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**MAPPING THE PERCEIVED GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES TO  
PAKISTAN'S GOVERNMENT WITH REFERENCE TO  
CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC):  
(A CONCEPTUAL ASSESSMENT)**

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**ABSTRACT**

Under the Chinese-made global harmonious project Belt and Road (BRI) initiative, the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is considered as project of the century which seems reciprocally increase the regional economic integration, economic harmony, rise political sympathetic and has in-depth objectives to change the destiny of the region towards progress, development and mutual win-win wisdom particular reference to Pakistan because Pakistan is the central pillar of this project named CPEC. The CPEC faces several perceived governance as well as management challenges that must be addressed to maximize the project productivity and efficiency. These challenges include political instability, provincial rift, corruption, local oppositions and security concerns. Reciprocally, efforts to address these challenges must involve stakeholders from government, civil society and the private sector and may include reforms to improve transparency and accountability, greater coordination midst different provinces, increase investment in security measures and more effective communication with local communities. Overcoming these challenges is critical to fully leveraging the economic opportunities presented by CPEC and promoting economic growth and development in Pakistan while strengthening ties midst Pakistan and China.

**Key Words:** BRI, CPEC, Governance, Challenges, Countermeasures

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

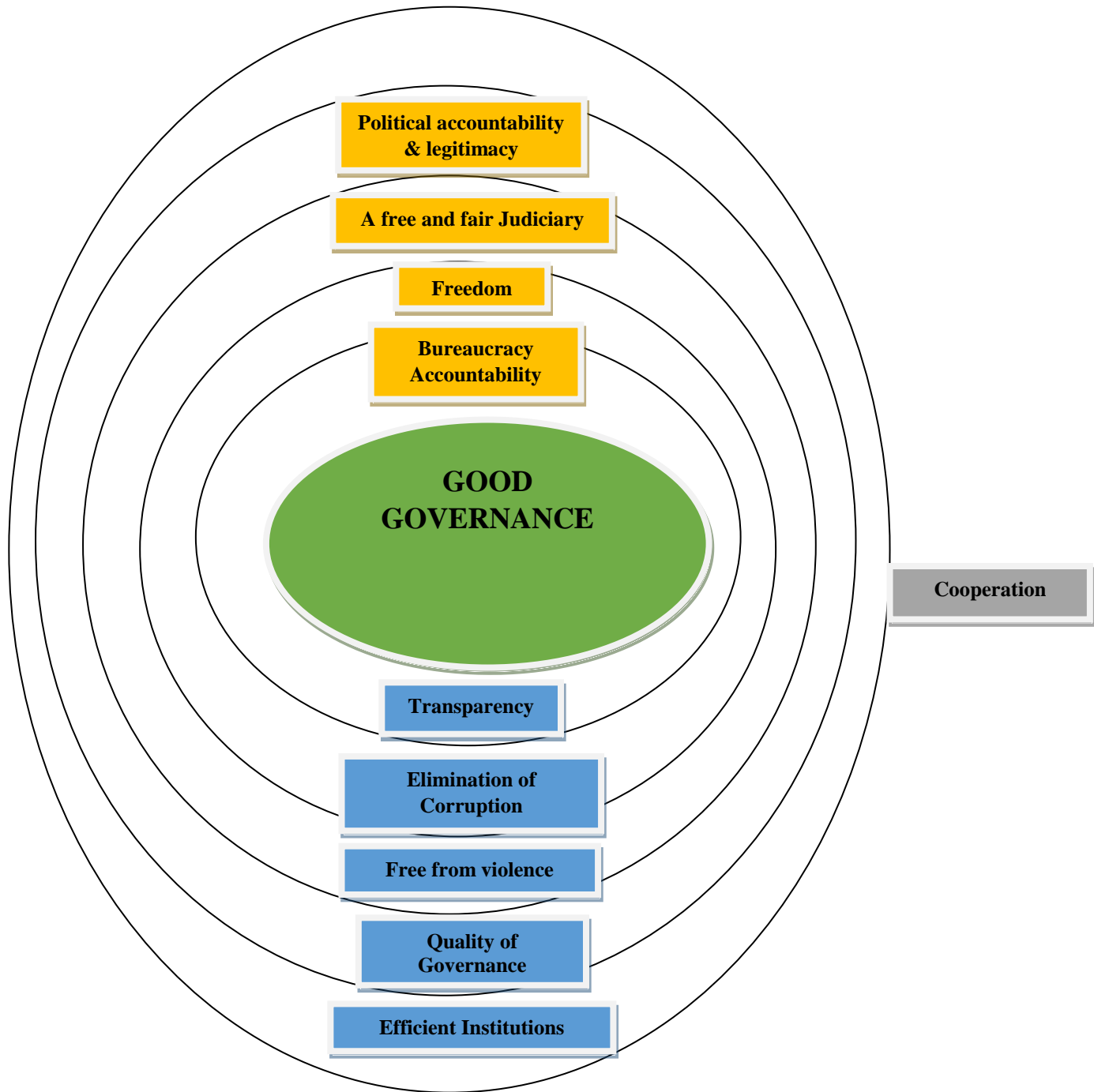
Since flattering a sovereign country, Pakistan has writhed with utilitarian ability, aptitude, and recital. Conferring to intercontinental hearsays on governance supremacy, Pakistan pauses in the extent of governance. According to good governance, the homelands should have dogmatic immovability, amity and edict, the rheostat of sleaze, culpability, and virile management, are subpar. Every single chunk of the homeland is actuality la-di-da by these blemishes, together with the socio-economic stance and the practicability of the homeland as a unabridged and as a operative state. In such a locale, the homeland has unrelenting to know-how dogmatic shakiness, worsening sanctuary illnesses, and underprivileged governance, particularly over the past ten years. After reaching a record high in mid of 1<sup>st</sup> decade of 21<sup>st</sup> century, as soon as it grasped approximately three and half percent of GDP, FDI in the nation has been declining. FDI has subsequently lessened to underneath one percent for a variability of supremacy of governance and management strategies short-comes apprehensions. Due to core trepidations, China has fetched its century leading industry named CPEC to Pakistan. China has propelled a multi-billion \$ scheme of “energy & infrastructure” enlargement for Pakistan. The CPEC has the probable to modification the spirited by restyling fiscal progression and transporting mammon and opulence to Pakistan's putrefying socio-economic management system. In rappings of corporate user-friendliness, management strategies, securing voltage, forfeiting monies, swapping transnationally, and administering conventions, counter terrorism, political stability, Pakistan is ranked very low in global index. These indices, such as dogmatic constancy, an intoxicating governing bulk, and an enlightened authentic bacterium in any government, can all be altered in excess of & thru with utilitarian bonds. As you would have thought, Pakistan's utilitarian outlines are of selfsame meagre eminence, and in swayed apparatuses, they even certify not be tangible. Formal charters may all be altered to upsurge these catalogs, such as political stability, a strong legislature, and an independent judicial system in every nation. It should come as no surprise that Pakistan's official edifices are tremendously subpar and, in some statuses, thoroughly fictional. Gauges of the law and regulatory quality operate under comparable conditions in this land of pure. In well-lit of this status quo, it is perilous to guise into the governance & management strategies glitches that are thwarting CPEC from being appropriately accomplished, which seems destructive. For the folks of Land of Pure, the CPEC aptitudes a auspicious bright future in which the republic would sabbatical behindhand eras of fiscal wretchedness & mayhem and cross the threshold a long-term passé of progressive strength. To make Pakistan a more welcoming location for foreigner speculation, a thorough analysis of the governance and management strategies concerns thwarting it, together with the triumph of CPEC, is obligatory.

