



Consequences of America-China relations on Pakistan's Security

Sahibzada Muhammad Usman

University of Pisa, Italy

Email: s.usman@studenti.unipi.it

Abstract: This article will explore the consequences of America-China relations on Pakistan's security and economy. Friendly America and China relations will improve Pakistan's security, while the America and China confrontation will disrupt Pakistan's security. In this specific situation, the America-China rivalry after 9/11 has weakened Pakistan's security factors at the regional and domestic levels. On the local side, the America-China rivalry has weakened Pakistan's local security by expanding political violence and diminishing its socio-political union. However, on the regional side, the America-China confrontation has weakened Pakistan's security factor against Afghanistan and India. What worries Indian is that the confrontation between China and the US has expanded the competition between Pakistan and India, weakened Pakistan and India's stability, and damaged Pakistan's position on Kashmir.

Keywords: America, China, Pakistan, Security, and India

1. Introduction

The article investigates the impact of different aspects of the America-China relations (domestic and globally) on Pakistan's security. Truly, America-China relations have included fascinating highlights of both cooperation and conflict since the beginning of the 18th century. Worked on the illusion of Chinese trade, the exchanges between China and the US have brought conflicts of interest, including a climate of threats and cooperation. America's inclusion in China worsened China's civil war, prompting the Kuomintang Nationalist Party government's foundation in Taiwan. America-China relations developed a novel multifaceted nature in the 9/11 phase, involving competition, struggle, and participation. China has developed into an important partner in today's world order, which depends on its financial and military influence, which will impact a status-quo in its future or modernizing contender to America's security interests. The rise of China has increased the transfer of global power to the Pacific. From different assumptions, the conflict or alliance of security interests between China and the US has become more attractive. China-America relations after 9/11 involve highlights of the competition and participation at the strategic, economic, and political levels. Beijing has insisted on the idea of establishing a 'power connection' with Washington, which depends on enhanced marine and land transportation. China seeks to increase its power in financial and formal administration worldwide. All the while, Beijing has the second-biggest military power after America. Its island development in the China-South Sea has raised global concerns about the China Sea. Beijing has attempted to form another world order through the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). In 2013,

China National White Paper emphasized that 2025 is the beginning of a period of strategic opportunities [1]. According to Jervis, America is a unipolar power, and it follows a denial strategic process to keep authority and curb the military and monetary ability of possible emerging enemies such as Russia and China in Asia. The forms of America-China relations can be seen in the 2015 President Obama's Statement. As the ideal way for the US to manage China's rise, Obama's rotating Asia strategy has triggered the second division of the Cold War in the Asia-Pacific area. After 9/11, the world's geopolitical background has brought China and Pakistan considerably closer because of long-term strategic interests [2]. The US Asia strategy covers the entire region to the China South Sea. Historically, the geostrategic progress of the South Asian Theatre has paved the way for world politics. A few global changes in Pakistan include important regions of the tidal zone near the Strait of Hormuz, the lifeline of the Middle East's energy, and the challenging energy security zone of Central Asia's nations adjacent to China, India, and the Arabian Sea. China's monetary appreciation has restored China-Pakistan relations in some new metrics. And it is still the vitality channel of China and India's balancer, and the southern region indispensable for China's BRI.

2. Research Question

- What are the consequences of America-China relations on Pakistan's security and economy?

3. Methodology

The article depended on subjective research. The subjective research techniques are exploratory. It consolidates the process of inductive and deductive thinking. Sources for this article include secondary and primary sources. The secondary sources include books, articles from newspapers, and journals. Simultaneously, the primary sources include America-China official agreements, America-China policy announcements, America-China joint reports, and public statements.

