

Impact of China-India relationship on the socio-economic factor of Pakistani society

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ABSTRACT

With the conclusion of the Cold War, India and China both initiated new foreign policies. Financial reciprocity made the improvement of commerce and other energetic and formative endeavors possible. Pakistan, a nation economically dependent on China, is concerned about the growing linkages between these two countries. Enhancing China's connections with India would require shifting China's attention to a more stable and grounded country. This fear was warranted, given that doing so would grant China access to Central Asian governments and improve China's political and economic standing. Pakistan receives support from China in various public and international challenges; nevertheless, having a reliable ally such as India will encourage trade and collaboration in a different area of focus. It has been decided that China will re-evaluate its ties with Pakistan. Despite this, Pakistan has managed to dodge India's clear pull; it will take China some time to adjust its perspective on India if Pakistan's issues of monetary instability, political instability, and security only improve later. Hence, linkages between India and China's monetary system may get more robust, jeopardizing Pakistan's geostrategic and international goals.

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1. Introduction

After the end of World War II, a few artists who were not very well-known were added to the arrangement of the New World Order to ensure that the equilibrium was maintained. With the end of the Cold War, preparations were made on a global scale to develop a culture of safety and economic connectivity. These preparations are still ongoing. This propensity was brought to light by nations whose economies are primarily based on agriculture. China and India, two of the most significant countries in Asia, are on their way to becoming economic giants very quickly. According to [1], significant participants in this tale believe both countries are Asian goliaths. It is essential to highlight that the idea of a unipolar world developed concurrently with the philosophy of dependence in its early stages. Not long after introducing this notion twenty years ago, states got entangled in profound security connections, which led to an oncoming threat to those states' economic and political stability. The most influential model for this state would be the engagement of Pakistan, India, and China on three different fronts simultaneously (the European Union) [2].

For its economy's continued growth and operation, China relies on the cooperation of other parties like Pakistan, allowing China to access the commercial spheres of countries in the Indian Ocean and Europe. From one point of view, China is completely equipped to deal with its borders; however, from another point of view, China depends on these other countries. On the other hand, India has economic and security ties to several other countries. China and the United States both provide a hand to India's economy, but India turns on Russia, France, and the United States for support with its national security. Even though Pakistan is a very inventive country (rich in natural resources and teeming with

incredibly bright and devoted young), it almost entirely depends on China to meet its financial and security requirements [3].

Once upon a time, Napoleon Bonaparte had a dream that the saying "When China gets up, the entire globe shakes" would come true. Napoleon had to wait quite a while for his dream to come true, but it did come true, just as Napoleon had foretold. The economy of China is a consolidation of the expanding economy with advancements based on the arrangement of changes brought about by industrialization and a completely new basis of a socialist market economy with Chinese features. This reality can neither be disputed nor denied in any way [4]. The United States of America is the most significant economic power in the world, whereas China is the second most important economic power globally. The United States of America is now regarded as the world's preeminent economic power; however, it is widely believed that China will usurp this position over the next five to ten years. At this point, China is seen as having a significant and dominant role in the international monetary system. Between 1979 and 2012, China's gross domestic product (GDP) grew at an annual average pace of over 10% across the whole period. Unsurprisingly, China has been prosperous throughout this period, pulling 500 million people out of deplorable poverty levels. Wang & Liao (2019). At the time, we are talking about the steps that China took between 1979 and 2018 that were responsible for propelling the expansion of China's economy to an astounding degree. China has raised capital through speculation, accomplished with the assistance of local and foreign reserve funds and a significant improvement in ideas driven by Chinese financial professionals that added to the enormous modern insurgency and efficiency development. As one examines the patterns, one can easily perceive this [5].

This movement may be traced back to a handful of Chinese pioneers, such as Deng Xiaoping, who made the term "Get rich!" more widely known. China's rise to the position of preeminent economic power in the world was primarily accomplished via the exploitation of unique opportunities (independence) and utilization (supported by neo-Keynesian arrangements in 1997) as effective strategies. By 1979, China began participating in unidentified types of speculation and exchange. In addition, it initiated a period of free economic transition, which contributed to the construction of the socialist market economy. China is now the world's largest manufacturer, stock dealer, and operator of overseas retail facilities. It is also a critical developing economic power expected to have a significantly impact shortly. The decade of the 1990s saw China see a dramatic surge in the degree of development it possessed [6]. The value of China's commodities exports more than tripled between 1993 and 2006, going from a meager US\$ 78 billion to a startling US\$ 974 billion [7].