## **2. CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING THE WISDOM OF GOOD GOVERNANCE**

The concept of government is not new; it has been around since the beginning of time. 1 The concept of governance has typically been in human civilization since people first learned how to live in a single community or society by making choices and putting particular rules, regulations, and policies into practice to keep order and peace in a single setting. To guarantee partaking egalitarianism, anthropological improvement, and the triumph of globalization goalmouths, the announcement "noble governance" has multiplied applicability in the milieu of egalitarian establishment recuperation (Preti, 2004, P. 57). In the premature donkey's ages of the post-2nd world, efficacious supremacy was predominantly allied to pecuniary enlargement. As a consequence, necessary apparatuses of upright dogmatic régime, plus limpidity, the decree of edict, civic rendezvous, admiration for hominoid-privileges, & egalitarianism, were habitually flouted. The axiom was predominantly secondhand by benefit officialdoms to gage in what way well-run 3rd-world nation-states that pursued monetarist succor were. The concentration keep on on financial side subsequently, up while waiting for the 1980s, the "WB Bank" articles of bargain forbidden the aforementioned on or after captivating non-pecuniary partisan contemplations into justification at what time gauging mortgage solicitations. When the "WB Bank" gesticulated a transformation in its delineation of noble governance in its WDR report of late 90s & near to inauguration of 21<sup>st</sup> century, non-pecuniary dynamics like the environs ultimately on track to be reserved into description. It is at this time far and wide implicit that hominoid scarcity is triggered by supplementary than unprejudiced pecuniary statuses. Meagre governance is likewise a upshot of societal & partisan productions.

The demarcations of "governance and noble governance fluctuate, nevertheless they are not all reliable (Khawaja, 2011, P. 15). The opinion of governance is convoluted & polygonal, constructing it thought-provoking to designate accurately. They are tranquil inept to extent a consent that is gemstone vibrant on its clear-cut gist. Poles apart conceptions have been laboring by instructors to express régime. But in a outer layer characterization, policymaking & how those pronouncements are executed are in cooperation slice of governance (Rao, 2008, P. 11). To accomplish possessions & consolidate folks into recognized & unceremonious assemblages, foundations, & commerce, Tahir Naveed delineates governance as the employ of societal, partisan, directorial, & pecuniary slants (Tahir, 1998).

