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IMPACTS OF MAJOR PROJECTS BETWEEN PAK-CHINA (MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND POWER PROJECTS)

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ABSTRACT

This abstract examines the multifaceted impacts of major projects between Pakistan and China, highlighting their profound influence across military, economic, and power sectors. Driven by a deepening "all-weather strategic cooperative partnership," exemplified by frequent high-level exchanges and mutual agreements, this collaboration has significantly reshaped the regional landscape. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) stands as a cornerstone, aiming to modernize Pakistan's infrastructure, alleviate energy shortages, and foster economic growth through extensive investments in transportation networks, power generation, and special economic zones. While CPEC offers substantial economic opportunities, including job creation and enhanced connectivity, it also presents challenges such as increased debt burden, environmental concerns, and socio-political tensions. Militarily, the partnership has fostered significant cooperation in defense production, technology transfer, and joint exercises, bolstering Pakistan's defense capabilities and enhancing interoperability with China. Power projects, a critical component, aim to address Pakistan's long-standing energy deficit. This paper analyzes the strategic implications of these projects, recognizing both their transformative potential for Pakistan's development and their broader geopolitical ramifications in a globalized world.

Keywords: China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), Geopolitical Implications, Economic Development, Military Cooperation, Energy Security, Regional Connectivity.

Introduction

Pakistan and China have a great historical and geographical history. The relations began long time ago round about 1000 B.C ago when in Gandhara valley religion Buddhism was very positive and firmed Chinese government commissioned some craft men of swat valley to manufacture the Buddha's statues in metallic. This is still embellished Buddhist temple in China. (Aziz, 1964) This official and cultural relations history went back in colonialism age of world and since both countries' independence and Pakistan was part of Indian sub-continent. In 7th century A.D People of China and Pakistan (Indian sub-continent) traveled by Silk route as religious scholars, researchers, intellectuals and merchants. Wu Cheng'en famous author has mentioned it in his famous novel "Journey to the West". The Pioneers of Pak- China relationship were the great Chinese leader chairman Mao Ze dong and Prime Minister Zhou En lai who played an important role for this bond. In 1949, when early stages of independence Pakistan faced a huge difficulty in the stability of Pakistan Railway at that stage China helped and saved Pakistani Railway. In the

same year Pakistan did great favor and grant voted in United Nations for China's membership. (Anjum, 2004)

In 1950, on 4th January Pakistan accepted the People's Republic of China as an independent state. She just not recognized china but also influenced other countries' to acknowledge China as sovereign state. On May 21st 1951, Pakistan established its diplomatic relations with China. (Embassy of Islamic Republic of Pakistan , 2009-2011) In 1951, 10th May after the declaration of the early stage of diplomatic ties first Ambassador Major General N.A.M Raza of Pakistan reached Peking. Two months far ahead in Karachi the first ambassador of people republic of China took residence the then capital of Pakistan. In the early age communism in Chinese independence the United States of America ordered it's consular to vacate China because of Chinese' communist ideology. On this American act Pakistan reacted in favor of China. (Lashari, 1977) In 1954, Pakistan tilted towards the West. Pakistan informed the china motivating factors and made clear on the eve of Manila conference that her relations with west no harm for China. In that meeting Pakistani Major General Raza Ambassador of Pakistan delivered Pakistan's wishes for the development of better and warm relations with China. Furthermore political and friendly relations with China developed in April 1955 at an Asian Geographically Conference Chinese Prime Minister officially invited Pakistani Prime Minister M. Ali Bugra for the visit of Republic of China. In this conference both countries leaders had took advantage of this opportunity to discuss matters which affecting and belongs to the region and especially Indian factor as well. In this conference gave guarantee to China that Pakistani military association with west is not against Chinese government. (Ibid)

From Parliamentary Democracy to Presidential Authoritarianism (1949–1970)

