

THE TRIANGULAR TANGO: PAKISTAN-CHINA RELATIONS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INDIA (1947-2018)

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Received: 02 August, 2023 **Revised:** 31 August, 2023 **Accepted:** 15 September, 2023 **Published:** 30 September, 2023

ABSTRACT

Following their independence in 1947, Pakistan and China forged a complex relationship driven by shared concerns against India. Initially marked by Cold War alignments and border tensions, the alliance deepened in the 1960s with the Sino-Indian War and Pakistan's disillusionment with the US. This "ironclad friendship" manifested in extensive military cooperation, diplomatic support, and significant Chinese economic investment in Pakistan, particularly after the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War. For India, this growing closeness between its neighbors was a strategic nightmare. Pakistan's military capabilities, bolstered by China, significantly altered the regional balance of power. Additionally, Chinese involvement in sensitive projects like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and its potential implications for Kashmir further heightened Indian anxieties. This complex interplay of cooperation, competition, and distrust continued to define the triangular relationship between 1947 and 2018, shaping the security landscape and regional dynamics of South Asia. Therefore, this research comprehensively analyze the evolution of Pakistan-China relations from 1947 to 2018, focusing on the major political, economic, and military factors that shaped this dynamic and its subsequent impact on India.

Keywords: China, Pakistan, India, CPEC, complex, relationship, Sino-Indian war, Cold war, evolution, impact, dynamic, South Asia

1. INTRODUCTION

In the initial tenure of the formation of Pak-China consular relations, Pakistan sustained calm relations with China. However, the China was an ally of the Western bloc. Just because of the slight connections amongst the both countries, the relations amongst them solitary persisted universal. If we talk about the initial periods of especially in 1955 the Bandung Conference, Chief Zhou Enlai detained two responsive discussions with the Pakistani Prime Minister Chaudhary Muhammad Ali.

Pakistan confronted various issues, for example, distributions of money related resources and liabilities, limit boundary, move of population

other than enormous scale slaughter of Muslim displaced people, addition of royal states and war. China confronted the issues made by long periods of common war crosswise over nation. The Chinese initiative needed to think about developing expansion, debasement, absence of education and imbalance other than joblessness, neediness, deficiency of nourishment and populace growth. These issues presented immense difficulties for Chinese administration. Pakistani Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani and other senior authorities invited Premier Wen at the air terminal. "China and Pakistan are all-climate collaboration accomplices. Under the

unpredictable and liquid global and local conditions, it is a firm strategy of the Chinese government to further concrete and develop the vital association of collaboration with Pakistan," said Wen. Later, Wen held converses with Gilani and arrived at broad accord on further fortifying their nations' vital agreeable association.

"China and Pakistan were, are and will consistently be great neighbors, great companions, great accomplices and great siblings," Wen said. So as to improve correspondence and collaboration between the two "all-climate" key agreeable accomplices, Wen included, Beijing is prepared to set up a yearly meeting system between the two nations' pioneers and a standard exchange structure between their remote pastors.

India saw two dangers to its authority in the region. Right off the bat, China that India indicated as an explanation behind leading its 1998 atomic tests and also Pakistan that turned into an atomic outfitted state in the equivalent year and kept on testing India's domineering aspirations in the region.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In all over the world countries establish the bilateral relations with other countries to strengthen their geo political, economic, and social position on world map. Pakistan and China are the two good partners from beginning to right; shared border between both is also a symbol of friendly relations. A significant commitment regarding their relation is completed by author Anwar Hussain Syed (Syed, 1974). His exploration depends on the China and Pakistan's amicable association. The creator clarifies regarding idea of relations and its effect on the two nations. He expresses in the presentation that China's connections with Pakistan have produced traumas and stresses in the last's kindred's with the world power. The American choice to end military help to Pakistan in 1965 on one side, and on the other side the Russian choice to help India in dismantling her in 1971. This can't be completely comprehended without locus to these forces' tension over China's developing impact inside Pakistan. His mentioned book is useful to considerate the underlying advances have been

taken by the two administrations, since 1950-60s. This is how the communication has arrived at its crest during 1960s. At the time when the two nations drew in conflicts with India. Interestingly, on the other end the matter of outskirt boundary among China and Pakistan was explained and scorched during 1963.

The book regarding the China entitled with "China World Governmental issues: strategies, process, procedure's" composed by Kornberg and Faust (Faust, 2007), give helpful quantifiable facts regarding the China's cutting edge tactic. The most important and meaningful development is that this book clarifies the new belief systems. China's request to the world and connection with its surrounding countries, along with the problems, advancement, observations, and safety. In the past six' China along with the Asian Neighbors the creators feature the significance of communication among China and Pakistan. It is no doubt that Beijing has an extensive haul worry while observing that Pakistan stays practical hostage power to Indian direction in the subcontinent. It has also encompassing affects in the region too. India-China kindred have consistently stayed unfriendly because of fringe issue. In any case, with the section time the two states are setting up a solid reciprocal connection advancing exchange, business, and social trade plans.

In a book "China's Capacity Projection" displays a detail examination regarding China's monetary, dogmatic and armed transformation, fantastic methodology, her growing force position and its potential ramifications for the security of India. The creator is in uncertainty regarding the frame of mind and conduct of monetarily solid and in a military way incredible China, Renovating the armed forces and looking through present day innovation, building financial quality china is resolved to manufacture its capacity projection abilities. The scientist likewise talks about that China constantly liked to Pakistan since it's geo-ironical significance for her. It also utilized as Feline's Mitt in obliging India. However, the inventor calls attention to the methodology of China with respect to India that China would precede with its arrangement of compelling India while simultaneously improving exchange and

different relations to shield India from becoming excessively far off. (Phadke, 2005).

Martin Jacques (2012) subsidized a significant downplaying around the Chinese dominance and its effects on world financial just as on social perspectives. This delicate mammoth (China) is risk for western human progress. One more thing is that the sub-heading of this book "The part of the arrangement World and the introduction of Another Worldwide request" itself contains an amazing note that the authority has been moved from west to East. Presently it is turning for Eastern capacity to ventures its own reality request. To reforming it control prognosis China needs new advertises, courses, and so on., for this reason Pakistan can assume a key job while submission most effortless courses and ocean seaports (Jacques, 2012).