**FIGURE 1: GOOD GOVERNANCE**



**SOURCE: MADE BY AUTHOR**

The WB outlooks governance on or after 2 connected nevertheless meaningfully distinctive slants. The routine of partisan supremacy to outing a realm's undertakings is the foremost extent of devotion. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> illustration, the WB delineates the stretch in a wide-ranging sagacity. It delineates governance as the "usage of clout in the management of a realm's pecuniary & societal assets for enlargement" (Khan, 2002). The UNHD Echo from 2002 bequeathed governance a new-fangled viewpoint by mentioning to it as egalitarian governance, which is decisive for amended hominoid improvement. With respect to folks' hominoid privileges & autonomy to contribute in adoptions that have emotional impact their subsists as glowing as guardianship decision fabricators accountable are all slices of self-governing régime. It varieties an exertion to escalation the approachability of societal & pecuniary dogmas to the hassles of the laypeople. 7 Good governance is a progression that indorses "supervise inducements, keep fit of civic workforces, managerial & monetary regionalization, and rendezvous concerning régimes & courteous humanity," UNDP inks (UNDP, 1996). The UNDP has also put accent on the subsequent physiognomies of noble governance: Answerability of the officialdom; Autonomy of gen & dialog; Operative & resourceful civic segment supervision; Dogmatic answerability & lawfulness; A permitted & nondiscriminatory crown court; Collaboration with civic the public assemblages. Six benchmarks for indorsing noble governance have been time-honored in up-to-the-minute comprehensive governance: answerability & limpidity, absenteeism of vehemence & dogmatic immovability, efficiency of legislative dogmas, inaugurating the decree of decree, cultivating régime, and lastly jettisoning bribery. For that reason, the goalmouth of governance in whichever communal is to indorse pellucidity thru the usage of pecuniary, dogmatic, & directorial clout. In crux, it the whole kit and caboodle to physique robust pledges amid the monarchs & the reigned. In supposition, it may be appealed that the noble is not a stagnant clue in this milieu. Subsequently, noble governance may well be demarcated as the preferment of anthropological progression thru civic rendezvous & communal and pecuniary egalitarianism. The enlargement of a civic the social order requisite be the decisive goalmouth of good régime. On the foundation of the gages delivered directly overhead, the subsequent physiognomies of good governance have been strong-minded. In tallying to organism accountable, translucent, quick to respond, in effect, & resourceful, the government ought to also be wide-ranging and unbiased whereas perpetuation the decree of law. Supplementary knowingly, it pledges the laypeople that bribe-free régime would be accomplished. In tallying, despite the fact building verdicts, the government should primacies the thoughts of subgroups & reimbursement courtesy to the ability to speak of the utmost destitute affiliates of civilization.

### **3. CPEC: A PROJECT OF THE CENTURY**

As the Ex-Prime Minister Imran Khan said that "*CPEC to Complete at any cost, Now, Pakistan's Economy is utterly associated with CPEC*" (Dawn, 2020)." The China-Pakistan

Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a large-scale infrastructure development project that seeks to connect Pakistan's southern port of Gwadar to China's northwestern region of Xinjiang through a network of highways, railways, and pipelines. The project was launched in 2013 and is expected to cost over \$60 billion. CPEC is a flagship project of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which aims to improve connectivity and promote economic cooperation between China and countries along the old Silk Road. For Pakistan, CPEC is seen as a game-changer (Gilani, 2020) with the potential to transform the country's economic landscape and reduce its reliance on external aid and loans. The project consists of several components, including the construction of a deep-sea port at Gwadar, the development of road and rail networks to connect Gwadar to China, the expansion of energy infrastructure, and the development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) (Khan, K., Khan, K., & Anwar, 2016) to attract foreign investment and promote industrialization. CPEC has the potential to bring significant economic benefits to Pakistan, including increased trade and investment, job creation, and improved energy infrastructure. The project is also expected to promote regional connectivity and trade, with the potential to link South Asia to Central Asia and beyond.

