survival, hence the relations grew in a way. After the launching of CPEC, a new era of relations has been started between both countries. This project is considered to be a game changer because it doesn’t only cover economic uplift of the region, but is considering improving the educational, social, political and geo-geographical matters as well. The most important thing for Pakistan is the economic and educational benefits of CPEC. As we know that Pakistan is having lots of problems regarding its educational setup so, under “CPEC, Consortium of Universities, it is finding its way to uplift its educational setup. Both the countries have not only signed agreements and MoU regarding Higher education, but China is also investing in educational infrastructure in the area like Gwader, that will not only play its role in the educational up gradation of this backward area but will also improve the social evils in this area which is the result of lack of education. Similarly, large number of Pakistani students is offered scholarships, so that they can find opportunities to be benefited from the top universities of China. Due to the opening of “Chinese Language Centers” large number of Pakistani youths can find opportunity to find jobs in the CPEC project.

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