Pakistani foreign minister Bhutto received warm welcome in China. In his visit he had meetings with Chinese leaders like President Liu Shao Chi, communist party chairman Mao-z-Tung and also with the Prime Minister of China Chou En Lai. During the meetings of the CENTO and the SEATO in first half Pakistan defined that China had no intention of invading India or any other sovereign state and she had no aggressive feelings for India. On May 17th 1963, Chinese Prime Minister Chou En Lee addressed with Afro-Asian Journalists, in his address he said I really appreciated Pakistan stand for China in the CENTO and the SEATO meetings and declared China as no threat state. He also said that now he had better understanding of Pakistani Relations with China and her association and concern for the Chinese. In August 1963, Pakistan and China signed an agreement in Karachi for a direct Commercial air service between two countries. (Ibid)

In 1963, Western countries arms association with India helped her in defense forces development. That thing made Pakistan worried and need some help because the Western support doubted Pakistani trust. In that situation Pakistan was looking forward to some support system, especially China that she might cooperate and gave aid for the improvement of its defense system. (Naqvi, 1966)

On 6th September 1965 Indian army attacked West Pakistan and tried to attack at Lahore. As usual many administrators of other governments criticized on Indian attack and shown hope for that fighting's end. Pakistan's allies like Iran, Turkey strongly supported Pakistan same as Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and some other allies which were not officially or formal allies of Pakistan. But China supported Pakistan openly. Chinese government played an important role during Indo-Pak war. Pak-China friendship morally supported each other but for India a big threat at that time. China raised a sense of firmness among the great powers to terminate fighting of Pakistan and

India because it was a treat for peace of Asia. "The Chinese position toward the Indo-Pakistan conflict was unambiguous." (Ibid)

During Pak-India war China supplied war armaments to Pakistan in which T-59 tank and MIG 19 fighter planes were included. Unexpectedly that war weapons reached too late so not been used in war but displayed on 23rd March 1966 Pakistani national day's military parade. Chinese government also stated in favor of Pakistan that if Pakistan put in danger and hostile or violence from other states Chinese government and people of China will definitely stand by Pakistan and support to overthrow that situation. (Burke, 1971)

In 1966, Chinese President and Foreign Minister reached Rawalpindi for 6 days official visit. In those meetings both countries' administrators exchanged their views regarding Kashmir along with other international matters. In addition Chinese President said that China supported Kashmir Issue and Kashmiris' self-determination. (Anjum, 2004)

In March 1968, Ayub Khan visited China and warmly welcomed by Chinese administrations. The people of Peking came together along arrival route and took big portraits of President Ayub Khan. The whole city decorated with national flags of both countries and also many flamboyant signs holder by people of Peking. A warm excited atmosphere led all over in the city. Pakistani President stated at this moment "friendship with China is for us a long-term policy and not a matter of expediency". In a joint statement Pakistan supported China's stance on Taiwan and "two parties noted with concern that the Kashmir dispute remains unresolved and considered its continued existence a threat to peace and security in the region". (Lashari, 1977)

In 1969, Yahya Khan took placed as President of Pakistan. He visited China first time as President in November 1970. During his visit he talked about their common interests especially Middle East, Sino-India and Pak-China friendship. In joint statement China announced that she will help Pakistan for the economic development and stability. In same visit China announced one billion loans without interest to Pakistan for fourth five year plans. (Anjum, 2004)

The main occurrence of 1971 happened as the most important ad geographical change of the century which ended in the division of Pakistan. The result of that crisis Bangladesh came into being.

