

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

BUKU

- Ayres, L. (2008). Thematic coding and analysis. Dalam L. M. Given, *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods* (hal. 86-90). California: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Bakry, D. U. (2017). *Dasar-Dasar Hubungan Internasional*. Depok: PT. Desindo Putra Mandiri.
- BRF Advisory. (2020). *High-Quality Belt and Road Cooperation*. China Embassy.
- Brundtland, G. H. (1987). *Our Common Future, From One Earth to One World*. Oslo: World Commission on Environment and Development.
- Cheema, A. K. (2021). *Pakistan SDGs Status Report*. Islamabad: Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives, Government of Pakistan.
- Cresswell, J. W. (2008). *Educational Research, Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Londong: Sage Publications.
- Cresswell, W. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Los Angeles: Sage Publications.
- Deutsch, K. (1957). *Nationalism and social communication*. . New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- Devetak, R., George, J., & Percy, S. (2017). *An Introduction to International Relations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hadihardjaja, J. (1997). *Sistem Transportasi*. Jakarta: Penerbit Gunadarma.
- IISD. (2019). *Tackling Coal-Driven Air Pollution in China and India: Lesson Learned for Indonesia*. Canada: IISD.
- Indriantoro, N., & Supomo, B. (2013). *Metodologi Penelitian Bisnis Untuk Akuntansi & Manajemen*. Yogyakarta: BPFE.
- Iqbal, A. (2017). *Long Term Plan for China-Pakistan Corridor*.
- Mandokhail, R. (2022, Juli 26). *Coal dust casts a pall over children's health in Pakistan*. Dipetik Mei 5, 2023, dari Eco-Business: <https://www.eco-business.com/id/news/coal-dust-casts-a-pall-over-childrens-health-in-pakistan/>
- Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Ecology and. (2021). *Notice by the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on*

Issuing the "Green Development Guidelines for Overseas Investment and Cooperation. China.

National Development Reform and Opening Up. (2022). *Opinions of the National Development and Reform Commission and other departments on promoting the green development of the "Belt and Road" initiative.* Beijing: National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Ecology and Environment,.

Nazir, M. (2013). *Metode Penelitian.* Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2022). *Coal 2022: Analysis and Forecast to 2025.* Paris.

Pakistan Ministry of Climate Change. (2021). *National Climate Change Policy.* Islamabad: Ministry of Climate Change.

Pannier, A. (2020). Bilateral Relations. Dalam T. Balzacq, F. Charillon, & F. Ramel, *Global Diplomacy: An Interduction to Theory and Practice* (hal. 19-35). France: Palgrave Macmillan.

Prabir, D. (2014). Economic Corridors and Regional Economic Integration. Dalam P. De, & K. Iyengar, *Developing Economic Corridors In South Asia* (hal. 15-44). Manila: Asian Development Bank.

Raju, A. S. (2022). *Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation in South Asia.* Oxon: Routledge.

Roulston, K. (2014). Analysing Interviews. Dalam U. Flicks, *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Data Analysis* (hal. 297-312). London: SAGE Publications Ltd.

Sachs, J. L. (2023). *Implementing the SDG Stimulus.* Dublin: Dublin University Press.

SBP. (2017). *Dynamics of Pakistan's Trade Balance with China.* Pakistan: State Bank of Pakistan.

Silalahi, U. (2009). *Metode Penelitian Sosial.* Bandung: Refika Aditama.

Supranto, J. (2000). *Teknik Sampling untuk Survei dan Eksperimen.* Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.

Suprpto, R. (1997). *Hubungan internasional: Sistem, Interaksi, dan Perilaku .* Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Perkasa.

Umar, H. (2005). *Metode Penelitian Untuk Tesis dan Bisnis.* Jakarta: Grafindo.

United Nations General Assembly. (2021). *Bolstering Confidence and Jointly Overcoming Difficulties to Build a Better World: Statement by H.E Xi Jinping.* China: United Nations General Assembly.

