

## Political Relations between Pakistan and China Impacts on China Pakistan Economic Corridor

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### Abstract

Pakistan and China, two geographically adjacent nations, have maintained a steadfast friendship over the years, earning them the moniker "All Weather Friends." Their diplomatic ties, established on May 21, 1951, have weathered numerous storms, emerging stronger with each passing challenge. The cornerstone of their enduring relationship lies in their unwavering commitment to mutual understanding and cooperation, particularly evident in the political realm. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a transformative infrastructural and economic initiative, stands as a testament to their unwavering partnership. With an initial investment of US\$46 billion, later augmented to US\$67 billion, CPEC encompasses a wide spectrum of sectors, including energy, infrastructure, commerce, education, agriculture, and trade. This

groundbreaking agreement is poised to revolutionize the region's political landscape, leaving an indelible mark on the global stage.

**Keywords:** All Weather Friends, Mutual understanding, political arena, game-changer, CPEC

## Introduction

China and Pakistan are all-weather friends who share a mutual border of 595 kilometers. China has always supported Pakistan in economic and political ways. China gained independence in 1949 with the selfless efforts of Mao Zedong, the leader of China. Despite its Islamic ideological foundation, which is in contrast to China's communist system, Pakistan established official diplomatic relations with China in May 1951. Both states aim to enhance their diplomatic, political, and economic relations (Raja, 2011). The political relationship between Pakistan and China is dynamic and evolving, shaped by both CPEC's progress and broader geopolitical considerations. The project has undoubtedly deepened their ties, but navigating the challenges and managing expectations will be essential for maintaining a mutually beneficial partnership.

As CPEC matures, its impact on the political relationship between Pakistan and China is likely to endure, influencing their strategic alignment, regional engagement, and economic cooperation for years to come. The project's success will hinge on addressing concerns, fostering transparency, and ensuring that the benefits are shared equitably, further strengthening the bond between these two nations. Pakistan joined the capitalist system in the mid-1950s. The Prime Minister of Pakistan said that Pakistan joining the capitalist system did not mean that Pakistan was unable to maintain relations with communism. Both leaders of the states committed to enhancing their relations in the economic and military sectors. However, when China invaded Tibet, Pakistan did not support China because it was a territory violation. Pakistan and China signed border agreement with China in 1963. it was made well decision from Pakistan and China governments. Both state have aim to spread the peace and stand with each other in every circumstances. China's Sinkiang and the contiguous areas the defense of which is under the actual control of Pakistan. They settled this issue with mutual understanding and fairness policies.

China supported Pakistan in the 1965 war and provided economic and political support. It then enhanced Pakistan's military capability in 1966 and after the 1971 war between Pakistan and India. China and Pakistan's strong relationship has allowed them to work together effectively. China has been a long-term ally of Pakistan because neither Russia nor the United States has supported Pakistan. When India tested its nuclear capability in 1974, China helped Pakistan acquire nuclear capability. In 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, posing a security threat to Pakistan. China

helped Pakistan develop nuclear weapons to counter the Soviet Union's influence. The Soviet Union withdrew its forces from Afghanistan in 1989. CPEC has also elevated Pakistan and China's strategic partnership, fostering cooperation in areas beyond economics. The project has enhanced regional stability and security, particularly in the context of Afghanistan and counterterrorism efforts.

On May 28, 1998, Pakistan successfully conducted a nuclear test with China's help. In 2001, China again helped Pakistan counter the influence of the United States. In 2013, China and Pakistan signed the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) agreement, investing \$48 billion to stabilize Pakistan's economy (Hussain, 2017). Despite these concerns, CPEC has been a major success for both Pakistan and China. The project has helped to improve Pakistan's infrastructure, and to boost its economy. It has also strengthened the political relationship between the two countries. Pakistan and China are now considered to be "all-weather allies." They have close cooperation on a range of issues, including defense, counter-terrorism, and regional security.

### Research Questions

Q1 How has the overall trajectory of political relations between Pakistan and China influenced the progress and implementation of CPEC projects?

Q2 What extent has domestic political stability in Pakistan impacted CPEC's success or challenges?

