

CRITICAL REVIEW OF BLUE JUSTICE AND CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)

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ABSTRACT

Speaking is one of the primary English language skills that is focused in both EFL and ESL contexts. This skill is required for both English for general purposes and English for specific purposes. This study aimed to explore the practices of teaching English language speaking skills at the tertiary level in Pakistan. The challenge that paved the way for the current study was the students' lack of English proficiency. This study was conducted with 200 undergraduate students and 20 Pakistani tertiary level English language teachers. Data for this qualitative study were collected through focused group interviews, open-ended questionnaire, and observation sheets. The study employed self-validation, expert validation, and pilot validation techniques for the tool validity. Tool and participant triangulation techniques were also used to ensure the reliability of the study. The data were analyzed thematically following Savin-Baden and Major (2013) thematic analysis scheme. Findings reveal that problem-solving activities, real-life topics for classroom discussions, listening to songs and interpreting songs in speeches, debates, role plays, and pair conversations are being used to teach English language speaking skills at the tertiary level in Karachi, Pakistan.

Keywords: Blue Justice, CPEC, Blue Growth, Pakistan.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Blue Economy

The term "Blue Economy" describes how ocean resources are used and managed sustainably for economic development, a better quality of life and job creation while maintaining the stability of the ocean environment. This new idea promotes the growth of enterprises that profit from the sustainable use of the seas, beaches, and waterways as valuable economic resources (Ayilu et al., 2022).

Fishing, aquaculture, maritime transportation, renewable energy, tourism, and biotechnology are just a few examples of the diverse industries that make up the blue economy. It encourages eco-based resource

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management, sustainable economic practices, and novel approaches to ocean governance (Cisneros-Montemayor et al., 2022). The Blue Economy idea also acknowledges the linkages between the ocean and climate, biodiversity, and human well-being and the need for an all-encompassing strategy for managing the ocean that considers these things. The ocean and the communities who depend on it are to have a sustainable future (Louey, 2022).

1.2 Sustainable Ocean Development

Sustainable ocean development aims to promote social and economic well-being while maintaining the robustness and health of the ocean environment. It acknowledges that the ocean is a crucial resource for human civilization and the global economy and that long-term sustainability depends on its sustainable use and management (Crosmann et al., 2022).

Planning and managing ocean operations with a focus on economic, social, and environmental factors are known as sustainable ocean development. It tries to strike a balance between the need to maintain the ocean's biodiversity and ecosystem services and the economic advantages gained from the ocean (Jentoft, 2022). Fisheries management, aquaculture, marine renewable energy, maritime transportation, tourism, and ecosystem-based management are only a few examples of the various activities that make up sustainable ocean development (Morgan et al., 2022). In order to assist sustainable ocean management, it also acknowledges the significance of scientific research, technological advancement, and capacity building (Franko et al., 2022).

While both seek to promote the sustainable use and management of ocean resources for economic growth and social well-being, sustainable ocean development and the blue economy are closely connected. On the other hand, sustainable ocean development highlights the need for a comprehensive strategy for ocean management that considers the environmental, social, and economic facets of sustainability (Jiang et al., 2022).

1.3 Sustainable Ocean Development and Pakistan

Pakistan's lengthy Arabian Sea coastline offers enormous potential for sustainable ocean development, yet the nation confronts serious challenges. Pakistan's economic success and the welfare of its coastal populations depend on sustainable ocean development (Menhas et al., 2019). Pakistan's economy heavily depends on the fishing sector, and sustainable fisheries management is essential to protect stocks for coming generations. Establishing marine protected zones and the imposition of fishing bans during the breeding season are only two of the efforts Pakistan has previously taken to adopt a sustainable

fisheries management strategy (Askari et al., 2020). The nation also possesses sizable offshore oil and gas deposits, but exploration and production must be done to minimize the environmental impact (Tagar et al., 2021).

Pakistan has to develop efficient waste management procedures and reduce the use of single-use plastics since marine pollution, mainly plastic trash and oil spills, is a severe problem. Last but not least, Pakistan's seas are being impacted by climate change, and the nation has to act to cut greenhouse gas emissions and foster climate resilience. Government, business, and civil society must work harmoniously to promote sustainable practices and safeguard the marine environment for ocean development to be sustainable (Mukheed & Alisha, 2020).



