

Perspective of India towards Sino-Pak Collaboration

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1. Introduction

Since the beginning of the fifties China and Pakistan were members of adverse forces, but their counter-cold-war ideas were not mutually antagonistic. Therefore, Pakistan was the first Muslim country to recognise the People's Republic of China, shortly followed India. Sino-Pak relationship is often described by Pakistan and China as higher and better than the Himalayas and deeper than the Indian ocean. This cooperation has not changed fundamentally and continues to be defined by good understanding and varied collaboration.

As neighbours, Pakistan and China had a common 520-kilometer border. On 1 October 1949, two years after the establishment of Pakistan in 1947, China was declared a Republic. Pakistan has official diplomatic ties with China on 21 May 1951, despite its Islamic theological foundations being contrary to China's communist system. A year before, India, which had established diplomatic ties with Pakistan on numerous territory concerns such as Cashmir. Since that time three regional nations have formed a complicated triangle, Pakistan, China and India. Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-64) was an Indian Prime Minister who has yearned for friendly ties with China ever since he took office. However, the boundary issue between these two nations led to the 1962 Sino-Indian conflict which tightened their bilateral connections. The battle between China and India over the border was soon followed by the Trans Karakorum Tract marking the start of the relationship between Pakistan and China. Hostility between China and India on the other hand gave Pakistan significant room to develop closer relations with China and both nations started to share similar interests. The two nations' relations have now developed into close and supportive relationships with warm diplomatic, strategic, and economic connections. On many subjects, including the Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan, China will be sympathetic towards Pakistan. For its part, Pakistan has

always supported China on Taiwan and Tibet sovereignty-related problems and on many border concerns.

2 Data Collection and Methodology

This research deals with ties between China and Pakistan. This article critically analyses connections between two nations. The epistemology of the research is thus qualitative. In addition, in order to grasp the views on China and Pakistan ties, the researchers analyzed the data thematically in addition to the qualitative research technique. In addition, the study used secondary sources such as journals, research papers, and books. This research examined the relationships critically to allow realistic exploration and understanding of connections between the two nations. Thus, nations may review their trade and investment partnerships from several viewpoints. This study is not only designed to assist academics or policymakers and students in international relations but would also be a tremendous benefit for policymakers from both sides.

3 Analysis on present study

There have been many fundamental rivalries, mutual mistrust, and suspicions throughout Sino-India and Indo-Pakistan history.

The territorial dispute

China is an enormous country. With eighteen nations, China has territory and boundary issues. The exception is Pakistan's Islamic Republic, which it maintains on its own. There are a number of territorial and frontier nations with China. (Lo, 2003).

Sino-Pak relations

China-Pakistan ties are another consequence for India. There is mutual support and collaboration between China and Pakistan as "all the weather buddies." There have been strong cordial ties between them. These relationships were challenged throughout the years with time and distance. Despite major changes on the worldwide and regional scene and internal developments, their mutual corporations have acquired more power and vigour. The two nations' relationship is founded on UN respect and five coexisting principles. It has reciprocal trust and trust, and regular interactions at high level have been fostered and enhanced. Both parties have a shared interest in South Asia's peace and stability and work together to achieve that goal. They are opposed to regional and transnational hegemony and have advocated a fair worldwide economic and political necessity. China and Pakistan frequently discuss and collaborate on international and regional forums on respective problems. The ties between these two nations are constantly looked for and strengthened particularly in the next era. (Deepak, 2006).

Stance of India Against CPEC

During Musharraf, Sino-Pakistan intended to build an economic and energy corridor called China Pakistan (CPEC). It connects Kashgar with the south-western port of Gwadar in China's Xinjiang Uygur Province (Baluchistan). In the broader framework of China's massive and regional project, the CPEC will be crucial for India, called "One Belt, One Road ARE" (Kennedy, 2015). India opposes the route by crossing Pakistan's

disputed Azad Kashmir region. It's also true that certain extremely significant conflicts over China, India and Pakistan still need to be settled. When the planned CPEC is completed, Nevertheless, new scenarios will open up local economic cooperation and regional stability (Singh, 2015).

