



ADVANCE SOCIAL SCIENCE ARCHIVE JOURNAL

Available Online: <https://assajournal.com>

Vol. 03 No. 02. April-June 2025. Page# 2422-2432

Print ISSN: [3006-2497](#) Online ISSN: [3006-2500](#)Platform & Workflow by: [Open Journal Systems](#)**Pak-China Relations in the perspectives of Emerging Globalization****Dr. Shumaila Rafiq**

Lecturer, Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Gujrat

Dr. Ramzan Shahid

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Gujrat

ABSTRACT

World is becoming a small village day by day. So, the impacts of emerging globalization have really significant now days. New trends are being set and countries are getting closer and focusing and emphasizing upon their economy that how could they improve the economy and would be able to play an important role in the world politics. Countries promote their relations with other world on the basis of their common interests and economy. Pakistan and China have great importance for the world because of their geographical location. Pakistan's has Gwadar port whereas China has strongest economy of the world. China is holding 80% of the international market. Her influence on world trade increasing rapidly and, in her development, there is another factor which is helping in her economic progress and that is globalization. The term is itself a phenomenon and its influence not only important for states' economy but also in the other fields of life. The concept of globalization could use only for economic perspective which is wrong, it has other dimensions. Like technology, culture, Media and society also very important in the process of emerging globalization. Pak China relations got new edge on the eve of new Era that is started with the initiation of CPEC. China wanted to develop its western region and for this purpose it has planned to provide shortest route to the area. This project will be game changer in the region. Pakistan is also serious to complete this project as it has become a matter of life for it.

Keywords: Pak-China Relations, Emerging Globalization, China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), Economic Integration, Strategic Partnership, Geopolitical Significance, Global Trade Dynamics.

Introduction

In fortunate countries such as Pakistan and China, the development and diffusion of ideas have been facilitated by shared characteristics, including comparable climatic conditions, transportation networks, and public health environments. These commonalities have historically enabled sustained intellectual exchange and mutual influence over extended periods. Pakistan was one of the first countries who officially recognized China as an independent state in 1950 (Akhtar, 2023). Both countries' have strong bond and it is growing with passage of time. This research study will going arise and answer the following questions that how both countries' get closer and supported each other in difficult and critical situations? How Pakistan play an important role in help to improve China's relations with western countries especially with United States of America? What is globalization and how it impacts China and Pakistan's relations? Why globalization became an essential part of countries' relations? Their relations are very open and supportive for each other's difficult time. Their relations are truly on the bases of bilateral terms.

One of the reasons is both countries' have common friends and foes, and history related to their common neighbor India. Pak-China relations got stronger during 1960s.

That was the difficult time for both countries because they faced wars. Pak-China political relations were established in 1950, after that in 1966 Pak-China military assistance began, then a strategic agreement was formed in 1972 and then economic co-operation began in 1979 like Karakoram Highway (Akhtar, 2023). Even though both countries have huge differences in their ideology and believes China came into being as a communist country whereas Pakistan is a religion based country. It has ideology strongly based on the principles of Islam. But in spite of these basic differences both countries had been always very friendly. Pakistan helped China to ties with west when in 70s American president Nixon and foreign minister Henry Kissinger visited Beijing. China also openly supported Kashmir issue, and during the time of war she provided military support to Pakistan in 70s' Pak-India war especially after the Separation of Bangladesh (Khan et Al., 2020).

Pakistan and China's relations went into new phase of friendship. Both countries signed and started lots of developmental agreement in the field of trade, economics, defense and energy as well. Recently, China planned to invest 34 billion US \$ in Pakistan. China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is an example of their collaboration. Construction of deep water Gwadar port is another example of Pak-China friendship. This CPEC has not only one task of Gwadar port, The CPEC is actually a multi project task related to different fields like Highways, Railway tracks and energy related projects as well part of CPEC. Gwadar port is also called a 'Game Changer' project for both countries (Melecky et al., 2019). This port has also significance because this project will help to improve Pakistan and China's relation with their neighbors and as well as with their regional states. Gwadar port has a vital part in advancement of regional economic growth because this port will provide a platform of trade to South Asian regional countries, Central Asian Regions and Middle East as well. So the enhancement of regional relations will help to expand economic development of this region. It can become a regional hub for trade and economics. This is also need for the progress of globalization that countries' increase their relations with cooperation.