Figure 1: Blue Growth and Blue Justice

1.4 Research Gap

The study topic of blue justice and the China-Pakistan economic corridor has many research questions that need to be answered. There are multiple studies related to CPEC (Aijaz et al., 2021; Alam et al., 2019; Ali, 2020; Aman et al., 2022; Maqsoom et al., 2022; Shelton & Dixon, 2023), but the lack of empirical study on how CPEC will affect Pakistan's maritime environment and how blue justice may be used to ensure the sustainable development of Pakistan's coastal areas may be one area of research that needs to be addressed. The need for more study on China's role in promoting blue Justice in CPEC projects and how China may work with Pakistan to achieve sustainable development may be another research void. The legal and policy frameworks that may be implemented to guarantee that CPEC projects be carried out socially, fairly, and ecologically sustainably have also received scant

attention(Ullah et al., 2021). Another issue that needs more investigation is the possible influence of blue Justice and CPEC on the way of life in nearby coastal towns, particularly for women and underprivileged groups.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Policymakers, researchers, and civil society groups will likely to find the study on "Blue Justice and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)" significant. First, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a significant infrastructural development project between the two countries, particularly emphasizing Pakistan's energy and transportation sectors. Both nations stand to gain significantly and economically from this initiative. Thus it is imperative to ensure it is sustainable and socially equitable (Javed & Ismail, 2021).

The study may be helpful to policymakers in Pakistan and China since it can shed light on how blue justice can be incorporated into the design and execution of CPEC projects to promote sustainable development. The study may be helpful to academics working in the domains of international relations, marine conservation, and sustainable development (Gill & Iqbal, 2021). The study might be helpful to civil society groups, like environmental NGOs and community-based organizations in helping them comprehend the possible effects of CPEC on the maritime environment and coastal populations. These groups may also use the information to support their arguments for incorporating blue justice ideas into the design and execution of CPEC projects. Last but not least, China is a significant factor in developing global infrastructure. Examining its role in advancing blue justice in the CPEC project may have broader ramifications for sustainable development programs globally (Ismail & Husnain, 2022). Research on CPEC and blue justice is necessary because it can shed light on how sustainable development can be achieved in significant infrastructure projects, particularly regarding marine resources and coastal populations.

1.6 Outline of the Study

Researchers have discussed the Blue Justice and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in the context of sustainable ocean development in Pakistan. This study is an attempt to examine all the research gaps. Next, the research will thoroughly establish the literature regarding blue justice, which will include the discussion of blue justice regarding the developed and developing economies with particular reference to the road to blue Justice in Pakistan. This research will shed light on the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) phenomenon in the third section. At the same time, the concept of CPEC will be discussed concerning blue justice. Lastly, the research will give a

thorough conclusion for the entire research work, followed by the practical and social implications. Finally, the research will highlight how this study will benefit academics.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview of Blue Justice

Moenieba Isaacs coined "blue justice" in academic circles in 2018(Jentoft, 2022). Since then, there has been a rapid increase in academic interest in the idea (Bennett et al., 2021; Isaacs, 2019; Jentoft, 2022; Jentoft & Chuenpagdee, 2022). Most blue justice academics are interested in equality and justice for coastal residents. Nonetheless, the phrase and scholarship are still somewhat young.

Blue Justice, according to Isaacs, is a notion rooted in social justice for small-scale fisheries that fight against the marginalization and exclusion of small-scale fishermen(Isaacs, 2019). In Isaacs' opinion, Blue Justice also calls for an interdisciplinary study involving academics, non-profit groups, civil society and practitioners (Isaacs, 2019).

2.2 Importance of Blue Justice

Blue Justice is a critical approach that examines the impact of the blue economy and blue growth initiatives on coastal communities and small-scale fisheries. The blue economy is based on sustainable ocean development and is linked to the green economy and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (Blythe et al., 2023). Blue Justice is important as it recognizes the traditional rights of small-scale fishing communities to marine and inland resources and coastal areas, which they have used for generations (Tafon et al., 2023). The concept aims to investigate how blue economy initiatives such as industrial fisheries, coastal and marine tourism, aquaculture, and energy production may negatively affect the rights and well-being of small-scale fishing communities. It seeks to identify and address the pressures that these initiatives may place on small-scale fisheries and their communities (Blythe et al., 2023).

2.3 Blue Justice in Developed Economies

Blue Justice is becoming increasingly important, and developed countries with large coastal regions are doing their part to promote it. Below are some figures, names of countries, and geographic areas that illustrate how blue justice has evolved in industrialized nations:

A sizable portion of the small-scale fishermen in the European Union makes essential contributions to the blue economy. The European Fisheries Policy (CFP), which aims to secure the sustainable use of fisheries resources

and the social and economic well-being of fishing communities, is one of the measures the EU has put into place to promote blue Justice (Garza-Gil et al., 2021). There are many small-scale fishermen in nations like Spain, Italy, and Portugal, and those governments have implemented measures to support blue Justice (Pita & Gaspar, 2020). Around 75% of the fishing fleet and more than 50% of the fishing industry's workers in the European Union are engaged in small-scale fisheries (Said et al., 2020).

Next, small-scale fishermen are extremely important to the coastal economy in the United States, especially in Alaska, where small-scale fisheries account for a significant chunk of the state's GDP. The nation has implemented many laws to advance blue justice, including the Magnuson-Stevens Act, which aims to guarantee the sustainable management of fisheries and the protection of fishing communities (Song et al., 2020). Moreover, Canada has implemented legislation to support blue justice, such as the Coastal Fisheries Protection Act which shields local fishermen from unfair foreign vessel competition. Almost 50% of Alaska's commercial fishing income is generated by small-scale fisheries in the United States (Watson et al., 2021).

