

Regional Bonds Between Central Asia And South Asia: (With Special Reference To Pakistan)

Abstract

The breakdown of Soviet Union (USSR) in 1991 resulted in the instinctive and surprising independence of five Central Asian states. Regional significance have increased, but not decreased, the influence of extra-regional strains on the post-Cold War which reshaped the geopolitical spaces and shift of deliberate logics in central and south Asia. Pakistan tried to emphasize and utilize its Muslim identity as the root to reconnect by using cultural and economic ties with its “natural” home i.e. central Asia .Pakistan also concentrated on realistic and mutual interests that Central Asian republics shared and tried to become active in an “extended neighborhood” beyond South Asia. This research paper strives to search the potentials and constraints that would be helpful in developing an inclusive economic zone in central-south Asia (mainly in Pakistan) for peace and affluence in the region. Pakistan can play a vital role in creating a cooperative energy grid that will bring together physically close suppliers and consumers and with the opening of commercial pipeline and transit routes linking the land-locked states of central Asia with the coastal state of Pakistan. The mega project of CPEC is a main step that will nurture and foster economic and energy ties at regional and intra-regional level. This research paper mainly demands to explore the possibilities and challenges for establishing a wide economic zone in central-south Asia (mainly Pakistan) and bring peace and prosperity in the region. Pakistan can play a vital role in creating a supportive energy network that will bring together geographically proximate traders and with allowing them lucrative viable pipeline and transit routes connecting the land-locked states of central Asia with the littoral areas of Pakistan.

Key words: (central Asia, South Asia, CPEC, Economic zone, Energy corridor.)

Historical Background

Central and South Asia have a long history of economic and cultural connections. The people migrated from Central Asia to South Asia and in return cultural and religious influences spread in both regions. Central Asian region here means the region consist of the five Central Asian states, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan. In a wider perception, it also includes Azerbaijan, Xinjiang (China), and Afghanistan, parts of northern India and northern areas of Pakistan, including Kashmir. (Reetz, <https://www.zmo.de/dietrich/>) The central and south Asian regions have very deep sociocultural and geoeconomic ties; among them mainly are Pakistan, India and

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Afghanistan. The unsatisfactory economic condition is the core reason that depends on their geographical location: their landlocked position, physical landforms and its central part placed about 3000km apart from the sea, thus severe climatic situation prevails in the region. The Central Asian region does not have any access to outer world (by sea) and no prospect to progress their economy by exploiting mineral and power resources. South Asia, on the other side, enjoys with best geographic location, having long developed coastal line. . If both the regions join hands strongly and expand their economic ties they can vanquish their fiscal crisis with the support of each other. (Bano, 2014, 435)

While examining the connection between Pakistan and Central Asia, it is decisive to explore how history, politics, religio- economics reshaped the distinctive possibilities and prospects of new and old 'post-supremely power states in the 21st century. These states were formerly part of comprehensive regional network of economic and cultural connections that were lost in the sands of history after upset division. The both regions are part of affluent historic heritage that goes back to countless millennia to at best 1500 BC. The early movements of Indo-Aryans in sub-continent have been mapping out to modern Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Afghanistan. Cultural and Trade exchange was cultivated along with the 'Old Silk Route with the traders of India s in the areas of Kashgar, Yarkand(China), Khotan, Muram, and Qara-Shahr in Central Asia. ([https://depts.washington.edu/silk road/Thaper, 1966, 107](https://depts.washington.edu/silk%20road/Thaper,1966,107)) Islam was introduced in Central Asia in the 7th century AD .The first devastating invasion was led by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni who attacked on present-day Afghanistan. (Smith, 1967, 205) To escort India's wealth and curiosity about its culture on which Sultan Mahmud wrote a notable effort about Indian people, Alberuni, the distinguished Central Asia also visited India in 1017 and shared his experience in renowned document 'Tahrik-i-Hind (1910).The next wave of attacks from Afghanistan and Central Asia began in late 12th century that directed to continue Muslim presence in India who ruled and centered in Delhi. Yet, socioeconomic viable interactions between (Pakistan) South Asia and Central Asia kept on quite energetic level. Central Asian region was the junction for dynamic trade activity amongst the people of Asia and Europe up until in 1498; Vasco de Gama discovered an alternate sea route to the commercial cores of Sub-Continent. The period of Exploration in Europe placed weighty and enduring imprints on Central and South Asia connection. With advancement of the Persian Safavid dynasty in 16th century, the land trade turned down.

