

## Chinese's Role: A case study of Indo-Pakistan relations.

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### **Abstract-**

The People's Republic of China (PRC) has a vital role in the continent of Asia over the world due to its growing economic and military power. The Chinese ONE BELT ONE ROAD (OBOR) project has influenced world politics, especially the China-Pakistan economic corridor boosting the Chinese trade to the Middle East, Europe, and African countries. The CPEC project links the land and sea routes. The Gwadar port link to the Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, and other seas' routes. India and Pakistan are neighboring countries of China that link the land routes. The British colonial partition of the Indian sub-continent in 1947 brought deep-rooted bad feelings and conflicts between India and its newly established neighbor state, Pakistan. Furthermore, border and territory disputes play an essential role in almost every country's life. Since 1950, China and Pakistan have remained strong allies, while India and the U.S. also stayed allies. These strategic alliances evolved to serve the interests of each state. Through military aid, China and Pakistan's allies were as significant for Pakistan in most wars between India and Pakistan, especially the Kashmir wars. Pakistan and India fought four wars, 1947, 1965, 1971, and 1999 war in the Kargil area. In 1962 China and India fought a war; Gilgit-Baltistan is also a disputed territory between Pakistan and India. SINCE THE CHINESE REVOLUTIONS, the PRC has tried to settle disputes between Pakistan and India.

**Index Terms-** Pakistan, India, OBOR, USA, Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, Kargil, British, Economic, Military

### I. INTRODUCTION

After the partition of the sub-continent, two countries emerged on the world map, Pakistan and India. Due to the long and intense freedom struggle, Pakistan emerged as an independent state on August 14, 1947. The Muslims of the sub-continent launched their freedom struggle when they became convinced that the Hindus desired to subjugate them permanently. The historical colonial South Asia sub-continent experienced brought severe regional ethnic, racial, and regional conflicts. In the last six decades, no bilateral relationships with intense global scrutiny as the relationships between India and Pakistan. Two

South Asian powers 'wars determine a situation of tranquility and insecurity in South Asia.1.

Since the establishment of the Sino-Pakistani partnership and friendly relations in May 1951, the two countries' relationships have been beneficial to Pakistan against India conflicts.1

The root causes of Indo-Pakistan conflicts can be traced back to the early eighth century when Muslim missionaries, traders, and armies arrived before the Britain colonial partition of the subcontinent. Before that time, Hindus and Buddhists were primarily populations of the South Asia region. By the sixteenth century, Muslims and the Mughal Empire were established in India's north part, dominated. In 1858 after the British disbanded the empire, one-quarter of India's population were Muslims and settled in East Bengal, the Northwest Frontier, Punjab, Sindh, and Baluchistan part of India. The Indo-Muslims maintained their identity, and they were slowly adapted to British rule, where they established the Muslim League in 1906. 2 Looking back to the origin of two dominant religions, Hinduism and Muslim, the Indian subcontinent was full of contrast and diversity. After the partition, territorial disputes challenged peaceful relations between India and Pakistan. Kashmir conflicts have been at the heart of the cause of wrong links and confrontations between the two states. The perceptions and views regarding the issue of Kashmir, both countries see the problem differently because of their differences in interests and ideologies. Self-determination of the simple question has become a complex conflict between two nations. For many years, the Kashmir disputes have been an urgent issue. More than Seventy-two years passed in conflicts and confrontations between India and Pakistan.3 Citizens and the world are questioning various ways of maintaining and establishing permanent peace and security between two countries and the regional wisdom.

Immediately after the partition, India adopted measures to destabilize Pakistan's economic sector. It stopped canal water from flowing into Pakistan with the object of destroying Pakistan's agricultural sector. India refused to pay Pakistan's due share in the financial assets. India created security problems for

Pakistan through military interference in 1947, 1965, and 1975. Pakistan was acutely exposed to Indian aggression in the form of open and undeclared wars in 1965 and 1971. These armed conflicts further deteriorated relations between the two neighbors. The core issue between Pakistan and India is Kashmir, which is the leading cause of wars. Pakistan and India have tried to settle the issue many times but cannot do it. After the war of 1965, for the peace process, the Tashkent agreement. The meeting was held in 1966, and an agreement between Pakistan and India was concluded with the support of Russia. After the 1971 war, another substantial effort to normalize the Indo-Pakistan relations was when the Simla accord was signed by the president of Pakistan and the prime minister of India in 1973; the AGRA Summit was also a step taken to solve the issues.