A sizable component of the fishing sector in several Asia-Pacific nations is made up of small-scale fishermen. Around 70% of Japan's fishing sector comprises small-scale fishermen (Ynacay-Nye et al., 2023). The Fisheries Reform Act, which aims to support sustainable fisheries and safeguard the rights of small-scale fishermen, is only one of the measures the Japanese government has put into place to advance blue justice. Similarly, 90% or more of Indonesia's fish are caught by small-scale fishermen. The Marine and Fisheries Law, which aims to safeguard the rights of small-scale fishermen and promote sustainable fisheries, is one of the measures the Indonesian government has put into place to achieve blue Justice (Warren & Steenbergen, 2021).

Lastly, Australia and New Zealand's fishing industries depend heavily on small-scale fishermen. The Australian government has established laws to support blue justice, such as the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, which seeks to guarantee fisheries' sustainable management and safeguard small-scale fishermen's rights (Ward & Grammer, 2019). Parallel to this, the government of New Zealand has put laws in place to support blue justice, such as the Quota Management System, which strives to guarantee the sustainable management of fisheries and safeguard the rights of small-scale fishermen (Fisheries New Zealand, 2019). Around 70% of all fishing firms in Australia are small-scale, providing the economy with over \$400 million annually (How et al., 2020). In New Zealand, small-scale fisheries employ over

80% of the nation's fishing boats and generate an annual economic contribution of over \$200 million (Morrongiello et al., 2021).

Blue Justice is becoming a more prominent concern in developed economies with vast coastal regions. Governments are taking action to enhance small-scale fishermen's social and economic well-being while maintaining the sustainable use of fisheries resources as they become more aware of their role in the blue economy (Evans et al., 2023).

2.4 Blue Justice in Developing Economies

Blue Justice is becoming increasingly important in developing countries, and they are doing their part to promote it. Several Pakistani coastal communities rely heavily on small-scale fishing as a source of income. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that Pakistan's small-scale fishing industry employs about 200,000 people (Qayyum & Rehman, 2022). The Coastal Community Development Initiative, which strives to better the social and economic circumstances of coastal communities, especially small-scale fishermen, is one of several programs the Pakistani government has started to promote blue Justice (Hussain, 2022).

In Bangladesh, small-scale fishing is a vital source of income and food security for Bangladeshi coastal communities. In Bangladesh, the FAO calculates that the small-scale fishing industry employs around 2 million people (Khaleduzzaman et al., 2022). The Small Fishermen Development Program, which aims to enhance the livelihoods of small-scale fishermen via access to financing and training, is one of many programs the government of Bangladesh has put into place to promote blue Justice (Kabir et al., 2019).

In India, small-scale fishing is a significant source of income for coastal populations. According to the FAO, India's small-scale fishing industry employs about 4.5 million people. The Indian government has started many programs to advance blue justice, such as the National Fisheries Development Board, which aims to advance sustainable fisheries management techniques and enhance the standard of living for small-scale fishermen (Jaikumar et al., 2023).

2.5 Sustainable Ocean Development and Blue Justice

Blue Justice and sustainable ocean development are two notions strongly tied to one another. The management and utilization of ocean resources to ensure long-term ecological, social, and economic sustainability is called sustainable ocean development (Jentoft, 2022). A comprehensive strategy is necessary to balance the requirements of many stakeholders and ensure that the exploitation of ocean resources does not jeopardize the health of marine ecosystems. Since small-scale fishermen are frequently marginalized

and excluded from decision-making processes influencing their livelihoods, blue justice focuses on Social Justice for these individuals. It aims to guarantee that small-scale fishermen have access to the tools, facilities, and assistance they require to maintain their way of life and the well-being of maritime ecosystems(Bennett et al., 2021).

Blue Justice and sustainable ocean developments are closely related since they depend on one another. Without addressing social justice concerns, such as the needs and rights of small-scale fishermen, sustainable ocean development cannot be realized (Schreiber et al., 2022). Blue justice cannot be realized without a sustainable approach to ocean resource management that preserves the long-term survival of fishing resources and the ecosystems that support them(Fusco et al., 2022).

In order to achieve sustainable ocean development and blue justice, it is necessary for governments, civic society, fishermen, and the commercial sector to work together. It includes advocating for laws and programs that encourage the fair distribution of benefits from ocean resources, small-scale fishermen's participation in decision-making processes, and sustainable fisheries management techniques(Bogadóttir, 2020).

