



The Regional Nuisances between Pak-China Relations: A Historical Perspective

Deedar Hussain Khatti, *Department of History, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan.*

Ghulam Rasool, *Department of Muslim History, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan.*

Dr. Irfan Ahmed Shaikh, *Department of History, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan.*

Keywords	Abstract
Pakistan-China, Cordial Relations, Challenges, Regional Nuisances, Baluchistan	<i>The present study debates China-Pakistan relations from historical perspectives reckoning the regional crises. Besides, it discusses the strategy of Baluchistan, challenges, and menaces to Islamabad and Beijing. The study employs secondary data from various research journals. Further, it contributes results in making foreign policy, Pakistan History, readers, and benefits to follow the study embryonic in writing bilateral relations of "Iron Brothers." However, it helps to indicate new roots for scholars, experts, and policy-making institutions. The study would be helpful in researching other aspects of Pak-China relations in relates other regional problems. Finally, the study's finding plays a vital role in spotlighting problems in peace, amicability, and harmony of reign. The research outcomes would additionally open the windows of future research.</i>

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Indus valley civilization is a motherly civilization in Asia. Besides, Asia is the most populated continent in the world, but the Indus valley revolves towards the sub-continent and the Middle East to the Mesopotamian civilization. In 1947, Pakistan is a newly born estate in Asia dividing the sub-continent representing the Indus valley. At the same time, China proclaimed in 1949 on the surface of the globe. The new estates began to connect by shaking high hands of cordial relationship in 1950, and Pakistan earned the title of recognizing the (PRC) people's republic of China at first. However, the relations are based on economics and geopolitics and are culturally diverse (Hussain & Jamali, 2019). It has extreme importance in the world from a historical perspective. Nowadays, the proxy war, cold wars, regional conflicts, and weapons wars are alarming around the world but both countries are growing and developing each other on the table of honey and sweat. The friendship between the China-Pakistan quotes as a relationship deeper than the ocean, higher than the Himalayas, stronger than steel, and sweeter than butter honey (Khalid, 2021).

To keep into consideration the above importance of the relationship, the present study aims to highlight the cordiality and generosity between both countries on geo-political grounds in the globe. The findings of the study would open avenues for researchers and scholars to understand the relationships, particularly from a historical perspective. The research study would contribute to underlining modern literary works on the history of Pakistan and the (PRC) People's Republic of China. Therefore, it sounds like a responsibility over the shoulders of scholars to show hidden

aspects and historical perspectives to analyze scientific problems of research. The study would also attract the attention of research scholars to bring about new fact findings and would provide the base to mark outdated established work for readers too. It keeps informative analysis in the field of research to change the content of research. Finally, the study's outcomes would greatly benefit the publications from the historical outlook of the China-Pakistan affinities.

1.1. Problem Statement

The twenty-first century is challenging for underdeveloped countries to survive on behalf of their support. However, many of the countries are connected by different accords, agreements, and pacts. Those countries who have had no support or hand to hand of the powerful strategic country have fallen on their feet, economically and globally. Luckily, it is an enormous reason that China-Pak relations have significance to steadfast on the political, social, and economic conditions. If Pakistan is down, China chains her by its shoulder supporting her economically and morally. Despite the valorous importance, the divinity and original research shades gap historically. For instance, the study of Zeb (2012) sheds light on his lined area of Pak-China affairs. Similarly, it is revised by Kataria (2014) focusing on social and economic diversity. Besides, the research domain of (Qambri, Hussain & Hussain, 2020) revolves surrounding the bilatrel relations signifying friendship.

Accordingly, the researcher uncovered several gaps/problems in the existent cram. First, the pertinent contemplations furnish combined consequences, i.e., some highbrows defended relations (Zeb, 2012; Kataria, 2014). While other scholars consider another area of economic, social, and culture diverse (Rong, 2022). Second, Previous scholars did not focus on the historical perspective of China-Pak relations (Boon & Ong, 2021; Ali, Hung & Xie, 2022; & Lou, 2022), but on different aspects rather than concentrate on the development of Asia and the Middle East reigns' development connecting the routes with the whole of the world.

To overwhelm such problems/gaps, the present research study proposes a historical perspective on Pak-China relations. The results of the proposed study would equip fresh insights for scholars, readers, and society to further understand the essence of fellowship for both countries and help generate a strong and stable foreign policy.

1.2. Aim and Objectives of the Study

Based on the above research problem, the present study aims to review the China-Pak relationship from a historical perspective. Standing on the aim, the object of the study follows: Regional Problems for Pakistan and China.