The main principle of Bhutto's foreign policy was "bilateralism and personal diplomacy". He truly believed in "personal diplomacy so that's why he had so many foreign visits during in his government's first three years. His policy of personal diplomacy really helpful in the establishment of contacts at personal level which helped him to explain Pakistani point of view at international and national matters in other foreign states. Bilateralism was design to made good and friendly successful relations with other sovereign states. (Mehmood, 1994)

When Bhutto took over power at that time Pakistani nation was break down and frustrated. Whole nation was living a fearful life because CENTO defense pact had failed. In that situation Bhutto made a defense proposal for China to develop hope in Pakistani nation. So In January 1972, for that defense proposal he visited China. The Chinese Prime Minister warmly welcomed him and congratulates him on his becoming President/Prime Minister. Chinese Prime Minister has also guaranteeing his support in the development of new Pakistan. He advised Bhutto on his defense pact that we should work on "common interests" not only defense pact. (Ibid)

In June 1972, China delivered 100 tanks, 60 MIG fighter planes and small armaments. In August China supported Pakistan by veto to the United Nations' membership of Bangladesh. Whereas India, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia placed a proposal in front of Security

Council for the entrance of Bangladesh. In January 1973, the army chief of staff of Pakistan; General Tikka Khan had an official tour of Peking. The conclusion of this visit was that China agreed upon for the supply of more weapons. (Lashari, 1977) In 1977, relationship between Bhutto and Chinese leaders faced some unpleasant era, but rather than that Z.A Bhutto claimed as the architect of Pak-China's relation. (Raza, 1977) During 1971 to 1978 Pakistan established two major projects the Heavy Mechanical complex factory for T-59 and second the F-6 Air craft rebuild factory with the help of China. China also supported other defense based program of Pakistan. (Lashari, 1977)

Cycles of Military and Democratic Rule in Pakistan (1977–2008)

In 1977, General Zia-ul-Haq imposed martial law. In history of Pakistan General Zia's martial law was the longest era of military rule. (Rizvi, 2005) After the establishment of Zia's government he visited China in December 1977. During his visit of China both countries' leaders discussed international matters and their common interest as well. Chinese Prime Minister stated that both countries' friendship immortal and China wants to see Pakistan strong and stable in the world. In June 1978, Chinese vice Prime Minister visited Pakistan and attend the Inauguration of Karakoram Highway. In 1979, China donated 20 million dollar to Pakistan during a visit of Agha Shahi who was the advisor of foreign relations. (Anjum, 2004)

On 16th July 1990, Pakistan launched its very first satellite Badar-1 from China. Pakistani Chief of Army Staff General Aslam Baig officially reached China on 1st January 1991. He meet with Chinese authority for help in new armaments and also purchasing spare parts. Chinese administrators assured for their help and support. In October Chinese President reached Islamabad for his five days trip. In this occasion two agreements were signed. In December Pakistan and China signed an agreement of joint Atomic power plant. (Anjum, 2004)

Subsequently in late 1990s, along with the military support and planning was important whereas economic growth also took a prominent place in Pak-China relationship. Energy and trade were the special feature of economic development and both were preferred fields for cooperation. With passage of time, continuously both countries exchanged officials and non-officials visits and the result of those visits fruitful as investment commitments and as well bilateral trade agreements. (Jamal Afridi, 2010)

On 12th July Pakistan announced an aid of two lakh and fifty thousand dollars to China for victims of flood. In April 1995, China announced a project Ghazi Brotha-highdal which build with 2.5 billion dollars to fulfill the deficiency of electricity in Pakistan. She also announced the extension of Pakistan's steel mills Karachi. Benazir Bhutto attended women conference in Beijing on 4th September where she also interacted with Chinese leaders and Chinese leaders confirmed their support for Pakistan. In 1996 China and Pakistan signed eight mutual economic interests based agreements. (Ibid)

So on 28th May 1998 in response of Indian explosion Pakistan launched her first nuclear tests and became nuclear state. In 1999, an agreement for the betterment for Air Trafficking signed by the administration of both countries. Chinese Defense Minister reached Pakistan for his five days official trip. In his visit he discussed about both countries' defense programs and also assured Pakistani officials and armed forces for Chinese's support. (Anjum, 2004)

When General Musharraf took over the government and brought an end to Nawaz era in 1999; China, didn't commented at that political change and considered that an interior matter of Pakistan. (Siddique, 2014) In January 2000, General Musharraf visited China. In that meeting China

agreed to reschedule Pakistani loans along with the assurance of Chinese favor on Kashmir Issue. In September 2000, Chinese National cooperation announced in a ceremony that they decided to hand over Chashma Nuclear Power Plant to Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission which produced 300 megawatt electricity. (Anjum, 2004) Pakistan and China has great relations since both countries' independence. This bond became strong and stronger with the passage of time. This relationship had seen ups and down in early time of their relationship but after Bhutto's era this association became immortal. Bhutto's foreign policy 'Bilateralism' is the key factor of their cooperation. After Bhutto other Pakistani Administrators and leaders contributed in a positive way and very well.