- Wolf, S. O. (2020). *The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor of the Belt and Road Initiative: Concept, Context and Assessment*. Brussels: Springer.
- World Bank. (2019). *World Development Indicators*. Diambil kembali dari World Bank.
- Zacharia, P., & Ninan, R. G. (2021). Synergies and Trade-Offs Between Climate Change and The Sustainable Development Goals in the Context of Marine Fisheries. Dalam V. Venkatramanan, S. Shah, & R. Prasad, *Exploring Synergies and Trade-Offs Between Climate Change and The Sustainable Development Goals* (hal. 159-176). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore Ltd.

JURNAL

- Abuzar, M. A., & Masood-Ul-Hassan. (2017). Do CPEC Power Plants Impact Pakistan's Environmental Condition: Evidence from Literature. *Journal of Business and Social Review in Emerging Economies*, 227-234.
- Adhikari, P., & Mejia, J. F. (2021). Influence of aerosols on clouds, precipitation and freezing level height over the foothills of the Himalayas during the Indian summer monsoon. *Climate Dynamics*, 395-413.
- Afzal, S., & Naseem, A. (2018). China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC): Challenges and Prospects. *Pakistan Administrative Review*, 209-222.
- Ali, M. (2018). The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor: Tapping Potential to Achieve the 2030 Agenda in Pakistan. *China Quarterly of International Strategic Studies*, 301-325.
- Anwar, M. N., & Shabbir, M. (2021). Emerging Challenges of Air Pollution and Particulate matter in China, India and Pakistan and mitigating solutions. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 1-12.
- Aryaguna, A., & Wandiani, R. (2021). Memanfaatkan One Belt One Road: Kepentingan Ekonomi Pakistan dalam China-Pakistan Economic Corridor Tahun 2015-2020. *Journal of International Relations*, 87-99.
- Ashraf, E. (2020). Economic Visions and the Making of an Islamabad-Beijing-Riyadh Triangle: Assessing Saudi Arabia's Role in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. *Dirasat*, 1-45.
- Ayaz, M., Jehan, N., Nakonieczny, J., Mentel, U., & Zaman, Q. u. (2022). Health costs of Environmental pollution faced by underground coal miners: Evidence from Balochistan, Pakistan. *Resource Policy*, 1-10.
- Baldwin, J. S., Allen, P., Winder, B., & Ridgway, K. (2005). Modelling Manufacturing Evolution: Thoughts on Sustainable Industrial Development. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 887-902.

- Buckley, P. J., Cross, A. R., Tan, H., Xin, L., & Voss, H. (2008). Historic and Emergent Trends in Chinese Outward Direct Investment. *Management International Review*, 715-748.
- Cheema, P. I. (1986). Significance of Pakistan-China Border Agreement of 1963. *Pakistan Institute of International Affairs*, 41-52.
- Chien, F., Ajaz, T., Andlib, Z., Chau, K. Y., Ahmad, P., & Sharif, A. (2021). The Role of Technology Innovation, Renewable Energy and Globalization in Reducing environmental degradation in Pakistan: A step towards sustainable environment. *Renewable Energy*, 308-317.
- Chin, T. (2019). The Invention of the Silk Road, 1877. *Critical Inquiry*, 194-219.
- China Report. (1997). V Speech by President Jiang Zemin of the People's Republic of China at Islamabad, Pakistan, 2 December 1996. *China Report*, 248-252.
- CREA. (2020). *Air Quality, Health and Toxics Impacts of The Proposed Coal Mining and Power Cluster in Thar, Pakistan*. Pakistan.
- Farooq, U., & Khawaja, A. S. (2019). China-Pakistan Economic Corridor: Geo-Political Implication, Regional Constraints and Benefits of CPEC. *South Asian Studies*, 583-564.
- Feng, Y., Lagakos, D., & Rauch, J. E. (2018). Unemployment and Development. *NBER Working Paper*, 1-59.
- Finkelman, R. B., Oman, C. L., & SanFilipo, J. (1995). Interpretation of Coal Quality Data: the Inorganic constituents. 1-120.
- Finkelman, R. B., Wolfe, A., & Hendryx, M. S. (2021). The future environmental and health impacts of coal. *Energy Geoscience*, 99-112.
- Gurara, D., Klyuev, V., Mwase, N., & F.Presbitiro, A. (2018). Trends and Challenges in Infrastructure Investment in Developing Countries. *International Development Policy*, 51-63.
- Heriamsal, K., Amin, A., & Prawira, M. R. (2021). Analisis Kepentingan Tiongkok dalam Kebijakan Belt and Road Initiative di Pakistan. *Indonesian Journal of Peace and Security Studies*, 28-42.
- Ishtiaq, M., Jehan, N., Khan, S. A., Muhammad, S., Saddique, U., Iftikhar, B., & Zahidullah. (2018). Potential harmful elements in coal dust and human health risk assessment near the mining areas in Cherat, Pakistan. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 1-8.
- Kakar, A., Shabbir, M., & Mustafa, G. (2021). Addressing Regional Environmental Impacts of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). *Pakistan Journal of Int'l Affairs*, 412-426.

