



RESEARCH PAPER

Sino-US Relations in Context of the Asia-Pacific Region

¹Osama Sharoon ²Dr. Ghulam Mustafa* ³Bashir Hussain Shah

1. M.Phil. Scholar, Department of International Relations, Government College University Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan
2. Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, Government College University Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan
3. M.Phil. Scholar, Department of International Relations, Government College University Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan

*Corresponding Author: ghulammustafa@gcuf.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

This research paper focuses on the study of US-Sino relations with the philosophical prism of conflicting or competitive thoughts of China's Revisionism and US' Rebalancing Strategy. Historically, since its inception in 1949, P.R.C, driven by its revisionist thought against status quo, according to US realists, has been at loggerheads with the U.S on security, military, economic and diplomatic fronts, therefore steering the US-Sino relations towards multi-faceted vicissitudes, without basking in the sunshine of complete dawn. Thus, this research paper, using analytical method explores multiple dimensions of Sino-US relations, with the focus on Pacific Region becoming a battleground. This article provides the findings that with the inception of US Rebalancing strategy launched in 2017, the smoldering embers of US-Sino hostility have further been fanned. *Ipsa facto*, this article puts forward the recommendations to bridge the widening cleavage between the two big powers of the world for creation of a safer planet.

KEYWORDS American-Chinese Relations, Asia-Pacific Politics, Rebalancing Strategy, Revisionism, AUKUS, QUAD, Gun-boat diplomacy, Realism, Proxy

Introduction

The epilogue of the World War 2 placed the globe at the scenario of a bi-polar world, in the shape of the US and the USSR, characterized with deep rooted ideological antagonism, widened economic interests and endless abyss of distrust. However, this tussle withered to the vine, followed by the long-proxy-driven-fall of the USSR in 1991. This, international landscape witnessed the spring of the US with its blossoming fragrance all across the globe, marked with unparalleled democratic strength, unmatched institutional prowess, unblemished soft image and the crescendo of glory touching the sky from the ballooning blizzards of Alaska to the rushing waters of the Pacific.

To boot, it's equally true that the Asia-Pacific region remained under keen interests of the US Presidents from Harry S Truman to George W. Bush who used various tools to engineer their roles in the region from the policy of gun-boat-diplomacy to practice of track-1 diplomacy, from interventionist policy to non-interventionist paradigms, always viewing the Asia-Pacific as an important commercial, military and diplomatic hub for the protection of the US interests. The US realists really have always been of the view that the US must not merely confine P.R.C. to principle of containment, it needs to have resort to active measures against Sino activities (Muzaffar, & Khan, 2021; Huiyun, 2009). Even in the eras of Bipolar world Chinese Premiers Mao Zedong and Deng Xia Peng left no stone unturned in moving heaven and earth for competing with the US in the world, by virtue of hand and gloves policy with the erstwhile USSR. To add to this point of touching the minaret of glory, Premier Hu placed the country(PRC) at the fastest track of transformation in the spectra of astronomical economic progression, mammoth soft power, amassed military puissance and sky-touched-glory on the cultural side, thus giving red signal to the US that subsequently started viewing

the country as peril to its global hegemony (Roy, 1996). Due to this vision, great and highly advanced strategic initiatives like OBOR got snowballed into the world, leaving the US to tremble in the balance at the face of such a lightening development of PRC. Ipso facto, alarmed at this glorifying and moon-touched - advancement of PRC, mainly due to the assertive leadership of the PRC (Wilson, 2019), the US adhering to most revolutionary and unprecedented passion to keep this Chinese advancement at the bay and to get to grips with the Chinese pace in the world, gave a precipitating halt to military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq (also minimized its forces in Syria) and shifted its entire focus to re-engineer and rebuild its footing in the Asia-Pacific region with focused attention (Green, Hicks & Cancian, 2016) on the areas of interest being encouragement of a double-edge - initiative i.e. to protect its diplomatic, political, security, military, strategic and economic interests in the region and to compete with PRC by the tools of alliances and counter-alliance, by dint of change in paradigm of shifting the focus from the Middle East to the Pacific region (Zafar, 2022). As obviously, Chinese reaction and counter-policy were imminently in the pipeline. On one side it appreciates the US investment in the area, while on another side it views US militarization in the region as security peril to the PRC and its allies. It is verily true that this Pacific theatre is really very important for both the powers. The Revisionist policy of China and Rebalancing Strategy of the US to gain more influence in this area have placed this region at the teeth of insecurity, militarization and even at the risk of nuclear war, the Pacific orientation is now - a-days no less than that of a garrison ocean. If we put together the disparate rubbles of this jigsaw puzzle of neo-cold war for dominance, some tunnel, leading to soft image, healthy economic competition and productive power race must be dug out to salvage this region out of the jaws of chaos.