2.6 Road to Blue Justice in Pakistan

To achieve blue Justice in Pakistan, several challenges need to be addressed, such as overfishing, habitat destruction, climate change, and the marginalization of small-scale fishers. To overcome these challenges, it is necessary to improve fisheries management practices, promote sustainable fishing methods, empower small-scale fishers through community-based organizations, and involve women in the fisheries sector(Gill & Iqbal, 2021). In addition, investments in infrastructure to support the fisheries sector, scientific research, and addressing poverty and inequality that prevent small-scale fishers from accessing resources are required. Achieving blue Justice in Pakistan will require cooperation between the government, civil society, and the fisheries sector and a commitment to promoting the sustainable and equitable use of ocean resources(Shahzad, 2023).

3. CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)

3.1 Overview

As a component of China's more prominent "Belt and Road Initiative," the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a vast infrastructure and economic project that was initiated in 2013(Bilal et al., 2022). With a network of roads, railroads, pipelines, and other infrastructure projects, the CPEC aims to link Pakistan's deep-water port of Gwadar with China's western region of

Xinjiang. The project has been touted as a game-changer for Pakistan's economy and a strategic chance for China to increase its regional influence on the economic and political fronts (Maqsoom et al., 2022).

The CPEC has historically encountered many difficulties and issues. The project's openness, the ability to pay off the loan and possible harm to Pakistan's environment and residents have all been criticized. Security issues have also arisen due to the project's passage through Pakistan's dangerous Balochistan province, which has been a target of terrorists (Rajput et al., 2022). The CPEC has advanced significantly recently despite these obstacles. As of early 2021, more than \$25 billion worth of infrastructure has been built or is under development, including extensive road and rail networks, power plants, and a deep-water port at Gwadar (McCartney, 2022). Pakistan's economy has benefited from the project's job creation and much-needed investment, and China has committed to investing more billions over the next few years.

However, the CPEC still encounters difficulties and detractors. Some critics claim that the project is significantly skewed in China's favor and that Pakistan may fall into a debt trap due to taking on large loans to pay for the infrastructure projects (Surahio et al., 2022). Concerns have also been raised regarding the project's potentially negative environmental effects, particularly in regions like the Thar desert, where coal mining and power stations are being built (Ismail & Husnain, 2022).

In conclusion, the CPEC is a large-scale, intricate undertaking that can reshape Pakistan's economy and strengthen China's strategic and economic connections with the area. However, the project also has many critical obstacles that must be addressed and handled to succeed in the long run (Bilal et al., 2022).

3.2 Importance of CPEC for Pakistan

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which has the potential to have a substantial economic impact on Pakistan, is a crucial initiative for that nation. The CPEC aided Pakistan in developing its infrastructure, including its roads, trains, ports, and power plants, among its many advantageous effects (Liu & Hussain, 2022). This would strengthen Pakistan's connection with itself, China, and other nations. The more international investment will come to Pakistan thanks to improved infrastructure (Ahmad, 2019).

Millions of new jobs have been created in Pakistan due to the CPEC, particularly in the manufacturing and construction industries. This will encourage economic growth while assisting in reducing poverty and unemployment in the nation (Javed & Ismail, 2021). Millions of dollars in foreign investment, notably from China, are anticipated to flow into Pakistan

due to the CPEC. This funding will enable knowledge transfer and cooperative partnerships in addition to financing infrastructure projects (Kanwal et al., 2019; McCartney, 2021).

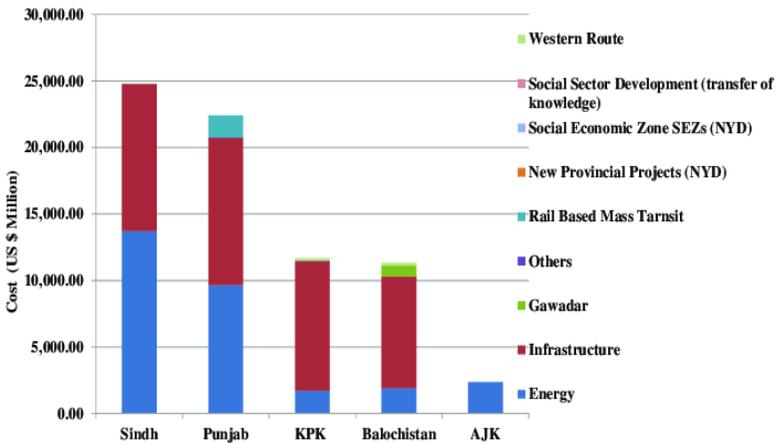


Figure 2: Distribution of Investment in various Development Projects of Pakistan under CPEC

Trade between Pakistan and China and other nations in the area would be improved due to the CPEC. The expansion of the Gwadar Port will give Pakistan a new international entry point and contribute to faster and less expensive travel. Several energy-related projects, including coal, hydroelectric and solar power facilities are part of the CPEC. These initiatives will aid in addressing Pakistan's ongoing energy crisis and enhancing its energy security (Khurshid et al., 2019).