Timurids conquered Central Asia and Babur attacked India in 1526(*) and ruled there for a long period known as a long and lengthy period of Mughal rule. The British entered in the 17th century and reduced the so-called status of Mughal Empire. When British were establishing their influence in subcontinent, The Tzars tried to expand their realm southward, Thus, by the last half of 19th century, they took control of Central Asia .This colonialism was coined a 'Great Game'. In the meantime, the Chinese Empire spread in Xinjiang, the Pamir region and Afghanistan thus turned into the hub of "Great Game" geopolitics with reference

* Note Babur inherited a slight small piece of the Timurid Realm in Ferghana

to the British and the Russians. The core points where the parameters of the, Chinese Russian, British and Indian empires encountered were the strategic Pamir Knot and the Hindu Kush, the place where Pakistan, Afghanistan and modern Tajikistan come across. Russia was bestowed the Pamir region and British took control over Kashmir under an accord made in 1895. They extended northwestward to took control of this area. Furthermore, in order to craft a geographic division between the British Empire and Russian Empire, they granted Wakhan Corridor to the Afghan Ruler. For a long time Central & South Asia were left under the curtains of isolation. In fact, Central Asia was mainly situated remote from its regional neighbors and their momentary renaissance after the collapse of tsarist Russia and aggressive rehabilitation into the USSR after the Russian Revolution of 1917 ('Bolshevik Revolution

Central Asia / South Asia (India & Pakistan)

Historical legacies played vital role in the fundamental stand of Pakistani thoughts & their roles in Central Asia. The breakdown of the USSR in 1991 lead to an instinctive and surprising freedom of five states of Central Asia. Regional significance increased, yet not decreased, the influence of extra-regional forces on the post-Cold War which reshaped the geopolitics and shifted deliberate logics in central and south Asia. The multifaceted historic heritage had embossed deep influence on the 21st century creating links between south and central Asian regions. Central Asia can provide abundant prospects in terms of trade in raw material, industrial goods, to contract for regular power supply and can open up communications. Turkmenistan holds the world's fifth greatest reserves of natural gas. It is estimated that Turkmenistan oil output would reach to 48 million tons a year. The energy rich Central Asia is professed as a prospect of futuristic home of energy for Pakistan. (<http://pakistanimes.net/2005/01/12/top8.htm>)

The acquit perception from Pakistan's side highlights the independence of Muslim states of Central Asia in a series or belts not only permit Pakistan to enter the landlocked Central Asia yet, it can become gateway to Central Asia, opened trade door for landlocked region. To develop ties with its "natural" place in south and central Asia, Pakistan tried to use its Muslim identity as base to reconnect socioeconomically and culturally with its real home. (Hasan, 2 M, 1992).

Pakistan also concentrated on realistic and shared approaches that Central Asian republics tried to become active in an "extended neighborhood" beyond South Asia. Keeping the common Muslim connectivity, Pakistan laid emphasis for the revival of Muslim sociocultural and trade links with the subcontinent with central Asia in the past. Economically, Pakistan is interested in the massive prospective of trade connections with a great and newly accessible market and of energy partnerships with oil- and gas-rich central Asian states. At first Pakistan needs to exploit bilateral approach centered on:

1. Muslim character to build deep connections with Central Asian republics.
2. To develop sturdy trade links to boost its economic objectives.

Political leaders in Pakistan have often made struggle to achieve their own geopolitioeconomic goals in Central Asia in spite of political chaos

atmosphere in the region. However, geographical connectivity is obligatory for the development of persistent energy, trade, and economic links. Pakistan's government made many attempts to develop strong ties with Central Asian states. In 2006, President Musharraf expressed his views at the Pakistan-China Energy Forum and said, Pakistan can serve as the most important means of transport and 'energy corridor for the Central Asian countries, located away from the sea and Xinjiang to the Indian Ocean via the port of Gwadar (Khan, J.A, 2007). In March 2009, Pervez Musharraf, former President of Pakistan said that "unique geostrategic location of Pakistan has shaped it a unique geographical trade and energy corridor connecting south and central Asia countries with western China, the Middle East and the Gulf "(2009).