- Kalim, I., & Syed, A. (2020). Maritime Economy and Gwadar Port A Growth Catalyst. *Policy Perspective*, 73-82.
- Kanwal, S., Pitafi, A. H., Pitafi, A., Nadeem, M. A., Younis, A., & Chong, R. (2019). China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) Development Projects and Entrepreneurial Potential of Locals. *Journal of Public Affairs*, 1-12.
- Kazmi, A. A. (2015). The Trajectory of Pakistan-China Economic and Commercial Cooperation and the Economic Corridor. *Strategic Studies*, 117-146.
- Keiner, M. (2005). Re-emphasizing sustainable development — The concept of 'Evolutionability'. *Environment, Development and Sustainability: A Multidisciplinary Approach to the Theory and Practice of Sustainable Development*, 379-392.
- Khan, A. J., & Akhter, G. (2020). Anthropogenic Effects of Coal Mining on Ecological Resources of the Central Indus Basin, Pakistan. *International Journal Environmental Res. Public Health*, 1-18.
- Khan, S., & Liu, G. (2019). The China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC): challenges and prospects. *Area Development and Policy*, 466-473.
- Kouser, S., Subhan, A., & Abedullah. (2020). Uncovering Pakistan's Environmental Risks and Remedies under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 4661-4663.
- Kuhn, B. M. (2018). China's Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals: An Aalysis of Push and Pull Factors and Implementation Challengers. *China Political Science Review*, 359-388.
- Leal Filho, W., Wolf, F., & Salvia, L. (2020). Heading towards an unsustainable world: some of the implications of not achieving the SDGs. *Discov Sustain*, 1-11.
- Malik, A. R. (2017). The Pakistan-China Bilateral Trade: The Future Trajectory. *Strategic Studies*, 66-89.
- Malik, A. R. (t.thn.). *The Pakistan-China Bilateral Trade*.
- Marais, K. V., & MICKLEY, M. P. (2021). Global mortality from outdoor fine particle pollution generated by fossil fuel combustion: Results from GEOS-Chem. *Environmental Research*, 1-8.
- Marzuki, S. (2002). Hak Atas Pembangunan sebagai Hak Asasi Manusia. *Unisia*, 50-62.
- Muhammad Amir Raza, K. L., Ahmed, M., Rafique, K., & Saand, A. S. (2022). Energy demand and production forecasting in Pakistan. *Energy Strategy Reviews*, 1-11.