With association and support of China Pakistan able to construct her own fighter jets, tanks and missiles as well. Both countries achievements in every field of life is really out-standing like Silk Route and took it to next level is really important factor for the economic development of Pakistan. The great and latest live example of both states' is an agreement named as 'China Pakistan Economic Corridor' (CPEC). CPEC agreement is a project of mini projects or you can say series of projects which is not beneficial for only Pakistan and China but also for the rest of region. CPEC focuses to construct Gwadar port which provides a central platform for trade and development to China and Pakistan. This is a game changer plan for Pakistan and China and for whole region. After the completion of this project Pakistan can hold huge amount of economic developmental chances of her region, Because China is already becoming an economic giant of the world and with her help Pakistan would also improve its economy.

Defense cooperation

Pakistan build her nuclear plant in Chashma with the help of China, this plant started operation in 2001. In Chashma II Chinese government also supporting 2003 agreement, China also approved the supply of an additional two nuclear reactors to Pakistan, which means they provided Pakistan with an additional '680 MW of energy'. Over 2000-2010 China's arm export to Pakistan was 48% of her total arms' export that is really a notable percentage. In last decade Pak-China's bilateral arms assignments have great significant in their defense assistance. For the strength of these relations in Sept., 2003 Pakistan capable to manufacture fighter jets with the help of China. (Rakisits, Spring 2012) In November 2003, General Musharaf went Beijing on an official tour where he expressed his views regarding both Countries' defense alliance and cooperation that "On the military front development of JF-17 Thunder jet fighter speaks of the trust and understanding between the two great neighbors". (Saqib, 2009-10)

Pakistan and China has also improving their cooperation on the side naval. For this purpose a "US\$750 million deal for four F-22P Zulfiqar class frigates it ordered from Beijing in 2005. One of these frigates will be constructed by Pakistan Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works under a technology transfer agreement". (Minnick, 10th April 2008.) As the result of their joint efforts they have first manufactured fighter plane for the Pakistan Air Force (PAF), known as the "JF-17 Thunder". In 2009 this first fighter jet produced by China and also tested in China before its handover to Pakistan. (Rakisits, Spring 2012) The Chinese-made accessibility of J-10 and JF-17 fighter jets' means that Pakistan's dependency on Western and American planes and also their influence on arms' market in the world decreased by this advancement of China. Accordingly in December 2008, Pakistani and Chinese administration signed a "US\$278 million deal for four Chinese KJ-2000/ZDK03 airborne early warning (AEW) aircraft". Pakistan has also manufacturing

“Al-Khalid Main Battle Tank” with the help and support of Chinese technical assistance since 1980s. (Ibid)

Moreover commercial benefits of Gwadar sea port, this project would also “allow joint surveillance of the Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs) by Pakistan and China. It will also assist naval exercises in the hot waters and then thoroughly monitor the sole authority of Extra Regional Forces (ERFs). The SLOCs transporting 40% of the global oil trade has assurance of security by naval forces which are present in the hot sea waters. (Saima Perveen, 2015)

China has been also assisting technologically Pakistan’s missile developmental program. In this regard Pakistan has “test-fired a nuclear-capable short-range surface-to-surface missile, Hatf-2” in March 2011, a joint production of both countries’ efforts. China and Pakistan also agreed to sign some contract for the establishment of forces against anti-terrorism forces. So, both countries’ sign “an anti-terror consultative mechanism up in 2003, conducted joint Sino-Pakistani counter-terrorism exercises in Xinjiang in 2004, and signed a counter-terrorism agreement in April 2005”. (Rakisits, Spring 2012)