Sawaran Singh (2007) composed a book with the title of China-Pakistan Vital Participation: India point of view. The Analyst perfectly portrays the significant of relations between Pakistan- China connection and its recorded assessment. It contained point of view of different Indian researchers on Pak-China link in which they featured the significance of budget and safeguard stalemates amongst two nations. The benefactors broke down different matters that China and Pakistan looked after their beginnings and distinguished zones of collaboration among both the nations, especially China's diligent source of customary arms alongside proceeded with radical help to Pakistan (Singh, 2007).

Brutal V. Gasp's (2012) book *The Ascent of China: Suggestions for India* tended to China's ascent and its effect on India. China and India couldn't overlook to each other because of land requirements. Growing China was a reality which India expected to conform too. With financial development that it accomplished, Beijing was edifice a solid safety mechanical assembly while manufacturing interest for vitality and assets. The book examines China's local and international strategy with respect to India. It also had concentrated on matters that it went up against in the district. It contended that in spite of the way that China and India had two-sided issues, they need to collaborate and go after their advantage. China's impact in the South Asian area has

developed with Pakistan being an 'all-climate companion' and a significant factor. In perspective on the difficulties that India looked in the area, Cruel Gasp contended that India would need to initially connect with its provincial neighbor emphatically and profitably. India would think that it's a hard assignment to keep China from increasing a toehold in the South Asian locale and would even be hard to safeguard its status in the district (Gasp's, 2012).

A significant book authorized China and India: Prospects for Harmony and altered by Jonathan Holslag (2009) was useful in considerate the elements of territorial arrangements in South Asian region. It contended that all their momentous development, China-India must lift a hundred million natives out of destitution and make occupations for countless laborers. Both the nations trusted exchange and venture would be a region of shared intrigue. The creator distinguished these focuses as new wellsprings of contention and contended that India and China couldn't develop lacking fierce challenge. Despite the fact that he kept up that both the nations wished to support enduring relations, he contended that achievement in applying financial change would offer approach to strife. This contention was at that point substantial in Asia, where fluctuating examples of monetary impact had improved the perceived leverage and prompted childish approaches that debilitated provincial steadiness. They likewise uncovered that notwithstanding too many years of harmony, shared recognitions had turned out to be forceful, and a military round of blow for blow vows to lessen prospects for harmony. He in this manner tested that advancement and association prompted harmony, and he attempted to reinforce his contention by alluding to rich logical confirmations inside more extensive discussions on global relations hypothesis (Holslag, 2009).

The article by Significant General Dipankar Banerjee (14 Sep.2010) on 'tending to Atomic Perils: Certainty Working between India, China, and Pakistan' addressed the atomic risks in the region. The paper tried to clarify the method of reasoning, quintessence and the measures so as to attempt certainty building measures (CBMs) to decrease the atomic peril in Asia. There were

motivations to accept that atomic threat in Asia existed and India, China and Pakistan expected to attempt CBMS to turn away this approaching peril. In spite of the fact that India, Pakistan CBMS were pushed however without China's interest in these CBMs. India would have restricted key motivation to pursue any of the activity. The essayist contended that CBMs and collaboration on the problems like Complete Atomic Test Boycott Bargain (CTBT), Fissile Material Cut-off Settlement (FMCT), and fear based oppression would be crucial if destinations of harmony were to be accomplished ("China media: Li Keqiang's Pakistan visit., 24 May 2013. Retrieved 18 April 2015.)

The article *The China-Pakistan Key Relationship: Exchange, Vitality, Venture and Infrastructure* by Sumita Kumar (Kumar, 2007) concentrated on Pakistan-China relations spreading over more than six decades and entering in fresher period of participation in exchange, speculation and energy areas. The author said that there were tremendous interests in Pakistan by China yet exchange perspectives should have been operated out as it mandatory rebuilding of economy of Pakistan. Collaboration with respect to vitality would profit China as it would give entrée over Gawadar port. In meanness of the fact that participation among Pakistan and China has for the most part been in barrier and security space, economy and vitality have picked up significance at the turn of the thousand years and China kept on giving help to Pakistan in these areas. The creator additionally talked about China's worry in regards to psychological warfare and wished more noteworthy collaboration with Islamabad in refuting fear based oppression. He expressed that Pakistan and China kindred's would be of intrigue and worry to forces inspired by the steadiness of South Asian region.

Edward S. Seinfeld's (N.d) book *Playing Our Game: Why China's Ascent Doesn't Compromise the West* clarified China's ascent and its huge dogmatic and monetary ramifications actuating China to walk into the worldwide arrangement of its peculiar creation. The writer Seinfeld contended that China's ascent would not speak to a danger to West or even in the US. However, It

was likewise contended that any vitality or human rights changes started in any piece of West or or even in the Europe would have its impact on China. China would pursue the suit.

A significant effort on India and China connection by Pushpa Adhikari (2000) authorized *China Danger in South Asian region* was very important for the current examination. It provided a wise element to comprehend China in connection toward the South Asia region, especially India. This book also examined the potential outcomes of participation among China and the South Asian countries. The emerging showdowns amongst the two Asian mammoths China and India who might request to grow their effective reach in the area and in this manner extend to worldwide stage. There were worries over how the two India and China sought to seek after their provincial and desire. There would be irreconcilable circumstance and contrasts of assessment yet there would be open doors for financial participation too (Adhikari, 2000).

The writer Amardeep Athwal's (2008) in his book *China-India Relations Contemporary Powerful* was a point by point record of connection among China and India. Both the nations were significant entertainers in modern local and worldwide dogmatic request. It also picked up consideration as growing monetary influence and contender of one another. The book secured progressively significant issues and difficulties identifying with the oceanic security issues, rising vitality needs and financial development. China and India being significant authorities in the South Asian region would be seeking after approaches that helped them augment their capacity. The book talked about the certainty of contention and collaboration as both the nations extended their authoritative reach and a proportion of participation has additionally started to develop (Athwal's, 2008).

3. Research Question

RQ.1 What are the impacts of Pak-China relations on India and its regional implications?

RQ.2 What are the main concerns and anxieties of India toward Pak-China Relations?