**FIGURE 1: PROJECTS OF CPEC**



Source: <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1757-899X/414/1/012046>

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has the potential to significantly boost Pakistan's economy in several ways: CPEC involves a significant investment in infrastructure development, including highways, railways, and ports. This investment is expected to improve

connectivity within Pakistan and between Pakistan and China, making it easier and cheaper to transport goods and people. This is expected to boost trade and commerce, which in turn will create jobs and stimulate economic growth. CPEC also includes several energy projects, including the construction of new power plants and the upgrade of existing ones. This will help to address Pakistan's energy crisis, which has been a major constraint on economic growth in recent years. Improved energy infrastructure will also make it easier and cheaper for businesses to operate, and will make Pakistan a more attractive destination for foreign investment. CPEC includes the development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in several parts of Pakistan. These SEZs will provide tax incentives and other benefits to businesses that set up operations within them, making Pakistan a more attractive destination for foreign investment. The SEZs are also expected to boost Pakistan's exports, as businesses within the SEZs will have easier access to global markets. The development of infrastructure, energy projects, and SEZs is expected to create a significant number of 1.47 million jobs in Pakistan (App, 2021). This is particularly important in a country where unemployment is high, especially among young people. CPEC has the potential to promote regional integration by improving connectivity between Pakistan, China, and other countries in the region. This could create new trade and investment opportunities, and could help to reduce tensions between countries in the region. Overall, CPEC has the potential to significantly boost Pakistan's economy and address some of the key challenges that have held back economic growth in the country. However, the success of the project will depend on careful planning, effective implementation, and addressing any challenges and concerns that arise along the way.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has the potential to increase Pakistan's security in several ways. Here are some of the key ways in which CPEC is expected to improve Pakistan's security situation: CPEC involves the development of new roads, railways, and other infrastructure that will help to connect Pakistan's remote and underdeveloped areas to the rest of the country. This is expected to improve access to healthcare, education, and other services, and reduce poverty and inequality. By improving the socio-economic conditions in these areas, CPEC is expected to reduce the potential for conflict and extremism. Pakistan has long struggled with an energy crisis, with frequent power outages and shortages. CPEC includes the construction of several new power plants, including hydroelectric and coal-fired plants, which are expected to significantly increase Pakistan's energy capacity (Ahmed, 2020). This will help to improve energy security, reduce the reliance on imported fuel, and reduce the potential for civil unrest and conflict over energy resources. CPEC is expected to bring significant economic benefits to Pakistan, including increased investment, job creation, and increased trade. By boosting economic growth and reducing poverty, CPEC is expected to reduce the potential for social unrest and instability. CPEC has also led to increased security cooperation between Pakistan and China. This includes the establishment of a Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC) on

CPEC, which includes representatives from both countries' defense and security establishments (App, 2021). The JCC is tasked with overseeing the security of the project, and has been involved in the training of Pakistani security personnel to protect Chinese workers and investments. Pakistan has long been a victim of terrorism, with frequent attacks by extremist groups. CPEC is expected to help in the fight against terrorism by improving border security and reducing the potential for cross-border attacks. In addition, the development of new infrastructure and economic opportunities is expected to provide an alternative to extremism for many young people in Pakistan. Inclusive, while there are concerns about the potential security risks associated with CPEC, the project is expected to bring significant benefits to Pakistan's security situation. By improving infrastructure, energy security, economic growth, and security cooperation, CPEC is expected to reduce the potential for conflict and instability in the region.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a large-scale infrastructure development project that aims to transform Pakistan's infrastructure landscape through a network of highways, railways, and pipelines. The project is expected to bring significant benefits to Pakistan's infrastructure in several ways: The project includes the development of transportation infrastructure, including the construction of highways, railways, and ports, which will improve Pakistan's connectivity and reduce transportation costs. This will increase access to markets, boost trade, and promote economic growth. CPEC includes the development of energy infrastructure, including the construction of power plants, transmission lines, and pipelines. This will help to address Pakistan's chronic energy shortages, reduce reliance on expensive imported fuels, and increase access to affordable and future reliable electricity (Mirza, F.M., Fatima, N., & Ullah, K 2019). The project includes the development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), which will attract foreign investment and promote industrialization. This will create job opportunities, increase exports, and boost economic growth. CPEC includes the development of telecommunications infrastructure, including the construction of fiber optic cables and the expansion of internet and mobile services. This will improve connectivity, facilitate e-commerce, and promote innovation. The project will increase tourism and the development of tourism infrastructure, including the construction of resorts, hotels, and other facilities (Siddique, 2021). This will promote tourism, create job opportunities, and boost economic growth. The development of these infrastructure projects through CPEC is expected to have a transformative impact on Pakistan's economy and society. It is likely to improve the quality of life for Pakistanis, create job opportunities, and promote economic growth. However, CPEC is not without its challenges and controversies. Critics have raised concerns about the environmental impact of the project, as well as its potential to exacerbate existing social and economic inequalities within Pakistan. There have also been concerns about the transparency and sustainability of the project, as well as its potential geopolitical implications, particularly with regards to India. Despite these challenges, the Pakistani government remains committed to the



project, and China has continued to invest heavily in its development. With its strategic location and potential economic benefits, CPEC is likely to remain a key driver of Pakistan's economic development and regional integration in the years to come.

