

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) Issues/Barrier and Law and Order Situation in Pakistan

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Abstract

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is blessing for China and Pakistan. China and Pakistan have best political relations. China Pakistan economic corridor is going to boost up the economic relations between both countries. China's contribution in the growth of Gwadar Port took the global attention. Preparation the growth of Gwadar port becomes a significant content of China Pakistan economic corridor. China Pakistan economic corridor provides an exceptional opening for improving the financial and security situation in Pakistan and its neighboring countries as well. Though, such a result cannot be in use for decided. This paper examines the steps that should be taken to good chance this situation and cautions about the penalties of poorly managed operation of the China Pakistan economic corridor such as maddening separations inside Pakistan and intensifying strains between Islamabad and other area players. This paper will also look into the potential insinuations of the China Pakistan economic corridor on development of Pakistan and regional stability. China Pakistan economic corridor will be a game changer on the regional canvas and is predictable to bring prosperity and get better quality of life in all-purpose to the region and in particular to Pakistan. There is an ominous require to take on board all the local and worldwide players by addressing their concerns for early establishment of CPEC. Finally, this paper deliberates some comprehensive measures of fences, solutions and suggestions. It is a comprehensive paper relay on the secondary source data and personal observations of the researchers.

Keywords: Issues and challenges of CPEC, China-Pakistan, Solution for strategic risk at China and Pakistan economic corridor, rule of law

Chapter-1. Introduction

China Pakistan Economic corridor (CPEC) is part of planned geopolitical change that potentials not only unshackling socio-economic potentials of Pakistan and China, but also enlarge the planned location of Pakistan. It sanctions that Pakistan would deliver a helpful system to alter this move into a truly unified world that indorses concord, development and wealth. China Pakistan economic corridor is as ware effort to attain collaboration in dissimilar arenas counting: trade, defense, energy, education and science & technology. Preliminary their journey from January 1963 from two-sided long-term trade arrangement and transitory through dissimilar stages like free trade agreement in 2006-2007 to China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), Pakistan's and China's "iron-brotherhood" or "all weather" relationship is predictable to be additional wired.

This if deliberate and performed correctly will uncheck marvelous chances for both countries, the area and outside. China Pakistan economic corridor is not just a thoroughfare but a chain of commutations channels counting roads, railways, oil and gas pipe lines and fiber optic link. A main portion of the plan contains of 2700-kilometer highway from port of Gwadar in Pakistan to Kashgar in China. The corridor may effortlessly be linked to India, Iran and Afghanistan. The revitalization and rebuilding of Karakorum Highway is also comprised in the strategy. Some financial centers will also be recognized lengthways the way which will hurry economic actions in Pakistan (Pakistan today, 2014).

Imperatives for China and Pakistan Gwadar port will occupy an important position in CPEC. It will reduce the distance as compared with Malacca Strait route, it can provide shortest and safest route, and it will not only transport the goods to China, but also will help foreign supplies. CPEC will reduce the distance if goods shipped from China to Pakistan. China Urumqi, via Shanghai to Gwadar distance is 15858 kilometers, but after the completion of CPEC distance will be reduced 4712 kilometers. CPEC will also reduce the distance from Dubai to Urumqi and London respectively, original 16833 kilometers and 27436 kilometers to 5772 kilometers and 16552 kilometers, thereby effectively saving time and cost.

In the list of projects in the economic corridor, the distribution of electric power construction projects in the different regions accounted for more than 1/3. Power shortage is serious problem faced by Pakistan. During the summer, electricity gap was up to 6500 MW. In rural areas load shedding is 14-20 hours every day, whether it is government office, think tanks office, schools, colleges, universities, hotels, will encounter many power outages. In energy projects including the IPP (Independent power plants) mode in construction 20000 MW energy projects, power transmission lines, 1000 MW of Bahawalpur solar Park project, 1320 MW thermal power project on Qasim Port Karachi, and in Karachi 220 MW of solar renewable energy projects will help Pakistan to fight darkness (Rafiq, 2016).

This project will generate millions of jobs chances for the region of native people, and it will transmit out technology transmission. China and Pakistan both countries have robust political relations but do not have good relation in Economic and trade arenas. China Pakistan economic corridor project will not only alteration the status quo and China will develop the main investor in Pakistan, but will also make wider region of Indian Marine, Gwadar, and Central Asia, it will be combined Central Asia and South Asia (Ali, 2016). Gwadar port has an important role in the Pakistan's economic and social developmental. So far, still in Pakistan's economic and social development, Baluchistan is relatively backward area. In Pakistan Province's labor productivity, it is ranked four. It will help to Baluchistan province's economic and social development. Need to involve a lot of manpower in the construction and operation of port, which will generate local employment and will improve the social status of local people (News abc, 2015).