4. Research Objectives

- To know the Indian's concern about the relations between Pakistan and India
- To find out the new strategic relations and its consequences between Pakistan and China
- To identify the impacts of Sino-Pak relations on India

5. Significance of Study

This research article explores the impact of Pak-China relations on India and its regional implications. This study suggests policy recommendations for the better future of South-Asia and to safeguard the foreign policy of Pakistan. Equally, it suggests some recommendations for the Indian government to reconsider its policies to respect the international norm and values. The revised policies may prove fruitful for eradication of the anxieties of India toward Pak-China Relations and peace-building process in the region. The relations based on mutual respect would result in the extended trust and confidence.

6. Research Methodology

The researcher used both primary as well as secondary sources in this research. Firstly, the researcher collected the published data on China-Pakistan relations from beginning to right. The secondary sources such as newspapers, articles, books and online published material were used in this research.

7.1 Pakistan-China and India Relations (1947-1977)

The beginning of relationships evaluate that Pakistan was first amongst clusters of nations that have earlier accepted China as an independent country. On 21 May, 1951, the both republics officially recognized their ambassadorial relations. From beginning to right the reality is, both countries are observing smooth progress of responsive and friendly kindred's as well as commonly useful collaboration.

In the initial tenure of the formation of Pak-China consular relations, Pakistan sustained calm relations with China. However, the China was an ally of the Western bloc. Just because of the slight connections amongst the both countries, the

relations amongst them solitary persisted universal. If we can talk about the initial periods of especially in 1955 the Bandung Conference, Chief Zhou Enlai detained two responsive discussions with Pakistani PM Chaudhary Muhammad Ali. In that talks the interesting thing was that the together they shared the opinion that conversation and collaboration in numerous zones should be reinforced amongst the two nations. The then discussions played an imperative part in sponsoring considerate and evolving responsive relations and collaboration amongst the both nations. Then after the Bandung Conference there was a development. Interestingly, at then there was a regular rise of high-level interactions of visits amongst the both nations. Then there was an offer from the China in October 1956. The PM of Pakistan Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi compensated an authorized visited China. During the December 1956 the similar year, Zhou Enlai the then Premier of China also had a visit in Pakistan. The effective conversation of visits amongst the then Pakistani Prime Minister Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai within one year significantly sponsored the growth of responsive relations and assistance amongst the both countries. This is how they strengthened the relationship amongst the both peoples. As per the Pakistan Economic Survey 2014-15 mechanical division enlisted just a 3.62 % expansion, not just for underneath the advancement targets set at 6.8 percent, yet in addition lesser than a year ago 4.45% development (India to invest \$500m in Iranian port of Chabahar, May 23 2016).

Right after the creation of Pakistan, the Kashmir turned into the blaze theme. However, different debates moreover risen regarding allotment but unfortunately no such solution could finalize in the region. Erosion that started amongst the front-runner of the royal state and eventually Muslim warriors went in to war. Following anguish in Jammu, unrest started in the area of Poonch. On October 22, 1947, sporadic Pakistani troops alongside inborn local armies traversed in to the regal state. The Hindu leader of Kashmir marked a tool of promotion with India, which considered Pakistan shameful act and started a struggle for

their cause. This is a huge conflict amongst them; both the recently conceived states did battle just a month after their beginning. A truce was overseen however the problem stayed an uncertain problem having possibilities of calamitous aftermath in the area. Because of this contention position, Pakistan and India kept on having stressed kindred's. The had four dangerous battles including Kashmir war 1948, then when Pakistan was growing it's industry under M. Ayub fought a war 1965. This was a cause of serious damage of the growing economy. The aftermaths of the war affected Pakistan on high grounds. Civil war inside the state had started amongst the East and West part of the country. The People of East wing with collaboration of India damaged the country and finally Pakistan was supposed to manage war inside and outside the border at the same time. Eventually, state left a greater part which was a strong source of economy too. The met with war in 1971 against India. At this time Pakistan was in a serious crisis. After Shimla agreement the situation tried to calm down but during Nawaz Sharif's 2nd government in 1999 COAS G. Musharraf started Kargil strife other than occasional conflicts along the Line of Control (LOC) and universal fringe. Pakistan somehow captured the Kargil but on American pressure Pakistan withdraw forces and returned kargil. Again both Pakistan and China confronted issues. Various introductory years were spent by both the states pondering issues. Pakistan confronted various issues, for example, distributions of money related resources and liabilities, limit boundary, move of population other than enormous scale slaughter of Muslim displaced people, addition of royal states and war. China confronted the issues made by long periods of common war crosswise over nation. The Chinese initiative needed to think about developing expansion, debasement, absence of education and imbalance other than joblessness, neediness, deficiency of nourishment and populace growth. These issues presented immense difficulties for Chinese administration. To put it plainly, both China and Pakistan needed to confront various snags and issues during the developmental times of their rising political characters and nationhood union procedure. It appeared that their encounters

at this stage helped them see one another and that had effect on their respective relations. In 1949, China broadcasted itself the People's Republic of China. It was a significant stage throughout the entire existence of the world. The World War Two had as of late finished and the world was acclimating to political and financial changes that had happened because of the war. The war had broken the economies and dogmatic impact of extraordinary European controls specifically. Once more, numerous new states were getting to be autonomous and new coalitions were being framed so as to address issues of power. They also met with the safety and financial prosperity of states. Before long two touchy power focuses developed and the world got partitioned into two coalitions. One coalition was initiated by the US and the other by the USSR. Pakistan and China also needed to encounter the effect of these worldwide changes settle on arrangement decisions and right a portion of the measures quickly taken by them.

China stepped various ways as origin of Pakistan was because of sacred battle while CPC came to control through upheaval with socialist establishment. Following freedom, Pakistan's joining the collusions that conveyed Pakistan to the US or the western camp brought the nation eye to eye with questionable and hazy worldwide political condition. During this passé, Pakistan-China kindred's persisted that of hesitance what's more, repugnance towards one another. To start with, Pakistan-China connection appeared to be irregular as both the nations had various belief systems and had adhered to their positions. Current China unexpectedly was led by CPC and their battle was established on the socialist belief system laying accentuation on the fundamental needs of individuals and securing independence. The differentiation between the two nations was progressively apparent when China pursued a progressive way and Pakistan pursued an established way. The political belief system additionally negated the goals that Pakistan wished to seek after later on. Genuine enough that a topographical linkage among Pakistan and China had existed since antiquated times. Yet both the states did not share much for all intents and purpose ever, ethos, dogmatic framework or

religion. Despite these distinctions, Pakistan understood the significance of China and remembered it. Pakistan was amongst the principal nations that perceived China at the point when, on January 5, 1950, a note was started by Pakistani Ambassador to the Soviet Association for Chinese Premier Mr Chou En Lai announcing Pakistan's acknowledgment of the Individuals' administration as the legitimate legislature of China.