The term of globalization is very common now days. After the World War II this phenomenal term start using in world politics. According to Eric Hobsbawn Globalization has all those characteristics which had capitalism and liberalization (Hobsbawn, 2000). So globalization is the refine shape of both concepts. Neo-Liberalism is another school of thought supported the concept that globalization as the advancement of free trade and open market, because they believed that progress of globalization has just possible by only economic growth of the countries and regional cooperation of states. According to neo-liberalists global peace also just happened because of more trade and cooperation between countries, more dependent states more globalized and also those states will try to maintain the stability in world. The bilateral relations of trade agreement and regional cooperation also supported neo-liberalists approach regarding economic development. This incredible term globalization gets more popular in 1980s, and countries started realizing its importance in their economic development. Globalization means world is becoming a small village by the cooperation of trade and technology. Media is playing positive role towards the development of globalization. People are improving their life style by adopting new accessories in their daily routine. The emerging globalization doesn't mean that any state would have to lose her sovereignty. It only means that countries are arising at global village with their own identity but the cooperation and allies with other states. As the analysts and scholars said more economically developed state will be more globalized.

Talking about emerging globalization it is important to know that the concept of globalization just used in economic perspective is wrong. It has also more dimensions which are related to its whole process. Different scholars discussed it differently, according to them there are political, cultural, technological and communicational globalization also exists, and all these dimensions are interconnected which completed its whole emerging globalization process. But globalization is not a universal process that operates in all fields of human activity equally. It has continuous process of development which will go on and change its nature according to the world's requirements. Nobody can determine that when will process and development of globalization will be completed.

Pakistan started following globalization in the end of 1980s whereas China realized its importance in early 1990s. Pakistan and China has great history of their friendship, and they supported each other's to improve their economy by new projects. Economic strength and stability played an important role in the development of state. And no country achieve her economic objectives without support and assistance of other country. With the establishment of relations with developed states helped developing states to gain their economic goals. As this regard China's collaboration really mean for Pakistan's economic progress. This cooperation also helps in advancement of emerging globalization. And this association of both countries' also impacts on regional level in positive way, and it helping in stability and prosperity of peace process in the world. For the development of emerging globalization it is compulsory that countries should focused their relations with their neighboring countries, states improved their relation at regional level. Because first they reached at regional level in economic growth then they can reached at global market. For this regional cooperation Pakistan inviting China in SAARC conferences' whereas China gave invitation to Pakistan SCO's meetings, which is a positive step in regional cooperation (Hussain, 2014). Both countries' also attending ASEAN's session So in this regards some questions are arising that how China and Pakistan get closer and supported each other in difficult and critical situations? How both countries joint venture will help to improve their economy? What is globalization and how it is impacting other countries' relations? Why globalization became the essential need of time in world politics? How Pak-China's developmental program impact on region?

This study divided into four chapters and in last section researcher concluded whole discussion with recommendations. In first chapter gives a historical background of Sino-Pak relations. In second chapter previous data related to the topic will analyze. Third Chapter will answer about globalization and its impact on Pak-China relations and then at regional level how their relations impacted. In last chapter major projects of Pakistan and China will discussed regarding defense cooperation, economic and trade association. In this study the researcher highlights CPEC project which is a joint venture of both countries' and has great significant for not only both states but also for regional economic development.

Globalization and its Dimensions

The origin of word globalization is "globalize", "which means around the world." (Globalization, 2016) Globalization means the interconnectedness of goods, services, finance, ideas, people in their movement, geopolitics and the interaction of nation states. In 1961, the term globalization was first time used, but grew in last decade of 20th century. The IMF was defined globalization as "the increasing economic interdependence of national economies through growing volume and

variety of transactions across the borders in goods and services, free capital flows, and faster and widespread technology's diffusion" (IMF, 1997).

UNESCO, Annual Report 2001 defines the process of Globalization is as, "An array of economic, cultural, political, social and technological configurations and processes happening from the changing nature of the production, pattern of consumption and trade of goods and assets that encompasses the origin of the international political economy" (Globalization and governance, 2001).

According to Scholte "Globalization", "in short the widening, deepening and speeding up of global inter connectedness; that has predominantly been observed over the past two decades, has effects on just about every aspect of social life" (Scholte, 2005) .