US-Sino relations before The Rebalancing Strategy (from Truman to G.W. Bush's era)

It is an indubitable fact that the US-Sino relations encountered many a vicissitude during all such seven decades' relation. At times relation between both the countries touched the pinnacle of realist diplomacy, while at times it displayed the quintessence of extreme divergence. No matter how much firm policy the US had for PRC, the dynamics of these relations were swayed away by the US Presidents according to their frame-work and approach towards the levels of realist competition. Here is the brief portrayal of US-Sino Pre-Rebalancing relations:

Sino-US Relations from tenures of Harry S. Truman to Dwight D Eisenhower :(1949-1961) The era of Gun-boat-diplomacy for the Indo-Pacific region)

The relations of US-Sino relations plumbed the depth of despair during the regime of Harry S. Truman (1945-1953). This era witnessed extreme hostile relations between both the countries. Firstly, Mao Zedong's war with Tibet 1949, in which he dispatched his military, was subject to cavils and criticism by the US. The Korean Peninsula War, in which South Korea was supported by the US while North Korea aided by the USSR-Sino nexus, resulted in direct confrontation among all three powers. What's more, The Sino-Taiwan Civil War of 1949, resulting in separation of ROC (Republic Of China ie Taiwan) from PRC (People's Republic Of China) and its declaration of being an independent state, the former being (led by Chiang Kai Shek's Kuomintang) supported by the US further added fuel to fire between the relations of both the countries. What's further, adding to dichotomy, was the deployment of the 7th Fleet in the Taiwan Strait in 1950 by the US to maintain security and to keep the status quo in the region was not really welcomed by PRC. Similarly, The Vietnam War, whose flames were ignited in 1949, morphed into conflagration of hand-to-hand combat among the soldiers of the US and China in 1962 on the nauseating-war-driven-landscape of Vietnam. This gun-boat diplomacy of Harry S. Truman was eclipsed by policy of Sabre-rattling or use of threat by Dwight Eisenhower as an alternative to direct confrontation, thereby signaling mitigation of worst gamut of relations. First baptism of fire in his tenure was the First Quemoy Crisis (1954-1955) in which Quemoy and Matsu Island became blood-drenching sites, soaked by fight-caused-blood of the Taiwanese-Sino

soldiers. Nonetheless, PRC adhered to peace in 1955 when the US warned the former of using nuclear weapons if the war kept on pillaging its ally Taiwan. Above and beyond that, in order to boost their military and security ties with the vision to devour PRC, The US and Taiwan hammered out a security Pact on 1955. This era unfolded Second Quemoy Crisis on same battlefields of Matsu and Quemoy Islands, this time the US whole-heartedly has been alleged to have supported ROC under 'Operation Black Magic', that further resulted in endless abyss of hatred between the US and China.

Sino-US relations during John F. Kennedy 1961-63 (The era of Non-interventionist Policy)

The sinking ship of US-Sino relations was salvaged to safe bastion by John F Kennedy. He, with the belief of non-interventionism and protectionism, placing the US first, primarily focused on homeland security, on economic development and on capacity building of the US. To some extent, he mitigated the gun-boat-diplomacy of his predecessors and tuned it with less-aggressive policy for PRC, thereby allowing assuaging of relations between both the countries.