### Review of literature

"The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a massive infrastructure development project that aims to connect China's Xinjiang province to the Gwadar port in Pakistan. The CPEC is part of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), global infrastructure development strategy. The article discusses the prospects and challenges of the CPEC for Pakistan. The author argues that the CPEC has the potential to be a "game changer" and a "fate changer" for Pakistan by boosting its economy and enhancing its strategic significance. However, the CPEC also faces significant security challenges due to its connection to the BRI. The author concludes by arguing that Pakistan must develop a robust foreign policy to address the challenges posed by the CPEC.(Adan)

*"All weather friendships"* by Dr Ahmad Rashid Malik are writer of special supplement on Pakistan-China All weather friendship, (2015). He says that Pakistan China relations based on mutual understanding, China never criticize Pakistan about his religious ideologies and never opposed the political policies of Pakistan government. Both state relations unique and matchless. The main aims of China to isolate the USA in Asia region. China introduced the (AIIB) Asian infrastructure and investment Bank. Pakistan has vision to increase the fiscal economy growth within Short period of time. China covers the all-state of Asia with (OBOR) one belt one road initiative. Allama

Iqbal says, that “Chinese’s people are awaking and sleeping in Himalayan spring as begun to boil” China got independence in 1949 Pakistan the first state who recognize the China. India oppose the China to sale the submarines to Pakistan because its enhance the nuclear clash in this region. The writer points of view are very good about military enhancement and economic development but he misses that, first of all we should develop the foreign policy of Pakistan than signed the MOU about different projects.

*“Pakistan-China Strategic Relationship: A Glorious Journey of 55 Years”* by Umbreen javaid and Afsa, (2015) in this article writers say that, China Pakistan good relationship based on enduring friendship. When Pakistan recognized the China in 1950 their diplomatic, political, and economic relations was started. The first free trade agreement was sign in 2005 it was a bilateral trade projects then in 2013 Pakistan and China sign CPEC China Pakistan economic corridor. It was said that, “the journey of thousand miles begins with a single step” so Pakistan and China ready to complete this projects within short period of time. They invested in different sectors like agriculture, infrastructure and economic. Their strategic relationship is base long-terms policies. Pakistan and china have a great partnership in trade and they also ready to face the interference of third party because CPEC geo-strategic location is pedestrian so others state wanted to damage these projects by different ways. Pakistan must provide the good security system to Chinese people and make a policy to save him internally and externally. Both state relationships will strengthen with the passage of time because they have good mutual understanding and passion to complete these project.

*A Journal of PIPS Peace and conflict* of by Muhammad Amir Editor of PIPS, (2014) the writer says that, security challenge can affect the China Pakistan economic corridor. A long term policy is always based on strong measurement. Pakistan and China signed on FATA agreement in 2014, to enhance the free trade values in both states. It was an aim of both states to strength their relations with short term project. Then CPEC sign after a few months. It creates the security challenges for Pakistan and China. The spill-over effect will affect the Asian states. China always proves all weather friends for Pakistan in every situation. So, this project saves the economic crisis of Pakistan. China faces the security issue threat form Uighar movements and as well as Pakistan faces security issue form Al Qaida. The militants of criminal group threat the workers of China at every level. It’s better to counter the Militant groups in both sides than it will be completed within short period of time. The writer misses that if China controls the economic crisis and terrorist activity, she must enhance the military relations with Pakistan. In this current situation Pakistan, baldy needs to cover up the military short backs due to harsh behavior of India. War is impossible thing between Pakistan and India, but the phenomenon of deterrence plays active role

*“China Pakistan economic corridor CPEC; prospects and challenge for regional Integration”* The writer is a lecturer in department of communication studies

in khokarakaram International University, (2015). He says that, China Pakistan economic corridor is an important tool for China to increase the economic capacity; because, the competition of other countries will counter the Chinese's economy. CPEC will increase the Pakistan's economy in South Asia, and also it faces a great deal of threat of serious security challenge of OBOR which connects the Eurasia. CPEC will become a "game changer" and "fate changer" for Pakistan. The CPEC strategically and economically is beneficial to Pakistan, and as well as for China. It is a way where Pakistan connects with Africa and Middle East through Gwadar port. China can easily access the Indian Ocean within no time. China invested US\$10 in infrastructure development and US\$30 billion in energy sector. Moreover, it built the dams to create electricity project that is badly need of Pakistan. However, CPEC transforms the fate of Pakistan strategically, economically and politically. The writer portrays in this article that, CPEC is really a good deal between Pakistan and China, but the question is here we will face a security issues, diplomatic issues, and as well as economic issues. Pakistan must develop the strong foreign policy according to the state of affairs. (Adan,2015)

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## MARTIAL AND METHOD

### Theory of Independence

#### Forging a Lasting Partnership:

China and Pakistan's relationship has evolved from short-term projects to a deep, strategic partnership. Initial trust was built through smaller collaborations, paving the way for ambitious initiatives like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Launched in 2011, CPEC's free trade agreements and the establishment of the ICBC in Pakistan solidified economic ties. Both nations actively encouraged government and private participation to maximize the benefits of this agreement.