3.3 CPEC and Blue Growth of Pakistan

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is focused on developing infrastructure and has the potential to support sustainable development in Pakistan's blue economy. This involves promoting the sustainable use of ocean resources such as fisheries, aquaculture, and marine energy to drive economic growth (Aijaz et al., 2021).

A vital component of the CPEC is the development of the Gwadar Port which has the potential to become a significant hub for maritime trade and commerce in the region. The port will provide Pakistan with access to the Indian Ocean, which is a critical gateway to the global economy (Gholizadeh et al., 2020).

The CPEC includes many projects to develop Pakistan's marine and coastal ecosystem. For example, constructing a desalination plant in Gwadar is part of the effort to tackle Pakistan's water scarcity problem and ensure people have access to clean drinking water (Ullah et al., 2021). The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a major infrastructure development project that includes a range of initiatives to promote economic growth and development in Pakistan. One of the critical areas of focus within the CPEC is the development of marine tourism and infrastructure, which has the potential to become a significant contributor to the country's economy (Hameed et al., 2022).

Through developing marine infrastructure such as marinas and cruise terminals, Pakistan can attract tourists and promote economic growth in its coastal areas. The CPEC includes projects on developing renewable energy sources, such as offshore wind and wave energy, which can help reduce Pakistan's reliance on fossil fuels and promote sustainable energy production (Alam et al., 2021).

By promoting blue growth in Pakistan, the CPEC can provide access to the Indian Ocean and support the sustainable use of ocean resources. This includes the development of marine infrastructure and renewable energy, which can promote economic growth and development while also helping protect the marine and coastal ecosystem in Pakistan. (Faran & Ejaz, 2022)

3.4 Sustainable Ocean Development and CPEC

Sustainable ocean development is crucial for economic growth and environmental protection in countries with coastlines, including Pakistan, with its long coastline along the Arabian Sea. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) offers a chance to leverage the country's ocean resources for sustainable economic development by promoting marine infrastructure and renewable energy sources (Colombage & RSP, 2019).

Protecting marine ecosystems is a fundamental aspect of sustainable ocean development, which CPEC addresses through initiatives to reduce marine pollution and ensure sustainable use of ocean resources. For instance, offshore wind and wave energy development can decrease dependence on fossil fuels, and reduce pollution and environmental degradation, while projects that aim to mitigate plastic pollution in the ocean and promote sustainable fishing practices are also included (Syed & Safdar, 2021).

Developing marine infrastructure such as marinas, cruise terminals, and fishing harbors is another key aspect of sustainable ocean development that can lead to economic growth, job creation, and promotion of local industries, including tourism and fishing. The CPEC has several projects related

to marine infrastructure development to stimulate employment opportunities and economic growth in coastal areas (Ullah et al., 2021).

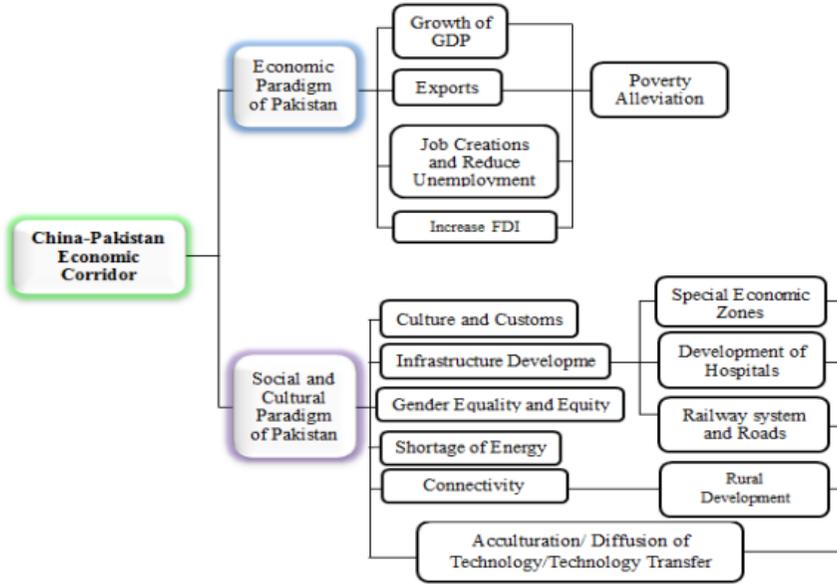


Figure 3: Multidimensional Infrastructure-led Development leads towards Sustainable Development in Pakistan.

Moreover, the CPEC aims to promote social development and improve the living conditions of local communities in coastal areas of Pakistan. By providing basic infrastructure and services such as clean water, sanitation, and healthcare, the CPEC initiatives can help alleviate poverty, create economic opportunities and promote social development (Shahzad, 2022).