Sino-US Relations from the era of Lyndon B. Johnson 1963 to H.W Bush 1993 (Ushering into era of diplomacy)

With successful detonation of its weapons of mass destruction in 1964 under the Operation code-name '596', China was taken to task to the extreme level at the globe by the US, fearing the inception of an era of intense nuclear threat. These perturbed relations were soon placed at the track of diplomacy by President Richard M. Nixon. The famous Ping-Pong Diplomacy in 1971 resulting in warming up of Sino-US relations, due to the efforts of two sportsmen from The US (Glenn Cowen) and PRC (Zhuang Zedong) to bridge the gap of divergence between both the nations in tournament of Ping pong in Japan; the Pakistan-efforts-driven Security council membership of PRC; Richard Nixon's most successful tour to PRC in 1972 and the Establishment of first Liaison Office of US in PRC in 1973 are among the water-shed events for transition to cordial relations between the countries in tenure of Richard M. Nixon. To step into the shoes of Nixon, President Gerald Ford went a mile further in normalizing relations with PRC. His historic visit to PRC in 1975 and establishment of diplomatic offices on 1st Jan 1979 in the US and PRC are really admirable events, striking the knells of peace in his tenure. In addition, the trio -Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush -further steered the vessel of the US-Sino relations to bump and glide into the safe harbor of diplomacy and peace.

The era of multilateralism in Sino-US relations: from the tenure of Bill Clinton to George W. Bush (1993-2008)

Bill Clinton was privileged to open up unprecedented horizons for the US-Sino relations, he really broadened up the scope of relations between the duo, by the introduction to an era of multilateralism. His 'New Pacific Community Initiative 1993' was an extraordinary measure for liberalization of trade by effective utilization of platform of APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation), his support for the cause of Taiwan in the Third Quemoy Crisis in 1995 and start of new friendly ties with Vietnam after years of divergence, really set the tune for competition with PRC by formation of alliances with the US-allies in the Asia-Pacific. But this efforts for keeping up the diplomatic pace was no less than in bilateral relations. The Sino-US Summit of 1998 that resulted in the Sino-policy-shift to join the WTO in 2001, spearheaded by President Clinton, was not less than a miracle. Whereas, President George Walter Bush, portrayed the perfection of realism and diplomacy in his approach to relation with PRC. Apart from a minor Hainan Island Collision incident, that brought the two nations at loggers head on 1st April 2001, President Bush set the ball rolling for security competition with PRC in the Asia-Pacific by virtue of his warming up of relations with its allies namely Indonesia (by virtue of US-Indonesia Bilateral Cooperation Pact in

2001), The Philippines and Thailand (the US declared both as Non -NATO military Allies in 2003), Singapore (due to US-Singapore Free Trade Agreement in 2003), Australia (a result of US-Australia -Free-Trade Agreement in 2004) and South Korea (a corollary of US-South Korea Free-Trade Agreement in 2007).It was no other than President Bush who broached up the Negotiations to form Trans-Pacific Partnership in 2008 to counter the PRC-influence across the globe (that was ratified in 2015) .

Understanding Sino-US relations in context of Sino-Revisionism

China's approach to the US is based on revisionism (Groitlr, 2023), which does not adhere to the concept of one super power (the US).It is against the contemporary international order or status quo across the globe(Alenezi,2020). Revisionism- the base of Sino thought towards the US - is synonym for competition with and defeat of the US in the economic, political, security and diplomatic spectra.

