The Sino-Pak nexus is one of the most fascinating developments in international affairs. It has attracted attention from diverse quarters from the various regions. It has been basically directed towards throwing the equation obtaining on the sub-continent's balance. Among many factors which have influenced the course of Indian security in the last five decades, the most crucial has been Sino-Pak Nexus. The objective of the present thesis was to study the security concerns of India raised by Sino-Pak Nexus.

The relations between any two countries are determined both by the internal as well as external objective situation in which their politics are supposed to work under the national and international obligations. The national interest of each country is an important factor in determining the relation between the two politics but many a time each country has to make some alteration in her national interest in consonance with the global interest at large. Sometimes these relations are disturbed because one particular country perceives the other as a party to some alliances. Furthermore, the ideology of a country and power gains are some important factors in determining and sustaining the relations between the two countries.

After the Sino-Indian war in 1962, the friendship between Pakistan and China, whose relations were never characterized by bellicosity, became more pronounced. The coming closer of the two countries with different ideological orientations, different social, economic and political systems, different affiliations and of interest to the Super Powers and with repercussions on other countries became more significant and the new-found love between them, which is not uncommon in the world of international politics, became a subject of
study by scholars and analysts. The relations between states, and much more so the friendship between Pakistan and China, are the results of a complex process in which a multitude of factors act and react. Both countries simultaneously belong to two worlds- the world of the "region" and the international world. The play and inter-play of a number of determinants in both worlds, which often tend to overlap have determined the policies of the two countries towards each other. What vital role did the Pakistani ruling elite play in the Pakistan - China friendship and what is their understanding of the geographical reality in the Indian sub-continent and the South Asian and international political contexts. Pakistani nationalism and economy influenced the country's interest with china. What is the role of the economic and cultural diplomacy in the relations between the two countries? It is in this perspective that an attempt to discuss, delineate and interpret Pakistan - China axis has been made.

In view of India's none-too-happy nexus with these two countries, direct access to Strategists was hardly possible, and as such, many methods of social science research such as the personal interviews, questionnaire or participant observations of the decision-making processes could not be used. The present study is primarily based on statements and documents of official nature, it is also based on reports of Pakistani, Indian, and the Western newspapers as well as magazines, periodicals and journals. I have tried to make my own assessment of the situation in interpreting the Press reportings.

The study has been divided into Seven Chapters. The First Chapter is introductory. It throws light on the issue which couple to determine the Sino-Pak Nexus.

The Second Chapter deals with the background of Sino-Pak Relations and their Strategic Interest.
The Third Chapter of this thesis highlights the factors of Sino-Pak Relations (1962 to 2000).

The Fourth Chapter of this study deals with the Sino-India Relations and their Cooperation and Conflict.

In the Fifth Chapter, the Development of China’s Interest towards South Asia.

The Sixth Chapter concerns the China’s Global Strategic Balance and India’s Security.

In the last, Chapter entitled ‘Conclusion’, the research findings of the study have been summed up.

In preparing this thesis, I am grateful to many whose knowledge and experience I have freely utilized. I owe much a great best of my gratitude to my teacher and supervisor Dr. D.S. Bajia, Senior Lecturer, Department of Defence Studies, M.D. University, Rohtak, who created the confidence in me. He has been much more than a guide to me. Without his inspiring supervision and guidance this work would not have been completed.

Department of Defence and Strategic Studies
M.D. University, Rohtak

Kewal Krishan