Further solidifying this partnership, Pakistan's President Zardari and China's President signed four economic agreements in 2012, followed by ten more during Premier Li Keqiang's visit in 2013. CPEC remains the crowning jewel of this collaboration, showcasing the commitment of both nations to long-term projects. . Encompassing Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, and Europe, CPEC promises significant economic growth and has attracted further investment. In this win-win partnership, both China and Pakistan stand to gain advantages across various sectors.

Communication & Trust: The Cornerstones of Collaboration:

Information flows play a critical role in shaping relations between states. Positive or negative, information can influence perceptions and impact collaborations. China and

Pakistan have nurtured their partnership by focusing on positive information exchange. Despite external voices claiming Pakistan's dependence on China, both nations have remained true to their alliance. China has consistently rejected other countries' attempts to sow discord between them, offering unwavering support to Pakistan. Even the United States' efforts to create friction have proven unsuccessful.

#### **Mutually Beneficial Transformations:**

Strong international relations often hinge on projects with high rewards and minimal expenses. This principle, prevalent among nations, drives them to seek collaborations that offer significant gains at low costs. Additionally, positive messaging about such projects plays a crucial role in attracting participation.

China and Pakistan's exemplary case in point is the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). By effectively communicating the project's potential benefits to other countries, they aim to entice further investment. This low-cost, high-gain approach encourages teamwork and fosters social transformation, a key element in solidifying economic and political ties. By pursuing long-term projects like CPEC, China and Pakistan showcase their commitment to positive social transformation.

Furthermore, effective project management plays a crucial role in strengthening international relations. Timely completion minimizes costs and attracts further investment. China's proven track record of speedy project execution, as demonstrably exhibited in CPEC, inspires confidence in potential investors.

Both China and Pakistan actively seek mutual benefit in their partnership. CPEC, initiated in 2015 with a massive \$46 billion investment from China, stands as a testament to this shared vision. This project has significantly deepened their economic and political ties, with Pakistan readily embracing the immense advantages it offers. China, reciprocating this commitment, pledged an additional \$62 billion investment across various sectors, further solidifying their long-term partnership. As Pakistan's provisional relations gain strength over time, the anticipated completion of CPEC by 2030 promises significant economic benefits, potentially alleviating many of the country's economic challenges.

#### **Early Challenges and Course Correction for CPEC:**

The initial agreement of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has raised concerns among some analysts and political actors about the long-term benefits for Pakistan. These criticisms focused on aspects such as route alignment and potential imbalances in commitment terms. However, the Sharif government remained committed to CPEC and saw it as a strategic opportunity for economic growth. The



stakeholders of the provinces were actively involved in order to build consensus and mitigate negative effects.

Prime Minister Imran Khan's government initially took a more critical stance, with his trade adviser questioning the terms of the deal. This position risked straining relations with China and potentially jeopardizing the entire project. Recognizing this potential pitfall, Pakistan's military leadership stepped in and reassured its Chinese counterparts that CPEC remained a priority. In addition, Prime Minister Khan has actively addressed concerns through direct engagement with China, culminating in the signing of new agreements, including the development of the Rashakai Special Economic Zone.

### **China promoting soft image in different sectors.**

China supported Pakistan to increase the ability of nuclear materials. U.S.A always used to create misperceptions between China and Pakistan relations but it was proved as impossible task for the U.S.A. Chasm power plant also constructed with the help of China because China always try to develop the supportive roles towards Pakistan. In spite of western influence China helped the Pakistan in nuclear enhancement (Aslam, 2005). The Prime minister of Pakistan Nawaz Shareef visited the China for table talk on defense cooperation and also augmenting in the economic sectors. China and Pakistan developed their relations and create the harmony in the region like a fast friend. Both states counter the influence of west and save their territory through developed the defense cooperation (Akhter, 1993) . Both Pakistan and China were interested to develop their economic and military relations. Pakistan signed a lot of agreements with China and also developed the ballistic missile program in Pakistan. China supported the Pakistan in economic and military ways to decrease the influence of western world. Pakistan developed the manufacturing industry with the help of China so, Pakistan repair lot of aircraft MI-8 helicopters. This advance technology beneficial for Pakistan and China to introduce new market's needs. (Fani, 2009).