The Chinese government delivered a white paper In March 2015; on the Belt and Road inventiveness called Vision and Actions on Together Structure Silk Road Financial Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (Gul, 2015). This document encapsulates a number of two-sided agreements that have been coined in the months and years up till now and turned them into an important impressive policy of China. One of the projects to fall beneath the Belt and Road project is the CPEC, which was announced in 2013 during a state visit of China 's president Xi Jinping. Through a variety of infrastructure and energy projects, CPEC is balanced to address Pakistan 's energy concerns and improve local trade and connectivity. While the many countries along the Belt and Road are still pending real projects and investment opportunities, Pakistan is well on its way in taking initiatives and implementing. It comes as no shock that a policy motto of such apparently ostentatious scale engenders great prospect and at the same time raises eyebrows and provides ground for academia and view makers to share their concerns, doubts, and analysis on its significance (Danese, 2015).

At the beginning of 21st century on Pakistan's request China agreed to help the development of Gwadar port. Rendering to the words of Chinese president XI Jinping, both the countries are available with a countless accidental to build the China- Pakistan community of shared destiny and usual a well instance for efforts by China and its adjacent nations, between South Asia and the region of central Asia, Middle East China and Pakistan. Due to of CPEC, will benefit about 3 billion people in these regions through regional connectivity and financial dividends of its projects. It will provide food safety and huge energy for China (Hamid, 2012).

(Arshad 2015) stated that China Pakistan Economic corridor, will unswervingly promote the collaboration and win-win Pakistan and Chinese economy. This will be linked more often in the political, diplomatic, military and cultural exchange.

At Present Pakistan and china both have Pakistan and Chinese research centers, have regular contact, and visits between the students, teachers, journalists, academics, and research staff. Three Confucius colleges and four are under construction, a lot of young people and students are learning Chinese language. The communication is important between both countries is becoming more and more significant because of the deepening of considerate (Hamid, 2012).

Investment sharing of CPEC is not only a network of roads, railway, highways network but it's a combine package of different projects as well as long including rail-road network from Kashghar to Gwadar the construction of 12-13 special financial zone along with the corridor and transport, communication sector energy sector investment energy subdivision and manufacturing segment to people to people collaboration that will fulfill the energy and other requirement of Pakistan. In the first cost of this project was predictable 18-20 billion dollars then it greater than before to 32 billion dollars and then now the total investment is \$ 46 billion (Zhiqin, 2016).

For China to simply enter Pakistan, administering a number of projects, and leaving upon completion would be damaging. It could not only leave the host country with a high number of unforeseen costs in future maintenance, but would also question the credibility of both China and Pakistan. Moreover, despite their _irreplaceable, all-weather 'relationship, public opinion in Pakistan tends to be wary and skeptical towards China's intentions. Therefore, China needs to carefully read the context in which CPEC will develop. Thoughtfulness towards contemporary socio-economic and political conditions is imperative, but it is as important for China to be aware of the history, culture, and perceptions that prevail in Pakistan with regards to old Silk Road and CPEC. It will prove to be a true challenge for Chinese policy makers and diplomats to curtail the negative voices and provide the host countries and populace with a viable, coherent and constructive message on what (and when) to expect from the CPEC initiative (Ali, 2016).

Up to 36 per cent of CPEC funding will be devoted to infrastructure, transport and communication (Aftab, 2016). It is evident that greater connectivity will create new opportunities for development in Pakistan since according to the Planning Commission of Pakistan the poor performance of transport sector costs the Pakistani economy 4 per cent to 6 per cent of GDP every year. The improvement in communications will be important both for greater integration of the domestic market and for facilitating Pakistan's exports. In addition, the CPEC will help improve the confidence of international investors in Pakistan whose image is not always in line with current situations and tends to be more negative than merited by actual conditions. According to the former Economic Minister of the Pakistan Mission to the EU, Safdar Sohail, "Pakistan has turned a page in terms of terrorism and regional integration and the Chinese investment is a way of sending that message."

This is not to repudiate that the China Pakistan economic corridor can offer inducements for India to recover its relations with Pakistan since the corridor could ease Indian access to Central Asia. In other words, the China Pakistan economic corridor can also contribute to recover local connectivity and safety. The possible influence of the China Pakistan economic corridor to local constancy is additional obvious, at present, with regard to Afghanistan. Concord in Afghanistan is a key issue for the achievement of the China Pakistan economic corridor and the decrease of global provision for the East Turkestan Independent Drive militants. These are the key reasons of Chinese conclusion to contribute in a combined exertion with the administrations of the US, Pakistan and Afghanistan to resuscitate the Afghan peace development.