Trade and Economic collaboration

The economic activities started between China and Pakistan in November, 2003 after the signed bilateral Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA). After that, a joint study was organized for a bilateral FTA and at the same time an Agreement on an Early Harvest Program (EHP) of the FTA was also discussed by the Commerce Ministry of China and Pakistan in 2005. Both countries has also signed bilateral investment treaty (BIT) to increase investment and trade. (Farrukh Nawaz Kayani, 2013) At the beginning of 2006, Pakistan and China signed a five year developmental program in the field of Trade and Economic Cooperation, which provide great opportunity in the progress of bilateral trade cooperation and economic. This trade and economic association went deeper between China and Pakistan in same year November, when Chinese President Hu Jintao visited Pakistan and both countries signed a free trade agreement which move towards and activated on July 2007. In 2006 Pakistani President General Pervez Musharraf had a huge and vital bilateral plan which involved multiple tasks regarding transport, energy and trade corridors for Pakistan and China by Gwadar sea port, which constructed (2002-2007) 80 percent and financed by the Chinese. This determined proposal exactly suitable according to the Framework Agreement on Energy Cooperation which signed in 2006, that agreement signed for the support and construction of gas terminals, oil processing plant, then oil and gas storage and also provide transit facilities to both countries. (Rakisits, Spring 2012)

In 2007, Peking and Sichuan Universities established Pakistan Study Centers. In 2008, Tsinghua University also established Pakistan Culture and Communication Centers. In 2008, Pak-China signed MOU to start permanent campus of Pak-China University in both countries. Another Pakistan Study Centre was made in 2009 in ‘Fudan University’. (Jafar Riaz Kataria, July - December 2014)

In October 2008, Asif Ali Zardari’s first visit of foreign as the president of Pakistan. In this visit, both countries’ signed several agreements regarding technology, economy, agriculture, trade, and communications. In August 2009, Pakistan and China signed three MOUs (Memorandum of Understanding) for cooperation in the field of fisheries. “Pak-China institute for socio-cultural cooperation was established in 2009”. In July 2010, Pakistani President Zardari visited Chinese cities Shanghai and Beijing. Both governments signed six agreements associated to healthcare,

media, agriculture, economy, justice and technology. In 2010, China offered to Pakistan open 'National Bank of Pakistan' in China. (Ibid)

The government of Pakistan and China signed an agreement of 'US\$300 million' in December 2010, according to that contract China will reconstruct 'approximately 25 kilometers of the Karakoram Highway' (KKH). The needs of this revival of KKH take place because in January 2010 that part sunken by a major landslide. The project was completed approximately in two years and open for traffic flow for both countries. The rehabilitation also helped to connect with Xinjiang province of China for economic and trade collaboration. (Rakisits, Spring 2012)

In the field of energy China offered her technical and financial support and assistance in the development of wind and hydro power, also offered help in the advancement of existing transmission system which was unable to produce sufficient energy for Pakistani needs. In this perspective in 2010, Pak-China signed a memorandum of understanding which emphasized on the construction of 'twelve small- to medium-sized dams'. (Wei, March 2010)

In 2011, Chinese Premier inaugurated "Pak-China Friendship Center" in Islamabad. "Pakistan and China signed thirteen agreements at government level and twenty two agreements at private level by the worth of US \$ 35 billion". In June 2012, President Asif Ali Zardari visited China to attend Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Summit. In his visit he signed four agreements of trade and economy. In May 2013, Chinese premier Li Keqiang reached Pakistan on an official trip. During his visit, he signed eleven agreements of economic development and trade with Pakistan. A Free Trade Agreement (FTA) which implemented in 2007, was divided into two stages. The first phase of FTA completed in 2012 and 2nd phase started in 2013. Pakistan and China's governments celebrated 2015 as "China-Pakistan Year of Friendly Exchanges". (Jafar Riaz Kataria, July - December 2014)