For India, it was easy to develop close ties with the states of Central Asia because it had developed deep bonds with the region since Soviet era under the umbrella of Non-alignment policy as fundamental principal. (Anwar, 1997,189). Still India wants for escalation of Russian power in Central Asia (Reetz: 223). India has no direct access to Central Asia; yet Indian fast embryonic economy needs new trade centre for their goods and energy demand for their massive industrial units which Central Asian republics ,are opulent in their energy wealth can accomplish its' energy wants and can grow into a convenient point focal for Indian goods.

A proposal of regional block of South Asia &Central Asia with Afghanistan was presented to generate opportunities for regional integration (2009). The challenge for Pakistan is to discover novelty means to dial back to a time when a strong cultural, socioeconomic interaction guaranteed this region to appear into a continuous network of connections. The fact is that, religiocultural characteristics have turned into dominant to the nationalist political plan. India and Kazakhstan made a mutual assertion of deliberate collaboration in January 2009.Kazakhstan's ambassador; Dr. Kairat Umarov showed interest on restoration of the 'ancient Silk Road and said:' "The old Silk Road acted as a connection between cultural norms of two regions .This route not only played a vital role in carrying goods, but also progressive ideas were shared among the peoples of that area. Keeping in view the old associations of our forefathers, it is the need of hour to revive and rejuvenate the Silk Route. He said that Central Asia and South Asia "have always belonged to one cultural galaxy" and have "shared a common history ([http://cais.anu.edu. au/ sites/default/files/Nadkarni](http://cais.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/Nadkarni))

Deliberately, India, under the means with its own projection of a 'mounting regional hegemonic country, is trying to detour Pakistan to link through the region, 1st from Iran and, then Afghanistan after the end of the Taliban. India needs Central Asia as friendly unit of Indian extended area of proximity" India wants to have core geostrategic, economic and security benefits for the region. Pranab Mukherjee, former Minister of Indian External Affairs (2007) also gave priority to develop a net of shared energy safety webs connecting Central Asia with India. According to Mukherjee, India's goals were to concentrate or premise on trade. Pakistan has tried to integrate three goals in Central Asian: (2007,)

- To build mutual regional bonds centered on a conjoint Islamic identity.
- To .benefit from the prospect to increase strategic depth against India;

- Search for reciprocally constructive economic and energy partnerships.

The Politics of Transport & Energy Corridor

Pakistan is preferably situated at focal place from where it can function as an energy-and-transit corridor between Central Asia with South Asian regions. Yet, every route to Central Asia must cross the politically turmoil areas of Afghanistan. Benazir Bhutto in (1990) showed interest to revitalize the 'Old Silk Route, so Pakistan can put in oil energy pipelines from Central Asia to Pakistan, and can offer access through Gwader to the land-locked Central Asian countries (Laghari,2008). Keeping the significance of this proposal in mind, General Pervez Musharraf, (2000) visited Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan. Abdul Sattar, then Pakistan's Foreign Minister showed keen interest to be a "part of the arrangements for gas from Turkmenistan and oil from Kazakhstan" (2000)

Journey From Tap To Tapi

A gas-pipe line project was initiated under Asian Development Bank sponsorship named TAP(Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan) and later it was encompassed to India (TAPI) covering an overall distance of nearly 1,700 km. India was convinced to join in 2006 and was officially introduced as a complete member in April 2008. (2009, Nov) Pakistan has security reservations on this project because of uncertainty prevailing in Afghanistan, Pakistan has suggested Turkmenistan's gas route through the Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline (2008, Aug). In July 31, 2011, IPI was established after many fits. The estimates show that the pipeline will carry 3.2 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day to be supplied to buyer countries.