China's Economic competition with the US in the Pacific Region

Followed by its revisionism-the Sino thought of denouncement of the international order of one Super Power(ie The US) and its planning-paradigm of competition with America- PRC is on its way to achieve economic wonders in the region and globe .In order to curtail its geographical issues due to disturbed Pacific Theatre, it has brought to horizon two magnanimous projects namely ' One Belt One Road Initiative ' (OBOR) and the 'Strings Of Pearls Policy ' , conglomeration of efforts to transcribe the ancient -Land -and -Maritime-Silk Route to the tune and demand of the modern commercialization .Ergo, mass-level industrial progression (China's Industrial sector share to GDP is 40.5% ; that of the US is 18.9%) , improved cooperation with allies like Russia and North Korea in the gamut of agriculture(Sino share of agriculture in GDP is 7.9% ; while that of the US is 0.9%) and service sector (Sino share of service sector in GDP is 51.6% ; while that of the US is 80.2%) are about to sing the saga of PRCs engulfing importance in the region .Whereas, to further add, China's economic progression is moving hitherto at an great pace in the Asia-Pacific .Its spiraling-upward trade graph with the ASEAN(amounting to \$587 Billion in single year 2021) overshadowed and even eclipsed the US trade with its allies-of-ASEAN (in year 2021, US exports to ASEAN were \$86.2 Billion and imports \$125 Billion).Its ballooning Foreign Direct Investment in ASEAN region, touching the highest tip of \$150 Billion ,defeating the 2% growth rate of the US by three times (ie US growth rate is 6.1%), ,achieving great

balance of trade with \$2.49 trillion exports along with Imports of \$2.14 Trillion in 2021 (US exports to and imports from world in 2021 were \$1.66 trillions and \$2.54 trillions respectively) and almost leaving the US GDP strength gap of \$ 5.6 trillions , are among serious challenges for the US as Super Power .Into the bargain ,under the sky of its policy of regional multi-lateralism PRC has initiated free trade pacts with Russia, North Korea and Vietnam to achieve its desired goals in the regime of globalization. For fulfillment of its mammoth energy need of 13million barrel oil/ day , it has initiated various development projects in the ports of the Pacific region .It has taken up the gauntlet to compete and overshadow the Beijing -stationed US companies namely : American Bureau Of Shipping, Ameco Trading, Caltex Oil Company , CMD International Company , Burlington Air Express- in the Asia Pacific region. Moreover, its keen focus on human development, skill building , successful monetary and fiscal development are central to modern economic thought of revisionism, overwhelmed by the vision to compete with the US .

Security aspect of revisionism and competition with the US in the Pacific

The mounting hurricane of Sino- dream of competing and defeating the US has touched the caffeinated proportions in the security spectrum .For this errand, it has let the hell loose for the implementation of its policy of militarization around all nine flash points marked as 'China's 9 Dash Line': nine strategic points on various Islands claimed by PRC

versus US allies, (aiming basically at deterring the influence of the 7th Fleet of the US in the region and at safeguarding against the US Bases in Japan, Guam, Taiwan.), starting from Taiwan Strait, including Scarborough Shoal and Paracel Island in The Philippines and Vietnam respectively, including James Shoal of Malaysia, including Maritime boundary of Indonesia and finally concluding three island points located near to Vietnam in the Pacific. This policy of militarization, converting the nine areas into garrisons, is verily in dissonance with China's policies of open seas for navigation mainly: 'China's Far Sea Defense Policy', 'Sino 'Offshore Water Defense Policy ' 'China's Open Seas Protection Policies ' and 'China's Policy Of Sea Lines Of Communication'.

Strategic dynamic of Sino-Revisionism and China-US relations in the Pacific

China is following unto a double-edge policy to contend the US in the Pacific. On one side, it has deepened its strategic ties with its allies namely Russia, Vietnam, North Korea and the SCO in the region and made them as the fortified wall against the US-allies; on other side of the coin, it is combating Japan's 'Free And Open Indo-Pacific Policy', resisting Australia's 'Australia's Indo-Pacific Policy', opposing Taiwan's 'New South-bound Policy', repelling South Korea's 'New Southern Policy', and fighting India's 'Act East Policy' for dominance in the Pacific Ocean, thereby displaying the perfect model of realism.