4. America-China Military Associations

China hopes that the United States will accept Beijing as an "important state of power" and recognize its authority in the China-South Sea. Although predictable, America is still seeking support for this status quo, which depends on American power supremacy in the region. According to John Mearsheimer, the following main goals of global hegemonies can extend control over long distances. First, it needs to exercise regional authority by directing the neighbors. Second, look for opportunities to engage extensively in different parts of the world. Third, it needs to prevent other unusual forces from gaining dominance and power in remote areas. However, the strategic level, hegemonies rules attempt to guarantee the following: The first is to cause inconvenience in the other party's region to undermine the hostile forces' regional advantage. Second, if an opponent country gains regional strength, it should end its opponent's authority as soon as possible in this case. The strategy infers an important step: having a wide range of strengths instead of just one in each region. It will ensure that special forces exert increasing pressure on each other and reduce their territories' involvement. In this manner, the worldwide hegemon becomes a single regional hegemon. America-China relations may be formed in three stages: the ability of the United States to manage the rise of China, the prospects of China and the United States, and the expansion of China's goals, as explained by Richard Organski [4]. China believes that the upgrading of PLA (People's Liberation Army) is a basic condition for achieving extraordinary status. Army upgrading remains the main to the 'Chinese Dream' of national transformation. China's leaders believe that a powerful army urgently needs to ensure China's benefits abroad and maintain a strong ability to defend against the enemy. China has always wanted to ensure the security of its bordering regions without directly conflicting with America. The Chinese military has arranged plans for the potential conflicts in the Taiwan Straits, the China-South Sea, and the China East Sea. Beijing's increased interests worldwide have prompted military preparations to ensure

China's overseas missions through the SLOC, global peacekeeping, and overseas disaster relief. The 2014 America QDR (Four-Year Defense Review) expressed doubts about China's military upgrading plan, which kept China's neighbors on the watch [5]. Despite the development of Sino-US military contacts and security relations, America, in general, is still examining the Chinese army's improvements and arrangements. Direct position in the military engagement and security escalation plan will increase mutual trust in military affairs between China and the US. From 2005, China's army spending plan has improved by 9.5%, and its 2014 military spending plan has increased by 12.2% [6] from the expected US \$ 132 billion [7]. As pointed out in the Annual Report" of the US, the expected number is higher than the 148 billion dollars officially announced by China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Pentagon named the expansion the second-largest budget after the US.

The US has reviewed China's army deployment and urged Beijing to be more direct in military upgrades and defense expenditure. America wanted China to improve military stability, not uncertainty in Asia. Southeast Asian nations have gradually regarded the military upgrading of China as a regional threat. China builds an Air Defense Zone (2013) in Chinese water, commanding foreign aircraft to report flight routes, especially North Korea and Japan. China has improved performance combat readiness by combining ballistic missiles, cruise, and air defense. The PLA has expanded China's combat range by improving the range of cruise missiles. China has improved its ability to push adversary forces more away from regional disputes. China seeks to establish a 'significant power status' and protect authoritative rights in its territory. The US methodology in Asia emphasized stability around politics and monetary order. The two countries' military has added new communication channels and agrees to hold joint events in 2015 and promote connections in strategy discussions. Previous American President Obama seemed to fit China's interest in world perception. For instance, America welcomes China's participation in favorable regional events to improve global security matters. Additionally, high-level military exchanges between China and America mean greater operational coordination of security and anti-piracy. The Army Chief of America (2014) initiated an army exchange plan by encouraging China's support for RIMPAC. The America-China S&SD (Strategic Security Dialog) is still the combined civilian-military program to enhance common military-civilian trust. S&SD was settled under the US's initiative, promoting military exchange between the Chinese and American military forces, and has developed into a significant bilateral security instrument. The exchange gave Sino-US authorities the right to review the useful management of local and universal issues. China and the United States have seriously suggested policy coordination to achieve common goals. Institutional components have added advanced defense support for the S&ED (Strategic and Economic Dialog) and S&SD. America-China has established military links in cooperation through the US Department of Defense (DOD) and China's Ministry of Defense (MOD) to decrease risks. In 2013, China's "National Defense Strategy" provides for the 'Dynamic Defense' arrangement to oppose hatred and maintain China's regional integrity. The white paper explains that the Asia region has dominated the US security strategy. However, China has stated that it will resist authority while not meddling in other nations' internal matters. China pursues a defense strategy, which is extremely cautious. The national development strategy of China, as reported in the White Paper, means opposing security threats. Considering Beijing's general image, China's military spending plan was expanded by 12.2% in 2014 to protect national security. Under the 'technical progress and data status,' the Chinese military has made the status of war more prominent by improving military blocks' joint work. It enhanced military status in conflict management through situational activities, regional air guards, and concerned multilateral diplomacy. China's armed forces contain Static Operational Units and Mobile Units, the Militia and the Police Force, coastal and border guard. China's air defense personnel flow includes eighteen corps and independent operational groups. The PLA Navy is responsible for China's maritime security and the sovereignty interests of

the regional oceans and is accountable for maritime tasks. PLAN is to acquire a real global influence similar to that of America by building various aircraft carrying warships and related ships by 2020.