Makran coastal highway and Gwadar Port

Makran coastal highway is "653 km long coastal line located on Arabian Sea. This coastal begins from Pakistan as near to Iranian border at Gwadar bay and connects Gwadar to Karachi". China has also providing financial and technical assistance to Pakistan for the construction of Makran coastal highway. Makran coastal highway is constructed by joint collaboration of Pak-China's manpower, 512 Pakistani workers and more than 450 Chinese were involved in this project. (Iqbal, 2011)

Government of Pakistan declared Gwadar port is an essential part of economic progress she called it 'special economic zone as a duty free port'. Gwadar to Saindak's road provides a shortest route to Central Asian Republics. Gwadar port will connect with Central Asian Republics to deep water and also with landlocked countries of Afghanistan. Gwadar port gave a platform for transfer oil and gas resources, and consumer goods from landlocked countries to world markets. This port will decrease the distance in the middle of Central Asian, Afghanistan, Republic, China, and Pakistan. Gwadar port is also known as regional hub because its location central of 'Middle East, Persian Gulf, South East Asia, Afghanistan, Central Asian Republics, and Iran'. It will provide trade routes with 'Central Asian Countries, Persian Gulf, United Arab emirates, east Africa, and North West India'. Gwadar Port Project has become another milestone in Pakistan and China friendship. Gwadar port was inaugurated on 15th March 2008. (Anwar, 2012)

The construction of economic corridor can take along trade and prosperity among interrelated regions. This will also bring Foreign Direct investment FDI in the region. This project has also capacity of economic revival for China's western region and Pakistan. The GKEC is a blessing for

the whole region which will going to connect whole regional states into one common chain and give an economic boost to the region. This project has great benefits that the “development of development of infrastructure, installation of industrial production units, decreased distance of transportation route resulting in reduced cost of communication, improved time for delivery of goods and reducing inventory cost. KGEK is a strategic plan that envisages multibillion dollar master plan and its time frame is extending to 2030”. (Shaikh, 2014)

China’s policy of control the whole global trade market and then Indian ambition of arise as regional power with the help of this Pak-China’s joint venture of GKEC increased Pakistan’s geo-strategic diversity. Geo-strategic importance of Pakistan is really huge because of her cross road of China to CARs and then to Middle-East and also having had her seaport sites. Besides all of these factors which add points in the importance of this project, this coastline has another reason of significance that it is really wide ranging and it is liking with Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This EEZ covering approximately 240,000sq Kilometers, this whole area is also rich in mineral assets. (Saima Perveen, 2015)

In 22 March 2002, President Pervez Musharraf stated in 22nd March 2002 about the importance of Gwadar port that, “If we see this whole region, it is like a funnel. The top of the funnel is this wide area of Central Asia and also China's western region. And this funnel gets narrowed on through Afghanistan and Pakistan and the end of this funnel is Gwadar port. So this funnel, futuristically, is the economic funnel of this whole region”. (Y. H. Malik, 2012)