In response to the Gwadar-Kashgar project, Indian leaders have several choices for the changing regional environment: First, India may continue objecting and protesting to postpone or impede the corridor building (CPEC), but this is not prevented. Second, by contacting China and Pakistan to offer trilateral cooperation in the planned development, India may take a more positive attitude in relation to corridors. Different connections between Pakistan and India already exist. Such trilateral collaboration (Pakistan-China-India) may in the long term boost regional economic cooperation, regional integration and development of human capital. If this occurs, China and South Asia are the real economic arteries that change the situation in the globe. (Pitlo III, 2015).

Regional ambitions

By means of its strategies of influence in India (Levine, 1972), China may extend its influence into India (Pehrson, 2006). China's India encircling strategy is answered by New Delhi, which refers to the development of its ties with Taiwan, Japan, Vietnam etc., in its eastward policy (Jaffrelot 2003). Both States have the right to be recognised as regional and local powers due to the stimulation of their tremendous economic growth. Both countries strive to equal the strategic game, but they are in a multiple game (Kukeyeva, 2012). In terms of India, this cooperation would significantly increase the likelihood of reaching Afghanistan, improving the vast Central Asian flea market and making the area's abundant natural resources a dream of India. Pakistan would also have huge advantages in this regard. The antagonism towards India would also be stopped (Egreteau, 2008).

Global ambitions:

There are also global objectives for China and India. China has been less arguing and pursues the diplomatic route, as has India's obvious aspirations to play an international role. In the United Nations Security Council, India and Japan requested the veto power position (UNSC). China has not yet strengthened India's attempt to become a permanent member of the UNSC and a part of the nuclear suppliers group (NSG) . While the United Nations has guaranteed the creation of a five plus group, consisting of five permanent members and two temporary members, to increase its crucial role in the UNSC. China constantly monitors the global aspirations of India. With regard to China, China aims to link all the sub-areas in Asia, Europe and Africa that are evident in its policies of one road, belt, etc.(Winters, 2007).

The 'Asia Pivot' policy is a component of Pakistan:

The pivot of Asia (Ghulam, Waheed, Ch) is regarded by Pakistan (1947-1966, p 54)In the area it has significant geopolitical significance. It is located in South, Central and Eastern Asia at a crossroads. Pakistan's geographical position has always brought the major powers to Pakistan's notice. Bearing this relevance in mind, in such a big equation

Pakistan's geopolitical significance cannot be disregarded. The relationship between Pakistan and China is unique and valuable. Firstly, China is Pakistan's neighbour, and, secondly, throughout the difficult times, it has always resisted Pakistan. It is noteworthy for its unrestricted support and investment in many areas. It is so clear that a unique, unprecedented, exceptional, and vibrant relationship is between Pakistan and China. In 1971 Pakistani networks organised the meeting of former American National Security Council Henry Kissinger. China has been assisting Pakistan since the 1980s: diplomatic, technical, economic and military. Three reasons are credited to the strengthening of Pakistan's ties with China.

The Chinese building of Karakoram Highway (KKH), Gawadarport, creation of Chashma Nuclear Reactors, building many barracks in Pakistan, show the dedication, sincerity and cordiality of Pakistani friendship, should be noted in a short period. In trying times, China resisted Pakistan. There have been three major wars between Pakistan and India. Obviously, throughout tough times it was not China that supported Pakistan. The regular exchange of visits between the two countries has "incited Pakistan and China to deepen their link. It also enabled both countries to become closer. This proximity shows an understanding that is powerful and deep" (Rasul Bux Rais, 1977).

