

China-Pakistan Relationship in contemporary Era

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This research frame presents the outline of the proposed study and research on the issue of China-Pakistan relationship with special reference to the problems associated with Xinxiang province of China. It tries to organize the theme, issues, concepts involved in this research. It presents the literature, arguments and opinion of various scholars on the issues in form of literature review. The methodology and research plan has also discussed in this synopsis.

In South Asian geopolitics, the relations between Pakistan and China has significant value in international relations most specifically in the current geopolitics of "pivot to Asia". This region projected the studies of contemporary global issues for larger concern hence China-Pak relations involve a broader connotation to be focus upon. However, Xinxiang problems and its implications over the China-Pak relations is the major concern of this research enquiry. Xinxiang a province of China is strategically located in the region experiences the religious extremism and terrorism. Apart from all strategic richness in terms of mutual relationship of China-Pakistan relation and larger investment of China in various projects of Pakistan. The Xinxiang has the potential threat and major security challenge to China.

Xinjiang, which is the largest province of China consisting of 1/6 part of the country's entire landmass, plays an important role in Sino-Pakistan relations. The total area of Xinjiang is spread in more than 16 Lakh square kilometers. This is one of the most important strategic areas of Asia. Since it is an autonomous province of China and is being surrounded by three nuclear powers India, Pakistan, Russia, its enviable geo-strategic and geo-political position enhances its significance in that region. Further, the politically unstable environment of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Central Asian republics such as Tajikistan enhances the vulnerability of this region. Over 10 million Uyghur Muslims live in Xinjiang region as its majority population. Xinjiang has some 47 minority groups including Han, Kazak, Kyrgyz, Tatar, Uzbeks and others. Uyghurs have been demanding a separate state out of China making the region very sensitive. Being situated at the Centre of Silk Route, this region has been a Centre for the exchange of cultures of east and west. Xinjiang