5. US-China Economic Association

The financial and trade issues between China and the US imply the multifaceted nature of bilateral relations. The Chinese saved 3.1 trillion US dollars, which is a characteristic of China and the US's financial vulnerabilities. China's strategy makers have mastered the US's freedom movement — using alternative currency withdrawal as a powerful strategy. America's strong strategy for China relies on using the US dollar as a reserve. The strong control of the US, in the end, depressed foreign exchange reserves of China and exports by printing dollars or expanding borrowing resources. Military and commercial surveillance may adversely influence Sino-US relations and directly affect the US's development and work. The US complains that China's prejudicial strategies will harm US organizations and laborers and stifle development momentum. Chinese national organizations' aid tendencies have limited the level of competition among US organizations. Also, China is putting pressure on US organizations to transfer property rights as a prerequisite for entering the Chinese markets. China-America promotes macroeconomic cooperation to adapt to global financial development and financial stability. Chinese leaders have proposed comprehensive currency changes to shift market exchange rates and deal with trade-related issues. Even though the Xi Jinping government has achieved negligible results in realizing these changes, China can support monetary development at a rate of 7.5% in early 2014. A basic matter in America-China economic and trade relations has been identified as currency control. Generally speaking, Since Beijing acceded to the WTO, the US and Europe have complained that some of China's practices have been identified as exchange rate control. Generally speaking, China will control the exchange rate to partially support Chinese exporters, thus bringing a trade deficit to the US. This approach had an extensive impact. The US requires a \$6 billion trade surplus to gain sovereignty in Asia. The trade deficit has weakened the ability of the US to create the ideal surplus. America sees China as a geopolitical competitor, and it uses business relations to gain strategic benefits. America has been China's main source of innovation and FDI. America blamed China for implementing a theft and public purchase strategy to get American high-technology innovations. Even though China allows end-use inspections, it still accuses America of being a revisionist power [8]. Beijing believes America has restricted dual-use innovation to limit China's telecommunication and aerospace industries' competitive development. China requires America to build a common mechanism to relax restrictions on innovation transfers. China and America agreed to stop the theft of digital-related innovation, including business secrets or other private data for business gain. America plans to increase interaction with China on the internet while ensuring American interests. In 2015, America issued a cyber threat alert to its organizations and residents, even though the US communicated Chinese responsibilities to quicken market reform and prevent currency depreciation. A major worry for China is Beijing's contention of US aggressive space and cyber projects against China. The administration of Obama guaranteed his Chinese partner that America would not engage in online cyber financial espionage for commercial gain. Pre-emptive warfare, regulation, slowing Chinese currency development, and rollbacks are part of the current American methodology. Similarly, Policies that anticipate harm to China's currency development by cutting American investment and trade are not feasible.

6. Impacts on stability in Pakistan

The coordinated effort of Pakistan and America on GWOT after 9/11 has worsened internal security and increased instability and terrorism. As Pakistan is vulnerable and insecure, China's participation in the military and defense fields has expanded, enabling Islamabad to cope with war's danger. China-America interests combine on the stability of Pakistan and progression to resist the danger of radical

Islamism. Nonetheless, in the America boom, drone strikes have caused terrorist' attacks on Pakistan's main military and civilian bases. In 2009, Obama increased US forces in Afghanistan. An additional 30,000 soldiers are on counterterrorism and peaceful insurgency mission, causing Taliban and Al-Qaeda agents to flee the Pakistani border. US/NATO military activity has expanded suicide bomber attacks in Pakistan. America has increased the number of unmanned airstrikes in Pakistan, causing public outrage. Musharraf revealed in an interview with Mubashir Luqman (host of ARY news) that his government had authorized limited drone attacks on Pakistan's Taliban. Even so, Black Waters, CIA agents, and others pose a real danger to Pakistan's integrity. Edward Snowden revealed that the CIA uses half of the budget to monitor Pakistan's nuclear weapons [6]. Mark Mazzetti explained that Pakistan is the most infiltrated country due to the CIA's large-scale secret war in Pakistan. China strongly supports Pakistan in maintaining stability. China has expressed its expectations and provided possible help to ensure the defense security of Pakistan. China cautioned that the attack on Pakistan would be deemed to be against China. According to an article in Qatari, Chinese diplomats warn an American diplomat, saying Islamabad is to Beijing as Israel to America [7]. In May 2011, Yang Jiechi (Chinese Foreign Minister) suggested that America respects Pakistan's sovereignty, physical integrity, and sovereignty [9]. Wen Jiabao (Chinese Prime Minister) reiterated China's position to Pakistani partners that America should respect Pakistan's sovereignty. Wen Jiabao guaranteed Pakistan that Beijing would provide continuous help, and China and Pakistan will always be great neighbors and siblings. The statement showed that China is pleased to include an essential foundation in its relationships with Islamabad in a global change.