In the mid-1950s, India had genial links with China but Pakistan remained inaccessible from China. Be that as it may, two consequent advancements profoundly influenced their relations. First was the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) which formed positive China India relations and second was Pakistan's choice to go into security coalitions driven by the West. To be uncommitted in the hours of two amazing coalitions went well with China and the motto Hindi- Chine Bhai (Indian and Chinese are siblings) started to echo. Pakistan's joining of South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) in 1954 and Central Settlement Organization (CENTO) in 1955 to check the development of socialism did not go well with China and made a separation between the two nations.

On September 7, 1965, China formally censured the assault by India on Pakistan as an demonstration of hostility and denounced the activity as infringement of rules that guided relations among states and considered it a danger to this district. China communicated firm help for Pakistan and cautioned India to hold up under the obligation regarding this demonstration of aggression. Grassroots every day, a driving authority paper of China, likewise announced that India had incited the contention furthermore, forbidden India's statements that subversives had originated from over the outskirt.

After the revolt in Kashmir, in a reaction India quickly internationalized the case, although that was an illegal occupation of India. The UN was requested to assume a job where Resolution was started and gone by the Security Gathering to part of the bargain. The ecosphere network brought for discussion on goals of Kashmir debate. India and Pakistan consented to a truce on September 21 and 22 individually. The war amongst both the

nations stayed uncertain what's more, the present state of affairs couldn't be changed. Best case scenario, it was a back step from war since the points of both the states were not satisfied. Arrangements that pursued the truce were finished up by January 1966 and Tashkent understanding came to. The two sides consented to transfer to pre-war sites, surrendering domains caught and pulling back troops to preceding war areas. This gave some alleviation to the time being; however the contention in one structure or the other proceeded in future.

The war among east and west part of Pakistan alongside the tirelessness of Kashmir contest among India and Pakistan prompted Indo-Pakistan 1971 war. Outrageous Bengali patriotism went to the fore in response to supposed misuse West Pakistani ruled establishment. Pakistan armed force went under analysis for abominations in Bangladesh. India joined war on December 3, 1971 and fall of Dacca occurred on December 16, 1971. In the wake of surveying the circumstance, Pakistan spoke to the UN for intercession. Meanwhile, Pakistan armed force gave up and the war arrived at an end. Throughout the war, Pakistan was upheld by the China and USA while Soviet Association and India offered help to the reason for freedom of Bangladesh.²⁸¹ India's help to Mukti Bahini was by structures. It was pointed at eviscerating Pakistan. The US was likewise fearful of expanding Soviet impact in the locale. Reaction to production of Bangladesh was blended. It was perceived by the Soviet Association what's more, the US on January 25, 1972 and April 8, 1972 separately.

On May 18, 1974, India effectively tried its first atomic experiment at Pokhran in Rajasthan own region. Indian Service of outside Undertakings named it a quiet atomic blast, though free eyewitnesses kept up that it was part India's purposeful exertion to become an atomic missile state. Pokhran atomic test blast was the primary atomic test led by a country after the five perpetual individuals from UNSC. The blast was scrutinized by Pakistan and China as it was relied upon to prompt a rivalry in South Asia and demonstrate hindering to harmony and dependability in the region. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto,

the PM reacted by manufacture it obvious that he could never surrender the atomic blackmail. Also he does not want to acknowledge Indian authority in this region. The blast was scrutinized by the world on the loose. Not long after a blast, an Atomic Provider Gathering (NSG) was made so as to check expansion. This viewpoint has examined somewhere else in the thesis. Another improvement that would have territorial and worldwide ramifications was change. In December 1978, activists driven by Deng Xiaoping started 'change and opening' which was alluded to as 'communism with Chinese Qualities'.

The period somewhere in the range of 1957 and 1969 saw a significant stage throughout the entire existence of the China and Pakistani kindred. During this historical time, recorded vagaries occurred in the two-sided communication. This was also a difference in Pakistan from being threatening toward to well-disposed with China unlocked another part in the both links.

Somewhere in the range of 1957 and 1960, Pakistan pursued the West as to its situation on reclamation of China's lawful position in the UN, and Taiwan Tibet queries, so the partisan kindred's amongst the two nations were mishap. In 1961, by deciding in favor of the bill concerning the reclamation of China's real rights in the UN put to the vote the UN. The Pakistani Government stepped forward over the span of refining the both relations. In 1962, the two nations, through benevolent talks, arrived at an understanding on a basic level on the position and arrangement of Sino-Pakistani limit. In Walk 1963, the two nations consented to a limit arrangement on China's Xinjiang and the contiguous zones whose guard was under the genuine switch of Pakistan. In 1964 and 1966 Chief Zhou Enlai and President Ayub Khan visited each other states respectively. Somewhere in the range of 1965 and 1971, as a support nation for the previously mentioned bill Pakistan upheld the reclamation of China's authentic battles in the UN. 1970s saw consistent advancement of the both connection and ceaseless reinforcing of well-disposed participation amongst the governments and masses. While taking power, Zia-ul Huq visited China in December 1977.

7.2 Pakistan-China and India Relations (1977-2008)

1980s saw continuous trade tours amongst Chinese and Pakistani pioneers and supplementary combination and advancement of inviting kindred's and participation amongst the two nations. That was a very good development and move amongst both when in 1980 Zia-ul Huq visited China. Interesting, again it was a positive return from them when in 1981, Head Zhao Ziyang arrived Pakistan. In 1982, August the two nations marked the convention on inaugural Pass of Khunjerab on the mutual fringe. In October again the same year, President Zia-ul Huq re-visited China once more. This process of exchange of heads visit was continued rapidly during Zia's reign. In 1984, during the Spring President Li Xiannian arrived into Pakistan. The newly elected PM Junejo In November 1985, visited China. Chief Zhao Zhiyang in June 1987 has arrived Pakistan once more. Head administrator M.K Junejo in May 1988, waged additional tour to China. The leady head of the government B.Bhutto visited China in February 1989; this visit was much important and memorable after the revival of democratic process in Pakistan. Then Chief Li Peng in November the same year arrived Pakistan. Since 1990s, incredible deviations have occurred in the universal circumstance. Rather than being influenced by the evolving circumstance, the tried and true companionship and participation among China and Pakistan has additionally created.