India's economy is growing at an ever-increasing rate. At this time, India has the position of having the world's sixth-largest economy and the third-largest economy when measured by buying power. The following are essential factors that have contributed significantly to the growth of India's economy:

- An enormous number of people are in the labor force.
- A significantly higher percentage of literacy.
- An increase in the size of the buyer market.
- Focus on gatherings that are already well-established in the area.

It is generally agreed that the help sector is the most crucial part of India's economy. The agricultural sector has contributed to India's GDP at a rate significantly higher than the world average of 6.4 percent. On the other hand, the commitment level in the business and services sector is lower than the 30% average seen elsewhere. According to the following, the following sectors contribute the following percentages to India's GDP:

- Agriculture accounts for 17.4% of the GDP and 49% of the business sector.
- Manufacturing accounts for 20% of the business but contributes 25.8% of GDP.
- The service sector accounts for 56.9% of GDP and 31% of the enterprise.

India will rank among the most important economies in the world due to the rapid rate at which its economy is expanding.

Society 5.0 is Japan's goal of seamlessly integrating cutting-edge technology into many parts of society to address societal issues and improve the quality of life for its citizens. The emphasis is on human-centered technology and innovation, particularly sustainability, inclusivity, and collaborative endeavors. It is vital to highlight that Society 5.0 is not inherently linked to the connection between China and India or its consequences on the socio-economic landscape of Pakistan [8]. This is a crucial point to keep in mind. The relationship between China and India is complex and multidimensional, involving the political, economic, and geopolitical spheres. Although this link can potentially influence Pakistan's socio-economic aspects considerably, its direct connection to Society 5.0 may soon be apparent. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a significant infrastructure endeavor, joining China's Xinjiang region with Pakistan's Gwadar Port. It serves as a real example of China's impact on the socio-economic fabric of Pakistan. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has the potential to stimulate economic growth, generate employment opportunities, and improve connectivity throughout Pakistan. However, the total degree of CPEC's influence on Pakistan's socio-economic dynamics is susceptible to many factors. These factors include Pakistan's domestic policies, the complexities of the area, and the geopolitical issues that Pakistan faces. In order to have a complete understanding of how the connection between China and India affects Pakistan's socio-economic aspects, it is necessary to conduct an intensive investigation into the bilateral contacts that take place, including commerce, investment, security, and diplomacy. Although their direct link to the ideas of Society 5.0 may be remote, these interactions can indirectly impact the progress of Pakistan's economy and society [9]. It is advised that modern sources, scholarly studies, and professionals who are well-versed in the complexity of South Asian geopolitics and economics be consulted in order to gain the most accurate and up-to-date views on this topic [10].

2. Literature Review

When everything is considered, the agricultural sector is the single most important contributor to China's economy. Even with this, China could not develop its agricultural practices due to several factors, including but not limited to restricted average assets, poor per capita pay, lack of rich land, and water assets that were not precisely on par with the world's average. In addition, a low level of industrialization, low value-added farming products, worsening natural conditions, and concerns regarding physical security were causing a real threat and forcing a massive barrier in the Chinese horticultural turn of events. This was a significant factor in why the Chinese horticultural turn of events was occurring [11].

It was merely the beginning of financial changes in the rural areas of China, which paved the way for significant wage growth on a level playing field. China was presented as a vital global economic development achiever due to these changes. According to a recent assessment, China is responsible for providing 18.1 percent of the world's cereal grains, 29.1 percent of the world's meat, and 50 percent of the world's veggies. As a result of this unexpected success, China is now the world's leading agri-economy and one of the most important global producers of pork, wheat, rice, cotton, and fish. The fact that China can produce around 20% of the food available worldwide while having access to such a small amount of land is seen as a miracle ever since the horticulture sector of China had a series of unanticipated setbacks in the 1960s and 1970s [12].

Before it had a rise in its economy, China was slipping farther and further behind even the other non-industrial nations in the current domain. It resulted from the enormous efforts put forth by Chinese market analysts, who were responsible for a monumentally contemporary transition by fostering the development of modern free enterprise. The thorough pursuit of innovative progress and the interest of foreign firms in China's modern and assembling achievement prompted the stage-skipping process. As a result, juvenile Chinese modern construction immediately acquired tremendous significance in the entire planet's economy. In addition, it caused significant rates of usefulness development and made China the leading producer in the world. The most valuable goods were produced in China and exported to the United States of America, Europe, and other countries [13].