1.1 Transit Corridor

A transit corridor, connecting China's western province of Xinjiang with the Indian Ocean port of Gwadar in south Baluchistan, was first proposed in 2006 by the then President General Pervez Musharraf (Hamza, 2016). The corridors completion would serve Beijing's interests in many ways. On the economic front, the cost of the western and central China's international trade with Central Asia, the Middle East, Europe and Africa will be reduced. For instance, China would save around US\$2 billion every year if it were to use the CPEC to import 50 per cent of its current volume of oil supplies. In addition, better connectivity and easier sea access will favor the development of Xinjiang, which the Chinese authorities considers as paramount for reducing terrorism in the region. Moreover, the transit corridor has significant geostrategic value and makes China less vulnerable to the US rebalancing towards Asia and an eventual blockage of the Malacca Strait. It will also facilitate the projection of China's influence in the Indian Ocean and in Eurasia. Therefore, both the maritime and the land silk roads are expected to converge in the port of Gwadar.

If the CPEC is finally a mere transit corridor, its potential for fostering socio-economic development in Pakistan will be severely limited. Even if China is offering financing through the CPEC to Pakistan in a volume and under conditions unmatched by other creditors, these are loans, not grants, and, therefore, Pakistan will be expected to repay them. The total value of China's loans has not been disclosed, but should be quite significant, since the US\$11 billion granted for infrastructure purposes will be added as a substantial share of the US\$35 billion investment announced for the power sector. For instance, US\$820 million of the US\$2 billion committed for the Thar coal project are provided by a syndicate of Chinese banks, including the China The huge transport amenities that are existence and shall be shaped, lengthy and renewed within the outline of the China Pakistan economic corridor will request a distinguished payment in safety and upkeep once they are finished. Security will be predominantly difficult in the western arrangement, as will upkeep under the plain weather and geographical circumstances of the Pakistani side of the Karakorum Highway and of Baluchistan. This may worsen by its predictable hefty usage by Lorries.

1. Economic Corridor

Different transportation corridors, economic corridors are openly intended to rouse financial growth. In order to overwhelm its energy disaster, Pakistan wants to eloquent manufacturing and trade increasing automatic to improvement from the China Pakistan economic corridor in terms of added business chances, separately from provisional jobs. The detail that the lion's share of China Pakistan economic corridor connected asset will be owed to projects in the energy sector, to help Pakistan overwhelmed its chronic energy crisis is a solid sign that the China Pakistan economic corridor respects its authorized designation as a financial corridor. The rising Pakistani exports, the growth of curb facilities and transportation fees could counterbalance these monetary duties. Traditional spreads such as textiles, agro-food, sporting-goods and removal are probable to advantage from the developments in connectivity. Though, additional detailed sect oral examines are wanted since some parts of the Pakistani economy, mostly the industrial industry, might agonize due to higher Chinese rivalry transported on by the China Pakistan economic corridor. It also stresses more thorough studies to be led in order to improvement sufficient data to board exactly on the cost-benefit examination that should notify China Pakistan economic corridor connected choices: for example, the viability of transportation fees for Chinese oil consignments and trade traffic and the ultimate volume of revenue they might produce (Small, 2015). How the China Pakistan economic corridor favoritisms the enlistment of Pakistan's manufacturing and trade subdivisions is not strong at current. The Administration of Pakistan has planned the creation of 29 manufacturing parks and inorganic zones and 27 of them to be decided the status of Special Economic Zones (SEZ). The most progressive of these schemes is the 9 km² Gwadar SEZ, predictable to be completely useful by the end of 2017, which will accommodate manufacturing components for mines and minerals, food dispensation, agriculture, livestock and energy. It is hoped that these creativity iesstrengthentice Chinese investment, technology and know-how, which will interpret into better and additional expanded Pakistani spreads. The two projects, combined cotton biotech laboratory and a combined marine research Centre which are previously decided upon can contribute to attain this impartial (Xu, 2015).