In conclusion, the CPEC presents an opportunity for sustainable ocean development in Pakistan, which can lead to economic growth, environmental protection, and social development. The success of sustainable ocean development depends on involving local communities, promoting responsible business practices, and ensuring the sustainable use of ocean resources for future generations (Syed & Safdar, 2021).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Rationale of the Study

The rationale of this research report lies in the intersection of two important aspects: the emerging concept of blue justice and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). The rationale behind this research is to bridge the gap between the concept of blue justice and the practical

implementation of sustainable development in the context of CPEC. By identifying the challenges, such as overfishing, habitat destruction, climate change, and marginalization of small-scale fishers, the study aims to highlight the need for addressing these issues to achieve blue justice in Pakistan. Additionally, by emphasizing the importance of prioritizing sustainable ocean development and proposing specific measures like renewable energy adoption, plastic waste reduction, and sustainable fishing methods, this research report aims to guide policymakers in incorporating blue justice principles into CPEC projects for long-term environmental and socio-economic benefits.

4.2 Search Strategy

The search strategy for this study involved conducting a comprehensive literature search using Google Scholar as its academic database. To generate relevant search terms, a combination of these concepts and related terms was used. The search terms included "Blue Justice," "China-Pakistan Economic Corridor," "CPEC," "Blue Growth," "sustainable development," "marine resources," "overfishing," "habitat destruction," "climate change," "small-scale fishers," "renewable energy," "ocean plastic waste," "Pakistan," and "sustainable fishing methods." Using Boolean operators (AND, OR), the search terms were combined to refine the search. For example, the search string "Blue Justice AND CPEC AND Blue Growth AND Pakistan" was used to retrieve articles that encompassed these relevant concepts.

To ensure the inclusion of recent research, the publication date range was limited to papers from 2019 to 2023. This timeframe allows for an examination of the most recent developments in the field (Gao, 2023). The search results were evaluated by reviewing the titles, abstracts, and keywords of the retrieved articles to identify their relevance to the research objectives. Additionally, the reference lists of the selected papers were examined to discover additional sources that could contribute to this research report. By following this search strategy, a comprehensive set of research papers from the specified timeframe were gathered, providing valuable insights into the phenomenon of blue justice, the CPEC, blue growth, and their implications for sustainable development in Pakistan (Kaur & Malhi, 2023; Nazir et al., 2023).

The methodology utilized in this study is to identify the prevalent concerns with blue justice under the mega project of CPEC. It combines foundational and descriptive investigations to generate a pool of improved policy suggestions where phenomenon of gathering knowledge is generalized for the sake of knowledge creation.

Literature review analysis is the basic mode of conducting research here because of the high pace of knowledge generation; keeping the research fragmented and interdisciplinary. This makes it challenging to stay abreast of cutting-edge research, to remain at the vanguard, and to evaluate the evidence in a given field of study and makes the literature review a more useful research technique than before and through which prior researches are easily compiled, analyzed and summarized.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Blue Justice and CPEC: Political Perspective

Blue Justice refers to fostering stable growth and equitable entitlements in utilizing and preserving oceans and marine resources. Building power and infrastructure facilities in Pakistan using Chinese money is part of the CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor) initiative(Husnain, 2022). Though a political standpoint, perspectives on blue Justice and CPEC might change based on a country or organization's specific political ideologies and objectives. CPEC is seen as a game-changer that has the potential to transform the country's economic fortunes. The project is expected to create jobs, boost industrial development, and improve the country's transportation infrastructure. It is also seen as a way to counterbalance India's growing regional influence (Thakur, 2022). Political preferences could view blue justice as a vital foundation for safeguarding the environment and ensuring equitable access to marine resources. In contrast, others might prioritize economic growth more than environmental concerns. Similar to how specific political ideas may regard CPEC as a chance for geographical integration and economic expansion, others might see it as a kind of neo-colonialism or a danger to their geopolitical and financial ambitions(Chaturvedy, 2022). In general, political viewpoints on blue Justice and CPEC are intricate and multifaceted, representing the broad spectrum of goals and fears of many parties(Naqvi, 2023).

5.2 Economic Perspective

The equitable and sustainable management of marine resources that can lead to economic gains while simultaneously guaranteeing environmental preservation is called blue justice from an economic standpoint(Schreiber et al., 2022). In this regard, blue justice is a strategy for advancing economic growth while ensuring the long-term viability of the seas and marine resources. Contrarily, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is an economical route that intends to link China and Pakistan through energy and infrastructural initiatives such as power plants, railroads, and highways(Arthur

& Friend, 2022). Significant economic advantages, including creating jobs, greater commerce, and enhanced connectivity, are anticipated for both China and Pakistan due to the project. Moreover, the economic effects of CPEC, however, have also drawn criticism (Baqir, 2023). As Pakistan would be borrowing a sizable sum from China, the project's detractors contend that Pakistan may fall into a financial trap. Because some of the infrastructure projects might have a detrimental effect on the environment, there are also worries about the possibility of environmental harm. Bugeja-Said et al. (2022) stated that while both CPEC and blue justice have the potential to be financially advantageous, it is crucial to carefully analyze any possible adverse effects and make sure that they support sustainable and fair economic growth.