1.3. Significance of Study

Pakistan is an entry to Asia. The largest populated continent of the world is an eye-sore for the cold-blooded continents. At the same time, the PRC is known as the decree communist economy country of Asian gate in the Middle East. Besides, China and Pakistan surrounding Asia are cordial friends with a profound history of good relations. Nevertheless, from the beginning of formation, it signifies earning different titles. It is said that the friendship of Pak-china is deeper

than the (deep sea) ocean, higher than the Himalayas, stronger than steel, and sweeter than butter honey. Recently, the “Iron Brotherhood” has also titled bosom ones to said nations.

Moreover, the related research of Pak-china relations from a historical perspective pays attention to beginners, qualified scholars, and experts to research with innovative guidelines by authentic data references and existing literature sources. Significantly, it opens new doors through provisional relations of the Iron Brothers. For instance, the proposed research symbolizes a smooth way to collect secondary data in discussion and explanation. The offered study suggests an innovative exploration of Pak-china relations and attracts scholars to interpret data through significant sources. The offered study suggests an innovative exploration of Pak-china relations and attracts scholars to interpret data through significant sources.

However, it would contribute to the literature on foreign policy by highlighting the role of china in Pakistan's economy. The intended cram would also sketch a contributory profile of historical research and open new guidelines for scholars to write through the connoisseur vista. The outcomes of the proposed study would signify to rethink of the Historical perspective of Pakistan's bilateral relations with China and would compel to rewrite through the instructions of planned inculcation.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The development of a suitable research methodology depends upon researchers' rationale approach to get the proposed aim and objectives of a study. In the present study, the researcher applied the historical mode of enquiry. It relates to existed events connecting past eras, ancient records, which leaves footstep to find ethics of antiquity and principle of civilization. Besides, it communicates the study of a bygone time, recorded incidents recaptures the complex nuance and talks about the fact-finding data of existed repetition. It is regarded as complete and accurate due to research of a certain period, finds root for creativity at present, and signifies the importance of knowing present perceptions of ancient models (Buckley, 2016).

The context of the study is the friendly relations between China-Pakistan. With regard to data, the research study applied secondary data. The scholar collected the secondary actual data from genuine and exact sources, including newspapers, digital libraries, books, and relative website sources. Besides, the scholar utilized digital access to online journal research articles. The researcher also contact the historian and field experts to give backup and coverage to the collected facts.

2.1 Findings of the Study

Historical research dissects the events and discusses the proposed study's findings within stipulated aims presenting objects of the study. For instance, the study finds a consequence by applying secondary data from the literature review. The upshot of the research is essential to the proposed study. Specified on the upshots, the consequences of the current study are prescribed heeding.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Pakistan is a country based on the ideology of Islam from its social and economical perspective. Similarly, she is a Muslim country with having 90% Muslim population. Further, it is narrated as the global political center of the world, Haqani (2005). Meanwhile, China is a progressive and advanced country socially, economically, and politically communist country in the world. However, both countries are clamming cordial relationships in the world. Its routes are traced from the birth of the establishment of both countries on the global center. Besides, the study of Zeb (2012) relates Pakistan and China's friendship, the leadership of both nations as loftier than mountains, deepest than the seas and ocean, and of late, dearer than butter and honey, is an exemplary in the international world, yet the relationship is based on sound geostrategic and realist calculations. In addition, Kataria, & Riaz (2020) research focuses on the social and economic ties between Pakistan and China, both of which are located in Asia. China is a member of the East Asian region. Additionally, Pakistan and China have had dependable and established relationships for quite a long time. However, friendship between Pakistan and China was demonstrated to serve as an excellent illustration between two nearby nations having strong political, military, social, and economic ties exist between the two countries. In a similar context, the domain of (Qambri, Hussain & Hussain, 2020) notes down the China-Pak relationship is a model of long lived companionship, despite myriad theologies, cultures, and social approaches and connections. In 1950, Pakistan was the very first country in the Muslim world to welcome PRC China on the globe. At the beginning of 1951, rigorous diplomatic and tactful ties were inaugurated. Both nations support one another in global forums. China-Pakistan has signed several agreements in the diplomacy strategy and monetary orbs. A pact of 2007 as a free buy-and-sell trade according to the deal of "CPEC" China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. Later it was signed in 2015, generously bolstering both nations' economic status in the twenty-first century. Hitherto, the core of relationships was concentrated on military-based and diplomatic. Though, area of Rong (2022) is that China has an ideal relationship with Pakistan and quotes the friendship as unique ever on the world's surface. The writer is a man of letter and intellectual ambassador of China in Pakistan. According to the ministry of foreign affairs, the official narrative of Pakistan expresses a strong relationship for geo-strategic policies. Additionally, on May 21, 1951, Pakistan and China established diplomatic relationships. In a similar context the study of (Boon & Ong, 2021) claims CPEC as glorified centerpiece for China's aggrandize as key initiative with partnership with Pakistan involving militancy of Pakistan. Otherwise, it is also examined that GDP and welfare of both Pakistan and China will rise as a result of the development of the transportation infrastructure, with GDP growth of no more than 0.3% and 0.01% and welfare gains of USD 2.6 billion and USD 1.8 billion, including both (Ali, Hung & Xie, 2022). However, geo-politics in both countries have been used as a foreign strategic point that is also the object of (Lou, 2022) explaining nuclear trilemma. Consequently, the friendship has made enormous progress with each day and year that has carried due to their progressively ample achievements by both countries. Moreover, governments of both nations are devoted to developing their relationship. China and Pakistan are friendly neighbors and constant allies in strategic cooperation. Further, China's ministry of foreign narrates Chinese people direct Pakistan by the disarming name of "Iron Pak," representing the China-Pakistan companionship as hard as a nails.