Thomas Friedman who is analyst of New York Times predict about globalization a decade ago that "Globalization would become the next great foreign policy debate". Stephen Keukeleire quoted Giddens that "Globalization is frequently used as an analytical term, but "in fact poorly conceptualized". Stephen concluded that in these words "Parting from the assumption that globalization is a quantitatively and qualitatively new phenomenon, but not the end of history" (Keukeleire & Schunz, 2008)

America thought it would run the show after the decline of the British Empire, but America's power and weight in the world is clearly being challenged and in relative terms, other parts of the world, and notably East Asia, are becoming major forces of geopolitics, technology, the world economy and that too has proceeded very rapidly. Globalization is a vast term which has so many areas and dimensions like politics, communication, economics, culture, technology and production. Some dimensions are co-related and equally supported each other's. Generally Globalization supposed to take as economical term but when it analyzed then it became a wider context of ideology which is limitless and crossed all the boundaries. This concept gives a great understanding about globalization which helps to define it, and not only in economically perspective but also other phenomenon's that affecting nature of human perception, characteristics, political rules and overall social structure.

Globalization's Impact on Asia with Emphasis on Pakistan and China

The process of globalization is extremely unequal and unbalance, so the impact is also not the same for everyone who is participating its development. Its effect depend that how governments or states proceeded and adopted it. It cannot generate equal restrictions and bounds for all members. Stiglitz is an economist and Noble prize winner for his book, he admitted that "world is more connected than ever but it is not flat" (Stiglitz, 2002). He also debated that "As globalization and new technology reduce the gap between parts of India and China and the advanced industrial countries, the gap between Africa and the rest of the world is actually increasing. Within countries, too, the gap between the rich and the poor is increasing-and, with it, the gap between those who can effectively compete globally and those who can't" (Joseph, 2006).

The rapidly growth of communication made the word more connected, organized and multipolar more than one way. The balance of power between state actors still important but more refined, in same way the progression of (economic) globalization in major emerging countries in which China and India included have headed to quickly growth ((Keukeleire & Schunz, 2008))

Ngaire Woods stated regarding globalization's impact on different kinds of states that "one way to think about the impact of globalization is to distinguish between strong and weak states". He gave its example "the Asian crisis in which all states were affected by the crisis but all responded

differently and that was because of their different sovereign capacities. Like Indonesia, Korea and Thailand asked help from international monetary fund IMF on its conditions; on the other hand Malaysia devised its own policies of adjustment and capital controls. Malaysia's economic development, social improvement and political Stability show that strong leadership and educational base contributes towards strong sovereign power of the state". In the same way process of globalization effect differently in Asian states because of their economic strength. So in the development of globalization, states are participating at different levels according to their capacities and financially progress, and then its impact also accordingly for all of them (Woods, 2005).

Most of the developing states adopted the pace of globalization in 1970s by supported more open and liberal policies regarding their financial flow and world trade. But the new and refined wave of globalization started in early 1980s in developing states, in the same in Pakistan this phenomenal term started (Ali, 2013)

During 1990s, in world politics globalization came into trend; in the same decade communism also fell down. For that reason, for the transformation of Chinese political system the international environment supported and became facilitator. In same way above and beyond Chinese administration was ready to face the challenge of globalization successfully. Pak-China has great geographical importance because they situated in that area which covers approximately half population of the world. This area is not only rich by human resource but also with natural resources. It shows value of this region and also shows that the stability of the relations between countries is really important especially for those countries which situated in this region. The reason of this importance is that the three states out of seven are nuclear states of the world and they are situated in this region. China is one of the fast emerging global power but So far, she has clearly differences with other powers and she has confirmed that she does not has any hegemonic designs. Afghanistan, Central Asia, China and Pakistan are all linked by the outdated trade route, but the Regeneration of this route will really help in peace process and stability in the region and also exceptionally beneficial for these states (IPS, 2004).

In 21st century, emerging of regionals becoming a strength and regional alliances are considering as security to the so-called modern "cliché of globalization". Asia has three regional united blocs; Asia, South Asia and South East Asia. Day by day political trends are keep on changing, customary power politics and contemporary power politics really different from each other. For example, China and the U.S. were against and have had same opinion regarding the Indian nuclear detonation in 1998 but today the situation is totally opposite because now India and the U.S. are concerned about Chinese support in nuclear cooperation with Pakistan and North Korea. So, in today's world power politics fail to create strong alliances (Shenkar, 2005).