5.3 Environmental Perspective

Concerns have been made regarding how the development would affect the environment, notably in terms of air and water pollution, and how it might aggravate climate change by increasing greenhouse gas emissions (Thakur, 2022). The potential effects of CPEC on marine ecosystems are also a source of worry, mainly if new ports and shipping lanes are built in Mishra (2022), which might increase maritime traffic and lead to pollution and other adverse environmental effects (Husnain, 2022). Due to the management of natural resources and the necessity to balance economic growth and environmental preservation, the environmental perspectives on blue Justice and CPEC are intricate and linked. It is crucial to analyze their possible repercussions thoroughly and implement policies to lessen adverse environmental effects to ensure that blue Justice and CPEC support environmental sustainability (Nazir et al., 2023). This may entail investing in sustainable infrastructure and renewable energy and implementing regulations to safeguard marine habitats and lower pollution.

5.4 Social Perspective

The equal sharing of the advantages and possibilities connected to the sustainable use and protection of marine resources is called blue justice from a social perspective. This includes safeguarding small-scale fishermen's and indigenous groups' access to marine resources, defending the rights of coastal communities and encouraging gender equity and social inclusion in managing marine resources. On the opposing side, CPEC is an economic initiative that supports regional connectivity and Pakistani economic growth (Thakur, 2022). There are worries regarding the project's possible impact on surrounding communities, notably in terms of relocation, loss of land, and social upheaval, even if it can provide employment and promote economic progress. However,

concerns have also been raised about the future social effects of CPEC on social inclusion and gender equity, notably concerning chances for employment and other forms of monetary gain (Lesi et al., 2022). Concerns are that the development's advantages will not be spread relatively and that underprivileged populations would be left alone. Furthermore, Nazir et al. (2023) stated that as both deal with the management of natural resources and the requirement to guarantee equal distribution of advantages and opportunities, the societal perspectives on blue Justice and CPEC are closely related. Blue Justice and CPEC must both advance Social Justice. Thus, according to Mukhtar et al. (2022), it is crucial to include local people in decision-making processes, ensuring that underprivileged groups have access to resources and opportunities and putting policies in place to safeguard their rights and welfare.

5.5 Technology Perspective

Significant impacts on the creation and use of new technologies may be seen in both CPEC and blue Justice (Thakur, 2022). Technology may be a significant factor in advancing blue justice when supporting the sustainable management of marine resources. For instance, modern technology like data analytics, ocean sensors, and satellite monitoring can enhance knowledge of marine ecosystems and assist in resource management decision-making (Nazir et al., 2023). Other technologies such as efficient aquaculture systems and offshore wind farms can offer alternative sources of food and energy that help reduce pressure on fossil fuels and wild fish populations. Similarly, the planning and execution of CPEC projects may benefit greatly from technology. For instance, the effectiveness and sustainability of infrastructure development may be increased by utilizing cutting-edge building techniques and intelligent transportation systems. The advancement of technology for renewable energy sources can aid in reducing reliance on fossil fuels and advancing cleaner energy sources. According to Husnain (2022), promoting trade and economic integration can be assisted by using digital technologies like e-commerce and mobile payments. However, there are concerns about technology's possible harm to CPEC and blue justice. The technological perspectives on blue Justice and CPEC are intricate and multifaceted, representing both the advantages and disadvantages of technological advancement (Mutlu, 2023). It is crucial to analyze the possible implications of technology carefully and put policies in place to lessen harmful effects on the environment, society, and the economy to guarantee that technology is utilized responsibly and sustainably.

5.6 Governance Perspective

Effective governance is crucial in blue justice to ensure fair and sustainable management of marine resources. This entails creating institutions and regulations that encourage ethical fishing gear, protect coastal areas, and advance social and economic equity (Husnain, 2022). All stakeholders, including local communities, civil society groups and the commercial sector must participate in decision-making processes for effective governance. According to this, successful governance is necessary to complete CPEC projects. This entails creating structures and regulations that support stakeholder engagement in project planning and execution as well as accountability and transparency (Thakur, 2022). A project's potential social and environmental concerns must be addressed, and equitable benefit distribution must be ensured for effective governance. There have been governance issues with CPEC and Blue Justice for a while. For instance, marine ecosystems' intricacy and transnational character might make it challenging to effectively control marine resources (Nazir et al., 2023). Corresponding to this, including several parties, like foreign players and private investors, may result in governance difficulties related to CPEC. The governance perspectives on blue Justice and CPEC are generally intertwined since both demand efficient governance structures that promote just and sustainable development. Promote openness, accountability, and stakeholder engagement in decision-making processes to ensure that blue Justice and CPEC support good governance (Husnain, 2022). Also, it is critical to create efficient institutions and regulations that handle the social, economic and environmental concerns connected to both CPEC and blue justice.