In 2013, Chinese manufacturing was responsible for 35 percent of the country's GDP, a contribution far higher than that of the United States. The fabrication industry was fundamentally more important to the Chinese economy than the United States and Japan. In 2013, the value of the gross worth added manufacturing sector was comparable to 28.9 percent of the GDP; this figure was 12.1 percent in the United States and 18.7 percent in Japan [14]. The prosperity of China's native

population is the country's primary focus. For instance, China is an ideal nation for providing social and legitimate safety for tourists traveling within its borders. It provides a large number of company offices, which are accessible to ordinary employees as well as inhabitants of urban regions who are relatively helpless. As a result of the enormous population that resides in China, the country has made it a priority to address the unemployment problem among its people. In 2003, there were 7443.2 million individuals employed in China; of this total, 2563.9 million people were conveyed in metropolitan regions (35%), and 487930000 were conveyed in rural regions (66%). Between 1990 and 2003, China added 7.45 million new posts annually [15].

This component plays a significant role in unfolding events regarding China's economy. Following 1978, the Chinese experienced significant shifts in how work was done on the monetary system. Once China joined the World Trade Organization, there was a marked improvement in the country's performance in international trade. These changes were brought about by the development of the financial sector, which saw a significant increase in the capital market. The financial sector of China established the Development Bank, the Export-Import Bank of China, and the Agricultural Development Bank of China in 1994 to manage the loaning strategy of the Big Four, which consists of four crucial global bookkeeping and expert administration firms. The Big Four comprises KPMG, Value Waterhouse Coopers, Ernst & Young, and Deloitte Touché Tohmatsu [16].

China's primary focus has been on modernizing its monetary and banking systems frameworks in recent years. As a result of these efforts, the non-exchange advances made by the Chinese have decreased from 17.4 percent at the end of 2003 to 1.8 percent in the middle of 2009. This significant reduction in nonperforming loans (NPLs) was coupled with an equally spectacular increase in the capital proportions available in the banking sector. In 2005, China began eliminating fundamental roadblocks to development while simultaneously strengthening the legal and institutional foundation for the financial and economic sectors of the economy. 2006 saw the implementation of the revised legislation governing organizations and safeguards, and 2004 saw the law governing securities investment funds become operational. The revised legislation on protection, which was put into effect in October 2009, and the revised law on chapter 11, which was put into effect in June 2007, were both utilized in the process of working towards the completion of the new texts [17].

Investment and trade on a global scale contribute to economic growth since they result in increased numbers of newly available jobs, more speculation, higher average salaries, and lower overall costs. As a result of their membership in the World Bank Group, nations that previously suffered from monetary stagnation can now make further progress toward economic success. The fact that China has steadily taken on a more pivotal role in international trade over the past several years, as measured by exchange metrics, reflects China's importance to long-standing and significant trading partners like the United States, India, and the European nations Lardy. This importance is reflected in China's taking on a more pivotal role in international trade over the past several years. In December 2011, China became a member of the World Trade Organization due to the rapid growth of its trade and the significant fundamental shifts occurring in its economic sector. With this expansion, the Chinese government began to reduce taxes, postpone exchange freedoms, and relax its structure to attract foreign direct investment (FDI), according to [18]. From a level of US \$ 14 billion in 1979, the commodity of China increased to a level of US \$23 trillion in 2014, which is about an increase of 18% annually from 1990 to 2014. In 1979, the commodity of China was worth US \$ 14 billion. Interestingly, the import of goods increased from US\$ 18 billion to around US\$ 2.0 trillion, with a yearly growth of 16.6 percent over the same period [19].

The number of ranchers in the country has something to do with the nation's population. The decision-makers suggested increasing employment opportunities in rural regions by adopting modern technology and shifting from low- to high-esteem activities in agriculture, dairying, poultry, piggy, fisheries, and ranger service [20]. Currently, the NITI Aayog (a think tank for strategic issues) places India's unemployment rate between 5% and 8%. As a result of China's increasing labor costs and salary levels, several companies have relocated their operations to India, which has created a need for blue-collar jobs in India.