An unprecedented era of Rebalancing: the more hostile US-Sino relations

Axiomatically, years or wars mainly in Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan have had a crippling blow to the US in terms of its military strength, as these engagements really burdened armed forces of the country (MacDonald, 2009; Shah, Muzaffar, & Yaseen, (2020), not to talk of detrimental economic repercussions, giving thereby opportunity to think and find alternative strategy, as the to make strides in the field of development in the Pacific and the globe. An urgent rethinking to turn the tide of Sino prowess was now central to the US. Therefore, followed by suggestion of Hillary Clinton in her article titled 'America's Pacific Century published by 'The Foreign Policy' an audacious plan of the 'Rebalancing-Policy' - a strategy of giving importance to the Pacific region in terms of its economic, strategic, financial, diplomatic and political opportunities for the U.S. (Bader, 2014) - was approved by President Barack Obama in 2011. As a corollary to the strategy, the US changed its foreign policy towards the Pacific in an unprecedented way (Perwita & Rizkiya, 2014; Shah, Muzaffar, & Karamat, 2020), thus concluding the Afghan War, gave wide berth to War in Iraq and minimized its forces in Syria to maximum (reduced the forces only for the support of the Democratic Alliance Versus the ISIS and Bashar Al Assad's regime.) However, this policy has really been agitated by P.R.C. in a caffeinated way since its inception.

Military spectrum of the Rebalancing Strategy to Counter PRC's advancement

In order to have a strong and unprecedented influence in the Pacific region for the attainment of its economic, diplomatic and political prowess (Tow, 2016), the US, under the aegis of the Rebalancing Strategy, has unfolded very assertive military policy for the region, with the vision to bring great results in favor of the US in future (Hooper, 2016). The US, due to the Rebalancing, envisioned to maintain a very strong military position in the Pacific region (Lohman, 2016). The US has planned to deploy more than sixty% Overseas simple-Naval, marines, Air Force personnel to the Pacific by 2020 and planned to deploy more than 2500, highly trained Marine Commandoes along with three dreaded ships in Japan. Beneath this idea of marines deployment, really lies the vision to keep more presence in this Southern part Asia (Eckstein, 2016). It has successfully deployed, near to the 9-Dash Line of China, a set of highly advanced air-craft like 'Ford-Class Air-Craft Carrier' and 'Aegis Missile Defence-equipped vessels' for the protection of its allies.

For further fortification of its ally-bases in Guam against PRC, the US has hammered out a plan to deploy at least 5000 Marine Commandoes in the country, with the hope or

vision of making a strong cooperation and partnership (Fuetes, 2015). The US, with the strategy of Rebalancing has also ushered into an era of agreements with its allies in the Pacific to be provided with helping hand to touch the crescendo of glory in the Pacific. With South Korea it has agreed to cooperate on development of Missile technology installation vide 'South Korea-US THAAD Battery Missile Installation Initiative' (Hun, 2016), with Australia it has agreed on deployment of Marines in Darwin area and on development of Naval and Air Forces ports of Australia with nuclear technology sharing vide 'US-Australia Military Agreement 2011' and 'US-Australia Air Force Posture Agreement 2014' and 'AUKUS Military Alliance.' (Made on 15 Sep 2021 for nuclear technology sharing among Australia, The UK and the US in the Pacific Region) The AUKUS alliance, spearheaded by the US and the UK shall have cooperation with Australia on following areas of interests in order to cope with engulfing influence of PRC in the region :

i) US-UK to aid Australia in acquisition of 'Nuclear -Power- Submarines'

ii) US-UK to give 8 'Nuclear-Powered-Submarines' to Australia

iii) US-UK to provide Australia with 'Long Range Strike Capabilities' (eg 'Tomahawk Cruise Missile 'for Navy, 'Joint Air-to-Surface Stand Off Missile 'for Air Force and Long Range Anti-Ship Missile ')

iv) Logistic capabilities up gradation of US in Australia.

v) Cooperation in Artificial Intelligence and Cyber capabilities.

vi) Cooperation in Undersea capabilities.