Economic Forecasts of China Pakistan economic corridor for China the One Belt One Road Inventiveness is projected to have an asset of \$4-8 trillion covering about two third of World's land mass in 65 countries consuming a population of 4.4 billion people. Other land-based pillars of OBOR comprise the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor (CMREC), Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic corridor (BCIMEC), China-Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor (CIPEC), China-Central and West Asia Economic corridor (CCWAEC) and the new Eurasian Land Bridge (NELB). It aims to connect East Asia, South Asia, Central and West Asia and Europe from the Malay Peninsula to the Meditation Sea by constructing high-speed railways, highways, ports, financial regions and manufacturing areas. Around 50,000 miles of high-speed railways are deliberate to be built underneath the inventiveness, additional than the current in whole World. In spite of thoughtful safety and supremacy challenges in Pakistan, the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has been designated as the foremost project under this inventiveness, which confirms Chinese commitment to Pakistan and the robust relations between china and Pakistan (Al Jazeera, 2015).

2.1 Prospects for Chinese Economic Growth

Meanwhile its “inaugural up” to the World in late 1970’s, China has knowledgeable an unparalleled economic and social development upheld an average nearly 10 percent GDP growth for the historical thirty years, which is the wildest continued growth by a key economy in the history.

Since 2012, the Chinese economy is decelerating down slowly, which is a troublesome issue for the leaders in Beijing. Annual development target in the 12th five-year plan was 7 percent which has been dropped to 6.5 percent in the 13th five-year plan (2016-2020). China is the second biggest economy of the World; though, its per capita income is motionless a portion of progressive countries.

2.2 China Pakistan Bilateral Trade Relations and Impacts on Pakistan Economy

China and Pakistan enjoy a cordial association over the years. The recent transmission of Gwadar Port by Pakistan to China under China Pakistan economic corridor inventiveness should be understood in cumulative trade and investment ties between china and Pakistan, and in the abundant larger economic viewpoint of South Asia and the Gul(PICC, 2015). Also, owing to joint sympathetic and near political relations, their two-sided trade has been positively and highly augmented over the years. Two-sided trade has traversed the fence of nearly US\$ 12 billion by January 2013, which is predictable to touch down the level of around US\$ 15 billion in coming years. This development was the result of the Early Harvest Program, 2004 (EHP), Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), Free Trade Agreement, 2006 (FTA), and numerous other promising policy outlines that have been adopted after 2005 when trade floated around just US\$ 3 billion (Government of Pakistan, Trade and Development Authority, 2016). By 1980, bilateral trade has augmented to US\$ 402 million and additional it increased to US\$ 424 million by 1990. Bilateral trade has not jumped to more than US\$ 722 million in 2000. By then in the next ten years, trade rose to US\$ 11 billion. Astonishingly, Pakistan spread goods worth US\$ 15 million in 1960. In the next fifteen years, exports were rather worsened and gone down to US\$ 14 million in 1975. Again in 1980, Pakistan’s exports to China augmented to US\$ 221 million but abruptly declined to US\$ 67 million in 1990, in its place of upsurge in this decade. Throughout 2000-2010, exports have risen to US\$ 237 million to US\$ 1.5 billion. As far imports from China were concerned, they progressively augmented from a scanty amount of US\$ 4 million in 1960 to as high as US\$ 9.2 billion by 2010 (Ali, 2016).

2.3 Opportunity of Development for the Western Chinese Provinces

One of the accompaniments of CPEC is that it will ease economic growth of western provinces of China. The four decades of export concerned with economic prosperous has left enormous financial difference amid western and eastern provinces, because, key businesses were set up in the seaside cities of the east to ease the exports. As per the reports of 2013, the per capita income change amongst western provinces of Xinjiang, Gansu, Guizhou and Qinghai were one third to half of the per capita income of the eastern provinces of Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang. As of 2015, it was projected that the western shires needed 30-50 years to catch up with the rest of the China. The 13th five-year plan outlines China’s drive to make Xinjiang become a significant gateway to the West, Central and Southern Asia. It will produce significant industrial hub for the provisions coming from South Asia and Middle East. The western province of Xinjiang can become an engine of development by spreading equipment and over goods to the South and Central Asian markets finished the corridors and import abundant wanted energy supplies and the raw material needed for its financial development. Feedback on the first batch of Sea food inward from Indian Ocean to Xinjiang through China Pakistan economic corridor stated that the goods were 10% inexpensive than those brought from Eastern Coastal Cities of China (Capital, 2015).

2.National Security Imperatives of CPEC for China

While the OBOR may be chastely financial initiative, it will have far attainment belongings on upcoming geo-political landscape. The areas being enclosed by OBOR Inventiveness include nearly 70 percent of World’s Energy Assets and all the Muslim Countries. The strategy will influence US position abroad and Washington’s response to the Inventiveness will shape the upcoming course of US-China relations as well as the fate of worldwide system. China Pakistan economic corridor is also a significant section of this grand Inventiveness. Gwadar Port which has been gave over to a Chinese company for a lease of forty years is located on the Gulf of Oman, just forty kilometers away from the Strait of Hurmuz, which is a trade way of one third of World’s energy provisions. Approximately of the geo-strategic influences of China Pakistan economic corridor on Chinese National Security are added in following paragraphs (PICC, 2015).