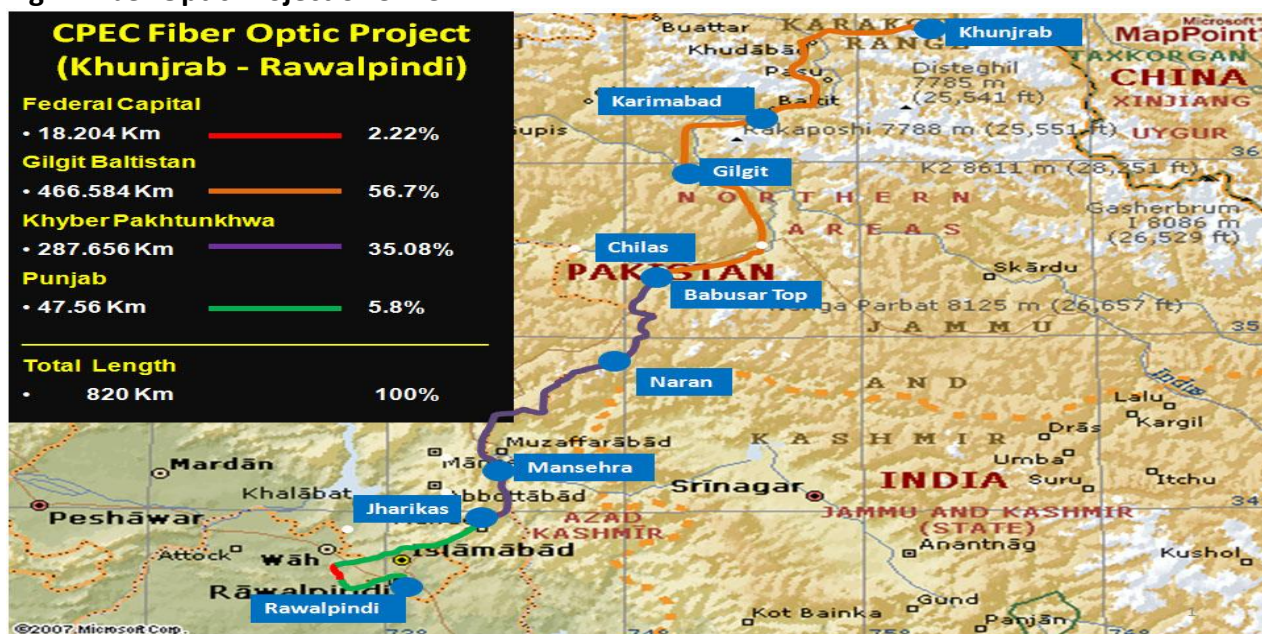
China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

China-Pak Economic Corridor (CPEC) is essential need of time and also for the economic development of both countries. This economic corridor is a series of projects in the field of Railway lines, gas pipelines and highways, constructed jointly between both countries. This economic corridor has prominent project of Gwadar Port and then the construction of road between Gwadar to Kashgar. So it is also known as Gwadar Kashgar Economic Corridor (GKEC).

This Economic corridor will open new horizons in Pakistan in the field of socio-economic development. Different economic projects have been going to launch by CPEC especially for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Gilgit Baltistan (GB) through, Baluchistan and in Punjab. This projects also to attract international investors for their investment in Pakistan and in this region as well. (Saima Perveen, 2015)

Pakistan and China has signed a multi-projects agreement of USD 45+ billion, which will take both countries relations’ at new heights of cooperation. This mage project is called China Pakistan economic corridor (CPEC). Through this project of 3000 Kilometers long construction of railways, highways and pipelines of Gwadar port Chinese province Xinjiang will connect Europe and also with rest of the world. This CPEC project has different phases and in first phase development of Gwadar Port and Gwadar International Airport will complete. This first will finished in 2017 by Chinese Company. (Times, 2015)

Fig.1: Fiber Optic Project of CPEC



(<http://www.pc.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Fiber-Optic-Network-of-Cpec-new2.jpg>, 2016)

Power Projects

The government of China signed \$820-million financing agreement, for mining and cooperated Thar power plant project. (Tribune, China, Pakistan ink \$820m Thar coal agreement, 2015)

China reported the slow development made in granting “the \$2-billion commercial contract that includes laying a gas pipeline and setting up an LNG terminal in Gwadar”. The Chinese government was selected and hired China Pipeline Bureau (CPB) for the implement of this task. (Tribune, Pakistan, China ink agreements worth \$4.2b, 2016)