On the other hand, due to the country's large labor force and relatively low costs, India would be an ideal location for the headquarters of these organizations [21]. The main area that the Indian government has been concentrating on is the foundation, which includes both the physical and the digital aspects. In addition, they made arrangements for a separate health unit and a public security

officer. There is optimism in India that the number of people killed on trains will drop significantly in 2019. They need to reduce the price of aviation turbine fuel (ATF) so that more Indians can take advantage of the chance to fly. India has made digitalizing all of its divisions a priority. Also, the government of India has initiated several initiatives that provide its young children with online educational opportunities. In addition to this, it has expanded its educational offerings to include more advanced teaching classes. During the most recent several years, the government of India has been working hard to grow its influence as a delicate regional power. The fact that India has established so many cordial relationships with people from other countries has greatly assisted the country in expanding its presence on the global market. Reports indicate that by 2030, India will have the world's largest population of people of working age, with 962 million people. In addition, it has made efforts to improve the overall standard of educational training. The public authority can understand the nature of education and devise therapeutic methods if they direct a general-level review. In addition, this provides advanced education institutions with more independence [22].

3. Importance of India-China Economic Relations

The year 2017 is going to be a challenging one for the relations between India and China. The inability of China to back India's bid to join the Nuclear Suppliers Group was the final straw that broke the relationship between the two countries (NSG). Towards the tail end of 2017, some sure advances were assumed by both government authorities to improve the conciliatory relations further. These advancements came about as a result of 2017's ongoing efforts. In 2018, efforts to reach a peace agreement between these two countries continued to be fostered and implemented. They zoomed in on lowering the number of security concerns while recognizing how important it is to lower the number of economic hurdles in developing solid strategic connections.

Following a recent meeting between India and China, both countries agreed to cooperate in various spheres. The two countries worked to discover better ways to cooperate on two-sided trade and speculative involvement, trying their best to lessen the exchange irregularity, and launched discussions on a free trade agreement (FTA). The public authority authorities from the two countries, who participated in the fifth session of the two-sided Strategic Economic exchange, talked about different ways to improve financial co-activity and clear any difficulties that may be coming along the way. This vast number of actions adopted by China and India to strengthen their financial relations manifested that despite the security and global problems, the two nations increased their two-sided financial partnership [23].

3.1. Unfairness and the Protectionist Attitude

The official numbers released by the Indian government show that the amount of money traded between India and China has increased from 38.02 billion US dollars to 71.45 billion US dollars over the last decade. There were jumps in trade volume in 2011-2012 and 2014-2015, mainly because China increased the number of items it sent to India, but, as of late, the exchange volume has been roughly the same [24].

From New Delhi's point of view, there is a significant imbalance in the two-way exchange that favors China. The key factors that have constrained the two-way exchange are problems with market access and worries about security. The fact that India has the most significant trade deficit in the world with China, amounting to US\$ 51.11 billion, is a source of great concern for India since the items produced in India cannot compete with those produced in China. However, because of Beijing's patriotic measures, it is more difficult for Indian businesses to enter the Chinese market. To cut down on their import and export imbalances, however, New Delhi is empowering Beijing to open up its market to Indian information technology, the pharma sector, and agricultural commodities. This is in the same vein as further developing Chinese interests in India. India is a pharmaceutical industry specialist responsible for 20% of the production of vital medicines worldwide. Because Chinese businesses strictly regulate their customers' access to the market and have highly onerous administrative procedures, Indian companies have difficulty breaking into Chinese business sectors. However, any compensation continues about India limiting Chinese imports. In that case, this will put India in a precarious position because the majority of Indian manufactured goods are dependent on minimal imports of electronic and information technology components from China [25].

3.2. A Rationale in Support of a More Intimate Economic Connection

India and China may benefit from developing closer financial links between the two nations. The current demographics of China and its financial techniques demonstrate that the country possesses enormous potential for Indian labor and goods, both as a future market and as a source of more prominent business endeavors. According to estimates compiled by India in 2019, bilateral trade between China and India amounted to around 92.89 billion US dollars. Compared to their historical numbers of reciprocal trade, India's exports of goods to China amounted to US\$ 17.97 billion, while India's purchases from China were US\$ 74.92 billion in the same period. The trade imbalance between India and China remained at US\$ 56.95 billion, a tremendous amount of money lost due to general exchange irregularities [26].