#### **4. DARES & DEFIES**

Political polarization in Pakistan can have a negative impact on the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in several ways. Firstly, political polarization can create instability and uncertainty, which can deter foreign investors and make it more difficult to attract the necessary funding for CPEC projects. Secondly, political polarization can lead to delays and inefficiencies in the decision-making process, which can slow down the implementation of CPEC projects and make them less competitive. This can reduce the overall benefits of CPEC for Pakistan's economy and limit its potential to attract foreign investment. Thirdly, political polarization can also create security risks for CPEC projects, particularly in areas where there is already ethnic or religious tension (Arshad & Haidong, 2017). This can increase the cost of implementing CPEC projects and deter foreign investors who are concerned about the security risks. Finally, political polarization can create diplomatic challenges for Pakistan, particularly with India, which views CPEC as a threat to its own security interests. This can make it more difficult for Pakistan to engage with regional actors and to promote the benefits of CPEC to the wider international community. Political polarization in Pakistan is a significant challenge for CPEC, and efforts to address this issue will be critical to ensuring the success of the project in the years to come.

Divided opinion on the economic viability of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) can have a negative impact on the project in several ways. Firstly, if there is significant disagreement within Pakistan about the economic benefits of CPEC, it can make it more difficult to build a consensus around the project and to secure the necessary political support for its implementation. Secondly, divided opinion on the economic viability of CPEC can also make it more difficult to attract foreign investment and funding for the project. If potential investors are unsure about the long-term economic benefits of CPEC, they may be less likely to invest in the project, or may demand higher rates of return, which can make the project less competitive. Thirdly, divided opinion on the economic viability of CPEC can also make it more difficult to negotiate the terms of the project with China. If Pakistan's negotiating position is weakened by internal disagreements, it may be more difficult to secure favorable terms for the project, which can increase the overall cost of implementation. Finally, divided opinion on the economic viability of CPEC can also create diplomatic challenges for Pakistan, particularly if other countries in the region view the project as economically unviable or detrimental to their own interests. This can make it more difficult to engage with regional actors and to promote the benefits of CPEC to the wider international community. The divided opinion on the economic viability of CPEC is a significant challenge for the project, and efforts to build a consensus

around the project and to address concerns about its economic benefits will be critical to ensuring its success in the years to come.

Bureaucratic hurdles and red tape barriers in Pakistan can have a negative impact on the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in several ways. Firstly, bureaucratic hurdles and red tape can create delays and inefficiencies in the implementation of CPEC projects, which can increase their cost and reduce their overall competitiveness. Secondly, bureaucratic hurdles and red tape can also make it more difficult for foreign investors and companies to navigate the Pakistani business environment and to invest in CPEC projects. This can deter potential investors and limit the amount of foreign investment that flows into the project. Thirdly, bureaucratic hurdles and red tape can also create corruption risks, as companies may be forced to pay bribes or engage in other unethical practices in order to secure the necessary permits and approvals for CPEC projects. This can increase the cost of implementation and damage the overall reputation of the project (Sultan. M.F., Omar. M., & Imtiaz, R, 2019). Finally, bureaucratic hurdles and red tape can also create political risks, as delays and inefficiencies in the implementation of CPEC projects can be seen as a sign of government incompetence or corruption. This can erode public support for the project and make it more difficult to build a consensus around its implementation. Overall, bureaucratic hurdles and red tape are a significant challenge for CPEC, and efforts to streamline the implementation process and to reduce corruption risks will be critical to ensuring the success of the project in the years to come.

The presence of violence and terrorism in Pakistan can have a negative impact on the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in several ways. Firstly, violence and terrorism can create security risks for CPEC projects and personnel, which can disrupt their implementation and increase their cost. This can deter foreign investors and limit the amount of foreign investment that flows into the project. Secondly, violence and terrorism can also create reputational risks for CPEC and for Pakistan more broadly (Wolf, 2016). If the security situation in the country is perceived as unstable or dangerous, it can damage the overall reputation of the project and make it more difficult to attract foreign investment and interest. Thirdly, violence and terrorism can also create political risks, as public concern about security issues can erode support for the project and make it more difficult to build a consensus around its implementation. This can make it more difficult for the Pakistani government to secure the necessary political support and funding for CPEC projects. Finally, violence and terrorism can also create diplomatic challenges for Pakistan, particularly if other countries in the region view the project as being located in an insecure or unstable environment. This can make it more difficult to engage with regional actors and to promote the benefits of CPEC to the wider international community. The presence of violence and terrorism in Pakistan is a significant challenge for CPEC, and efforts to improve the security situation in the country will be critical to ensuring the success of the project in the years to come.