Karot hydropower plant is another interconnected project to CPEC. Construction of this power plant part of the CPEC agreement, and this a step forward to the progress of this agreement. Port Qasim coal power plant is another correlated project of CPEC. This project is actually the first energy venture of CPEC. The plant constructed by China Power Resources Ltd., it will complete by the year of 2017 and it will cost \$2 billion. This project will produce approximately “two 660 MW coal plants, for a total energy generation of 1320 MW. 14 Chinese-constructed energy projects in Pakistan tied to the CPEC are supposed to provide an additional 10,400 MW of electricity by March 2018”. Under the framework of CPEC total 21 power projects are planned, which will double the capacity of Pakistan’s energy. (Tiezzi, 2016)

Khan Khwar Hydropower Plant’s Construction was started in January 2005 which is located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and it was completed in March 2013. On 4 March 2013, President Asif Ali Zardari was officially inaugurated this power plant. Then since 25 March 2010, this Power House is operating commercially, but officially it handed over to Water and Power Development Authority by Chinese firm in 8th Oct., 2013.

China has also contracted to build quite a few power plants in Pakistan to support her in electricity crisis. Government Pakistan is also working on Chashma 3 (C3) and Chashma 4 (C4) nuclear power plants with the assistance of China. Which will complete within next a number of years, these plants, including Nandipur (425 MW, Thermal), Guddu (800 MW, Thermal) and [Neelum-Jhelum](#)

(1000 MW, Hydro), Chashma (1200 MW, Nuclear) will add more than 3000 MW of power generating capacity for the Pakistan. (Haq, 2009) The Neelum-Jhelum hydroelectric is another project part of the several major projects which were planned to increase Pakistan's hydroelectric generation capabilities to fulfill the energy requirements of Pakistan. This project is part of the "Pakistani government's "Vision 2025 Program," envisaged to improve energy development in the country". Which will complete with the association of China. (Haq, 2008)

Conclusion

This study also observed that Pakistan and China has improved their relationship with her common neighbor India; and also a history of rivalry with her as well, but after the analysis of regional relations now India-China and Pakistan and India has not considered as typical rivals. They have signed trade agreements to strengthen their relations at bilateral terms and economic cooperation. China also has some insecurity regarding Pakistani rebellious movements which are supporting and providing trainings to Taliban. China also has concern about Uighur Muslims' activities, she thought it would effect on Chinese people. After the incident of murder of Chinese engineers and then Lal Masjid's episode in Islamabad, China has decided to review her policy towards Pakistan. But assurance of Pakistan government China has given another chance which looking like successful and beneficial for both countries. And in spite of all insecurities and fears both countries enjoying a strong bond and walking together in the direction of economic development and stability.

Researcher concluded that the Gwadar Port is an invaluable project which would impact on the whole regions' economic advancement and process of globalization. It has geo-strategic and geographical importance, because it is located in the center of the Asian region. This port would help in the progress of or stepping towards globalization, because it is important that in this whole process first countries get closer at neighboring level, and then cooperate at regional level and at the end at global level. Because, in the process of globalization no state can be neglect their relations at regional states.

Pakistan is a developing state whereas China has strong economic development, she is developed countries. In this scenario where Pakistan has need and support to expand her economic strength China is standing alongside her. There were a lot of studies and research work which showed Pakistan's economic situation, and also her relationship with China that how she has playing an important role for the stability and prosperity of Pakistan's economic condition.

This study analyzed that Pakistan has not only deficiency in economic growth she has also energy crisis which is really affecting in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). International multinational cooperation's are also feel hesitation to invest money in Pakistan. China really supported in that situation and under the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of CPEC she has signed to implant several hydropower plants like Nandipur Hydropower Plant, Nelum-Jhelum hydroelectric plant, which would help to generate more electric power as Pakistan's needs and requirements.

According to different researches, Pakistan has so many other factors which are affecting her image at international level. These factors which are disturbing her economic development and relations with other states are political instability, her participation in War against Terrorism then internal and external security threats. Government of Pakistan always faced political opposition during any kind of establishment either that be a democratic and chosen by the people of Pakistan or dictatorship by military officials. That is unstoppable fight which has given a really bad

impression to the world and international investor. This is a huge hurdle for the economic growth and development of Pakistan.

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