Director of the Standing Board of the National Individuals' Congress Wan Li arrived in Pakistan in May 1990s. President Guhram Ishaq Khan visited China in September that year and went to the 11th Asian Games as the main visitor. Next year, Pakistani PMN. Sharif visited China in February 1991. During the same year, President Yang Shangqun arrived Pakistan in October. Again the PMN. Sharif visited China in October 1992 once more. Executive of the Chinese Individuals' Political Consultative Gathering Li Ruihuan arrived in December 1993 in Pakistan. After that around the similar time PMB. B. Bhutto rewarded additional visit to China.

Pakistan's President Leghari had a tour to China the in December 1994. B. B. Bhutto went to the fourth World Ladies Meeting supported by the UN in Beijing promotion a unique visitor in September 1995, she was warmly welcomed by the Chinese official. After that meanwhile during that year, Executive of the Standing Board of trustees of the National Individuals' Congress Qiao Shi in November toured Pakistan. In December 1996, President Jiang Zemin, welcomed by Pakistan, paid a state visit to the nation. It is a major occasion in the Sino-Pakistani relations and the pioneers of the two nations chose to build up an inside and out agreeable organization into the 21st century. Then new government came in Pakistan after the N. Sharif. President Leghari toured China in April 1997. N. Sharif toured China in February 1998.

So, the history is the indicator that different governments came and dismissed in Pakistan but the relations with China were never stopped on political change within the state. Then again in next year, Executive Li Peng of the Standing Board of the NPC arrived Pakistan in April 1999. PM N. Sharif toured China once more in June that year. Pakistan's newly CEO General Musharraf waged a working visit to China in January 2000. This process of visits amongst both nations did not stop even during the military regime, during that year President Jiang Zemin met with CEO Musharraf during the UN Thousand years Summit held in New York in September.

2001 denoted the 50th commemoration of the foundation of Sino-Pakistani conciliatory relations and brilliant festivals were held in the two nations. In spring that year Bad habit Chief Wu Bangguo toured Pakistan as leader of a Chinese Government assignment and went to the momentous function of Gwadar Port, a joint venture to be worked by China and Pakistan. In May, Outside Priest Tang Jiakuan visited Pakistan. Toward the part of the arrangement, Remote Clergyman of State Haque visited China. Pakistani Speaker Hussain approached Director of the Standing Advisory group of the NPC Li Peng while going to the gathering of the Official Committee of AAPP held in Beijing in January 2003. In February that year, Remote Secretary Khokhar visited China. In spring, Head

administrator Jamali paid an official visit to China, and during his tour he and the Chinese Chief mutually declared the establishing of China and Pakistan Kinship Gathering.

7.2.1 Economic and Trade Relations and Economic Cooperation

Since the mid-1950, China and Pakistan have set up exchange kindred's and began exchange exchanges. In January 1963, they consented to their 1st exchange arrangement. In October 1982, China-Pakistan Joint Advisory group of Finance, Exchange and Innovation was set up. With the || joint endeavors from the two partners. Sino-Pakistani monetary and exchange participation has seen great improvement. Particularly since the 1990s, their reciprocal exchange volume has seen generally quick development. In 2002 alone, Sino-Pakistani exchange volume came to US\$ 1.8 billion, another record as far as their exchange links.

7.2.2 Cultural Exchanges between China and Pakistan

Being in every case amicable to one another, China and Pakistan have kept close contacts in the social field. Since the foundation of Sino-Pakistani conciliatory relations, the two nations have sent social designations and gatherings and held presentations in the other. There have been 9 such strategies marked amongst the dual nations.

7.2.3 Technological and Scientific Cooperation between China and Pakistan

Their collaboration in these zones has been productive. Alongside the supported advancement of their amicable connections, Sino-Pakistani participation in science and innovation has established inside and out, which created from exclusively free trades into between administrative collaboration like that of joint board of trustees of science and innovation. Since consenting to the arrangement on collaboration in science and innovation in 1976, the Chinese and Pakistani Governments have held 15 gatherings and marked 417 between administrative participation development science and innovation.

7.3 Pakistan-China Relations (2008-18)

In October 2008, Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari visited China. During his visit, the two sides marked a progression of two-sided collaboration records, covering economy, innovation, exchange, agribusiness, interchanges, broadcasting and others. Later, both countries signed the FTA on Trade in Services on February 21, 2009 that became operational from October 10 the same year (Sial, 2014).

In February 2009, President Zardari made a visit to China's Hubei Area and Shanghai City, during which China and Pakistan inked the Concurrence on Trade in Services for the China - Pakistan unhindered commerce region. (Major event in the China - Pakistan relations over the past 65 years, 2017).

From August 21-25, 2009, President Zardari again visited China. During the said visit the two nations marked eight Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) in different fields. "The focal point of the President's visit was the MOU marked on building 7,000 megawatts (MW) hydro power in Bunge in the Northern Territories". Other than this, both the nations marked a MOU on collaboration in tranquilize guideline and creation of hepatitis B and C antibodies. Another significant MOU that was marked during a similar visit was between Sindh Agricultural University in Tandojam and the South China Agricultural University in Guangzhou territory for collaboration in agrarian research, plant assurance and creature farming. Besides, two different MOUS were marked by the Board of Investment of Pakistan with China Council for Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), Guangdong region and the Guangdong Sub Council of CCPIT Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani went to the 8th executives' gathering of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) part states as the agent of an eyewitness state in October 2009. Pakistan has remained second largest trading partner of China in South Asia (Pakistan 2nd Largest Trading Partner of China: Envoy, March 10, 2016).