Bilateral commerce between Pakistan and China is growing fast in economic terms. For instance, in 2015 commerce grew from \$1 trillion to \$15 trillion. Wen Jiabao visited Pakistan. China's Prime Minister. He has entered into commercial agreements with Pakistan, totalling 35 billion dollars. "There are about 120 Chinese businesses operating in Pakistan. Masood Khan- Pakistan's former foreign minister. China has invested in Pakistan's heavy engineering, IT, mining, and defence infrastructure, energy, agricultural, banking, rail, space, commercial and health projects." "China is Pakistan's time-tested ally in the area and is constructing \$20 billion in projects throughout the nation. In addition, several projects amounting to 14 billion dollars are being worked on" (Aqeel Raja and Rasheed A., 2011) . China's rise focuses on Pakistan's many initiatives and industries.

Similarly, in his speech to Parliament of Pakistan on 11 December 2010, the Prime Minister of China-Wen Jiabao stated that "the stability of the pine tree is evident through cold winters; the horse's strength is tested on a long trip." No question the warm and cordial ties between Pakistan and China. They have nearly met their expectations over the decades of their „all weather and times tested relationship." Chinese assistance, support and encouragement: security, economic, technical, human, infrastructural development, etc. (Wen Jiabao, December, 19, 2010).

4 Foundations of Chinese-Pakistan Alliance

China-Pakistan cordial organisation has been supported by each of its needs in every hour (Khokhar, 2011).

Support for diplomacy

In every hour of need, Pakistan always had a major diplomatic base for supporting the people of the Republic of China, whether it is the maintenance of China's law in Tibet,

Taiwan and the province of Xinjiang, China. Another extremely significant element of Pakistan's diplomatic support to China is the immediacy with which the United States President visited Peking during the Chinese Revolution of 1972. China urged China to be open to Pakistan on the global arena. In recognition of the democracy in Pakistan, Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao addressed the parliament: "We received a valuable support from Pakistan at the crucial moment China tried to break out of the foreign blocks, restoring the legitimate United Nations seat, and normalise its relations with the United States.(Mirill, 2007). We have been consistently and fully supported by Pakistan on the main issues relating to Taiwan, Tibet and Xinjiang. (Young, 2015).

Corridor of Energy

Pakistan has, strategically, become extremely essential for China in achieving energy resources for its expenditure economy, with its connections to Europe and the Central Asian countries. Islamabad's energy strip was designed to repay China's eternal friendliness. As a first stage in an extended energy corridor programme for Gwadar's Persian Gulf oil into China, Pakistan improved the Gwadar port in 2006. It is expected, over the next 20 years, that Pakistan would earn US\$60 billion a year transit charge (Malik, 2012). Now, after the United States, China is the second biggest oil consumer in the world. It may be predicted to be consumed thrice by 2025. Small supplies rival India and China. For China's regional power plan, Pakistan is crucial. — By breaking trillions-dollar contracts from Sudan towards Iran and extending replacement roads through Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand and Myanmar, China is diversifying its oil sources (Kumar, 2007).

Co-operation Strategic

The strategic cooperation between China and Pakistan is an eternal and win-win guarantee. China-Pakistan is not willing to achieve certain goals by fully using the efficiency of each side's assets. The relationship between China and Pakistan is built on honesty, expectations, similar objectives and mutual sympathy for opportunities and values. Hu Jintao proposed a strategy cooperation with Pakistan to build and strengthen bilateral ties with Pakistan in April 2006 Musharraf travelled to China (Rajain, 2005). The plan stipulated the significance of China as its strategic partner for Pakistan. This conglomeration has incongruously been unable to achieve its full imminence. In this context, in the course of his visit to Islamabad in December 2010, Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao said that the world and regional circumstances are at present complex. China and Pakistan should communicate and work closely as all weather strategic allies, and jointly face difficulties ... The pragmatic collaboration between China and Pakistan is a vital component and has great prospects in the bilateral strategic relationship. China anticipates joint action with Pakistan that will provide its people greater advantages (Small, 2015).