- Nishtar, Z., & Afzal, J. (2023). History of Emerging Trends of Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development in Pakistan. *JHSS*, 126-140.
- Nogueira, E., Gomes, S., & Lopes, J. M. (2022). The Key to Sustainable Economic Development: A Triple Bottom Line Approach. *Resources*, 1-18.
- OECD. (2021). *Towards a more resource-efficient and Circular Economy*.
- Ostro, B., Spada, N., & Kuiper, H. (2023). The impact of coal trains on PM2.5 in the San Francisco Bay area. *Air Quality, Atmosphere & Health*, 1173-1183.
- Paramma, P., & Marris, Y. S. (2021). Kepentingan Nasional China di Pakistan Melalui Skema Belt and Road Initiative. *Jurnal Jendela*, 59-74.
- Putri, N. A. (2021). Analisa Kepentingan China dalam Mendukung Pakistan di Konflik Kashmir. *Jurnal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional LINO*, 111-119.
- Rafaj, P., Kiesewetter, G., Gul, T., Schopp, W., Cofala, J., Klimont, Z., . . . Cozzi, L. (2018). goals, Outlook for clean air in the context of sustainable development. *Global Environmental Change*, 1-11.
- Ramay, S. A. (2016). China Pakistan Economic Corridor: A Chinese Dream Being Materialized Through Pakistan. *Policy Brief*, 1-8.
- Rijali, A. (2018). Analisis Data Kualitatif. *Jurnal Alhadharah*, 81-95.
- Rizvi, H. A. (2015). The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor: Regional Cooperation and Socio-Economic Development. *Strategic Studies*, 1-17.
- Shelton, S., & Dixon, R. D. (2023). Long-Term Seasonal Drought Trends in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. *Climate*, 1-20.
- Siregar, E. S., & Nasution, M. W. (2020). Dampak Aktivitas Ekonomi Terhadap Pencemaran Lingkungan Hidup (Studi Kasus Di Kota Pejuang, Kotanopan). *Jurnal Education and Development*, 589-593.
- Solangi, Y. A., Longsheng, C., & Shah, S. A. (2021). Assessing and overcoming the renewable energy barriers for Sustainable Development in Pakistan. *Renewable Energy*, 209-222.
- Susilowati, D., & Suliswanto, M. S. (2015). Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Utang Luar Negeri dan Kemiskinan (Kajian Teoritis di Indonesia). *Ekonomika-Bisnis*, 89-106.
- Widjaja, M. (2020). Ekonomi Politik Inisiatif One Belt One Road Tiongkok. *Verity*, 5-15.
- Yang, X., & Teng, F. (2018). The air quality co-benefit of coal control strategy in China. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, 373-382.

SITUS WEB

- 360 Energy. (2020, Oktober 19). *How Does Energy Create Carbon Emissions*. Diambil kembali dari 360 Energy: <https://360energy.net/how-does-using-energy-create-carbon-emissions/#:~:text=Burning>
- Anees, M. S. (2023, Mei 2). *Pakistan's Economic Crisis: What Went Wrong*. Diambil kembali dari The Diplomat: <https://thediplomat.com/2023/05/pakistans-economic-crisis-what-went-wrong/>
- Arif Rafiq. (2018, April 12). *CPEC: A Paucity of Planning by Pakistan*. Diambil kembali dari Global Village Space: <https://www.globalvillagespace.com/cpec-a-paucity-of-planning-by-pakistan/>
- Baloch, S. M., & Ellis-Peterson, H. (2020, Februari 19). *'Coal workers are orphans': the children and slaves mining Pakistan's coal*. Diambil kembali dari The Guardian: <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2020/feb/19/coal-workers-are-orphans-the-children-and-slaves-mining-pakistans-coal>
- Beijing Review. (2023, Maret 28). *SDPI and WWF-Pakistan sign a MoU under the CPEC*. Diambil kembali dari Beijing Review: https://www.bjreview.com/Latest_Headlines/202303/t20230328_800326947.html
- Dawn. (2011, Agustus 8). *Failure of the rental power plants*. Diambil kembali dari Dawn: <https://www.dawn.com/news/650210>
- Dawn. (2017, Agustus 31). *23 killed as monsoon rains lash Karachi*. Diambil kembali dari Dawn: <https://www.dawn.com/news/1355132>
- Dawn. (2022, Agustus 4). *یہ سیاہ کونلہ کس طرح ہمارا مستقبل تاریک کر رہا ہے؟*. Diambil kembali dari Dawn: <https://www.dawnnews.tv/news/1185731>
- Denchak, M., & Turrentine, J. (2021, September 1). *What Is Climate Change*. Diambil kembali dari NRDC: <https://www.nrdc.org/stories/what-climate-change>
- Floodlist. (2018, Juli 5). *Pakistan – More Fatalities After Heavy Rain and Storms in Punjab Province*. Diambil kembali dari Floodlist: <https://floodlist.com/asia/pakistan-punjab-floods-rain-july-2018>
- Girard, B. (2022, Agustus 31). *How China's Coal Commitment Went up in Smoke*. Diambil kembali dari The Diplomat: <https://thediplomat.com/2022/08/how-chinas-coal-commitment-went-up-in-smoke/>