In addition, vide ' the US-Philippines Agreement 2014 named 'Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement ' the US has agreed to provide access for Philippines to its four US bases ; vide ' US-Singapore Military Pact' the latter has allowed the US to deploy

its (US) P-8 Recon aircrafts and four ships in its territory for military collaboration ; vide US-Vietnam Military Agreement , the US will provide assistance in humanitarian aid and disaster mitigation to the former through military personnel ; vide ' The US South east Asia Maritime Security Initiative in 2015' the US has spent \$ 425 million on revamping of maritime-capacity of its allies : Philippines ,Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia for five years ; vide 'Indo-US Defense Technology And Trade Initiative ' in 2012 and ' Indo-US - Joint Strategic Vision of 2015 both the countries have devised plans for cooperation on development of Land, Naval and Air Bases in the Pacific Theatre and vide 'The US-Vietnam 'Comprehensive Partnership 2016, The US ended long -imposed-ban of sale of destructive weapons to Vietnam after decades of rivalry. The US has also encouraged military socialization with its members in the Asia-Pacific by virtue of ' RIM of the Pacific Exercises '(RIMPAC) Initiative ' and The 'Pacific Pathways Program 'in 2016 and 2014 respectively .In this mission to have an eye on PRC's advancement in the region, the US has launched a whole-hearted campaign for up gradation of its Osan Airbase (in South Korea) , Kunsan Airbase(In South Korea) , Kadena Airbase(In Japan), Misawa Airbase(in Japan), Yokota Airbase(In Japan) and Anderson Airbase(In Guam).Ipso facto, with this military paradigm of Rebalancing, the US is really coming at loggers head with PRC in the present climate, not really presenting good omen for relationship between both the countries (Chase,2014).

Security Spectrum of US Rebalancing Strategy to counter PRC in the Pacific :

The US is trying to enhance its position in the Asia Pacific region to bolster its relations with the regional allies and friends (Sutter, Brown, Adamson, Mochizuki &

Ollapally 2013) ,with chief goal to compete with P.R.C, that is perceived as a standing menace to the global hegemonic order of the former(Chandio,2017); Thus , the US, in its quest to reduce the mounting gale of PRC in the region, ,is toiling day in an day out for prevalence of International Order ; for supremacy Of International law and norms , values; for freedom of navigation in the Pacific; for security through peace and stability ; for peaceful resolution of perennial conflicts in the ASEAN region ; for protection of the allies from China's 9-Dash-claim driven security peril ; for maintaining balance of power in the region; for countering the looming influence of SCO in the region for keeping Regional security ; for making Bloc of allies in the face of Japan, Vietnam, Taiwan , Philippines versus PRC , Russia and North Korea and for maintaining the supremacy of sovereignty of all states by combating non-state actors and by ensuring nuclear safety .These errands being followed in letter and spirit are really giving a vanguard position to the US in the Pacific region versus PRC.

Political spectrum of US Rebalancing strategy and relations with PRC

Politically, the US is really leaving no stone unturned in competing with PRC by virtue of its soft -power-image and respect as a Super Power. With promotion of democratic values ; with collaboration with the ASEAN; with promotion of regional multilateralism and global good governance ; with the flourishing of track1 and track 2 diplomacy. ;with the Cooperation among QUAD-group (Japan, The US, India and Australia) in the Pacific Region ; with the prevalence of Liberal internationalism and Liberal institutionalism in the Pacific ; with the success of being 1st non ASEAN country to depute its Ambassador to ASEAN in 2008 ; with elevation of status by signing the ASEAN's Treaty Of Amity And Cooperation (ASEAN's Constitution) in 2009; with the accomplishment of US -ASEAN Strategic Partnership in 2015 ; with the attendance in ASEAN Summit by President Obama in 2016 for the first time in US history and with the successful initiation of The 'Asia -Pacific - Strategic Engagement Initiative 2012'. of sectoral development in education, health and development in countries of Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia , the US has verily stolen march upon PRC in the Pacific region in contemporary world.

Economic spectrum of US Rebalancing Strategy : US-Sino relations.