3.1. Regional Problems for Pakistan and China

New world order is composed and soon shall announce, but the border war has sought its end in the twenty-first century. Moreover, the countries having veto power are focusing on moving into combat to push back the economy of backward nations according to the new doctrine of neocolonialism. However, in recent years Beijing, Islamabad's biggest creditor, has contributed significantly to China's capacity to coax Pakistan's economy. At the same time, Pakistan's absolute in June 2013 people and publicly insured external deficit was \$44.35 billion, with just 9.3 percent of that amount due to China, according to documents disclosed by the country's finance ministry. Similarly, in April 2021, the estimation from the (IMF) International Monetary Fund observed that Pakistan's total government debt at \$90.12 billion, with \$24.7 billion (or 27.4%) of that payment expected to PRC (Younnis, 2021). For instance, the control of Pakistan's economy has grown to unrest and disturbance among the people of Balochistan, whom several times disturbed and threatened the Chinese authorities in Pakistan. Uproarly, some time ago, at Karachi University suicide bomber student attacked Chinese teachers. The suicide bomber was a girl belonging to the Baluchistan province of Pakistan. Hence, the embassy of China in Pakistan confessed that the bomb claimed three Chinese citizens (BBC news). While, the government of Pakistan denounced the chickenhearted terrorist act (Syed, Mehsud & Saifi, 2022). It is a brief history of Balochistan fighting for separation tracing the footsteps of Bangladesh in Pakistan. Nevertheless, the backhands with Balochies are always narrated as of India. Miserably, Sub-continent has been divided near to one century has passed, but the disputes of the nation are not ended in a scenario of border conflict. It is a regional, territorial problem of Pakistan and faced by China at the same time under the name of the (CPEC) China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and "one belt one road project." In 1949, Pakistan recognized the people's republic of China, and its relations began in a pact during the 1950s. The question of regional peace still exists. It could be solved through dialogues with unrest nations and the people living in remote areas. The backward people of Pakistan seeking fundamental rights are still waiting for the estate's facility. Within six months, a havoc flood of 2022 occurred in the province of Baluchistan. The whole of Baluchistan's reign drowned and seeking shelter yet (Rana, Lodhi, Zia, et al, 2022).

Further, the state declared a calamity hit an emergency according to official sources (Report, 2022). The friendship between both countries is narrated as the ocean's deepest, strong as steel, and sweat as honey. The burning question should rationally and radically needs to analyze and discuss for solving regional problems with China-Pakistan. Because the dweller's existence in the country relates to the existence of the whole nation. It is a pity Pakistan has experienced the annulment of Bangladesh. Besides, the Bejeing can be vital in solving regional problems concerning deadlock with disturbed, unrested people of the friend's nation. History tells the most vital relations between said countries from the formation of both nations. Historically, The Islamic Republic of Pakistan has an elongated and unified connection with the People's Republic of China. The close glamour of perceptions and joint interests remains the sign of two-handed relations. Pakistan has upheld China on most problems of substance to the last said, mainly those specified with the subject of China's force, like Xinjiang, Taiwan, and Tibet, since the 1962 Sino-Indian War and other airy issues. Islamabad helped Beijing in making decorous connections with the West (Shamsi, Mustafa & Ali, 2019). The 1972 Nixon visit to Beijing was achieved with their backing. In recent years, Pak-china relations have earned the "Iron Brotherhood" title (Begum, & Ali, 2019). While 2021 has celebrated a milestone year of the century. China celebrates the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party (2021-25), marking the beginning of the

nation's 14th Five-Year Plan in 2021. Also, the two nations have fresh prospects to advance their collaboration as Pakistan endeavors to grow its developing economy and achieve PM of Mr. IK's goal of "Naya Pakistan" in 2021 (Qingyan, 2021). Thus, China and Pakistan are responsible for realizing national renewal and fulfilling the grand ideal of creating a prosperous nation and a better community in the world. The brief history has been analyzed by its core cordial affiliation. The question of regional peace is still hidden, which can be traced through bilateral relations on a provisional level. Beijing wants to aggrandize expanding its communist doctrine of social relations in almost Asia, whose roots are in the mountains of Baluchistan.