China's military leadership has assessed the consequences of a possible American attack in Afghanistan and Pakistani territories. Pakistan has reset its maritime capacities with China's help and has defined its maritime defense technology with new energy. Pakistan-China has expressed a common desire to change the commercial port of Gwadar to a naval port. Ahmad Mukhtar (Pakistan's Defense Minister) told Beijing that Islamabad would be grateful if China builds a naval port in Gwadar. In 2010, a report in the China Daily explained that the Pakistan Navy head informed Islamabad that he wanted to expand contact with China [10]. Pakistan Navy will facilitate Chinese crafts in Gwadar. The naval commander announced that Pakistan wants to purchase more advanced large ships from China. It inferred that US actions triggered a critical move in Sino-Pakistan relations and strengthened military ties in various ways. China has strengthened maritime collaboration, using four warships to deliver heavy weapons and missiles to Pakistan. China has reformed Pakistan's radar framework and satellite innovation to prevent America from interfering with radars and infringing Pakistani territories in the forthcoming. Incidentally, American strategy makers doubt Pakistan's collaboration with the Taliban. NATO attack on Salala post of Pakistan showed that this problem ultimately unbearable in the face of a sluggish relationship between America and Pakistan. Pakistan has taken measures to stop NATO supplies and demanded a public apology for its attack on Pakistan. US troops provided logistical assistance in Afghanistan through the port of Karachi to Chaman and Torkham borders. The clear degree of dependence has increased Pakistan's crisis against America, long and difficult due to the north's hard backup path. Iran's Bandar Abbas and Chabahar routes are out of reach due to UN sanctions. It might be a counter-attack against America's activity when the Taliban attacked Kabul's NATO base camp.

US authorities connected the Haqqani network attacks as a Pakistani support group, which Mike Mullen (America army commander) called the network a true branch of ISI. Islamabad requests \$5,000 per truck to cross the border. The US Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta has named Pakistan's activity 'cost fraud' while at the same time rejecting Islamabad's demand for an apology. Criticism from the parliament of Pakistan has prompted a demand to reverse the promised policy with America. A 2012 parliament resolution specifies conditions for Pakistan's new policy toward America. Pakistan demands that the US stop UAV attacks, end US Army forces, and stop sharing intelligence with

America. The US imposed an economic blockade in search of Pakistan's consent. Symbolically, Obama met with the president of Pakistan in May 2012 (Chicago summit). Curiously, the important adjustments between China and the US have triggered a climate of common hostility between India and Pakistan. In India's strategic action against Pakistan, Pakistan's strategic state of emergency continues. In 2011, A. K. Antony (Indian Defense Minister) expressed concern over China's provision of JF-17 warplanes, conveying Indian intention to coordinate Pakistan's capabilities. International media have reported on Chinese soldiers in Gilgit-Baltistan. Sino-Pakistan shared enthusiasm for improving the key, and operational preparation on the LoC has promoted India to re-evaluate risks following China and Pakistan's coordinated efforts. In 2011, reports showed that the Chinese Legion existed in Kashmir (Pakistan). The Indian Army Commander alerted that India is fronting danger from Chinese soldiers in Pakistani Kashmir. India has even accused China of helping Pakistan adopt low-yield strategic nuclear weapons. India has blamed Pakistan for using terrorism as a tool of national policy. Pakistan provided help to the individuals who damage India's interests while punishing individuals who evade ISI control and attack the Pakistani army.