The relations between India and Pakistan are viewed in the image of wars, confrontations, untrusted, and conflicts. However, various approaches have been exercised to solve problems and fights between two countries through peaceful means. Moreover, after every significant dispute, the two countries tried to sit down for resolution talks but maintaining peace between the two states has been challenged by the Kashmir wars for territorial disputes. The three actions wars, 1948, 1965, and then 1971, have resulted from the fact that Pakistan tried to achieve its objective in 1947 by supporting a tribal invasion in Kashmir. Both India and Pakistan signed many various agreements after these invasions, such as Tashkent Agreement (1966), Shimla Agreement (1972), and Lahore Summit Agreement (1999), through bilateral and major power interventions to establish peace in the region, particularly establishing India and Pakistan relations, (Raghavan, 2013).

The present time (2022) is the most opportune moment for resolving all conflicts. The people of the two countries are eagerly waiting for peace. Both nations required approaching the outstanding issue with flexibility and innovation, especially concerning Jammu and Kashmir.

#### Geography of China

Position in East Asia, on the western shore of the Pacific Ocean, the People's Republic of China (PRC) has a land area of about 9.6 million sq km. It is the third-largest country globally. Russia and Canada follow it. From north to south, there was Chinese territory. Measures some 5,500 km, stretching from the center of the Heilongjiang River north of the town of Mohe to the Zengmu Reef at the southernmost tip of the Nansha Islands. From west to east, the nation stretches for about 5,200 kilometers from the Pamirs. to the confluence of the Heilongjiang and Wisely rivers. China's land borders are 22,800 km long. Fourteen contiguous countries: Korea to the east; the People's Republic of Mongolia

to the north; Russia to the northeast; Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, and Tajikistan to the northwest; Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, and Bhutan to the west and southwest; and Vietnam, Laos.

The coastline of the Chinese mainland covers about 18,000 km of flat topography and many excellent docks and harbors, most ice-free. The Chinese mainland is bounded on the east and south by the seas of Bohai, Yellow, East China, and South China, with a total sea area of 4.73 million square kilometers. The Bohai Sea is the central sea of China. In contrast, the Yellow, East China, and South China seas are marginal seas of the Pacific Ocean. A total of 5,400 islands dot China's territorial waters. The largest of these, with an area of about 36,000 sq km, is Taiwan, followed by Hainan, with an area of 34,000 sq km. The Diaoyu and Chiwei islands, located to the northeast of Taiwan Island, are China's easternmost islands. The many islands, islets, reefs, and shoals in the South China Sea, known collectively as the South China Sea Islands, are China's southernmost island group. They are called the Dongsha (East Sandbar), Xisha (West Sandbar), Zhongshan (Middle Sandbar), and Nansha (South Sandbar) island groups according to their geographical locations (China embassy, 2022).

#### CHINA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS:

The diplomatic relations between Pakistan and the People's Republic of China were the first to be established in 1951. The relationships have been essential and beneficial to both countries and the other countries. The relations between China and Pakistan have been built on cooperation, respect, and trust for several years. In South Asia, Pakistan was the first to recognize and establish diplomatic relations with China on May 21 May 21, 1951. Since then, the two countries have become cooperative neighbors, friends, and beneficial partners in the South Asia region. In 1995, two prime ministers of two countries, Zhou Enlai and M. Ali, met at the Bandung Conference. They agreed on cooperation and exchange in various developmental areas. After the conference, the two states' visits and interactions increased gradually.

Pakistan and China share a 595 –km long border that runs through lofty Himalayan and Karakorum mountains. The renowned silk route (KKH) provides the only land route between the two countries. Pak-China relations date back to 1949, when China won its freedom as a communist state under the Mao Tse Tung, and Pakistan recognized it without any reservation. Later on, during the Bandung Conference held in 1955, Chinese premier Chou En-Lai and his counterpart Muhammad Ali Bogra discussed matters of their mutual interest and laid the foundation of the six friendships between the two great nations.

In 1956, Treaty of friendship, Pakistani Prime Minister Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy officially visited China at the invitation of the Chinese government. The same year, the Chinese Prime Minister also made an official visit to Pakistan. These visits have shown a strong partnership between these countries and successfully promoted cooperation and friendships.

In 1963, both nations signed a general trade agreement, followed by a cultural agreement in 1965. In September 1965, a full-scale Indo-Pak war took place in which China lent entire military, economic and moral support to Islamabad. This friendly gesture won the hearts of the people of Pakistan. In October 1971, China was admitted to the U.N. with bold support, 7.

On April 5, 2005, Pakistan and China signed the Treaty of friendship, cooperation, and good neighborly relations on the Treaty of friendship. Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao and PM Pakistan, Mr. Shaukat Aziz, signed this Treaty. China held out a categorical assurance to Pakistan to defend its territorial integrity. Besides the Treaty of friendship, the country signed 22 agreements to boost cooperation in defense, political, trade, and economic areas.

Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif meets with Chinese President Xi Jinping and signs several agreements. President Xi and prime minister Nawaz revealed the CPEC project in Islamabad during President Xi Jinping's visit to Pakistan in April 2015. Xi Jinping and Nawaz Sharif, both presidents, have decided to foster a 1+ four economic cooperation pattern. The CPEC is a core part, as are four major areas: the Gwadar port, the energy sector, and infrastructure. In order to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes and growth, the two heads share the job of scientific planning and the Mage Corridor. Be part of Pakistan's political and economic alliances with China; the corridor is built. China and Pakistan have decided to build a trade corridor between Kashgar, 8 China, and Karachi, Pakistan.

The PAK CHINA friendship may stay forever. Furthermore, Pakistan can take advantage of this window of economic opportunity as suggested by the Chinese market. Both economies are complementary and thus have excellent scope for promotion and expansion.

#### *China-India relations*

India is to the east of Pakistan and north of china. It is a large country with an area of 32 87 590 Sq.km and a population of 1000 million. It shares a 2912 km long border with Pakistan, stretching from the Himalayas in the north to the Arabia Sea in the south.

The Sino-Indian relationship is based on the premise that two emerging countries with rapidly expanding economies and global ambitions cannot peacefully coexist in such proximity. There is a

competition where domains of influence collide, like in Nepal and Myanmar. According to conventional wisdom, China is unwilling to allow India to expand its strength beyond South Asia.

The period of the Sino-Indian war after 1962 can be called the era of reconciliation and sympathy between Pakistan and China. The hostilities between China and India had created opportunities for friendly relations between Pakistan and China. The collapse of relations between India and China contributed to improving Sino-Pakistani relations. Pakistan and China began to understand the upcoming geopolitical reality, and their positions adjusted accordingly in this era. The two countries enjoyed close relations and understood common economic and strategic interests, which were seen through their focus on regional and global challenges and their social and economic growth priorities. Since the outbreak of the Sino-Indian War in 1962 due to the territorial dispute between India and China, Pakistan had to solve the issue of demarcation with China to avoid any path of confrontation.<sup>10</sup> The current dynamic Underlying many views of the Sino-Indian relationship is the notion that two rising powers with rapidly growing economies and global ambitions cannot peacefully coexist in such close quarters. Where spheres of influence overlap, there is competition, as in the cases of Nepal and Myanmar. Standard realist accounts argue that China is unwilling to permit the emergence of India as a power beyond South Asia. In the past, China has built alliances and partnerships with countries in the Indian periphery, most notably Pakistan, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and, more recently, Afghanistan.<sup>27</sup> Combined with the Chinese presence in the Indian Ocean region, this has created some concern among Indian policymakers about strategic encirclement.<sup>28</sup> Still, India has been cautious and circumspect about countering China's moves in all but naval strategy. Despite growing military exchanges with Taiwan, New Delhi follows a one-China policy favoring Beijing.<sup>29</sup> India's Look East policy, a serious attempt to correct the conceptual drift in India's approach to Asia beyond China, has resulted in substantially growing economic relations with Singapore, Vietnam, and Indonesia. However, India has refrained from seeking strategic alliances in either East or Southeast Asia.

#### *ROLE OF CHINA BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN*

##### **CHINA'S ROLE IN THE INDO-PAK WARS OF 1965:**

Since the start of diplomatic relations in 1951, China has been one of Pakistan's most trustworthy friends. It has been a reliable partner in supplying Pakistan with military aid, economic development, financially viable methods (the current CPEC is a good example), and support in a volatile and unpredictable regional security situation. China's unrivaled assistance to Pakistan during the 1965 Indo-Pakistan conflict is one example of this unrivaled relationship. The skirmishes that began in April

1965 and continued until September 1965 culminated in a full-fledged war when Indian forces attacked Pakistan without warning on September 6, 1965.

#### **CHINESE ROLE IN THE 1971 AND 1999 WARS:**

In the War of 1971, when India intervened military in East Pakistan, China could not come to the assistance of its ally (Pakistan); in the 1999 Kargil War, China supported Pakistan at an international level through economic and military. Kashmir issue in the Kashmir issue, China always supports Pakistan at the international level, like in UNO.