3.1 Security through development

China Pakistan economic corridor is significant for the plan of security through growth in the context of China and some forecasters named it as corridor of concord. China reflects that developments in security and economics are unified and growth in one can accompany the other. CPEC can ease some of the national security anxieties of China stopping from its mainly Muslim province of Xinjiang in the western China. The province has witnessed some of the nastiest terrorist attacks on 'Chinese land. East Turkistan Islamic Movement (ETIM) which has preserves in Afghanistan-Pakistan neighboring areas is considered to be accountable for the terrorist activities in the continental China. Analysts trust that the financial growth and employment chances in the area would reduce the provision for radical philosophies in this area. A growing country needs nonviolent neighbors and the China Pakistan economic corridor can be a portent of peace and wealth to the courtyard of China in the areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan (Af-Pak). China trusts that the financial investment would transport interior constancy to Pakistan. The neighboring belt of Aft-Pak, which is supposed to be the preserve for numerous prohibited militant organizations counting ETIM, will be unstiffened with cumulative financial forecasts in the area. By tackling jihadi organizations in adjacent Pakistan, China hopes to healthier secure its own territory. As the statistics released by a Pakistani newspaper suggest that China Pakistan economic corridor would make over 2 million jobs for the partnering countries. Thus, China Pakistan economic corridor signifies China's international and also national exertion to bring security through growth.

3.2 CPEC will provide energy security to China

Energy security is developing as a dangerous matter in Chinese National Security spectrum. At present, 90% of Chinese energy imports originate through marine transport channels. With augmented development, China's energy ingesting profile is also cumulative proportionately. As per the statistics from 2001-2010, annual energy ingesting in China grew by 11.6% while at the same time, 2.8% was the worldwide average. China was a net exporter of Oil in 1990's and in 2015; China exceeded US to develop World's biggest net oil trader with 7.4 billion barrels of crude oil per day. China previously attained the milestone of World's main petroleum products trader in 2013 and main energy consumer in 2011.

3.3 Geo Strategic Importance of CPEC

From a geo planned point of view, Pakistan is situated in the northwest of south Asia, northwest with china, linking the east with India, northwest along with Afghanistan, south near to the Arabian sea, the west border with Iran, and the middle east traffic fortress. Pakistan has friendly relationship with Chinese. In the area to get together the geo political needs of China, in fact as significant part of China's planned peripheral, Pakistan has full support of China's peaceful development policy, as well as in Xinjiang province the prevention of terrorist extremist, because Pakistan has realized to use its geopolitical position (Raza,2013)

This structure is based on thoughts. Particular financial region is a geographic idea. To be a focus for the overseas capital, to settle overseas enterprises set up in the particular area in term of law and other areas in the country government is establishing it. The particular region has the more open-minded and more positive trait and the circumstances of financial growth. Pakistan encourages overseas investment under the act of 1976 private overseas asset endorsement and protection. In 1992 the monetary improvement in the endorsement and guard act, to be a focus for the overseas straight asset mainly worried about plummeting the in-service charge, and decrease the endorsement procedure, get better shareholder expediency and asset guard, captivating away of narrow barriers, allowing the public private partnership, and to make stronger harmonization set a new asset policy, so overseas shareholder have great chance to spend in Gwadar.

The provision of China-Pak Economic Corridor amid the unified areas can bring prosperity and trade. They bring about conjecture by foreign and local stockholder that can upsurge monetary engine in geo planned areas. China Pakistan economic corridor has aptitude to produce financial revitalization for Pakistan and prosperity in the western region of China, the geo strategic corridor is not only beneficial for regional growth but also for Pak-Sino relation, that will advantage all adjacent countries coming into the joining (Saddique, 2015). The structure of China Pakistan Economic corridor, Gwadar is leading, industry is the protagonist. Pakistan Government has launched duty free Zone, recognized particular financial region, for 20 years, to draw the overseas asset, get bigger financial and trade activities, particularly welcome Chinese asset into the region of Gwadar (Reuters, 2017).

The future oil and gas pipeline the length of with this project will resolve the energy crises in Pakistan as well as in China.