India has accused America of an improper role in forcing Pakistan to counterterrorism in Kashmir and Afghanistan. India accepts that the US's announcement of modest pressure on Pakistan adds military, intelligence, and logistical support to counter insurgency activities in Afghanistan. It ensures that the United States does not cause anti-terrorism and blockade concerns in India's occupied Kashmir region. America remains helpless in Pakistan's counterterrorism assistance to Afghanistan. Consequently, militant links found a green bill to increase their operations in India-occupied Kashmir. The Indian analyst Shalendra D. Sharma believes that America, in a way, has added the 'relative cost' of Indian-occupied Kashmir terrorist activities [11]. Relations between India and Pakistan had declined after 9/11 when Jaish-e-Mohammed and Lashkar-I-Toiba expanded their India-occupied Kashmir exercises. Therefore, India believes that retaliation is, for some reason joining the ranks of anti-Indian terrorists. New Delhi is concerned that an immediate retaliatory counter-terrorist operation will impact India's political and strategic benefits in the region. The Indian analyst Shashi Tharoor believes that a typical reason to achieve the Indo-Pakistan joint strategy objective will bring peace to the region (Shashi). The America-China balance has upraised the cost of Militancy and terrorism, regional polarization, and common threats. Pakistan's increased backing for America GWOT had a huge influence on Pakistan's internal stability and security. The balance of power between China and America has provoked strong opposition from Muslim backlash, angered the general public, and sharpened armed and suicide attacks in Pakistan.

7. Impact on Pakistan's Economy

The America-China competition after 9/11 has an adversary's impact, resulting in financial instability, the absence of local reconciliation, and the formative development of Pakistan. It has also reduced Pakistan's GDP, increased unemployment, and poor human and social indicators. It also closed the door to regional interdependence and joint effort in South Asia. Joining GWOT has led to economic deterioration and GDP decline in Pakistan. Instability and civil war have led to financial and human capital outflows, reduced FDI (foreign direct investment), and affected Pakistan's industrial development and progress. Pakistan Lost almost \$10 billion as it linked with the US' global strategy of forwarding security in GWOT [12]. The losses from armed conflict and terrorism are expected to be almost \$200. Pakistan's exports have suffered severe doom, and FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) faces a rapid decline. In addition to ideological and religious factors, foreign involvement has also sparked public outrage in Afghanistan and Pakistan in losing their families and property. The Pakistani analyst Manzoor Ahmad argues that the cost of anti-terrorism in the US and Pakistan is much higher than expected. The alliance triggered terrorism, insurgency and truly impeded financial development. It has widened the civil-military gap while increased nationalism. It has expanded the

US influence locally and abroad in Pakistan. Military governments' increased power reduces the possibility of debt rescheduling following weak government institutions and political chaos. The GWOT brought good prospects for Pakistan to re-plan its huge debt. In 2008, Pakistan's GDP dropped from 113.2% to 62.4%. Pakistan received guard supplies and military support from America, valued at \$8394 billion (2002 - 2008). Some constitutional measures, such as the Anti-Terrorism Act, have begun to stop terrorist activities. Measures such as Regulations and Voluntary Registration have made Madrassa mainstream. Some basic measures have taken to establish working links with universal donor organizations and improve administration to ensure financial stability. In terms of finance, programs such as America Economic Support Fund provided almost \$7.1 billion [13].

America's operations against the Taliban have led to demonstrations, violence, and chaos, dependent on the tribal and ethnic affiliations on Afghanistan's border, counterterrorism arrangements, and resulting Militancy have weakened Pakistan's FDI. The Pakistan Armed Forces suffered huge losses in GWOT. Counterterrorism activities are expected to incur significant expenditure on personnel and property, which has caused trade storage and reduced Pakistan's FDI. As an indispensable part of the Sino-US global security confrontation, Beijing's arrangement for the BRI aimed at expanding China's geostrategic and economic volume in Central and South Asia. CPEC is located to the South of BRI, laying on important foundations for Islamabad. CPEC reflected the development of China's influence in Pakistan and had a wide-range impact on Pakistan's local and territorial interests. The BRI has a two-dimensional policy: one is aimed at economic and modern development plans in western China; the other is the connectivity of infrastructure to promote regional financial integration. In response to Obama's strategy, the BRI has restored the economy through a border agreement. President Xi Jinping said in announcing the policy activities method that China must work to make its neighbors more politically friendly and economically stronger with China. Beijing must conduct further security collaboration and close cultural bonds with countries in the region [14]. The BRI determines Beijing's 'westward approach' and envisions railway and highway networks in neighboring counties in southern and western China neighborhoods [15]. Overall, the strategy will add China to the coasts of Central Asia and eastern Europe. China has three routes—the Northern, Central, and South routes, and this is the main content of BRI. The Central route departs from Lianyungang and Shanghai in China, runs through Central Asia, and reaches Paris. The Northern route from Tianjin (China) and passes through Moscow. The southern route of the BRI starts from Guangzhou and Fangcheng, China. China's representative office in Pakistan emphasized that both Pakistan and China are pleased to build relations based on high cooperation. The Dialogues of Foreign Ministers' and other consultative components have reinforced important communication between China and- Pakistan to enhance their defense and strategic partnership. The China-Pakistani authority tries to reinforce financial relations by using strategic and political relations as standard. China's influence in Pakistan is increasing with the launch of CPEC infrastructure and energy projects.