Military Cooperation

On 14 August 1947, Pakistan was founded. It was full with multifaceted difficulties. For example: refugee, resource distribution, water, government, infrastructure, etc. It seeks to rise from the depths of the poverty, illiteracy, maladministration, and abyss, once it

is independent of the British-hindu complex's reluctant hands. The Indian Congress thought Pakistan's emerging state could not endure even for a decade. But Pakistan has succeeded in surviving with little resources.

The Tiger's eye is the meaning of the defence relationship between China and Pakistan. In the Western criticism of Pakistan's extension to nuclear weapons, they continue to be embellished. China was Pakistan's biggest supplier of weapons from 1965 until the future (Haider, 2005). Mutual competition may be attributed to military cooperation between China and India. As a reaction to the Indian-U.S. nuclear agreement (Garver, Security Dilemma in Sino-Indian Relations, 2002) China has chosen to take a step-by-step approach to Pakistan's resolution to a lengthy nuclear energy agenda. At the end of the visit of President Wen Jiabao, they reiterated in a joint Press Communiqué of December 2010 that they have continued to enhance confidence and cooperation in the military and security sectors, according to the principles and the spirit of the Treaty of Federal Friendship, Cooperation and Good Neighbourliness. Both countries and the region are in favour of peace, security and stability. They decided to increase employee training, joint exercises, national defence and cooperative training, research and technology, military industrial cooperation, etc. (Garver, 1996).

There are unrivalled and outstanding ties between Pakistan and China. In fact, at the national, regional and global levels, both nations have overcome the difficulties. In this regard China's growth globally, its own development model, and its innovative methods of engaging on a win-win or equal footing with regional and global power have won it a high degree of respect and credibility among the committees of countries. As the neighbour of China, Pakistan has the advantage of achieving/reaping the trade and investment gains in the area from the rising superpower. The regular exchange of visits between Pakistan and China, naturally, strengthens mutual trust and multifaceted collaboration. This collaboration extends from technology, industry to politics, economics, society, culture, education, diplomacy and the army. One of the watersheds between the two nations was the off-late historic deal CPEC (China, Economic Corridor of Pakistan). This commercial corridor offers the people of Pakistan new possibilities and will also benefit China in the long term.

However, these changes among neighbours, apart from opponents of Pakistan and Chinese ties, have highlighted the highs and downs in Pakistan's relationship with China, Dr. Qaiser Bengali, a prominent economist. He said that China's military co-operation with India is growing. India, Pakistan's former adversary in the area, has been discussed for decades. The increased links between India and Pakistan may have an impact on the subsequent successful internationalisation effort on the Kashmir problem. Ironically, in the previous four wars, Pakistan and India fought. Pakistan wants its time-tested ally, China, to be careful about its policies in India.

In the article "India-US-China-Pakistan Strategic Quadrilateral," Louise Merrington of the University of Australia, wrote on 11 April 2012. The following elements forming Pak-China defence cooperation were highlighted by him: India's position as a regionally-owned police officer. End of the Cold War and regional reorientations, India's growing influence in Southeast Asia with the support and encouragement of America and Japan. The former Pakistani ambassador, Masood Khan, was of the opinion that Pakistan and China had four dimensional defence cooperation while speaking to an air force training officer delegation of Pakistan Air Force War College on 29 April 2012.

The parameters vary from safety, area, officer exchanges, military exchange and trips to the country. The US, however, believed the US to be violating its NSG and MTCR restrictions on military and technical swaps between Pakistan and China. Missiles such as M-II and M-9 are designated as violations of international law and norms by India and Americans. However, Pakistan and China are of the opinion that before the establishment of NSG, Pakistan developed nuclear power. There is no violation of the norms or regulations of NSG by the development of missile technology. After 1962, the Indo-US nuclear agreement in 2008, Pak-China defense relations were increased. America plans to limit China's growth via India, while China does the same for Indians through Pakistan. In South Asia and South East Asia, the interests of the USA-India-China overlap and intertwine. Competition or competition between these powers is believed to help consolidate Pak-China ties.