China Pakistan friendship proved like a fast friend. U.S.A imposed allegation against China that he violated the human rights and deals to develop the nuclear weapons. China was supported the Pakistan when U.S.A imposed sanction against Pakistan. China was stood at one platform for help the Pakistan in economic ways also premier of China visited the Pakistan in 1996. Pakistan signed lot of agreement to develop her political and military relation with China. (price, 2011). Pakistan and China celebrated 70<sup>th</sup> friendship anniversary in 2019 with lionize manners. China and Pakistan were ready to stand on one platform in international level so they were signed lot of agreements in Islamabad. Beijing signed memorandum of understanding (MOU) to develop the relations. They signed the agreement in different sectors like oil, trade, technical and defense. China and Pakistan both leaders always wanted develop the infrastructure. In 2019 they were developed the deep sea Gwadar port and



China gave 75% expenditures for this port. China is spending the lot of money on Gwadar port projects due to economic benefits. (fani, 2019).

### **India's perspectives towards CPEC**

Pakistan and China both countries are facing many problems regarding CPEC and One of the biggest problem is the security issues in Afghanistan like Afghan Taliban are there who are really exploiting the good face of CPEC project. The fundamentalists are growing their number from Afghanistan into Pakistan. Baluchistan is an important province regarding Gwadar port. The adversaries of this particular project are not ready to accept it. therefore, the local agencies in Afghanistan like Bloch republic army, Bloch liberation army, Baluchistan liberation tigers and united Bloch army who are demanding self-governing while other organizations are demanding total liberation from Pakistan. These militant and militant agencies are trained by the Indian intelligence agency RAW and US intelligence agency CIA trying to destabilize CPEC and Gwadar projects. They are actually exploiting their own local interest. These conflicts are the challenges for Pakistan and china regarding their projects. The premier of China li Xinjiang from Tsinghua university said that Pakistan and China and Afghanistan must stand on one platform to fight against terrorism. Unity will bring peace in the area of Afghanistan as well in Pakistan and China. Terrorist attack on Chinese people in 2015 in the area of Baluchistan was created the violence and interrupt the relations of Pakistan and China. China foresees was ready to fight in Afghanistan because it was compulsory task for securing Xinjiang, to secure the Baluchistan, and northern areas of Pakistan and success of CPEC. China wants to prevent spill-over of terrorism from Afghanistan to bordering countries. Pakistan and China support Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace process.

Russia and India always try to enhanced their relations with Pakistan. Russia is military power and India wanted to become an economic power so, both state boost up their relations. The India has aim to unified the Eurasian with CPEC so, she has aim to build up her relations with Pakistan to fulfil the security and energy measures. In the meeting of SCO Russia and China supported Pakistan and determined to start mutual efforts to shrink the US influence. China fought day and night to secure the CPEC. In fact, the Indian economy is much larger than the Pakistani economy, and the CPEC alone can in no way help Pakistan become India's equal economic competitor. In addition, Pakistan also has the sovereign right to make deals and agreements with other countries in its economic interests, even if opposed by India. However, the CPEC does not in any way constitute an act of hostility towards India. In addition, the port of Gwadar in southwest Pakistan is the mainstay of the CPEC. Pakistan plans to turn Gwadar into a regional commercial hub in the future with the help of China. To counter the success of the port of Gwadar, India has invested in the port of Chabahar

in Iran, located just 175 km from Gwadar. India invested \$ 100 million in Chabahar, and according to Chinese media reports, the only obvious reason was opposition to the success of the port of Gwadar. The timing of the Indian deal with Iran further confirms the Chinese media claim. India began investing in Chabahar in 2016, just a year after signing the CPEC agreements. It would be too much of a coincidence if India began investing in a port just 175 km from Gwadar, if it had no intention of the CPEC. The episode with Chabahar shows that it was India who took the strategic step to counter the CPEC, but it did not work. Just as India has the power to make independent investment decisions like Chabahar, Pakistan can do the same with CPEC. However, the investment in Chabahar is a case where India made an attempt, which Pakistan and China deemed hostile, against the CPEC, but it has not worked so far.