President Asif Ali Zardari visited Chinese provinces Hangzhou and Guangzhou in August 2009. He met with new-fangled headship of the

CPC. Both sides contracted three MOUS for collaboration in the domain of fisheries. President Zardari also appreciated Chinese collaboration in the domain of agriculture, energy sector and building of dams in Pakistan. (Dawn, 3 August 2009)

In October 2009, Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani made a trip to China to concentrate the social occasion of the SCO along with heads of eight countries. He additionally met Chinese president Hu Jintao and Prime Minister Wen Jiabao. (Peter, 2005).

In July and August 2010, the most exceedingly awful floods in Pakistan's history hit the nation, causing enormous misfortunes throughout everyday life and property. The Chinese government quickly offered material guide to Pakistan, dispatched a therapeutic salvage group and gave assets to recreation. The all out help China has vowed to Pakistan arrived at 250 million US dollars. In November 2010, Zardari touched base in Guangzhou to go to the opening function of the sixteenth Asian Games.

On 20 April 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping, joined by the First Lady and a designation of significant level authorities and representatives, visits Pakistan. It is the primary visit to Pakistan by a Chinese president following a hole of 9 years and the principal outside outing of Xi in 2015. 51 Memorandums of Understanding are marked, including the arrangement of "Pakistan China Economic Corridor". (Haider M., 20 April 2015).

7.3.1 Chinese premier's activities in New Delhi, Islamabad

Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao wrapped up his three-day authority visit to Indian on Friday morning and afterward went to Pakistan to proceed with his two-country visit. Coming up next are features of Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao's exercises in New Delhi and Islamabad. While in India, Premier Wen joined a dialog Friday morning with agents from Chinese and Indian social circles, during which he focused on the significance of social and youth trades in boosting the China-India key and helpful association.

Considering society the soul of a country and main thrust for national advancement, Wen said

social trades fill in as scaffolds for correspondences among various people groups. China and India, two open and tolerant people groups with self-inspiration, have developed their splendid civic establishments, and manufactured kinship and mutually advanced the headway of the mankind through trades, he said. Wen encouraged nearer social and youth interfaces between the different sides to further advance shared comprehension and trust and to appropriately oversee contrasts and logical inconsistencies. Later, Wen met with Indian resistance Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) pioneer Sushma Swaraj, and adulated the significant commitments made by the gathering in advancing the connection among China and India. Wen said China-India relations have kept great energy, on account of joint endeavors made by the administrations and common social orders of the two nations.

Wen valued the BJP's endeavors in upgrading fellowship with China throughout the years, and respected the gathering to continue more trades with the Chinese side under new setting, to help shared political and key trust, extend participation and unite companionship. After wrapping up visit to India, Wen began a three-day authority visit to Pakistan Friday early afternoon. "The reason for my visit this time is to harden fellowship, develop collaboration, bolster Pakistan's endeavors of post-calamity remaking, and ring in, together with Pakistan, the 60th commemoration of China-Pakistan strategic relations in 2011," Wen said in a composed proclamation discharged at the air terminal.

Pakistani Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani and other senior authorities invited Premier Wen at the air terminal. "China and Pakistan are all-climate collaboration accomplices. Under the unpredictable and liquid global and local conditions, it is a firm strategy of the Chinese government to further concrete and develop the vital association of collaboration with Pakistan," said Wen. Later, Wen held converses with Gilani and arrived at broad accord on further fortifying their nations' vital agreeable association.

"China and Pakistan were, are and will consistently be great neighbors, great companions, great accomplices and great

siblings," Wen said. So as to improve correspondence and collaboration between the two "all-climate" key agreeable accomplices, Wen included, Beijing is prepared to set up a yearly meeting system between the two nations' pioneers and a standard exchange structure between their remote pastors.

China acknowledges the solid help Pakistan has for quite some time been offering on issues concerning China's center advantages, and will keep backing Pakistan's endeavors in shielding national power, keeping up social dependability and accomplishing free and maintainable financial advancement, Wen said. Taking note of that Pakistan has made gigantic penance for and significant commitments to the worldwide counterterrorism crusade, the Chinese head said his nation is prepared to cooperate with Pakistan to advance territorial harmony and dependability. In the meantime, an incredible potential is yet to be tapped in the two nations' down to earth collaboration, Wen focused on, saying that deliberate endeavors are required in such manner to carry more advantages to the two people groups. In a three-point proposition, Wen organized the undertaking to help Pakistan's revamping endeavors after it's across the nation dangerous flooding this mid-year, and vowed to aid street fix, sustenance creation and other alleviation programs if necessary.

Also, the different sides ought to solidify participation in framework development and grow cooperation in exchange, speculation and budgetary divisions, Wen included. On the social circle, he proposed assigning 2011 as the Year of China-Pakistan Friendship, co-supporting exercises to commend the 60th commemoration of the foundation of discretionary relations, further widening individuals to-individuals trades, and advancing shared comprehension and companionship between the two countries. Following their discussions, the two chiefs saw the marking of various reports on respective collaboration in economy, vitality, fund, culture and Different zones.

7.4 Pakistan China Relations and its impact on India since 1950 to 2018

Relations amongst China and Pakistan's goes back to 1950, when Pakistan close by Cuba remained the main two countries who stretched out their help to Individuals' Republic of China (present day China) while finishing their discretionary relations with Republic of China (present day Taiwan) after the world saw an extensive stretch of common conflict amongst the two establishing gatherings of these regions. This was the start of solid and effective connection amongst these two countries which can be very much seen even today. Where the two countries have been recipients of one another by framing the Pakistan and China hub and altering the state of Asian geopolitics. With an arranged arrangement of undertakings totaling around \$46 billion, the size of the 'speculation' in the CPEC throughout the following 15 years, whenever appeared, will be equivalent to the total gross outside direct venture inflows into Pakistan since 1970 (Tong L., 2015).

Pakistan and China's affection for one another began with their common advantages in countering the danger from their neighbor India. As India has had outskirts questions with these countries and has seen wars with them too. Thus we have seen China supporting each other's on equal grounds. China has helped Pakistan in set up of atomic plants and also in different framework ventures. China additionally has organized commerce concurrence with Pakistan which makes China third biggest exchange accomplice of Pakistan. China has likewise in the past has given Pakistan logical ability in its atomic projects which has enabled Pakistan to security the atomic danger from India. India itself has effectively led a few atomic projects and has impressive measure of atomic capability. Thus, both these countries have helped each other to abridge India's development as a financial and military superpower.