In addition to this, Chinese businesses have shown interest in expanding their presence in the Indian market, pledging over US\$ 85 billion in investments across a variety of ventures at a recent exchange event. In general, India and China's more established financial links can benefit the two states, especially when considering the two countries' aspirations to arrive at specific objectives. Because of this, Chinese investment in Indian firms offers much-needed cash to Indian companies, expanding their capacities while simultaneously allowing China to acquire mechanical skills.

The Himalayan line serves as a natural border between the two nations. It had been a contentious issue between them for a significant amount of time before the war in 1962. The controversial territory is at the center of the discussion that is taking place right now. India has accused China of engaging in unlawful activity in an Indian real estate plot in the province of Kashmir, which India currently occupies. China has refuted these charges. The government of China has offered its guarantee that the rights to land in the upper-east portion of Arunachal Pradesh will be preserved. However, India is concerned about China's friendly and continually increasing ties with India's opponent, Pakistan. According to Indians, the relationship between China and Pakistan includes support for Pakistan's nuclear weapons program and China's role in a project to revamp a significant seaport located in Pakistan at Gwadar. This is according to the Chinese government.

Moreover, according to India, the combined nuclear threats posed by China and Pakistan are highly significant. Further reasoning from Indians suggests that China is responsible for Pakistan's most substantial degree of atomic and traditional capacity development. They have also expressed concern that China has increased its links with countries surrounding India regarding security, like Myanmar and Bangladesh, which increases the risk for India.

Along these same lines, Beijing and New Delhi are collaborating to develop a solution to address some of India's security worries. For the first time, China and Pakistan are working together on marine activities to organize cooperative operations. This is done to dispel the widespread belief that China treats Pakistan more favorably than other countries. In order to properly deal with exchange irregularity, market access, and protectionism, one has to have a high degree of competence and determination. The most crucial factor is that India will continue to struggle against China due to international situations. They might affect India's monetary and financial liberties [27].

4. Economic Ties Between China and India: A Way to Resolve the Kashmir Conflict?

The dispute over Kashmir has not been resolved even though it has been fought over for more than seventy years. This is because India and the rest of the world, including the rest of the world, have not made any meaningful attempts to address the Kashmir issue. Moreover, India's worldview has not changed. The struggle in Kashmir began in 1947 with the partition of British India, and it almost resulted in an atomic war between India and Pakistan. Kashmir is located in southern Asia. Given that it is common knowledge that economic ties between China and India are growing more robust, the question at hand is whether or not China is in a position to use its financial clout to find a solution to the Kashmir dispute, regardless of whether or not it is even interested in finding a solution to this disagreement; additionally, the question is whether or not the financial connection and participation between India and China could assist Pakistan in resolving its conflicts with the Taliban. The following is a list of some of the events that have taken place recently that illustrate China's involvement in finding a solution to the Kashmir issue, which can be found in the following:

- In May of 2017, the authoritative media outlet in China, the Global Times, published and disseminated an article titled "China Presently Has an Outright Energy by Saying Personal Stake

in Settling the Kashmir Struggle among India and Pakistan by Assuming the Role of a Mediator." The article was titled "China Presently Has an Outright Energy by Saying Personal Stake in Settling the Kashmir Struggle among India and Pakistan by Assuming the Role of a Medi. According to the information presented in the article, China now has "an outright energy by declaring personal stake" in the outcome of the war that is taking place in Kashmir between India and Pakistan. China is in a position to play a much more substantial role in mediating a settlement to the conflicts due to its enormous economic influence, which it can use to exert influence over other nations in the region. This is because China can use its enormous economic influence to exert influence over other nations in the region. This occurred every time a credible media outlet on China's first channel disclosed the government in Beijing's involvement in finding a solution to the conflict in Kashmir [28].