8. Future Impact on Pakistan

Recent tensions in US-Pakistan relations have led the Donald Trump administration to choose to stop providing US\$1.3 billion in security support to Pakistan and are considering further reforms. Any suggestions for China and its long-term relationship with Pakistan? I believe that the continued shrinking of US-Pakistani relations will show chances and difficulties facing Beijing. For a long time, the further division of America-Pakistan relations has provided China with a chance to advance another global improvement model to replace the current US model. The feature of China's geo-financed BRI, China promotes "common progress, wide consultation, and common advantages" in regional cooperation. It has the support of Pakistan, as proved by China's achievement in the operation of the CPEC led by the BRI. The corridor's development has just started, generating

considerable profits in long-term planning, transportation improvement, power generation, industrial park and port improvement, and people-to-people interaction. The two parties have taken a significant first step towards completing the corridor by introducing the Gwadar Financial Free Zone, which means that the port area framework will now be able to support regional business needs. China's new approach concedes with a precious period in which American impact is disintegrating in all aspects of the region. There is no doubt that Afghanistan may be linked to the corridor in the future. The cessation of America's army assistance also offers China an opportunity to help the Pakistani army perform counterterrorism tasks. Beijing generally wants to strengthen Islamabad's ability to oppose India's rise. Beijing has long supported Pakistan's missile, and Pakistan's nuclear programs delivered the JF-17 fighter and encouraged Chinese-manufactured submarines to Pakistan in many different cooperation areas. China also stresses that extremist groups operating in Afghanistan and Pakistan may threaten Xinjiang territory, with incredible impacts. Consequently, China may hope to benefit from reduced security cooperation between the US and the Pakistani army by unreservedly trying to formulate Pakistan's counterterrorism plan in a way that suits Beijing's interests. In recent years, China has benefited from the financial and other burdens the United States has assumed in responding to terrorist threats from the region. If the turmoil in Pakistan intensifies, Beijing may not want to be the only external force to stabilize the situation. Also, the Trump government appears to have prioritized strengthening links with India over Pakistan. By keeping close links with Pakistan, China will continue to oppose the growing America-India relations. When other strategic importance is at stake, for example, like the South and East China Seas issues, Beijing may seek to avoid increasing conflict with India and the United States to strengthen its ties in the West relative to the Korean and Taiwan Peninsula. Indeed, from this perspective, Pakistan seems to be increasingly geographically responsible. Chinese policymakers should consider multiple factors by the latest developments in America-Pakistani relations. Both China and America can benefit from swapping information on a topic of common concern, namely the issue of counterterrorism. They may also find common ground in trade and infrastructure development. Instead, both China and America should try to find ways to continue their cooperation in a changing paradigm.

9. Conclusion

Overall, this article argues that the United States' and China's international security interests after 9/11 make the region of South Asia vital to both countries. Globally, the American factor has become a catalyst for maintaining China and Pakistan relations. At the local level, general hostility to India defines the framework of China and Pakistan relations. The failure in America-Pakistani relations has enabled to establish of a strategic relationship with Beijing. CPEC provides a global foundation for the security of Pakistan. Facing the downturn in relations with America, the corridor offers Pakistan a viable option. Pakistan is a crossing area of China's grand strategy and is Beijing's main lifeline to realize global goals. Security in Baluchistan and Afghanistan will affect the prospects for energy imports. China has even considered other possibilities, such as the BCIM course, to maintain steady GDP growth. However, the current geographical strategic environment has brought some practical security choices for the security of Pakistan. Pakistan will adopt a joint foreign policy instead of putting all its seeds in the basket of China. In framing Pakistan's future strategy options, Islamabad must acknowledge Beijing's new worldwide policy and role. China will back India's advancement to balance America's impact in the region. The political-strategic alliance between India and the United States after 9/11 triggered a counterbalance in the alliance between Pakistan and China. However, China does not want Islamabad to place China in a situation it must support. China hopes to concentrate more on "victory without war." If tensions between Pakistan and India increase, China's complex relationship with India will keep Beijing cautious. Facing the dilemma, China and the United States support Pakistan's stability for many purposes. For the United States, firming Pakistan's