The passage can alter the Iran Pakistan India pipeline into Iran Pakistan China gas pipeline (Fan, 2014). CPEC will bring Chinese technology, and expertise in his field of infrastructure development, energy, irrigation, trade, commerce, agriculture, and communication. It will open new avenues for deal and trade in the area (Rafiq, 2016). The China Pakistan Economic Corridor is another energy route to states like Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. These republics are reliant on Russia for their oil and gas sell abroad through Black sea pipeline network. Russia is exploiting these countries by charging them on top of market prices for transportation to the world markets. The future corridor is an alternative way to these states.

4. Challenges/Barriers for China and Pakistan

The huge potential repayments that the China Pakistan economic corridor can transport to Pakistan are depending to its actual conclusion which faces serious problems. One of the most understandable is security conditions of the country that postures a better challenge in spite of the developments on that front through the past two years. The renowned pro-independence Baloch leaders have condemned the apathetic power they believe the China Pakistan economic corridor will have in Baluchistan and some have even cautioned China to stay away from Gwadar. Beijing's anxieties on this subject whole the Pakistani establishment proclaim, during Xi Jinping's visit to Islamabad in April 2015, the creation of a 12,000-robust force faithful to defensive Chinese happiness and nationals in Pakistan. This new Special Security parting is subsidized by Pakistan; though certain knowledgeable sources have suggested that China will provide some gear. Moreover, Rs. 45 billion is predictable to be weary in fiscal year 2016 on raising the safety unit and on process Zarb-e-Azb. This is an important substance as Beijing has become more receptive over the past years to attacks together with Chinese nationals on foreign soil.

Security of the China Pakistan economic corridor is too closely interweaving with local geopolitics, mostly with India's carriage on the strategy and on the steadying of Afghanistan. In India, many voices have raised anxieties about the China Pakistan economic corridor, and even the Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, disapproved the scheme as „unbearable“ through his visit to Beijing in June 2015. Indian misgivings are mostly linked to sureChina Pakistan economic corridor take projects crossing Gilgit-Baltistan, part of the unsure area of Jammu and Kashmir, and the insinuations of China's easier right of arrival to the Indian Ocean and how they strength have are sult on India's security and deliberate.

Another difficulty is the short of information in combined monetary team work since Pak-China relations have been typically limited to political and military factors. This slight monetary border is exemplified by trade and advantage figures. The worth of two-sided contract was below US\$1 billion until 2001 and China ranked in the central of the three chief foreign investors in Pakistan through only one fiscal year (2006-07) in the previous decade. So, it can be contended that the China Pakistan economic corridor joins a financial provision to this extended and combined two-sided association and both sides are now understood how to co-operate in this field.

Pakistan has four provinces Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and Khyber-Pakhtun-khaw (KPK). Each province is living with his own ethnic group preponderance, every racial group have dissimilarity language, civilization, dissimilar living of style, and dissimilar nature. Lack of racial arrangement of the racial group is leading devastatingly itself, and it is not favorable to the cleverness of configuration of nationwide individuality, the spiritual groups claim the nationwide uniqueness on the basis of spiritual base. Security forces, Government of Pakistan, instructive institutes have unsuccessful to efficiently solve issues flanked by dissimilar racial groups, since they are not approving with each other. Since there is no embarrassing state of affairs to which area will be first in the Pakistan, so the structure of passage to arrive at an agreement is hard. The nationwide difficulty is most basic cause and Pakistan has no genuine nationwide following party.

The 18th Amendment in the Constitution 1973 has transferred all powers to provinces which have become more independent in their own areas. An agreement is essential for the structure corridor. Both Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) have doubts over the future new way of the corridor which may put in danger the construction of the project. A bad law and instruction situation in these provinces is additional obstacle for the smooth presentation of the corridor, lack of substructure in both provinces because of their mountains land which is greattask.

5. Effects of CPEC Project on Baluchistan

The more the people get to know cultures of each other the more it becomes calmer for them to live in a better way. The China Pakistan economic corridor project is a countless project in intelligence that it will representation the rich culture of Baluchistan to the people from outdoor of the area and county and provides a option for the residents to distinguish the cultures of other people. So, distinctly from monetary and deliberate gains, the project will transport Baluchistan's rich culture and development into the consideration. As an inhabitant of Chaghi says, "China Pakistan economic corridor is not a small project, it is a worldwide project, and a lot of great global actors are concerned in it.