- The fact that China intends to put an end to the conflict in Kashmir is made abundantly clear by the fact that a representative of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Geng Shuang, was the one who made it known to the media that China would play an essential role in resolving the Kashmir issue through dialogue and consultations. This is another piece of evidence that demonstrates China's intention to end the conflict in Kashmir. A notable educator in the International Relations Department at IUST, located in south Kashmir, Dr. Shazana Andrabi, remarked to The Globe Post that it is possible that China would not directly play a role in resolving the Kashmir issue. This is something that she mentioned when having a conversation with The Globe and Mail. Notwithstanding this, China has the potential to positively contribute to resolving the Kashmir dispute, provided that it makes appropriate use of the financial heft at its disposal [28].
- In June 2017, China extended an invitation to India and Pakistan to become members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which is also known as the SCO. This was accomplished by utilizing the financial power that China held. In addition, China sent invitations to India and Pakistan to participate in various additional financial conversations. China aimed to utilize a financial group to lessen the animosity between the two nations. China also utilized its economic relationship with the two nations to lessen the tensions between India and Pakistan by inviting the tactical people of these two nations to participate in Peace Mission 2018; the counter-fear worked out. This helped China achieve its goal of reducing the tensions between India and Pakistan. China did this to keep its financial connection with India and Pakistan intact to continue to benefit from those relationships.
- In December 2016, China announced that, following its consultation with Pakistan over the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), it would be open to the participation of other countries in the CPEC. A week later, the Commander of the Southern Command extended his congratulations to India on its decision to join CPEC and asked for cooperation amongst India's surrounding countries [28].
- So, these occurrences have demonstrated that China has used the financial leverage it possesses to its advantage to alleviate the tensions between India and Pakistan. However, another concern that emerges is why China is so eager to lower the tensions between these two nations: why is China so quick to lessen the tensions that are between these two countries? The following are some of the factors that may be contributing to this:
- Not only does India have a disagreement with Pakistan on Kashmir, but It also has a disagreement with China regarding the border that separates the two countries. Both of these disagreements center on Kashmir. Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh are intensely involved by India, which both Pakistan and China have dismissed; Aksai Chin is under the control of China, which India has dismissed; Azad Kashmir, Hunza, Nagar, and Gilgit Baltistan are involved by Pakistan, which India has dismissed; and Aksai Chin is in the control of China, which India has dismissed. The current situation is such that India intensely involves Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh; however, Pakistan As a direct result of this situation, each of the three nations has a territorial dispute in the region of Kashmir. Consequently, addressing the Kashmir issue is a genuine priority for China, Pakistan, and India to lessen tensions over territorial boundaries. This is because China aims to become a significant global financial power; as a result, it requires peace with all of its neighbors and must set aside territorial conflicts to accomplish this goal [29].

- China has invested billions of dollars in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which also passes through areas that India claims as its own; as a result, China needs to ensure that by establishing harmony between India and Pakistan, CPEC is not disrupted by Indo-Pak strains and that CPEC is successful. • The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) also passes through areas India claims as its own [29].
- The trade tensions between the United States and China are on the rise as a direct result of the threats to China's economy that the United States presents. Consequently, China is seeking another massive market for its products. India, the world's third-largest economy when measured in terms of buying power equality, is positioned right in China's neighborhood. Meanwhile, China is tasked with ensuring the success of two major infrastructure initiatives: the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and the One Belt, One Road initiative. In addition, for China to obtain financial benefits, it must guarantee that tensions between India and Pakistan persist.

Consequently, China should work towards fostering harmony and resolving the tensions between India and Pakistan since doing so will also serve China's most significant interest. This is because increasing levels of mutual trust will result from increased engagement and harmony in the region. China has shown that it can determine line stresses using composed and well-organized methods. This is evidenced by the fact that the agreement about the China-Pakistan Border was approved on March 2, 1963. By the stipulations of this deal, Pakistan relinquished its claim to a portion of land known as Aksai Chin. In exchange, China handed over the territory known as Hunza to Pakistan. This proves that China can find peaceful solutions to problems of this nature. As a result of the fact that China likewise experiences line tensions with India, China is in a position to strengthen its connections with India by partaking in economic activities that are undertaken in collaboration with India. After it has established its financial links, it may also make an effort to resolve various issues through trade to achieve peace and stability in the region, which will help develop trade and improve the financial status of the area. This may be done after it has already established its financial links. As a result, Pakistan and China may try to handle their issues with India by taking advantage of the growing financial ties between China and India.

5. The influence on Pakistan's social and economic factors

5.1. Optimists and Critics

In looking at the further development of China-India relations, two groups come into view: the confident person and the competitors. Those who believe in themselves and their futures believe that cultivating amicable relations between the two monster powers would result in several beneficial prospects for the various nations that comprise the district. Competitors have a hunch about something. The competitors, who are pragmatists, have pointed out that the growing relations between the two countries will bring significantly more difficulty from NATO and will become the cause for significantly more precariousness in the region, as well as other nations feeling compromised by their joined development.