In 1989, the 1st IPI pipeline proposal for carrying South Pars (Central Asia) natural gas to the subcontinent covering an area of 2,774 km was planned with an estimate of \$7.4 billion. The Indian political leadership initially opposed, and in 1993 signed up a MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) with Iran .Pandian, 2005) Dialogue on the project started in 1994. India's involvement in the IPI project made it complex in the 1990s. US showed displeasure on this project after 9/11. In 2004, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh declared that "IPI bilateral project is beneficial for all sharing countries. An Indian analyst said,

"With this adjustment in mind-set, the key to open Central Asian oil and gas is also within its grip, since Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Iran all are in favor of the construction of pipelines from the Caspian region heading south."(Varadarajan, 2004)

Central Asian states welcomed Indian involvement. They are well aware about the fact that stability and prosperity of the region depends upon trade links with regional and extra regional partners. Bulat Sultanov, the Institute of World Economy and Policy in Kazakhstan explicated,

"Solidity and stable region based on Russia in the north, the US and European Union in the west, China in the east, and India in the south. It is thus very important for us to have close associations with India. Why can't we deliberate of a pipeline from Kazakhstan to India through Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan?"(Varadarajan, 2004)

In May 2009, both Pakistan and Iran sign up on the anticipated IPI gas pipeline agreement to deliver Pakistan with 758,950 million cubic feet per day (Mcf/d) by the end of 2013 but India was put aside and showed unwillingness because of

- Unsettled gas price matters with Iran.
- Conscious apprehensions for transit security in Pakistan.

India, Turkey and Israel tried to develop their possibilities. They underway to plan a new route that would evade the Suez Canal and oil and gas to India by both pipelines and supertankers combination through

- 1- Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline from the Caspian Sea(Kazakhstan) to Ceyhan by the 1,768 km
- 2- from Ceyhan through supertankers to Israel and then Ashkelon-Eilat pipeline to Eilat port through the 254 km and then through Red Sea to India.(2008) For India, the mesmerism of this route is:

- 1- This route would evade the land of Pakistan.
- 2- With the extra benefit of lower tariffs, the ports of Israel help larger ships to move from the Suez Canal. Such a plan would let India to build upon its progressively sturdier bonds with Israel and Turkey. (http://www.atimes.com/atimes/South_Asia)

- **Hydro-electric power**

The second energy resource that will be profitable for Pakistan and India is hydro-electric power from Central Asia. In 2008, Afghanistan and Pakistan's power and energy ministers made an indenture, known as CASA1000 (Central and South Asian region). The pact was with Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to take away hydroelectric power from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (Central Asia to South Asia) through 477 km transmission line and about 750 km line from Tajikistan to Pakistan via Afghanistan. It will be funded by ADB and IDB (Asian Development Bank and the Islamic Development Ban). (<http://www.cacianalyst.org>)

Various infrastructure plans for building roads to link Pakistan with modification in KKH along with China. These areas would be connected with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan with Chinese roads and prevailing transit routes to India. A significant mutual agreement was made to develop a 20 Km road through Wakhan Corridor (Afghanistan) and planned to link Pakistan to Tajikistan. The three member countries has been agreed to develop a parallel communication line to export energy from: 1- Tajikistan to Pakistan.2- with the opportunity of an onward linkage to India. (Kazi, 2007)

The Asian Development Bank sponsored the development and upgrading project of road network in the region. In 2007, Pakistan proposed to upgrade and develop rail linkages in the rugged areas of Baluchistan that would link up: 1- Gwader port to Afghanistan 2-the Central Asian states and Russia on one line and 3-another line to Iran, Turkey, and Europe. ⁽²⁰⁰⁷⁾ Shaukat Aziz, Ex-Prime Minister

assured that Pakistan as a transit hub for land-locked Central Asia and Western China. (2007,Oct)

- **India and Pakistan in Central Asia**

In 2005, the port of Gwader was completed and in March 2007, its official inauguration was made with Chinese assistance. In repay, China gained entree to Gwader for its navy, permitting China to project power in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. (2008, Jan) It is said that future prosperity of Baluchistan depends upon Gwader. Pakistan expects to receive massive profits in the shape of revenue from the prospect use of Gwader by Central Asian states, Russia, China, and Afghanistan. The three countries made many agreements in 2009. In one agreement, they decided to develop:

“the route of an accessible 1,306 kms highway will link Pakistan with Tajikistan via Afghanistan, then entering Afghanistan from Chitral through the Durrah Pass, (used by Marco Polo) the road would go through Iskatul, Ulkhana, Ishkashim, Khorugh, Kulaikhumb, Kulab, and Kofirnigan before reaching at Dushanbe’ (<http://sosttoday.com/dorah-pass-was-the-route>) Pakistan also agreed with Tajikistan to provide access to its sea ports. Indo-Pakistani strains immensely complicates the geostrategic security picture in the region. A process of composite dialogue was commenced during the period 2004-2008. Pranab Mukherjee, then Indian External Affairs Minister while addressing at a forum said that

on “Mutual Growth and Peace in Central Asia will endorse close assistance between India and Central Asia through the formation of a straight transport route through Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran. The major obstacle between Central Asia and India’s trade is a “direct surface link”. Mukherjee clearly defined efforts made by Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Russia to give boom to road and rail link to advance growth of the ITC, North-South international trade corridor (Pakistan Newswire 2008). (2008, March) The November 2008 terrorist attacks in Mumbai reignited tensions in the joining and led to the delay of the fifth round of these meetings. (Sudha, 2009) In September 2009, then Pakistan’s foreign minister, Shah Mahmood Qureshi urged continuation of the composite dialogue process (Wornsip, 2009). The prosperous development of an economically energetic south-central Asian region is mainly influenced by a key factor of resolution on Indo-Pakistan conflict (2008, Aug).

- **Political And Economic Ties**

The geo-economic dynamics of Central Asia fascinated India. Analyzing India’s possibilities in Central Asia, Tahir Ashgar, (Indian scholar of Central Asia) said, “We want to have a new inclusive strategy in Central Asia to gain maximum benefits.” (2005, April)

From a genuine perception, ample energy reserves in Central Asia as the gas reserves of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, the vast oil resources of Kazakhstan, and the hydroelectric energy prospective in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan captivated India. The period 1991-1993 reveals many cooperative agreements between Indo-Uzbek in the scientific-technical, economic, and socio-cultural fields. Indo-Uzbek summit meetings held during the period 1991 and 1993 lead to mostly in accords and signed those agreements to collaborate in the fields

of science, trade and culture. In 1994, a treaty was made to open an Indian Cultural Centre in Tashkent. During his visit in Tashkent in 2006, Prime Minister Manmohan said, "Uzbekistan is an imperative component in any struggle to optimally exploit the energy reserves of Central Asia" Karimov, Uzbek president added, "Uzbekistan is well equipped to share geological ground to Indian companies to search the reserves of gas, oil, and other hydrocarbons." (2006, April) In September 2008, both countries deliberated means to develop and strengthen business assistance and signed a plan on trade. The leaders of Uzbekistan made a meeting with India's Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas in March 2009 and discussed prospects to expand mutual partnership. (2009, March). In 2003, the mutual trade revenue between India and Kazakhstan nearby \$79 million. In the energy sector, the Kazakh's government invited India to made mutual projects in the oil and gas sectors. (2005, Jan) An Indian official pointed out, "Both sides apprehended that we have neglected some prospects in the past and now the time has come to format all that we lost in past." (2005, July)

India is also reconnoitering the potentials to invest in the development of pipelines and in the gas sector. Kazakhstan's Energy Minister V. Shkolnik said "we have decided to have strategic energy cooperation" (2005, Oct) India is trying to concentrate on Kazakhstan as a strategic bond in its emerging ties with Central Asian republics. The US State Department is interested to tie South and Central Asia into a distinct unit and has given preference to promote sturdier bonds between the two in which India and Kazakhstan signify significant countries. India understands Kazakhstan's vital importance as one of the world's three largest 'suppliers of uranium after Canada and Australia. Furthermore, the US is powerfully in favor of Kazakhstan as a home of oil and gas supplies to India and is giving profound preference in the IPI pipeline project. (2008, March)