Integration of regions are considered as globalization's alternative or it can be take like this that regionalism is substitute of globalization. In this century everything reforms itself. The most important factors which supporting the regionalism to control the world are the capital, consumers, communication and corporations (Ohmae, 1996).

World has compressed by Globalization and space through revolution of communication which has also supported the development of regionalism. In this regard for the development of globalization India is also want healthier trade relations with her neighboring countries. For that reason, India has given most favored nation status to Pakistan. But Pakistan has her own securities due to India's inflexible attitude regarding Kashmir issue. And so, India has not accomplished her

aim to get more trade passages in the region. India's Geo-political circumstances demand regional peace and that only could be possible by the solution of Kashmir Issue. Former United States President Bill Clinton declared "Kashmir as a nuclear flash point of the world". It showed the importance of Kashmir issue and its solution for the regional peace (Ahmad, 2006).

In the development of globalization Pakistan has more opportunities to set her importance in trade, assistance and cooperation with her South Asian neighboring countries and especially with India. Before that Pakistan has to be checked that is there any determination and agreement exists between countries for better relationship specially to overcome the South Asian states' main poverty issue (Gardezi, 2004).

Future of Pakistan is in this scenario of globalization and regionalization like a 'wildcard', because it's geographical importance and role in world politics. In the same way world's worst-case situation where increased internal terrorism, violence and security in Pakistan, this has possibly given a background to other countries' to think about for strong alliance with her. Due to all these factors China and Pakistan's Economic relations are growing without any doubt which is really an achievement of Pakistan. And that development of both countries considered in the perspective regional and global achievement (CPGS IV, 2014).

Sino-Pak association and coordination especially in the field socio-economic is playing vital role to accomplish both countries' shared concern towards their economic development. Both countries have relations also beneficial for the whole regions' prosperity and progress. China and Pakistan are strong collaborator in this region, both states have their common foe and friends her. So in this perspective Sino-Pak economic association with South Asian countries are really decreased Western influence and economic hold in this region. Exclusively the rapidly changing global scenario and it's also need of globalization that both countries' support necessary for each other and as well as for the region (Kataria, 2014)

China became second largest consumer of energy and oil in the world, whereas Pakistan is a channel which can provide energy and oil rich countries. Thus, Pakistan's Gwadar port can provide inexpensive and secure trading roads linked with naturally resourced countries. Gwadar port's connections with China by railway and road link make the both countries' economic ties strong. Sino-Pak association and coordination especially in the field socio-economic is playing vital role to accomplish both countries' shared concern towards their economic development. Both countries have relations also beneficial for the whole regions' prosperity and progress. (Ibid). China and Pakistan are strong collaborator in this region, both states have their common foe and friends her. So, in this perspective Sino-Pak economic association with South Asian countries are really decreased Western influence and economic hold in this region. Exclusively the rapidly changing global scenario and it's also need of globalization that both countries' support necessary for each other and as well as for the region. China became second largest consumer of energy and oil in the world, whereas Pakistan is a channel which can provide energy and oil rich countries. Thus, Pakistan's Gwadar port can provide inexpensive and secure trading roads linked with naturally resourced countries. Gwadar port's connection with China by railway and road link make the both countries' economic ties strong (Kataria, 2014). KGEK will be going to a blessing for Pakistan when FDI has lose their interest in Pakistan, economic cost reached at the lowest rate of \$68 billion due to war against terror. And because of energy crisis Industrial sector has also producing less than its real and actual capacity. A single sea port has not sufficient in the time of any future trouble, so it will serve as an additional and substitute of Pakistan's naval base. As a result of GKEC project

the socio-economic development and progress also will help to bring stability and peace in the country. Trade through Gwadar port by highway and railway track has facility to generate 25% of national export/import market by 2020. It will also result in "transits trade with CARS (15%), Afghanistan (40%), and Xinjiang (45%). Development of Gwadar Port shall help Pakistan build an exclusive economic zone and free trade area to maximize its true economic potential. Inter dependency of regional states would create direct stakes in each other's stability and improved relations" (Parveen & Khalil, 2015)

In same way the Karakoram highway has an important role because this highway helped to provide better ways for trade and also enhanced economic strength between Pakistan and China and also their neighboring states, which is valuable for the assistance of whole region. The premeditated importance of this link is very apparent that in case of any trouble or emergency in Pakistan that situation China could help and send military aid from this route (Ali, 1998).