So, there are decent and healthier chances that the civilizations and cultures of Baluchistan might representation to the world. Similarly, distinctly from cultural exchange, the people to people get in trace with can be a countless basis for linking the gap of misunderstandings bordered by the people of Baluchistan and other parts of Pakistan. Thus, the China Pakistan economic corridor can be a great project in indorsing countrywide integrity. The China Pakistan economic corridor, if gets appeared, can give healthier chances for engagement of these people in a variety of projects in Gwadar, henceforth, plunging the likelihood of receiving complicated in illegal and or militant activities. (Rafiq, 2016).

6. Law and Order Situation in Pakistan

Definition

Strict implementation of laws, particularly for regulatory crime or State of civilization where vast mainstream of population respects the rule of law, and where the law implementation agencies is detecting laws that limit their powers. Upholding law and order suggests firm commerce with incidences of robbery, ferocity, and trouble of concord, and fast implementation of consequences compulsory under criminal law.

7.1 Importance of Law and Order

Wherever populace has lived together, they have originated it vital to enlarge rules of behavior (Ani, 2016). They essential rules for the statement of arguments. They also need rules for the organization of their governments. Law is the set of rules that the management applies through its police, its courts, and its further agencies. In to Kill a Mockingbird, Harper Lee proves the importance of law in our groups, chiefly criminal law. Law makes it likely for men to live composed peacefully in a group of people. If there were no law, every man might do fair as he satisfied, with law; the people in a community know that the management will put into effect rules that will make it likely for them to live compose deprived of conflict. The philosophy or discipline of law is called jurisprudence (Anatol, 2015).

7.2 Security situation in Pakistan

The security state of affairs has improved in Pakistan in the last three years but it is disposed to deteriorating in the near future. There are more than a few factors that underwrote to its growth and numerous reasons can main to its erosion. Sustained autonomous tolerance, political conversation and civil–military equation in Pakistan and friendly nations predominantly China have to play vital role in faithfulness of Pakistan. The safety state of affairs has meaningfully better in Pakistan in the last three years. A dramatic refuse in fundamental attack was empirical in the months following Nawaz Sharif came into power though some high profile and deadlier attacks had also occurred in this period.

The Security is an obstacle for China Pakistan economic corridor which might affect Chinese employees throughout their project. This is the errands of the Pakistani government to provide full pledge, security to Chinese workers for carrying out this mega project. The violence is also another factor for China Pakistan economic corridor which created numerous glitches for outsiders to effort in a peaceful situation so; it is the errands of Islamabad to deliver a terrorism free atmosphere for implementation this project. The political instability between various party systems is not letting China Pakistan economic corridor to be finished in the time frame. Thus, communal exertion should be made by all parties to complete this project.

The outdoor security of adjacent side is also one of the main issues; many countries are in contradiction of this project to be finished in the time frame. They are disbursing enormous amount to numerous groups to let the Chinese government go away from Pakistan and halt the continuing project which increasing the economy of Pakistan. Keeping in mind all these challenges a shared effort may be made by all elements comprised, politician, Defense forces, Present government and Civic might make this project as an effective one (Saddique,2015).

In order to dislodge the China Pakistan economic corridor, India is endorsing separatism and terrorism in dissimilar parts of Pakistan. However, the militant groups particularly TTP and some additional so-called Islamic organizations have wider programs, dislodging the China Pakistan economic corridor may be the latest only. Though, in Baluchistan area, India has been complicated since decades. Initially, just to create trouble for the state and society of Pakistan. China Pakistan economic corridor is huge project for the Pakistan and China. Neither Pakistan nor China can afford its derailing. It is a vision for the economic affluence and planned communication between Pakistan and China. There are risks of whole Pakistani population over the China Pakistan economic corridor and purpose of all shires of Pakistan is linked with each other as far as the China Pakistan economic corridor is concerned. Completion of the China Pakistan economic corridor as per assumed schedule is obligatory. In this regard, the domestic and worldwide conspiracies will have to be contradicted by the whole Pakistani nation. The project is actually a game changer and goals at financial prosperity and planned connection amid Pakistan and China (Qasim, 2016).

7. Challenges

China advised to thrust his own labor throughout all logistics construction projects in Pakistan. Temporarily labor from Pakistan deliberately do not use. This self-projected rule from China reason sun helpful influences on labor sector of Pakistan (Qasim, 2016). Due to communal and political predicament in Pakistan, the industrial and exports units are compulsory to be shut down. In this condition, China Pakistan economic corridor can only be a corridor of connectivity for Pakistan somewhat than financial corridor (Economic Advisor's Wing, Finance Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad, 2015).