Both India and Tajikistan have shared strategic concerns to counter terrorism/threats from fundamentalism and drug trafficking. A runway at a military airport was built with Russian agreement in Dushanbe with the help of India. India assimilated an overseas military capability in Tajikistan, to form a fleet of MiG 29 fighter-bombers at the Ayni Air Base,(near Dushanbe) with the assistance of Indian Air Force in 2006. Analyst professed that the base would offer "a longer strategic reach" for New Delhi in Central Asia. (2006, April) To achieve his goal in Central Asia, India built a military base at Farkhor (near Afghan-Tajik border). Tajikistan' hydroelectric power is of excessive allure to energy-hungry India. India is well aware about Tajikistan's significance due to vast energy resources.

In 2005, (at SCO forum) Tajikistan's president welcomed India's investment in the power sector of Tajikistan. Rakhmanov stated Indian company has set up a hydroelectric plant in Tajikistan, the electricity that could be transmitted to India through the Wakhan Corridor in Afghanistan and Pakistan Tajikistan ranks the third largest producer of hydroelectric power, after the U.S. and Russia. As an Indian observer said: All CA power supply lines that pass through the Wakhan Corridor would cross the threshold in Pakistan, will pass through the northern areas of Jammu and Kashmir before moving besides the Indian side. To develop the system of assistance among these republics, India can play a significant fertile organic role. India is a symbol of hope and a way of

development for these republics in what they observe as their “southern arc of insecurity” linking Afghanistan and Pakistan. (Roy, 2006)

New Delhi anticipates to tap Tajikistan’s enormous hydropower potentiality that is estimated at 40,000 and 80,000 megawatts for its own escalating energy wants and to upsurge the inclusive capacity of trade. (2009, Sept) In the mid-2000s, Turkmenistan emerged as an important factor in India’s search for energy supplies. Pakistan tried to use OIC platform to strengthen its trade and cultural relations with Central Asian states. In July 2009, Riaz Khokar, Pakistan Foreign Secretary agreed that the prospects of trade between Pakistan and Central Asia were restricted because of instability in South and Central Asian region. (Pannier, 2009) Yet, Pakistan focused its efforts to increase trade with Central Asian states. To achieve this goal, the Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (April-May 2009) organized seminars to make perception and concerns in prospects for trade with Central Asia. (2009, April)

In 2001, the Shanghai Five was established as SCO, which assured to tie the Central Asian republics to China and conveyed the urge for healthy trade and energy bonds between China and Central Asia. Today, India and Pakistan have been observer members of the SCO. In June 2009, at the ninth summit of SCO, President Zardari demanded and requested for more links between the SCO and other inter-regional groups. He repeated these ties at the ECO summit in Tehran where he endorsed sturdier bonds between SCO and ECO. (2009, June) India is interested to be a strong player in the field of energy in Central Asia. India made its best efforts in SCO forum to impart its South and Central Asia strategy with more soundness in the face of US new lines of tactic to Afghanistan and Pakistan. (Bhadrakumar, 2009)

Political Quandaries

The perception of Greater Central Asia Partnership (GCAP) was conceptualized by S. Frederick Starr. He said that Soviet withdrawal from Central Asia opened the trade links for China. After 9/11, “Western Europe, China, the Middle East and the Indian sub-continent can, in time, link with one another via land routes or by direct roads, railroads, and can develop modern mechanism for transporting gas, oil, and hydroelectric power.” (Starr, 2005) (Pakistan’s economic approach of encounter or engage has the prospect to convert the economic land of the Central-South Asian region in progressive direction. India faces two major hurdles in achieving its main role in Central Asia: (1) the absence of transit routes (2) The need of adequate wealth.

India can access to Central Asia only developing virtuous ties with Pakistan and China. Indian plan for trade transportation is to connect Central Asia either through Pakistan and Afghanistan to Tajikistan and beyond or through Xinjiang, western region into Tajikistan or Kyrgyzstan.

Central Asia has massive economic potential. The region is rich in natural resources (mineral and power resources). The treasure house of hydro carbon reserves. Known as Eurasia with two main states of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are the future of energy height. (Effendi, Winter 1995:2). These states were treated as source of raw material which was utilized in Russia during the Soviet period.