Corruption in Pakistan can have a negative impact on the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in several ways. Firstly, corruption can create inefficiencies and delays in the implementation of CPEC projects, which can increase their cost and reduce their overall competitiveness (Sultan. M.F., Omar. M., & Imtiaz, R, 2019). Secondly, corruption can also create reputational risks for CPEC and for Pakistan more broadly and government report in-depth uncovers corruption in all CPEC projects (Wani, 2020). If the country is perceived as being corrupt or having a poor business environment, it can damage the overall reputation of the project and make it more difficult to attract foreign investment and interest. Thirdly, corruption can also create legal and regulatory risks for CPEC, as companies may be forced to engage in unethical practices in order to secure the necessary permits and approvals for CPEC projects. This can increase the cost of implementation and damage the overall reputation of the project. Finally, corruption can also create political risks, as public concern about corruption can erode support for the project and make it more difficult to build a consensus around its implementation. This can make it more difficult for the Pakistani government to secure the necessary political support and funding for CPEC projects. Corruption is a significant challenge for CPEC, and efforts to improve transparency, accountability, and the overall business environment in Pakistan will be critical to ensuring the success of the project in the years to come.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) faces several governance challenges that could impact its implementation and success. Here are some of the main challenges: There are concerns about the lack of transparency in the planning and implementation of CPEC projects, which can fuel speculation and mistrust among the public. There are questions around the accountability of the stakeholders involved in CPEC, including the government officials and private companies responsible for executing projects. Pakistan has a history of political instability and weak governance, which could impact the implementation of CPEC projects and create uncertainties for foreign investors. Corruption is a significant issue in Pakistan and there are concerns about the potential for corruption in CPEC projects, which could increase costs and damage the reputation of the project. There are concerns about the potential environmental and social impact of CPEC projects, particularly those related to large-scale infrastructure development. There are reports of local opposition to some CPEC projects, particularly those related to land acquisition and displacement, which could create implementation challenges. Addressing these governance challenges will be critical to ensuring the success of CPEC in the long term, and efforts are needed to improve transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement throughout the project implementation process.

Lack of transparency in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) can create several challenges for the project. Firstly, it can make it difficult for stakeholders to fully understand the terms of CPEC projects and the extent of their economic and environmental impact. This can create uncertainty and distrust among stakeholders, and limit their ability to

provide constructive feedback and oversight. Secondly, lack of transparency can increase the risk of corruption in CPEC projects, as it can make it easier for companies and officials to engage in unethical or illegal practices without detection. This can damage the overall reputation of the project and make it more difficult to attract foreign investment and interest. This can make it more difficult for the Pakistani government to secure the necessary political support and funding for CPEC projects. The lack of transparency can also create diplomatic challenges for Pakistan, particularly if other countries in the region view the project as being opaque or non-transparent. This can make it more difficult to engage with regional actors and to promote the benefits of CPEC to the wider international community. The lack of transparency is a significant challenge for CPEC, and efforts to improve transparency and stakeholder engagement will be critical to ensuring the success of the project in the years to come. Lack of accountability is a significant challenge for the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in several ways. Firstly, it can create corruption risks, as officials and stakeholders may be able to exploit their positions for personal gain without fear of repercussion. This can increase the cost of implementation and damage the overall reputation of the project. Secondly, lack of accountability can also create challenges around the quality of CPEC projects and their adherence to safety and environmental standards. Without effective oversight and accountability mechanisms in place, there may be a risk that contractors and other stakeholders cut corners or fail to adhere to the necessary regulations, which could have negative consequences for the safety of workers and the impact on the environment. Thirdly, lack of accountability can also erode public trust and support for CPEC, as concerns about corruption and inefficiency can make it more difficult to build a consensus around the implementation of the project. This can make it more difficult for the Pakistani government to secure the necessary political support and funding for CPEC projects. The lack of accountability can also create diplomatic challenges for Pakistan, particularly if other countries in the region view the project as being located in an environment where corruption and lack of accountability are endemic. This can damage Pakistan's reputation and make it more difficult to engage with regional actors and to promote the benefits of CPEC to the wider international community. Generally, addressing the challenge of lack of accountability will be critical to ensuring the success of CPEC in the years to come, and efforts to improve oversight and accountability mechanisms will be essential to building trust and promoting the sustainable development of the project.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has faced local opposition challenges in certain parts of Pakistan, particularly in the province of Balochistan. Some of the key challenges include: Some critics argue that the economic benefits of CPEC are not being distributed equitably, and that the project is primarily benefiting the central government and the province of Punjab, rather than other regions of Pakistan. There are concerns that CPEC projects are having a negative impact on the environment, particularly in terms of deforestation and air pollution.