stability has supported China's rise as an international power, and Pakistan's failure has raised the possibility of radical Islamic. For China, America plays a greater part in Pakistan's stability, which has kept China's fears of being controlled by the United States; and the collapse of Pakistan has heightened concerns about Xinjiang and Tibet's division. Faced with this dilemma, China-America policies have led to the involvement of middlemen in Pakistan. The more America-dominated partisan line of India to equal regional power pushes Pakistan to China's geographic strategic basket, the stronger the United States' interest revealed in a thinner perception of Pakistan's stability. Chinese analysts often complain about insufficient American support for counterterrorism strategies. For the United States, counterterrorism is a policy driver to stop Pakistan from falling into radical Islam. China is concerned that terrorism will become a hotbed of spread in Xinjiang, Tibet, hurting China's greater interests in Afghanistan, India, Central Asia, Iran, and the Middle East. The United States does not allow China to "eat cake" without paying the cost. Although the United States is unwilling to intervene directly, it has adopted a "bystander cheering" approach, prompting Beijing to take more responsibility for Pakistan's security while keeping its interest in increasing the cost of participation. This article proves the hypothesis that China-America relations worsen the security in Pakistan after 9/11. Facts have proved that friendly China-America relations will improve Pakistan's security; the confrontation between America and China will weaken Pakistan's security.

References

1. Robert J. America's Grand strategy And World Politics, (New York: Tylor & Francis Group. 2009).
2. Quadrennial D. (2014). Department of Defense (DoD), The United States of America. Available at: <http://www.defense.gov>.
3. Xinhua N. China Announces 12.2 percent increase in its military budget for 2014. Available at: <http://news.xinhuanet.com>.
4. Xinhau. (2013). The Diversified Employment of China's White Paper, China's Defense White Paper, Information Office of the State Council. Available at: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2013-04/16/c_132312681.htm.
5. Fazal-ur-Rahman. (2014). China-Pakistan Engagement in the Post 2014 Era at the International Conference organized by SPIR, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.
6. Black B. (2013). Summary details US spy networks' successes, failures, and objectives, The Washington Post.
7. Al-Jazeera E. (2013). Pakistan is our Israel: China. Available at: <http://www.thenewstribes.com/2011/09/19/pakistan-is-our-israel-china>.
8. Vidya N. (2010). Strategic Partnerships in Asia: Balancing without Alliances, (New York: Routledge).
9. Shireen M. (2005). Indo-US scheme of things, The News, Rawalpindi/Islamabad.
10. China D. (2010). Available at: http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2010-07/22/content_11037895.
11. Shalendra D. (2009). China and India in the Age of Globalization, (New York: Cambridge University Press).
12. Shashi T. Pax Indica: India and the World of the 21st Century (New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2012).
13. Manzoor A. (2014). US-Pakistan Counter-Terrorism Coalition (2001-2014): A Cost Benefit Analysis, Journal of Applied Environmental and Biological Sciences: 4, (8S), 270-274.
14. Alan K. (2008). US-Pakistan Relations, CRS, Library of Congress, 2002-2008; Embassy of Switzerland in Pakistan, "Economic Report Pakistan 2007/08", Islamabad.

15. Xinhuanet.com. One Road, One Belt offer initiative offer opportunities for Eurasia. Available at: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-03/24/c_134092811.htm
16. Cui J. China studying new silk road rail link to Pakistan, China Daily. Available at: http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2014-06/28/content_17621525.htm.
17. Derek G. & Keren Z. (2018). What Next for China-Pakistan Relations?, THE RAND BLOG. Available at: <https://www.rand.org/blog/2018/02/what-next-for-china-pakistan-relations.html>