In the perspective of good neighboring friends China and Pakistan signed an agreement on April 5th 2005 which is called "The China-Pakistan Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Good-neighborly Relations", the agreement re-authorized on 4th January 2006, the main features of that agreement were that "which binds the two nations to desist from joining any alliance or bloc which infringes upon the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the other side". "It also forbids actions of similar nature by both that include the conclusion of treaties of this nature with a third country". This shows that this agreement has a key point for futures' bilateral relations between both countries. In November 2006 Chinese President Hu Jintao came an official visit to Pakistan in which he declared the agreement, "described it as one providing 'an important legal foundation for the Strategic Partnership'" (Rana, 2015)

Close ties of Sino-Pak relations in the field of military have been strategic importance. Pakistan always took stand against any kind of human rights violence in this region and active positively in peace process program. China has same objectives for her South Asia policy. So in the process of globalization both countries' cooperating affectingly in peace process either that matter concerned to Pak-Indo border or China-Tibetan borders', China and Pakistan stand along with each other (Shneiderman, 2013). China wanted to avoid any kind of trouble with its neighboring states especially India because both countries' having bad experiences in past, So, China's only wanted to focus upon economic development. An author Atul Kumar shared her views about Sino-Pak relations and China's policy towards South Asian Countries that "A strong Pakistan is in the interest of China as it ensures that Indian dreams of regional lordship will not go unchallenged" (Kumar, 2007). In current changing scenario of world politics due to globalization and also changing situations of South Asian regional states as well as Pakistan, all states reviewed their policies to avail the chances of cooperation with each other's. South Asian is practicing the mutual problems like poverty, danger of terrorism, low literacy and low health. The China's productive power with massive market for trade, Indian's skills of increasing computer technological, Bangladesh's manpower, Turkey's progress, and Pakistan's agricultural production and skills in atomic energy helpful in the region to build a new tycoon. Especially the cooperation and assistance of Pakistan-China and also India can play the vital part in regional development.

In South Asian states the regional collaboration and practical alliances is really rare and has gap in it. Whole region divided by its traditional and political differences and not really aware of concept of globalization and its need, this is affecting negatively on the region and also a hurdle in regional development. In this situation China has an important place, because she is an evolving

super power and also occupied economic influence globally. China is Pakistan's regular associate and both countries special historical ties. So Pak-China alliance helping regional states' in their development and also with energizing the regional cooperation by SAARC will surely show positive results.

The region is becoming smaller and closer like 'new regionalism' due to energy and economic ethics. In May 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping affirmed the significance of this 'new regionalism' term and also the Central Asian Economic Past at Astana, Kazakhstan. In the development of this term a pipeline already in process from Myanmar to China and then Kazakhstan to China; there are also more projects like roads, new pipelines and other infrastructure being developed among Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India (TAPI). There is another awaited project of Pak-Iran pipeline. These projects and joint venture really supported regional strength, and also For Pakistan these schemes and development in which she directly connected with China like economic revitalization for her; through these assignments Pakistan will be able resolve her security and stability issues as well as overcome her energy crisis. (CPGS IV, 2014)

Pakistan and China have their mutual and nationally interests as regard in strategic and economic aspects. Pak-China tied with each other by their dynamics geo-political as well as their geographical location which supporting and helping in construction of China to Middle East connecting route and also its link with Central Asian Republics (CARs). The Central Asian states retains 'two hundred billion barrels oil' and about 'three thousand billion cubic meters of gas' reserves with major reservoirs in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Pakistan has also geographical importance because her location is like as from where she can assist the trade activities and also support the routes of pipeline which carry across the CARs natural resources and that will contribute in the development of their economic growth. This GKEC can change the entire scenario of global economics. "GKEC is perhaps a project, which has tremendous potential for future economic uplift and strategic partnerships for Pakistan. The Kashgar-Gwadar Economic Corridor (KGEK) has capacity to generate economic revival for Pakistan and prosperity in the western region of China". Pak-China's this developmental beneficial not for both countries and their people but also for the economic development and prosperity of whole region (Parveen & Khalil, 2015)

Conclusion and Recommendations

Over the past two decades, China and Pakistan have significantly strengthened their bilateral ties, entering a new phase of strategic partnership and cooperation. This transformation gained momentum particularly after India's nuclear tests in 1998, which escalated regional tensions. Pakistan's reciprocal nuclear tests brought balance to the region, and China's diplomatic stance in favor of Pakistan further solidified the strategic trust between the two nations. Similarly, during the 1999 Kargil conflict, China's neutral but supportive position aligned with Pakistan's narrative, reflecting consistency in its policy regarding the Kashmir issue. China has repeatedly supported Pakistan's position on Kashmir, advocating for the right to self-determination of the Kashmiri people.