Hina's policy on the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan has significantly impacted regional stability in South Asia and efforts to address the crisis. Beijing also plays a crucial role in helping third parties reduce hostilities between the two countries. China's Kashmir policies examine Chinese cooperation with the United States during crises between the South Asian rivals over the past several decades. During crises, Chinese concerns about preventing war between India and Pakistan outweighed political considerations to defend Pakistan, and Beijing worked closely with Washington to mitigate regional tensions,

In the early decades of the Cold War, China's policies in South Asia were driven by security threats from India and New Delhi's alignment with China's main rival, the Soviet Union. China entered an anti-India military alliance with Pakistan after the Sino-Indian border war of 1962 and became a vocal supporter of Pakistani claims on Kashmir, ending its neutrality in the 1950s (Chang, 2017).

First, China has assumed for a long time that it does not need to respond to India as if it were a nuclear power. Second, even though India's nuclear weapons are pointed at China, China does not regard India as a security threat in the present day. India could pose security challenges in the future if its nuclear capability were to be combined with other factors, such as more aggressive intentions. Under these assumptions, the study explains why China thinks it does not need to respond to India's nuclear weapons? It also seeks to outline the circumstances under which China will decide on a necessary response and describes what form that response might take.

#### CONCLUSION:

#### II. CONCLUSION

Kashmir has evolved from a bilateral struggle between India and Pakistan, two South Asian nuclear rivals, to a triangular geopolitical dispute. In the eastern Kashmiri area of Ladakh, conflicts between Chinese and Indian forces have created a two-front battle space for India. Chinese intrusions into Indian-controlled territory will empower Pakistan to increase its backing for Kashmiri separatists, exacerbating the conflict in the region. From the standpoint of the United States, there is a chance to

unite with India to obtain an advantage over an increasingly challenging China. However, the region faces the possibility of additional insecurity and instability.

The role of China's policy toward Pakistan and India has ups and downs ongoing suites; the Chinese policy towards strong to Pakistan compared to India. From 1947-to 1948, Chinese policy moved towards neutral; after the war of 1962 between India and China, the Chinese policy was direct towards Pakistan as a strong ally. In the war between India and Pakistan in 1962, the people's republic of China fully supported Pakistan in diplomacy and military. The Kashmir issue is the leading cause of conflict between Pakistan and India after the divided sub-continent.

The strategic cultures of China and India both demand them to reclaim the authority and status that their leaders believe is suitable for their countries' size, population, geographical location, and historic history. There have been several times in history when China and India were both weak; there have also been instances of cultural blooming at the same time. However, it has been more than half a millennium since Asia has seen the two economic and military titans collide. That day is rapidly approaching, and it will almost certainly result in significant new geopolitical realignments. The fly of China and India as economic superpowers would surely add significant additional weight to the world's political equilibrium. The two heavyweights are beginning to touch shoulders as India expands.

In terms of economic capacity and geopolitical status, India and China, descendants of ancient civilizations, have emerged as the two most potent and prominent Asian states today. The two former foes have recognized the importance of shedding the baggage of history and residual mistrust and have begun the process of forging a new pragmatic relationship. Even though they recognize that cooperation is in their mutual interests, this will be easier said than done. Sino-Indian ties have always been challenging, with multiple regional and global factors complicating their bilateral relationship. Even as India and China have progressed from allies to adversaries to pragmatic partners, one constant in their dealings has been the presence of the United States.

A stable and cooperative relationship, which appears to be in the cards for the foreseeable future, would not necessarily imply a closer bond between the two Asian powers. It is said that, regardless of the scope and speed of mutual engagement (cooperation), a partnership between the two greatest Asian countries will unavoidably contain significant undercurrents of competition and rivalry as they compete for the same economic and political space in the future. This article outlines some of the security concerns that India and China face and argues that the two countries' future will be determined by how they manage their geopolitical and strategic competitions rather than how they view the benefits and opportunities of mutual collaboration.

The United States and China need to move beyond their

traditional crisis management roles to cooperate on crisis prevention. China's relations with Pakistan have deepened, particularly with CPEC, and Beijing has more influence over Islamabad's policies than Washington. The United States should emphasize the urgent need for the situation in Kashmir to its Chinese counterparts at the highest level and present a strong argument that the South Asian War would pose a direct threat to China.

China has helped the United States and Russia mediate between Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf. Vajpayee revealed in an interview that "China did not play a significant role but advised the two countries to resolve all issues peacefully." 11 Beijing sent Prime Minister Zhou Rongji to India, taking part in the U.S. strategy to send foreign leaders to both countries. To stop them from fighting.

Since 1951, the Chinese policies towards South Asia, especially Pakistan and India, have had one side policy. The PRP has a firm policy toward Pakistan as a strategic and friendship ally. China supports every international forum and regional forum. In a Kashmir issue, china supported Pakistan in the United Nations. China also supports Pakistan economically and with military assistance..

#### APPENDIX

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in American English is without an "e" after the "g." Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments.

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