5.2. Four Pillars

Pakistan, whose long-standing adversary will make friends with her deep-rooted partner, will be one of the countries with the most significant number of recommendations. Pakistan's relationship with China has been maintained by four essential columns: "Political Support, Energy Hall, Strategic association, and Military co-activity." Improving relations between China and India will harm each of these four, which will, in turn, cause a significant amount of damage to the Pakistan-China relationship [30].

5.3. Diplomatic Support

The discretionary support for Pakistan would shrink in the framework of the global conversation as ties between India and China continue to grow. This is the case despite Pakistan's best efforts. As China already has a far more significant and reliable partner to help it make its case before the West, China does not need to seek the support of Pakistan in order to maintain its motivation. In addition, the two countries are currently developing their powers, which enables them to singularly face the Western powers as one more square of absolute power and authority, leaving Pakistan a significant distance behind in its shadows. This is in addition to the fact that both countries are developing their powers. This will place Pakistan in a much more dangerous position than India in most of its issues

and make Pakistan more defenseless against Western assessments of unlawful intimidation and other claims. In addition to that, this will place Pakistan in a vulnerable position to India. When Pakistan was put on a watch list by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), China reduced the amount of help it provided to Pakistan. However, China took no decisive action against India when India ignored Pakistan's line Shih, and thus, online Shih was ignored as well [30].

5.4. Energy Corridor

The energy corridor China is now creating through Pakistan represents the apex of the connection between China and Pakistan. The continued growth of Pakistan's connections with India will reflect this regardless of whether or not this corridor is built, although it will substantially boost Pakistan's economy. Given the tight economic ties that have developed between China and India, it is virtually unavoidable that China would move its energy hall plan from Pakistan to India in recent years. In terms of both regional stability and political dependability, India is a far more trustworthy actor than Pakistan. India will also supply China with a massive increase in available labor and land, in addition to providing China with a more built foundation; this will result in a considerable reduction in the expenses spent by China.

Furthermore, to this day, the Pakistani government has canceled some CPEC projects due to its inability to repay the associated obligations. This will cause a significant problem for the Chinese financial backers currently involved in the project. Suppose the Pakistani government needs to demonstrate that it can reimburse the obligations. In that case, the Chinese financial backers will certainly redirect their consideration regarding the new heaven rather than the psychological warfare that Pakistan has been subjected to [28].

5.5. Cooperation Between Armed Forces

The most noteworthy facet of the relationship between the two nations has been the strategic cooperation they have both participated in. China has aided Pakistan in carrying out nuclear tests and has given Pakistan a variety of military gear, including tanks and aircraft planes. China has also provided Pakistan with assistance. On the other hand, Pakistan received the advantages of the probe in its totality, in contrast to China, which did not profit much from this. The establishment of strong connections with India, on the other hand, would put China closer to the fourth most extensive military in the world, which is now seeking to upgrade its operational capabilities. This will move China closer to the power structure of the global community. This will make it possible for India and China to begin the development of more dangerous weapons, and it will also make it possible for the two countries to begin cooperative projects and conduct joint investigations, both of which will not favor just one nation but both of the nation's [31].

6. Conclusion

If India and China continue strengthening their connections, it would harm Pakistan's strategic interests and leave Pakistan alone in the region. Leveraging China's affinities with India will cause China to transfer its energy and economic corridors to new partners, eventually affecting Pakistan and China's economic corridors. This will occur in the context of the economy and the energy corridor. In addition, the solid military links between the two nations will position them as unrivaled specialists on the globe. This will be a reality with the world's third and fourth most significant armed forces as close partners. This would put Pakistan in a challenging situation since it has traditionally looked to China anytime ties between Pakistan and India worsened. This will put Pakistan in a difficult position. Having such strong ties with India will put China in a difficult position because it will make it unwilling to assist Pakistan, as it did just recently when India invaded Pakistan's airspace, and a potential conflict looming. This will put China in a difficult position. It is human instinct to be the most grounded and show the world your solidarity; however, this endeavor will also put Pakistan in a difficult position because one of its closest partners is now aligned with its adversaries. Close relations between the nations have numerous benefits for the region; however, it will also prepare for a much higher risk of war and gore; however, this endeavor will also put Pakistan in a difficult position because one of its closest partners is now aligned with its adversaries. This would place Pakistan in a poor international and territorial position, leading its economy to collapse quickly and forcing it to appeal to India and other stronger nations for aid. Moreover, this will leave Pakistan defenseless in the face of India.

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