In 2007, both countries signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA), which expanded trade from \$13 billion by 2013 to \$20 billion by 2015, facilitated by 51 bilateral agreements across multiple sectors. This growing economic engagement reached new heights with the signing of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a flagship project under China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). CPEC is not merely a bilateral initiative but a regional integration mechanism, offering connectivity

and economic prospects to South Asia, Central Asian Republics (CARs), and the Middle East. It has elevated China-Pakistan relations beyond traditional diplomacy, fostering multidimensional cooperation in trade, infrastructure, and energy. The post-9/11 era marked a critical test of this relationship. When Pakistan joined the U.S.-led War on Terror, China extended political and diplomatic support to Pakistan, and later backed its efforts in the Afghan peace process. Cultural and academic exchanges have also flourished. China has established Pakistan Study Centers, while Pakistan has promoted Chinese language learning and cultural understanding through Confucius Institutes. Scholarships, professional training, and educational exchanges have played a vital role in deepening mutual understanding, strengthening people-to-people ties, and promoting cultural globalization. This study underscores globalization as a multifaceted phenomenon extending beyond economic dimensions to encompass culture, technology, and media. It has roots in post-World War II neoliberal and capitalist frameworks and has transformed state behavior by encouraging cooperation even among historical adversaries. Globalization has enabled states to pursue interdependence for mutual growth, reflected in the evolving nature of China-Pakistan relations.

Gwadar Port, located at the convergence of the Belt and Road's maritime and land routes, is pivotal in enhancing China's access to the Indian Ocean. It allows China to shorten its trade route by approximately 9,535 miles, significantly reducing its reliance on the Strait of Malacca for oil imports from the Middle East and Africa. With oil consumption exceeding 11 million barrels per day in 2014, second only to the U.S., this strategic shift offers immense economic and logistical benefits for China while positioning Pakistan as a critical energy and trade corridor.

In conclusion, the China-Pakistan relationship has evolved into a comprehensive strategic partnership rooted in mutual respect, economic cooperation, and regional connectivity. CPEC, in particular, has emerged as a transformative initiative, linking the two economies and facilitating regional integration. This partnership, characterized by shared goals and mutual support, represents a successful model of bilateralism in the era of emerging globalization. As both countries continue to collaborate in areas of trade, infrastructure, education, and security, their relationship not only fosters national development but also contributes significantly to the broader objectives of regional peace, stability, and global economic integration.

Recommendations

- Pakistan and China should signed joint ventures with other regional states. So they can improve their economic relations with their regional states.
- China and Pakistan should provide cooperation in the field of agriculture because Pakistan is basically an agricultural state.
- For the promotion of Pakistan's textile industry China should also signed agreements in this field.
- Pakistan and China should also provide more educational; scholarship and business opportunities to improve people to people contact of both states.
- Both countries' should conduct and organize presentations, seminars and conferences in their school level, so that young generation has more awareness of both counties' culture and language.
- China is a permanent member of United Nations' Security Council, she should help Pakistan to resolve the Kashmir Issue.

- Pakistan should focus to overcome her energy crisis with China's provided opportunities.
- Pak-China should try to focus to enhance CPEC projects' benefits, so people of both countries also support these projects.
- Pakistan should emphasize its whole energy and attention on economic development, in spite it should not waste time on political parties' activities.
- China should support and organize social development programs in Pakistan.
- China should develop an understanding of more diverse programs than in the history.
- Pakistan and China should unite on the platform that help in the process of peace stability and economic development in the region and also at the global level.
- China and Pakistan should work together to face the challenges of new economic world order and globalization.
- Pakistan and China should work on joint venture with their neighboring countries, which will help in their relationship to get stronger.
- Pakistan and China should sign more agreements like CPEC, so both countries more economically strong in the region.
- Both countries should unite and should have mutual ideas regarding all contemporary Issues of global world, so that would bring stability and prosperity in their better future and relationship.
- Both countries should establish an organization like SCO, SAARC and ASEAN, in which they should give only membership to those regional states that avail the opportunity of trade through Gwadar port so both countries will have more chances to develop their economic relations with regional states.