6. CONCLUSION

To sum up, the blue justice initiative and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) are distinct yet interrelated concepts with significant implications for the sustainable development of the blue economy and the oceans. The blue justice initiative aims to ensure fair and sustainable ocean governance, promoting marine biodiversity conservation and protecting coastal communities' rights. It acknowledges the significance of the blue economy for achieving sustainable development goals and advocates responsible and inclusive approaches to using ocean resources.

Moreover, CPEC is a significant infrastructure development plan encompassing the construction of ports, highways, and transportation links to connect China's western provinces with Pakistan's coastal areas. It could considerably impact marine ecology and the livelihoods of local communities, mainly in Pakistan's coastal regions. Therefore, it is critical to prioritize

environmental protection, community participation, and social justice while implementing the CPEC project. This necessitates close cooperation among China, Pakistan, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders.

To ensure sustainable development of the blue economy and the oceans, it is vital to collaborate and work toward responsible and inclusive ocean resource management while safeguarding the marine environment and the rights of coastal communities. Hence, the blue justice initiative and the CPEC project both play a pivotal role.

6.1 Policy Implications

Policymakers, economists and the government must consider many implications related to blue justice, blue Growth, and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Governments and policymakers must prioritize sustainable ocean development to preserve the long-term well-being and productivity of marine ecosystems. This may be accomplished by adopting laws that encourage the creation of renewable energy sources, decreasing ocean plastic waste, and using sustainable fishing methods.

Governments must create policies that guarantee coastal areas receive the necessary infrastructure and services to promote social development and reduce poverty. This includes having access to sanitary conditions, medical treatment, and water.

Establishing policies supporting blue growth while assuring its sustainability and environmental friendliness is a task for economists and policymakers. This could be done by encouraging the growth of maritime infrastructure, renewable energy sources, and environmentally responsible fishing and tourism. All stakeholders, including coastal communities, small-scale fishermen, and indigenous peoples, must benefit from Blue Growth and sustainable ocean development; policymakers must achieve this. This may be accomplished by ensuring that these stakeholders' rights are upheld and that they participate in decision-making processes.

According to governments, the funding of blue growth and long-term ocean development must be sustainable. Promoting private sector investment, public-private partnerships and long-term debt financing are ways to do this. For the ocean to flourish sustainably, governments must encourage international collaboration. Along with other nations, this entails promoting sustainable fishing methods, lessening marine pollution, and creating new renewable energy sources.

6.2 Practical Implications

Small-scale fisheries are crucial for achieving sustainable ocean development and promoting blue growth. Practical implications must be promoted to enhance their socio-economic status while ensuring the sustainable use of marine resources. Developing sustainable fishing practices is the top priority in maintaining marine ecosystems' long-term health and productivity. To avoid overfishing, small-scale fishers should avoid using harmful fishing gear and set size and catch limits. Encouraging community-based management can enable small-scale fishers to participate in decision-making processes and ensure their perspectives are considered. This can create a sense of ownership and responsibility, leading to effective marine resource management. Capacity-building programs, including training on sustainable fishing practices and adopting new technologies, can improve technical and entrepreneurial skills, resulting in better market opportunities and improved livelihoods. Additionally, providing infrastructure such as fishing harbors, markets, and storage facilities can enable small-scale fishers to access broader markets and reduce post-harvest losses, leading to increased income and improved socio-economic conditions.

6.3 Social Implications

Sustainable ocean development, blue justice and growth are essential for society and not for profit organizations. These concepts encourage individuals and organizations to take responsibility for protecting the marine ecosystem and promoting environmental awareness. Developing sustainable practices in marine activities can ensure the livelihoods of local communities and provide economic opportunities for society. Additionally, involving local communities and not-for-profit organizations in decision-making can enhance their role in promoting sustainable marine activities. This can lead to social development, cultural diversity and opportunities for marginalized groups. Therefore, it is crucial for society and not-for-profit organizations to recognize their responsibility in promoting sustainable ocean development and blue growth and collaborate to ensure the long-term health of marine ecosystems.

6.4 Academic Implications

In order to advance blue justice, growth, and sustainable ocean development, academia, and research are essential. By performing research and analysis on the condition of the marine environment and the effects of human activity on marine ecosystems, they may help design policies and practices supported by the best available scientific evidence. Academics and researchers may offer insights into the best strategies and solutions for

advancing sustainable marine operations by researching the environmental, economic, and social elements driving ocean development. Sustainable ocean development and blue growth issues may be solved with creative ideas from academic and scientific collaboration.

To ensure their study is pertinent, significant and inclusive, academics and researchers must connect with local communities and non-profit groups. Engaging in research and education is necessary to acquire the knowledge and skills required to handle the intricate issues of sustainable ocean development and blue growth. Academics and researchers may collaborate to advance policies and practices supported by data and ensure the sustainable use of marine resources for future generations.

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