- Khaliq, A. (2022, Mei 16). *Pakistan's debt from China becomes burden as CPEC does not generate enough growth*. Diambil kembali dari Committee for the Abolition of Illegitimate Debt: <https://www.cadtm.org/Pakistan-s-debt-from-China-becomes-burden-as-CPEC-does-not-generate-enough>
- Peer Muhammad. (2016, Juni 25). *Pakistan has Failed When it Comes to Trade with China*. Diambil kembali dari The Express Tribune: <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1130268/free-trade-agreement-pakistan-failed-comes-trade-china>
- rcen. (2022, Juni 8). *Clean Air and the Sustainable Development Goals*. Diambil kembali dari Canadian Environmental Network: <https://www.rcen.ca/sustainable-development-goals-and-air-quality#:~:text=Air%20pollution%20is%20directly%20mentioned,impacts%20of%20cities%20and%20people>).
- SDPI. (2023, September 13). *High Level Symposium on Renewable Energy Collaboration under CPEC: A Diplomatic Discourse*. Diambil kembali dari SDPI: https://sdpi.org/high-level-symposium-on-renewable-energy-collaboration-under-cpec-a-diplomatic-discourse/event_detail
- The Newspaper's Staff Reporter. (2015, Mei 15). *Ahsan reveals three routes of corridor*. Diambil kembali dari DAWN: <https://www.dawn.com/news/1182074>
- UN Affairs. (2021, September 21). *China headed towards carbon neutrality by 2060; President Xi Jinping vows to halt new coal plants abroad*. Diambil kembali dari UN News: Global Perspective Human Stories: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/09/1100642>
- UNESCWA. (2023, Juli 24). *Energy Mix*. Diambil kembali dari United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia: <https://archive.unescwa.org/energy-mix>
- UNICEF. (2023, Agustus 25). *Devastating floods in Pakistan*. Diambil kembali dari Unicef: <https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/devastating-floods-pakistan-2022>
- United Nations. (2016, Januari 1). *The Sustainable Development Goals*. Diambil kembali dari United Nations: https://www.un.org/development/desa/statements/wp-content/uploads/sites/12/2016/01/Overview_SDGs_EN.pdf
- Vessel, Z. B. (2017, Maret 9). *How Much Coal Required to Generate 1 MWH of Electricity*. Diambil kembali dari ZG Boiler and Vessel: https://www-zgsteamboiler-com.translate.google/faq/How-much-coal-is-required-to-generate-1MWH-of-electricity.html?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=id&_x_tr_hl

WHO. (2019, Maret 6). *Floods in Balochistan*. Diambil kembali dari World Health Organization: Eastern Mediteranian Region:
<https://www.emro.who.int/pak/pakistan-infocus/floods-in-balochistan.html>