REFERENCES

- Ahmad, R. E. (2006). *Globalization and its Impact on China and India in the Twenty First Century*. Islamabad: Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad.
- Ali, S. (March 2013). *An Analysis of the Impact Of Globalization On Macroeconomic Performance in Pakistan (1980-2010)*. Dera Ismail Khan: Department of Economics Gomal University Dera Ismail Khan.
- CPGS IV, R. R. (2014). *Pakistan- China Relations – Prospects & Challenges*. Islamabad: Centre for Pakistan and Gulf Studies (CPGS).
- Gardezi, H. N. (2004). Globalization and Pakistan's Dilemma of Development. *The Pakistan Development Review*, 43 : 4 Part 1, 423-440.
- Globalization*. (2016, March 13). Retrieved from Online Etymology Dictionary: <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/globalization>
- Globalization and governance*. (2001, January). Retrieved from <http://www.unesco.org/most/annualreport2001.htm>: <http://www.unesco.org/most/most-ar-part1c.pdf>
- IMF. (1997, May). Retrieved from <http://www.imf.org/1997> International Monetary Fund: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/weomay/weocon.htm>
- IPS. (2004, April 15). *Pak-China relations in the 21st Century: Regional Situation, Security, Economic & Trade Cooperation*. Retrieved from Pak-China relations in the 21st Century: Regional Situation, Security, Economic & Trade Cooperation <http://www.ips.org.pk/Thursd15> April 2004, <http://www.ips.org.pk/>: Pak-China relations in the 21st Century: Regional

situatio<http://www.ips.org.pk/global-issues-and-politics/182-pak-china-relations-in-the-21st-century-regional-situat>

Kataria, J. R., & Riaz, A. (2020). Pakistan-China social and economic relations. *South Asian Studies*, 29(2).

Ohmae, K. (1996). *The End of Nation States: The Rise of Regional Economies*. New York: Simon and Schuster Inc., New York 1996.

Perveen, S., & Khalil, J. (2015). Gwadar-Kashgar economic corridor: Challenges and imperatives for Pakistan and China. *J. Pol. Stud.*, 22, 351.

Scholte, J. A. (2005). *Globalization - A Critical Introduction*. 2nd ed. Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan.

Shenkar, O. (2005). *The Chinese Century: The Rising Chinese Economy and Its Impact on The Global Economy, The Balance of Power, and Your Job*. Pennsylvania: Wharton School Publishing, University of Pennsylvania.

Keukeleire, S., & Schunz, S. (2008, January). Foreign policy, globalization and global governance-The European Union's structural foreign policy. In ECPR Standing Group on the European Union Fourth Pan-European Conference on EU Politics, Date: 2008/09/25-2008/09/27, Location: Riga.

Stiglitz, J. (2002). *Globalization and Its Discontents*. New York: Penguin Putnam Inc.

Rana, W., & Mahmood, H. (2015). Changing Dynamics of Pak-China Relations: Policy Recommendations for Pakistan. *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, 5(2), 98-103.

Woods, N. (2005). International Political Economy in an Age of Globalization. In B. a. (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics*. London: Oxford: Oxford University Press, London.

Akhtar, M. N. (2023). Sino-Pakistan Relations: A Historical Journey of 70 Years. *Global Foreign Policies Review*, VI, 6, 1-10.

Khan, Z., Changgang, G., Afzaal, M., Ahmad, R., & Aron Issack, S. (2020). Debunking criticism on the China-Pakistan economic corridor. *The Chinese Economy*, 53(6), 477-487.

Melecky, M., Roberts, M., & Sharma, S. (2019). The wider economic benefits of transport corridors: a policy framework and illustrative application to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. *Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society*, 12(1), 17-44.

Hobsbawm, E. (2000). GLOBALIZATION IN. *Understanding Business: A Multidimensional Approach to the Market Economy*. Markets, 213.

Kumar, S. (2007). The China- Pakistan strategic relationship: Trade, investment, energy and infrastructure. *Strategic Analysis*, 31(5), 757-790.

Hussain, A. (2014). The politics of regional cooperation in South Asia: SAARC and regional order. In *South Asia in Transition: Democracy, Political Economy and Security* (pp. 230-246). London: Palgrave Macmillan UK.

Shneiderman, S. B. (2013). Himalayan border citizens: Sovereignty and mobility in the Nepal-Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR) of China border zone. *Political Geography*, 35, 25-36.