India then again has constantly attempted to keep up neighborly and tranquil kindred's with both China and Pakistan .Despite the fact that both Pakistan and China have been ceaselessly rising the fringe problems with India while having no legitimate and legitimate cases on the locales of India which they deliberate as their own area. Pakistan and China both have endeavored various

extremist endeavors into the Indian outskirt while Pakistan being the more proactive of the two, has tirelessly abused truce agreement and has supported the intermediary war against India by giving the money related and military guide to the fear mongering against India. China then again has consistently demonstrated inclination to keep up inviting relations with India yet has not reduced its exercises in Pakistan Involved Kashmir which is a contested region and has been building streets and hydro-control there to upgrade its essence in that locale disregarding the neighborly connection it generally guarantee to have with India.

One of the critical move toward this path was giving Pakistan the Most Supported Country status to improve exchange with Pakistan, which India has conceded distinctly to couple of different countries despite the fact that Pakistan not doing likewise for India while marking a few harmony agreements with them yet both Pakistan still observes each other as their no. one adversary and customary fear based oppressor assaults and truce infringement are not helping it Then again with China India's relations have improved over the previous decade, where radical exercises and raising up outskirts issues by China has seen a decrease basically in light of the fact that China has understood that India is up and coming monetary superpower and China by having inviting relations with India will undoubtedly pick up from it. This can be seen from the ongoing guarantee made by China to contribute around \$20bn dollars throughout the following five years in India. For a nation of the size of Pakistan, without a strong modern base, anyway quickly its GDP is developing, it will do just fast exhausting as opposed to a genuine take-off, with the financial profits from non-mechanical areas not solid and feasible enough to help a move in a nation's monetary scene (Tong)

Be that as it may, China's ongoing choice to put \$46 billion dollars in monetary passage between China's western area and Pakistan's Gwadar ocean port which will abbreviate China's course to center east nations for their oil imports by around 12000 km, has raised new worries of China shaping a pearl of strings around India for example taking a shot at a system to enclose India

by framing their maritime bases in Indian sea and subsequently representing a genuine security risk to India. In any case, China has declined shaping a maritime base in Gwadar port and has guaranteed India of utilizing it just for exchange purposes. India's significance to India sea area can likewise be laid to the way that the vast majority of the exchange to India occurs through this it and almost 89% of India's oil imports are done however its waters. As indicated by the Pakistan Economic Survey 2014-15 modern division enlisted just a 3.62 percent expansion, not just for underneath the improvement targets set at 6.8 percent, yet additionally lower than a year ago 4.45 percent development (Tong).

8. CONCLUSION

This research aims to explore the question "What are the impacts of Pak-China relations on India and its regional implications?" Pakistan-China political relations started in 1949. The relations between the two nations saw three unique periods of recorded advancement. The principal stage clouded the Conflict during that China-Pakistan kindred remained at first set apart with repugnance and hesitance on record of ideological underpinnings. Yet, consequently stimulated near compromise also warmth. China and Pakistan grown profound established kinship's during the next stage that started next to War. It was a period that seen the ascent of China as a financial monster. Interestingly, at then the world attempted to conform truth following US power subsequently breaking down of the Soviet Association. The next stage started right after the incident of New York 9/11. When China was fit on her approach to declare the situation being regional and worldwide partner. On other side America in its worldwide fighting in contradiction of psychological oppression ventured inside Afghanistan. This decision at then had ramifications for the South Asia region along with concerning East Asian region. During war period, the marvelous control contention occurred amongst the dual worldwide controls in the topographical nearness of china and Pakistan. So, according to the security point of view, Pakistan was a part of the US sponsored unions, for example, SEATO what's more,

CENTO estranging the Soviet Association. China as well, had second thoughts about Pakistan's decisions as to collusions and international strategy activities. India picked to stay neutral in the occasions. This was the development when the different countries were linking with both of the then two major powers, in such conditions such kinds of emphases that appreciated worldwide reach and impact. During this passé India additionally approached China.

At then when the US was in search of following help of states, so as to battle the interventionist plans regarding the socialist Soviet Association, China chosen to incline toward the Soviet Association following harsh elements of political settings of the war. This is how China and Pakistan remained affected by worldwide along with territorial deviations as well as by local occasions. This development also creates difficulties which molded the standard of conduct. If we can discuss the past events that are having the great impacts on Pakistan and this region too that were the, India and Pakistan's 1965 war, then there was 1971 war. After that consequent Pakistan's evisceration. When this episode was ended after very short span of time Pakistan entered into the Afghanistan against the Russian attack. These were the few stages that damaged the image of Pakistan, its economy and geostrategic relations too affected. The above mentioned were the occasions which profoundly affected to Pakistan as a state. If we can look at the early stage in like manner, the CPC taking control and 1949 upset. Meanwhile, extraordinary jump forward, social upset. The changes of the 1978 opening up, then there was a Soviet intrusion of Afghanistan and Tiananmen Square scene stayed improvements that formed China's as a strong state. In any case, 2features reliably kept Pakistan engrossed. Right off the bat, Pakistan was immersed with Indian antagonistic vibe over regional debates including Kashmir and both the nations were thinking that it's difficult to leave the winding of enmity. Also, Pakistan's geopolitical position kept on keeping Pakistan locked in with the US. This was very first time openly to counter Soviet war in Afghanistan during 1979 to 1988. The second

stage was the partnership of US war on terror right after the 9/11 attacks.