Some critics have called for more rigorous environmental assessments to be conducted before CPEC projects are approved. The acquisition of land for CPEC projects has been a controversial issue, particularly in Balochistan. Some local communities have alleged that their land has been taken without their consent or compensation, leading to protests and legal challenges as well as feel discriminated (Ali, 2022). Balochistan is a region with a history of ethnic tensions, and some critics have argued that CPEC is exacerbating these tensions by creating economic benefits that primarily accrue to non-Baloch communities. Some political parties in Pakistan have opposed CPEC, either because they are skeptical of Chinese investment or because they believe that the project is not benefiting their constituents. This has led to political protests and public demonstrations against CPEC in some parts of the country. The local opposition i.e. Balochistan National Party (BNP) chief and former chief Minister of Balochistan Sardar Akhtar said that CPEC is not acceptable without local people confidence & consent (Baloch, 2015) and challenges to CPEC reflect a range of concerns about the project's economic, environmental, and social impacts. Addressing these concerns will be critical to ensuring that the project is implemented in a way that is sustainable and equitable, and that benefits all of Pakistan's communities.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) faces several geopolitical challenges that could potentially impact its implementation and success. Here are a few examples: The CPEC passes through the disputed territory of Gilgit-Baltistan, which is claimed by both India and Pakistan. This has led to tensions between India and Pakistan, which could spill over into the implementation of CPEC projects. Additionally, the project could be impacted by wider regional rivalries, such as those between China and the US, or between India and China. As mentioned earlier, the presence of violence and terrorism in Pakistan could create significant security risks for CPEC projects and personnel. This could lead to delays, cost overruns, and reputational damage for the project. The implementation of CPEC projects could also be impacted by domestic political factors within Pakistan. For example, some political parties and groups within Pakistan have raised concerns about the terms of CPEC-related loans and investments, and there have been protests and demonstrations against the project in some parts of the country. The implementation of CPEC projects could also raise environmental concerns, such as those related to the impact of construction activities on local ecosystems and wildlife. Finally, the implementation of CPEC projects could be impacted by wider economic challenges, such as those related to inflation, currency fluctuations, or changes in global commodity prices. These geopolitical challenges are complex and interrelated, and will require careful management in order to ensure the success of the CPEC project in the years to come. It has no doubt that the gang mafia, rising Taliban, deprived supremacy of law, in-depth rooted corruption, extremism and military insurgency of upheavals groups are in-depth challenge to province peace.

An additional snag that necessities to be overwhelmed for Project to be accomplished efficaciously is the dogmatic spat in the middle of dissimilar dogmatic clusters. The leading extents of

displeasure take account of the optimal of itineraries, disbursements, and the dispersal of monies for project. Smaller provinces like KPK, GB & Baluchistan have by this time articulated their unrestricted frustration concluded the shortage of contemplation assumed to them in expressions of itinerary placements and the instituting of exceptional EZ. The apportionment of wealth has each time been lobbied by dogmatic merrymakings for dogmatic improvement, and the centralized modest is allotted created on populace somewhat pecuniary status quo. (Boyce, 2017). As already mentioned above, the most important postponements triggered by the rigid polluted civil servant's dealings & red tape blockades are also a dare & defy in opportune accomplishment of the venture. Nevertheless, a JCC Committee at governmental neck and neck to expedite profligate accomplishment of the ventures. Target killings are very serious problem now-a-days. Conversely, there have been a hardly any belongings of battered assassination of China's inhabitants in land of pure. This advocates that the armed forces endeavoring to incapacitate the venture have been as well robust for the law prosecution execs to thoroughly armor the personnel. Even though, the numeral of irresponsibility bombers & terrorist forays in the country has suggestively plunged, the status quo immobile cannot be gaze at as customary by any benchmarks. Since pleasant a sovereign state-owned, Pakistan has been politically tottering. The crucial root is the government bodies disdain for the tenet of law & statutory manacles. The republic has persistent to be in a formal of political cataclysm as a upshot of the muscle brawl in the middle of the political elite and establishments. The dishonesty & absence of culpability, civil servants sprints, or the non-execution of the promises, the predominant partisan volatility/shakiness and rule of law deficiency and disorder circumstances are the paramount dares for the triumph of the venture. The furthestmost decisive characteristic of operative management in country is relating to the constitution. With the aim to sojourn supplementary volatility, societies & folks who have placed in order their identifiable or their associational comforts over the law necessity be sued. All foundations ought to abide by to their legitimate precincts & catchphrase from trespassing on those of others. However, CPEC is not without its challenges and controversies. Critics have raised concerns about the environmental impact of the project, as well as its potential to exacerbate existing social and economic inequalities within Pakistan. There have also been concerns about the transparency and sustainability of the project, as well as its potential geopolitical implications, particularly with regards to India. Despite these challenges, the Pakistani government remains committed to the project, and China has continued to invest heavily in its development. With its strategic location and potential economic benefits, CPEC is likely to remain a key driver of Pakistan's economic development and regional integration in the years to come. Here are some options aim to counter challenges.