The first cargo shipment travel from China to Gwadar port in Nov 2016. The committee decided CPEC will rule by the arms force because Pakistan has a strategic animosity from India and Afghanistan. India claimed that CPEC violate the sovereignty of Kashmir at the same time and due to which India started the Air corridor with Afghanistan which by pass the Pakistan territory. China ignored the Indian acts and enhance the economic capability with India. China and India also the members of NSG performed well. China strategy is very well and she knows how to play in tense situations. They signed US\$750 million for naval enhancement and ordered F-22P to Beijing. Pakistan constructed this project under the agreements of technology. This project is proved fruitful for Pakistan's economy and military enhancement. (Minnick, 2008). Both states counter the (TTP) and East Turkmenistan Islamic Movement (ETIM) Pakistan and China enhance their economy ties as well as military ties. China support the Pakistan conventional and non-conventional equipment. Both states stand on one platform and build the Fighter jet JF-17 thunder. It is a Hercules task for Pakistan but after completed this projects it became a proud of Pakistan. Both China and Pakistan counter the threat for west. (Lum, 2009).

China and Pakistan enhance their military relations to counter the influence of India and USA in the region. Pakistan ordered J-17B fighters Jet to China in 2019 and signed the US\$1.4 billion deal for importing Jet fighter. Both states going to enhance their military war heads to counter the influence of USA. China also develops their naval relations. They signed US\$750 million for naval enhancement and ordered F-22P to Beijing. Pakistan constructed these projects under the technology transfer agreements. These projects have proved fruitful for Pakistan economy and military enhancement. Triangle relation also maintain by the Pakistan. Pakistan signed military enhancement agreement with North Korea as well as China in 1990. China Pakistan traditional political interest is very important to enhance the regional stability. Both states wanted to counter the Indian hegemony in the region this is a biggest mutual interest between Pakistan.

India always tries to interrupt the China and Pakistan in every stage but Pakistan and China are working day and night to prove the impossible task as possible. Pakistan and China also try to make strong policies enhance the economic and political bounds. Pakistan supported the China in Taiwan issues as well as China assured peacefully about her sovereignty on Taiwan. It was good initiatives of China that she solved this issue with peacefully and show her peaceful picture on international level. They discussed about the economic, political and strategic relations they also ready to counter the influence of USA and India. Both leaders were vowed in 2019 that they will secure the CPEC and its regional stability. The two foreign ministers, on behalf of their states, reaffirmed their support for each other on "all key issues of national interest", stressing the importance of state sovereignty and territorial integrity, which are cardinal principles of the UN Charter and international law.

Foreign Minister Wang Yi stressed the need to de-escalate tensions in South Asia and stressed the need to resolve all outstanding disputes through dialogue and peaceful means. An agreement was also reached to strengthen "people-to-people contacts, cultural cooperation and tourism," the statement said, adding that China and Pakistan are celebrating 2019 as "the year of the exchange of twin cities." "Both sides agreed to strengthen cooperation in the fight against terrorism by strengthening interaction and coordination in relevant areas," the statement said. China commended Pakistan's commitment and efforts to combat terrorism. Foreign Minister Qureshi responded by expressing appreciation for China's continued support for Pakistan's efforts. The two ministers also discussed the current situation in Afghanistan and "expressed support for the ongoing efforts to achieve peace and reconciliation" in the region. Both sides reaffirmed support for the Afghan-led, Afghan-led inclusive peace process and called on all stakeholders in Afghanistan to become part of the intra-Afghan dialogue. They also urged all parties to show flexibility to find a lasting solution to the Afghan conflict, read the statement. "Both sides agreed to continue mutual cooperation at regional multilateral and international forums.