In contrast between China and Pakistan for fast socio-economic development, China is well ahead. This change will make Hegemonic situation by the China for Pakistan (Sial, 2014). China has additional anxiety with connectivity through Middle East, Africa, Europe, and Central Asia as per Chinese vision paper. So, additional attention is given to connectivity agreements as liken to asset and trade preparations in Pakistan (Ebrahim, 2016).

Most importantly, some adjacent countries of Pakistan have elevated dominion, deliberately, movement of ammunition and weapons, right to usage of way issues over China Pakistan economic corridor. This is more in association with India. Henceforth this is to be addressed wisely and capably (Nazki, 2017). It has been renowned and experiential through past examples that Chinese companies during international contracts were unsuccessful to obedience principles of corporate social accountability, human rights and environment protection related rights in host countries. These are also not followed in the Chinese unrealistic paper or in any code under China Pakistan economic corridor projects. So, Pakistan necessity becomes ready to overwhelm these problems (Zadek, Simon, Chen et al., 2009).

8. Recommendations

- (1) Some militants will try to create problems, undermine the project but government of Pakistan stressed that they are doing utmost to ensure the safety of foreign investor, for this purpose military trained 10000 soldiers to protect the local Chinese, and government of Pakistan should promote training institutes there, the local people have limited skills so can only be engaged in low cost office, coolies, auxiliary work.
- (2) For the plight of Pakistan is facing many difficulties, China should promptly lend a helping hand, to learn and exchange the knowledge of youth between two countries, enhance understanding in the cultural level. Economic and trade exchanges between the two side to the people of both countries to bring real benefits, especially Pakistan Economic corridor opened overall framework of the future and recent result can foresee optimism. The prospects for cooperation between the two countries in the field of economic and trade very optimistic, Pakistan relation will not Change, based on the strong bilateral Cultural exchange will make further cooperation in economy and other areas of mutual complement each other.
- (3) Pakistan should strengthen the laws to control smuggling between both countries, Pakistan should maintain law and order and improve its security conditions in order to attract Chinese

9. Conclusion

To make the project into a true achievement, as was the case for the ancient Silk Road, people dialogue (through people-to-people exchanges, scientific and educational exchanges), the endorsement of Silk Road inheritance and sightseeing must have a basic role in the CPEC.

These connections and dialogues should establish an ordinary desire, leading to some surroundings of unified perceptions, clear communication, ordinary goals, as the base from which infrastructural and transport projects are administered.

It is a confront for the Chinese administration and Pakistan administration to act in the attention of the people in both rural and urban areas, set up see-through and clear communication channels, and prove that CPEC is not just a political motto, but actually means and achieves something in practice. If China can truly make a connectivity project in which a procedure is enabled that can open a courteous exchange of views between the two governments, attention groups, and individuals with different ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic backgrounds and inheritance, on the basis of mutual sympathetic and respect, CPEC might just become a defining regional initiative for the 21st century (Mateen, 2015).

The China Pakistan economic corridor provides a chance to revive Pakistan's monetary arrangement, mainly, through the growth of its energy sector and by development a healthier connectivity. Unfortunately, the enormous potential of the China Pakistan economic corridor for indorsing socio-economic development in Pakistan has from time to time led to over prospects and to a gullible method to the project (Rizvi, 2015).

Stability of Pakistan and development of China Pakistan Economic Corridor are closely connected. At present, China Pakistan Economic Corridor is blessing for Pakistan and for the local countries in the area. For financial advantage, should keep away from to loss this project. There are many problems are hard to solve, be short of financial vicinity, connected economic zone development is not ideal, infrastructure is not enough, traffic resource and roads are limited, armed attacks have occurred time to time, all these factors are not conducive to promote the construction of China Pakistan Economic passage seriously deal with difficulties, challenges and forethought countries. China Pakistan Economic corridor is an integral part of China's connectivity between Asia, Europe, and Africa, this vision is the new face of Chinese diplomacy as it is in line with the purpose and principles of United Nations (UN) Charter and based on five principles of peaceful co-existence. This vision is inclusive in nature, tolerant, in character and seeks common development and prosperity. Pakistan is proud to be part of this vision (Prime, 2015).

Acronyms

(CPEC)	China Pakistan economic corridor
(CIPEC)	China-Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor
(CMREC)	China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor
(BCIMEC)	Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic corridor
(NELB)	New Eurasian Land Bridge
(SEZ)	Special Economic Zones
(ETIM)	East Turkistan Islamic Movement
(IPP)	Independent power plants)
(SEZ)	Special Economic Zones
(EHP)	Early Harvest Program
(PTA)	Preferential Trade Agreement
(FTA)	Free Trade Agreement
(UN)	United Nations

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