Pakistan wanted to keep nuclear power at the level of dissuasion. China came to Pakistan's aid in this connection. In 1986, it signed an all-embracing nuclear accord. In 1989, the Chinese Prime Minister, Jiang Zemin-Chinese President visited Pakistan as a result of the region's change in geopolitical structure. Pakistan was guaranteed of cooperating in the construction of the power plant. The various projects were participated not only in China-Pakistan collaborations but also in other nations..

5. Limitations to China-Pakistan relations

The relationship between China and Pakistan was further examined after the events of 11 September 2001. Pakistan's connection was established because Pakistan was distrusted by NATO's assault on Pakistan and 25 troops died. The partnership between Pakistan and China was established. The Friendship Year and 60 years of diplomatic relations were also honoured by China and Pakistan. Official state visits, multi-billion dollar business agreements, cooperative groundwork projects and combined armed exercises were very important during that time. But China was raising the slogans of Pakistan-China ties from 20 to 30 years ago and now it is time for such a relationship to develop with Pakistan. In every area of life, China assisted Pakistan. Pakistan has subsequently passed the port of Gwadar to China, which has caused additional concerns (Deepak, 2006).

The ties between China and Pakistan have been marketed as "all-weather friendliness" (Syed, 1969). Pakistan is fully aware that it can extend its connection by investing in and supporting China politically and therefore respond swiftly to attacks on Chinese

interests. The government of Pakistan, for example, swiftly reacted to Peking's rear-door diplomacy during the Lal Masjid siege in 2007, when several Chinese nationals were abducted by extremists. The instability of Pakistan has prompted China, while outwardly remaining a loyal co-worker, to rethink Pakistan's all-weather friendships (Kumar, 2007). The first time that Pakistani-trained activists in Xinjiang were publicly highlighted by attacks in July 2011 was by Chinese authorities. In another instance, when Pakistan conveyed the Chinese's desire to set up a military facility in the port of Gwadar, Beijing rejected the proposal swiftly. This is Pakistan and China apprehensions about interpreting foreign policy misunderstandings between them (Garver, The security challenge for Chinese-Indian ties) (2002).

In Pakistan, China has consistently engaged various political players, whether they civil or military controls in Pakistan, in order to protect its interests. If a representative government is in Pakistan, China evades its interests by maintaining links with political parties and opposing political parties. For instance, Maulana Fażl-ur-Rahman was invited by the Chinese Communist Party for 2010 (JUI). After his party got greater attention on Pakistan's internal political terrain, the Communist Party also invited Imran Khan, Pakistani leaders Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) to Beijing. In the mean time, the Chinese are ready to cope with non-state players, and there are issues for China that can defend its interests (Khokhar, 2011).

Relations between the USA and Pakistan are upsetting because to the capture and death of Osama Bin Laden on Pakistani territory by a CIA contractor in Pakistan. America assisted Pakistan in agriculture, commerce and defence, but Pakistan felt the deprivation after completing aid on behalf of America. Relations between the U.S. and India were to be strengthened day after day, and it was not good for Pakistan since India saw Pakistan as its greatest adversary, thus Pakistan was much at risk. India-US ties have strengthened Pakistan's relationship with China (Young, 2015).

6 Conclusion

This study analysed the relationship between Pakistan and China through the Indian perspective. Chinese ties with India were underlined: military and commercial collaboration. This paper points out that the relationship between Pakistan and Chinese may be damaged as long as the Chinese maintain their defence cooperation strategy with India. All in all, this may lead to imbalances in Cold War/power in the South Asian area. This paper analysed the ties between Pakistan and China topically and analytically. It also highlighted that in Pakistan, China's future trade and investment process may be hampered by the present political instability in Pakistan. Thus this article argues that consolidating the process of Chinese investment is crucial to the development of relations between Pakistan and China, and that its policy of neutrality is essential to establishing win-win relations and complementary economic connections.

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