In the local and worldwide political arrangements, there was a move towards the part of the bargain regarding the Cold War, Meanwhile the officials of the US started to trial influence to prove themselves a single world power right after the deterioration of Russian Association over the sphere. China meanwhile, along with financial changes and as well as motivation, started to extend the regional and worldwide impact. At that time on the other side the Indian's started to readjust and sinewy tow the America after the Soviet crumbling furthermore. This also anticipated this as immense market place, also the biggest majority rules system in the region. Pakistan, which had worked and drawn in with the US for almost 10 years in managing the Soviet intrusion of Afghanistan, confronted US disappointment on being excited about gaining atomic weaponries. In such kinds of the adverse circumstance where the US started to change its policy with Pakistan. Consequently, China and Pakistan ended up sound partners in political, key and monetary relations. The event of the 9/11 has changed not only the regional but also worldwide dogmatic scene of the ecosphere. After that again the global powers turned into south Asia and now after the event of the 9/11 the picture has changed. With the beginning of this event, Pakistan once more turned into a significant partner following the American agenda and then started to rely upon, in its worldwide terror war. On the other side China had second thoughts on US nearness in its prompt neighborhood. Pakistan turned into a significant partner in the war against terror, although during this time Pakistan established good relations. However, China had some reservations on some points regarding Pakistan's being an allied country to counter terrorism with big powers. Yet, Pakistan by one way or another, could guarantee to China that the partnership with the US was a kind impulse beneath the smooth terms and conditions, and the core focus is to work for the regional and global peace. Pakistan guaranteed to china that this partnership will not affect the bilateral relations between them. Pakistan declared that it will not affect at any

stage to the relations amongst China-Pak nearness. And the intimacy of US-Pak would for no situation influence Pakistan-China relations. Pakistan-US cheerfulness in any case, was neither an appreciated advancement for the born enemy India as well nor could it abridge Indian domineering aspiration. When we talk about the relations especially after the event of 2001 at New York, Pakistan and China overall tried to proceed to continue genial dogmatic kindred's the same number of state level administration trade of calls acquired spot to toner understandings. On the other end interestingly, it also established friendly kindred's in political, vital and financial fields too.

China-Pakistan are doing very good job especially during last two decades in financial relations included exchange, speculation, vitality and foundation advancement. The CPEC, named as a distinct advantage would take the monetary relations between the two nations to another high as a colossal measure of the amount of the \$ 50 billion in venture will stream. It is also probably going to pursue extensively. Apart from this, Pakistan is providing a gateway to china that is much beneficial for china economically. This gateway is linked from the China's region of Xinjiang area and crossing the middle of Pakistan ends at the Gwadar port, in the province of Baluchistan's coast. The greatest benefit behind this is that Pakistan will be able pick up from this connection. This gateway will provide vitality activities intended to be worked in various territories of Pakistan, especially under this agreement an infrastructure of the roads will be linked more advance with all the major cities of all the provinces. Financial viewpoint of Pakistan definitely would transform through this venture. According to the exchange relations point of view, the capacity among china and Pakistan has expanded about 18.2 percent through the financial year 2014-15. This gateway also mirrored the common advantages that enabled the two nations to build the exchange relations on equal grounds.

In spite of China's reservations over outskirts debates with India, persistent flood in reciprocal exchange among India and China. It had also proceeded and it was required to ascend from the

amount of \$ 52.14 billion of every 2016 to the amount of \$ 65 billion out of the year 2017. Existence immensely keen on critical purchaser showcase in India, China would keep on racking its regional questions with India and spotlight on exchange and financial development. However, China may never need India to extend its dogmatic smack past what could represent a risk to China's regional yearnings.

With regards to extending impact in the South Asia locale, China-India has developed as contenders. China manufactured warm dogmatic, key, and financial kindred's through Pakistan. This step has also grew cordial stalemates with the neighbor land locked Afghanistan, and friendly kindred's also with Iran.

The aforementioned essential center is advance and keep up harmony and strength in the fringe to understand it's monetary and advancement goals. The way that China retired its regional debates thru India exhibited that China's expectation was to draw in through local countries regardless of having regional debates with them. This strategy would pass on that China kept its financial advantages in front of its dogmatic contrasts. On the other side, India as well produced cheerful kindred's with the neighbor of Pakistan, Afghanistan. India also established good relations with Iran. However, the kindred had each of them dogmatic, key, and monetary measurements. India would likewise propel its monetary comforts with China. India also abstains from having the confrontationist type of the approach. But when we look at India's attitude with Pakistan be that as it may, would keep on outstanding prisoner to threatening vibe and asperity over the uncertain regional debates prompting proceeding with doubt.

While India and China had a monetary method of reasoning for commitment as far as economy what's more, exchange prospect that mutually the nations were offering one another. There were motives to accept that for asserting intergalactic for a local power. The challenge amongst the two nations was likewise genuine. With regards to authenticity, China would attempt to draw in with India till its monetary advantages were assisted. China would evidently start to encompass India in the event that it compromised China's

provincial advantages. The CPEC likewise vows to open up remote, landlocked Xinjiang region and make impetuses for both state and private endeavors to grow monetary action and make occupations in this immature area.

9. Recommendations

Strengthening Pakistan-China relations while considering India's interests requires cooperation, transparency, and regional stability. Here are some potential avenues:

For Pakistan and China:

- **Economic cooperation:** Focus on projects that benefit all South Asian countries, like regional infrastructure development and trade corridors. Prioritize transparency and environmental sustainability in CPEC projects.
- **Security cooperation:** Address India's concerns about terrorism emanating from Pakistan through joint efforts to counter extremism and improve border security. Encourage dialogue and confidence-building measures.
- **Diplomatic engagement:** Maintain open communication with India, addressing concerns directly and avoiding actions that escalate tensions. Engage in trilateral talks on issues of mutual interest like water resource management and climate change.

For India:

- **Acknowledge the benefits of regional cooperation:** Recognize the potential of projects like CPEC for economic development in the entire region, including India. Explore possibilities for collaboration on mutually beneficial areas.
- **Engage in constructive dialogue:** Address concerns with Pakistan and China directly through diplomatic channels. Promote confidence-building measures and address historical grievances through open communication.
- **Focus on regional stability:** Work towards a peaceful resolution of

outstanding issues like the Kashmir dispute through bilateral talks and international mediation.

Positive impacts for India:

- **Economic opportunities:** Increased regional trade and connectivity could open up new markets and investment opportunities for India.
- **Security cooperation:** Collaborative efforts against terrorism and extremism could enhance regional security and stability, benefiting all countries.
- **Peaceful co-existence:** Improved relations between Pakistan and China could create a more conducive environment for regional cooperation and development, ultimately benefiting India as well.

Overall, achieving a "win-win" scenario requires mutual understanding, respect for each other's interests, and a commitment to regional stability. By prioritizing cooperation, transparency, and dialogue, all three countries can benefit from stronger Pakistan-China ties.

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