4. CONCLUSION

The proposed study explains the initial outline of the topic and literature review by cramming a few years. The study shows that Pakistan and China have strong economic ties, with China being a major investor in Pakistan's infrastructure projects. However, both countries face economic challenges, including debt, inflation, and unemployment, that affects their bilateral relations and regional stability. This study further indicated that both countries Pakistan and China have been affected by terrorism in the region. In Pakistan, the presence of militant groups has created instability and affected economic growth. China has also faced terrorist attacks within Pakistan and also in the Xinjiang region, which borders Pakistan. The current study literature reveals that both Pakistan and China are situated in a region where there are competing powers and interests. India, the United States, and Russia are among the countries that have a significant presence in the region, and their policies and actions can affect the security and economic interests of Pakistan and China.

4.1. Limitations/Future research

The present study's findings unearth past research outcomes according to the suggested object. The study signifies its importance to value the case of Baluchistan in suggestion with provisional deadlock by Beijing. It evaluates the leading judgment as to the incredible gift. For instance, the study suggests drawing a new root for foreign policy direction, suggesting the proposed primary roots of pristine methods. The research also recommends revisiting and rereading historical relations to the point of research methodology. The current research is limited to the relations of the Pak-china domain only. It would make a side road for the upcoming researcher to research other aspects. It can be summed up as the present study darts for validity in future research as a suggestion.

REFERENCE

- Ali, T., Huang, J., & Xie, W. (2022). Bilateral Economic Impacts of China–Pakistan Economic Corridor. *Agriculture*, 12(2), 143.
- Begum, S., Ashraf, I., & Muzaffar, M. (2019). Pakistan-China Iron Brother: A New Horizon of Interstate Relations. *Orient Research Journal of Social Sciences*, 4, 269-279.
- Boon, H. T., & Ong, G. K. (2021). Military dominance in Pakistan and China–Pakistan relations. *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 75(1), 80-102.

- Buckley, P. J. (2016,). Historical research approaches to the analysis of internationalization. *Management International Review*, 56(6), 879-900.
- Haqani, H. (2005) Pakistan: between mosque and military. *Washington Press*.
- Hussain, M., & Jamali, A. B. (2019). Geo-political dynamics of the China–Pakistan economic corridor: a new great game in South Asia. *Chinese Political Science Review*, 4(3), 303-326.
- Hussain, I., Hussain, I., & Qambari, I. H. (2020). History of Pakistan–China relations: the complex interdependence theory. *The Chinese Historical Review*, 27(2), 146-164.
- Kataria, J. R., & Riaz, A. (2020). Pakistan-China social and economic relations. *South Asian Studies*, 29(2).
- Khalid, R. A. (2021). Twitter Diplomacy on CPEC: Impact on the Triangular Relationships between the Pak-China and the USA. *Artificial Intelligence and Digital Diplomacy: Challenges and Opportunities*, 195-207.
- Lou, C. (2021). Geopolitical ‘Entanglements’ and the China–India–Pakistan Nuclear Trilemma. *Asia-Pacific leadership Network, Toda Peace Institute*, 1-17.
- Pakistan attack: Chinese tutors killed in Karachi University bombing, BBC News, 26 April, 2022.
- Qingyan, L. (2021). China-Pakistan “Iron Brotherhood”: 70 Years Hand in Hand, *The Diplomatic Insight Magazine*, V, 14 (5-6), May-June 2021.
- Rana, I. A., Lodhi, R. H., Zia, A., Jamshed, A., & Nawaz, A. (2022). Three-step neural network approach for predicting monsoon flood preparedness and adaptation: Application in urban communities of Lahore, Pakistan. *Urban Climate*, 45, 101266.
- Rong, N. (2022). The unique China-Pakistan relationship. *Daily Times Newspaper*.
- Shamsi, S. S. H., & Ali, G. M. N. (2019). Pak-China Relations in 21st Century: a Critical Appraisal. *Orient Research Journal of Social Sciences (ORJSS)*, 4(1).
- Syed, A. Mehsud, S. & Saifi, S. (2022). Female suicide bomber behind Karachi attack that killed 3 Chinese citizens: police, *CNN News*, 27 April 2022.
- Younis, Z. (2021). Pakistan’s growing problem with its China economic corridor, *United States Institute of Peace Making Peace Possible, Washington*.
- Zeb, R. (2012). Pakistan-China relations: where they go from here? *Revista UNISCI*, (29), 45-58.