Kazakhstan stands 1st the production of manganese, chromium, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum and phosphorous. It stands 2nd in the production of iron and coal.

South and Central Asian regions have always played an instrumental role in the rise and fall of whatever political system obtained in Afghanistan at any era. After the demise of USSR (its communism economic -political system) the world polio-economic scene underwent gigantic changes. The vital significance of Pakistan in terms of its geographical position and nearness to trade and military routes (providing outlet to NATO forces from Afghanistan) makes Pakistan an imperative factor in Asia as well as the international area. The reasons funding how Pakistan can affect its integration through a unique model along the outlines of E U model epitomize a subject worth consideration in light of the consequence of the region in global geo-economic logistics. This would be possible if we go pararell on the lines through its historical and cultural links of Pakistan with Central I Asian region. The geostrategic underlying forces of the Central Asian region in the era of globalization have seen escalation of regional associations and states whereby the globe is preponderated by three 'macro regions (Cameron, 2005) or blocs which are largely self-sufficient. The geopolitical location of a country serves as an engine (Chpman, 2002) in regional integration. Afghanistan has also joined SAARC as the 8th member in 2005 (Dask, 1996). China also wants to join it to counter the dominance of India that could clearly impact not only the Asian region but the whole world (2007). Pakistan's economic attractions edict that it will have to link any trade and profitable economic group or bloc on the outline of EU to boost its trade ties with Central Asia republics that will transform the group into an articulate organization. The involvement of China, Iran and Afghanistan seems to be an authenticated anticipation as the geopolitical bloc is captivating root across the globe. Europe assimilated into a Union at the right time and has now grasped a spot where from it can pressurize the US economy. This geopolitical bloc has upheld to be very constructive for the member countries.



Source: <https://www.google.nl/search?q=south+asia+and+central+asia+map>

Pakistan also wants to adopt this trade route and for that purpose, we will have to expedite our borders and cross the threshold for new trade organization or

union to make agreements with the neighboring countries as well as with the world. The countries of EU placed their clashes at the abeyance and stirred ahead. We will also have to do the same. We should make positive contracts within the member countries for enactment in true enthusiasm. We can design the subject to approach the goal via two perspectives. (1) Cohesive concatenation (2) Incorporation of assured new countries in re-energized ECO. The economic perspective encompasses the mutual markets which will play influential role in mow or kill down unemployment. Every nation has its own industries; national well beings and which confront and deal the view of being jeopardized. For example, China's textile industry is far head of Pakistan. So Pakistan's textile industry is on the shaking side. Thus when these countries decide to get connected in the form of bloc, all these things can be deliberated.

Conclusion

The Central Asian Republics have very deep cultural, religious and economic bonds with South Asian states, predominantly with India Pakistan and Afghanistan. Though these republics are very affluent in natural resources yet, currently, they are not frugally strong. The core motive of their poor lucrative atmosphere is their geographic location. All these republics are situated interior of Asia, with no coastal line to access to outer world and have no prospect to improve their economy by exploiting their wealth. South Asia, on other side due to the preeminent geographic position with long coastal line with so many well established coasts enjoys by its position. If collectively these two regions join hands and increase their geoeconomic ties they can overwhelmed their economic crisis with the assistance of each other. The Central Asian states have vast mechanized infrastructure and enormous hydrocarbon reserves. The region is rich in minerals and metal deposits, rich in gold reserves. The massive energy reserves not only attract and grab the advanced economies of America and China and West, yet also the rising economies like India along with emerging economies like Pakistan's and other South Asian countries because all these growing and developing economies are in awful need for these resources to go faster and develop their economies. A new Great Game has been started in Central Asia for taking control over its vast energy reserves among regional and global powers. The world will be in search of energy demands in future, yet South Asia can become a gateway for the land locked Central Asia states. (CPEC project) For this, the Great Game has been started in Pakistan and Afghanistan to destabilize these countries. (War on Terror) In fact, advanced mechanized infrastructure and peace and security in the region mainly in Afghanistan and Pakistan will be beneficial not only for both South and Central Asia yet for the entire world.

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