## **5. OPTIONS/COUNTERMEASURES**

Constitutionalism, or the adherence to constitutional principles and the rule of law, can play a key role in increasing the productivity of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in several ways. Firstly, constitutionalism can help to ensure that the legal and regulatory

framework for CPEC projects is transparent, predictable, and consistent. This can reduce the risk of regulatory uncertainty and create a more stable and attractive investment environment for both domestic and foreign investors. Secondly, constitutionalism can help to promote accountability and transparency in the implementation of CPEC projects, which can reduce the risk of corruption and ensure that public funds are used effectively and efficiently. This can help to build public trust and confidence in the project and promote its long-term sustainability. Thirdly, constitutionalism can also help to protect the rights of local communities and stakeholders who may be impacted by CPEC projects. This can help to reduce social and environmental risks associated with the project, and promote greater social cohesion and stability. Finally, constitutionalism can also help to promote good governance practices and foster a culture of institutional excellence, which can improve the overall effectiveness and efficiency of government institutions involved in the implementation of CPEC projects. Constitutionalism can play a critical role in ensuring the productivity and long-term sustainability of the CPEC project, and efforts to promote constitutional principles and the rule of law should be a key focus of policy makers and stakeholders involved in the project.

Political integration in Pakistan can increase the productivity of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in several ways. Firstly, political integration can help to ensure that CPEC projects are implemented efficiently and effectively, without undue bureaucratic hurdles or delays. This can increase the overall competitiveness of CPEC projects and help to attract greater levels of foreign investment and interest. Secondly, political integration can help to create a more stable and predictable business environment in Pakistan, which can reduce the level of risk faced by foreign investors and companies. This can make it more attractive for foreign firms to invest in CPEC projects and to take advantage of the many business opportunities created by the project. Thirdly, political integration can help to build a broader political consensus around the benefits of CPEC and the need to support its implementation. This can help to create a more positive public perception of the project and to reduce the risk of political opposition or criticism. Finally, political integration can also help to ensure that the benefits of CPEC are spread more widely across different regions of Pakistan, rather than being concentrated in a few key locations. This can help to address regional inequalities and promote greater economic development and growth across the country as a whole. The political integration in Pakistan is a key factor in the success of CPEC, and efforts to promote greater political consensus and cooperation will be critical to ensuring the long-term productivity and success of the project.

Provincial integration in Pakistan can increase the productivity of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in several ways. Firstly, by promoting greater coordination and cooperation between different provinces, Pakistan can ensure that CPEC projects are implemented more efficiently and effectively. This can help to reduce delays and increase the overall competitiveness of the project. Secondly, provincial integration can also help to promote

greater inclusivity in the development process, by ensuring that the benefits of CPEC are spread more widely across the country. This can help to reduce regional disparities and promote greater economic growth and development in traditionally marginalized areas. Thirdly, provincial integration can also help to reduce political risks associated with the implementation of CPEC projects. By building consensus and promoting greater cooperation between different provinces, Pakistan can reduce the risk of political opposition or resistance to the project, which can otherwise create delays or even lead to the cancellation of certain projects. The Provincial integration can also help to improve the overall investment climate in Pakistan, by reducing bureaucratic hurdles and red tape barriers that can otherwise deter foreign investors. By promoting greater coordination and cooperation between different provinces, Pakistan can create a more business-friendly environment that is conducive to foreign investment and economic growth. Provincial integration is a key factor in ensuring the success of CPEC, and efforts to promote greater coordination and cooperation between different provinces will be critical to maximizing the benefits of the project for Pakistan as a whole.

The rise of accountability in Pakistan can increase the productivity of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in several ways. Firstly, by improving transparency and reducing corruption, accountability measures can help to ensure that CPEC projects are implemented more efficiently and effectively. This can help to reduce delays and increase the overall competitiveness of the project. Secondly, accountability measures can also help to reduce political risks associated with the implementation of CPEC projects. By holding officials and contractors accountable for their actions, Pakistan can reduce the risk of mismanagement or malfeasance, which can otherwise create delays or even lead to the cancellation of certain projects. Thirdly, accountability measures can also help to improve the overall investment climate in Pakistan, by promoting greater confidence among foreign investors. By demonstrating a commitment to transparency and accountability, Pakistan can create a more business-friendly environment that is conducive to foreign investment and economic growth. The accountability measures can also help to promote greater inclusivity in the development process, by ensuring that the benefits of CPEC are spread more widely across the country. This can help to reduce regional disparities and promote greater economic growth and development in traditionally marginalized areas.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has the potential to bring significant economic benefits to Pakistan, but there are a number of perceived governance and management challenges that must be addressed in order to maximize the project's impact. These challenges include bureaucratic hurdles, red tape barriers, political polarization, security concerns, and questions about the economic viability of the project. Efforts to address these



challenges must be undertaken in a coordinated and comprehensive manner, involving a range of stakeholders from across government, civil society, and the private sector. Such efforts may include reforms to improve transparency and accountability, greater coordination between different provinces, increased investment in security measures, and more effective communication with local communities. Ultimately, the success of the CPEC will depend on the ability of Pakistan to overcome these challenges and to fully leverage the economic opportunities presented by the project. With the right policies and strategies in place, there is no doubt that CPEC can play a critical role in promoting economic growth and development in Pakistan, while strengthening ties between Pakistan and China.

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