### **China Role in SCO to Support Pakistan**

SCO it's an organizations of developing state all the member state tries to build their economic and political relations. They also signed lot of free trade agreements to enhance their economy. This regional organization help to integrate all the member with each other. The effort of China is playing well because it gave the status to Pakistan as observer state of SCO dealing with cross border issues and counter terror issues. some critics spreading the misunderstanding between Pakistan and China. They said that why the Islamic extremist damage the interest of China in Pakistan. Beijing replied that she will control their own domestic issues not interfere in Pakistan domestics issue. Pakistan will manage all the matter as soon as possible. China

is playing like fast friend because China enhances its relations in diplomatic political and economic ways. China also opposed the extremist activities in Pakistan and supported the Pakistan indirect ways to eradicate the terrorism form the region (dumbaugh, 2010). In January 19, 2020 China raised the voice of Kashmir in UNSC. China third attempt to raise the issue of Kashmir since August when the special status granted to Jammu and Kashmir under article 370 of the constitution. China criticized on Indian government that she must correct her policies. China warned the Indian about harsh behave of state always destruct the strategies and its consequence is very dangerous. SCO is proving very beneficial organization to solve the disputes and enhance the economic integrations. Pakistan became an observer state of SCO with the help of China in 2017. It was a huge political achievement of Pakistan. In 2018 China Pakistan and India discussed the Kashmir dispute and ready to solve it as soon as possible. Both China and Pakistan support each other in political issues. Their friendship is endless and strength day by day. (awam, 2019)

The main purpose of National Security Commission is to pledge in dialog and agreements on an equate footing to conquer debates and peace possible. China conceives a “fair and reasonable new international order” for assurance of peace and security used to vindicate poverty of clarity, suppression and despotic performance of the state, making the procedure of planning and rendition of CPEC highly undemocratic. A complicated military structure was inherited by Pakistan on the independence dusk. A garrison state conciliated the colonial rule in India. The powers of British’s were fully assured of the effective role that force and duress played ruling in India. Tan Tai Young declares in the writing about the militaristic nature of Punjab that the colonial heritage of militarization of Punjab can be critical in explaining the post-colonial state of Pakistan. Tan Tai young argues that Punjabi’s had heavily prevailed the rise of military-bureaucratic oligarchy. Which was powerful sufficiently to prevail and control the state apparatus of Pakistan is to be moderately explained by the developments in the colonial Punjab in the early twentieth century. Through their recruitment policy the squatters created fiction of “Combative Race” of Punjabis. In 1857 as the Bengal army started uprising, the need to reorganize the armed forces were faced by British rulers. The squatters founded at this stage, that Punjabis are more inclined to join British army to get job opportunities and significant awards, the number of Punjabis as a result grew up excessively in the British army. Fiction of Punjabis and Pathans from North-West-Frontier Province as Combative Race continued even after independence. This executed as solid force for engaging ethnic composition and sustaining the inherently elitist fabric of military. In the recruitment process the colonial bias also continued against Bengalis, Sindhis and Baluchis. A tension was nourished in center and provinces due to this discriminatory policy. Outcomes have been awful: The leaders of Baluchi’s uphold objection against the military who consider it as a Punjabi force but not as a national military. Colonial government devised the strong military apparatus.

### China's Political and strategic support towards Pakistan

The huge priority of the conflict consists of policy makers and military establishments who understand the Indian threat as the primary threat to Pakistan. Internal threats such as the Baloch sedition, cultural and religious tensions were expected to be an attachment to this external threat. Military derived its establishment from the economic strength from foreign powers and ideological power from the Indian threat. Development aid was rapidly turned in to military aid due to some particular critical incidents. Ruling elites gets an effective strategic benefit to solicit relation with US due to the undulating rivalry between the United States and former Soviet Union. Pakistan military and civil rulers utilized this opportunity by marketing Pakistan as frontline state against the emerge of communism and communist powers. Pakistan sought his relation with China. When the alliance with the US accommodate the circulation of communism became more or less latent, later Pakistan further assorted this network of reliance by seeking assist of Saudi Arabia. Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and Iranian revolution rebuilt the Pakistan-US alliance. China has also similar concerns against the Soviet occupation. The emerging power of Iranian strand of Islam entangled threat to Saudi Arabia. Because of Pakistan all powers could recognize their aim. Unique strategic position of Pakistan to serve its concern was oppressed by Pakistani military. The local powers in militarizing the state and given the enthrone of foreign, no surprise that the military organization assumed enough power to rule the country four times, over 67 years of independence, Army has retained considerable power by negotiating authority even during the civilian rule. Several operations in Baluchistan stop the organized demands for superior freedom, five armed combats with India and the most recent "war against terrorism" is the indication of tremendous power in the hands of Pakistan not only the level of militarization. (Hameed,2018)

China supports Pakistan in economic political and security issues. Racially they arose a Kashmir issue in our state. Jammu Kashmir which is a part between Pakistan and India. Jammu Kashmir was the part of Pakistan but it was occupied by India by force. The current situations show that Kashmiri people want to become the part of Pakistan in order to get peace and live without any religious and conflict. India imposed many restrictions in Jammu and Kashmir like curfew, the main purpose of Curfew is to make Indian state as free form all other religion like Sihks, Muslims and the purpose to exile the Muslims form Kashmir. Who are raising huge cry over abrogation of article 370 by India and insisting for major war. In this scenario a total war means nuclear war and nuclear war means third world war. It will be completely futile, half of human species may go extinct and rest of will starve to death. If wo go for limited war, we shall lose. Economy is major factor to wage a war and we all know about our good economy. The only solution is to make rule at international forums and seek mediator. It is harsh truth; it is the war of water instead of two nation theory. It is not an issue for what a nuclear war should be waged. It is indispensable for the survival of an agency to spread

this type of strategic culture. Just be calm and wait for appropriate solution. Jammu and Kashmir will be like an Indians state or union territory. India will control all the decision making process. It is a right of Indian they can settle in Kashmir freely and buy lands as well as they can trade here. Kashmiri women married with non-Kashmiris for inherit. Prime minister of Pakistan Imran khan spread this issue in UNO to resolve the conflict like the violations of basics human rights. The speech of Imran khan is described the issue of Kashmir that India spread the misunderstanding and hate in the heart of Pakistan and Kashmir people. Imran khan said that I will always stand with Kashmiris, and I think solutions of this issue accepted by the Kashmir not by Pakistan. That is only solutions what's Kashmir wants. Trump says, that I will talk to Modi that he must solve this issue as soon as possible. In this stage China fully supported the Pakistan in UNO. China president said that India must not violate the charter f UNO she stops the violations and also stop the harsh behave otherwise the consequences will very dangerous. (baig, 2019).

### **Result and Discussion**

#### **Enduring friendship over decades:**

Pakistan and China have a centuries-old bond characterized by unwavering support and mutual respect. Pakistan was among the first nations to recognize China's sovereignty, creating a deep foundation for their alliance. This friendship has weathered many storms and both countries stand by each other in times of need. Pakistan provided unwavering support during the Sino-Indian War of 1962, while China reciprocated during the wars with Pakistan in 1965, 1971 and 1999. Even on sensitive issues like nuclear testing, China has remained a steadfast ally. In addition to military aid, economic and diplomatic cooperation flourished. Pakistan supported China's permanent membership in the UN Security Council, while China actively supported Pakistan's cause on the Kashmir issue, condemning India's alleged violence. In the 21st century, their partnership continued to flourish. China became a key lifeline when the 9/11 incident tarnished Pakistan's international image. China has helped Pakistan navigate this challenging period with its unwavering diplomatic, political and economic support.

After emerging from a period of security challenges, Pakistan embarked on a determined path towards peace and economic prosperity. China, as a steadfast partner in this endeavour, has recognized the country's strategic potential, especially the Gwadar port. Their cooperative efforts transformed Gwadar into a bustling commercial center, further strengthening their economic ties. Inspired by China's fast-track projects in Africa, Pakistan is seeking to develop its own implementation strategies to maximize the benefits of CPEC. Although both nations face certain challenges in implementing this ambitious project, they remain committed to meeting

each other's needs. To fully exploit this economic opportunity, Pakistan recognizes the need to invest in skills development and develop a strong education pipeline from vocational schools to tertiary institutions.

India and Iran failed to participate in CPEC despite initial efforts and later developed Chahbahar port as a potential competitor. However, Pakistan and China, with their unwavering commitment, overcame their economic constraints and successfully launched the CPEC. This joint achievement not only strengthened their bilateral ties but also counterbalanced India's regional influence. CPEC serves as a powerful weapon in the economic arsenal of Pakistan and China. It allows them to counter the combined influence of the US and India while expanding their economic reach into regions such as Central Asia, Europe and the Middle East. With China's unwavering support, Pakistan plans to expand the CPEC footprint and further strengthen its regional and international relations.

Beyond the economy, CPEC promises to revitalize Pakistan's energy sector and bridge critical economic gaps. This transformative project empowers Pakistan to manage its own policies and promote economic and political development.

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