The US - in its march towards curtailment of PRC , towards competing with China's glorious initiatives like OBOR , towards Americans touching the minaret of perigee in the Pacific- has broached up unprecedented economic initiatives .The US has not only joined the 'Asia-Pacific-Economic Cooperation Forum '(APEC) for economic cooperation with its allies and not only gave foreign aid worth \$780 in 2015 for health, military and support programs , but also incepted a glorious platform of T.P.P (Trans -Pacific Partnership) for promotion of FTA (Free Trade Agreement) in the fields of investment ,trade in industry, services, sectors, agriculture , environmental goods labor etc among 12 countries : The US , Australia, Canada, Brunei, Japan, Chile, Singapore, New-Zealand, Peru , Vietnam , Malaysia and Japan(Columbia ,The Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia , South-Korea and Taiwan are interested to join this group).With the 'Memorandum Of 'Export-Import-Bank Of US ' done for financing and aiding Vietnam, Brunei, Indonesia, India and the Philippines and with the initiation of 'US National Export Initiative to

Maximize its export to double , the US is making leaps in the field of economy in the Asia Pacific. By virtue of the US-ASEAN Expanded Economic Initiative ' cruised for uplifting the TPP trade in the region ; because of its Foreign Direct Investment amounting to \$ 886 Billion investment done in the Asia-Pacific Region in 2021 ; as result of massive trade of \$211 billion with ASEAN in 2021 ; by promotion of SDG's , by human development and globalization-driven-institutions like the WTO, the IMF , The World

Economic Forum, MNCs and the World Bank among its allies , the US has virtually tried its level best to sway away the Pacific politics in its favor.

China's aggressive framework at the face of US Rebalancing Strategy: further fanning the flames of US-Sino hostility in the Pacific Region.

The US Rebalancing strategy received a double-edged response from PRC .On diplomatic front side it really appreciated the economic and diplomatic spectra of US Rebalancing with ASEAN; while on another side of the picture of realism, it verily criticized militarization by the US in ASEAN region. For PRC this militarization will transmute the Pacific into an outlook of a garrison that may destroy the balance of power by strengthened US allies versus PRC, by causing regional insecurity, by placing peace under sword of Securitization, by provoking regional tensions and by asphyxiating regional cooperation in security. Therefore , in order to take the bull by the horns , PRC made AIIB(Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank) as an alternative to the IMF to finance ASEAN states in 2015 with 57 members and started 'Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership '(RCEP) for promotion of Mega-FTA(Free Trade Initiative ' in contrast to TPP of US. For this errand to impede the advance of the US in the Pacific , it has also bolstered its Russo-North Korean -Sino Alliance in militarization in disputed areas . In this way, this competition has now degenerated into the landscape of aggression ,thanks to the role played by both the powers.

Negative repercussions of this rift for the region

It is an indubitable and untarnished episode of reality that this so called race for battle of dominance by the US and China in the Pacific region , has degenerated the area into militarization and securitization, thereby fanning the flames for unfriendly environment for trade and globalization.

Recommendations for regional stability and success of Rebalancing Strategy

It is crystal clear that both the nations are going the whole hog in competing with each other with a view to gaining dominance in the Asia- Pacific region, based in on intrinsic and really convoluted chains of realism and deep rooted antagonism for each other .This race of dominance however has snowballed the region into a puissant garrison , with allowance of scintilla of tepidly success. In order to rescue the sinking ship of the Pacific, both these great powers , by minimizing the levels of realist competition, must think of the Pacific region in terms of peace ,development and prosperity . Ipso facto, they must adhere to promotion of 4 Ds (Ensuring development, defeating violence, prevalence of democracy and discouraging dissonance) and must have resort to 3 Hs (helping the struggling state in truest sense, honoring sovereignty of each state and harnessing forces for trade , development and security of the states) , must promote Open navigation policies, must materialize the concept of demilitarization , must accomplish SDGs , must encourage trade competition and must add to regional multilateralism and globalization by casting aside armament, economic disintegration and adherence to Track-1 and Track- diplomacy among the indigenous populace of the Asia-Pacific.

The Conclusion

It is beyond the shadow of doubt that this Sino-Us -battle -driven relations have been marked with the vision of dominance over the Asia-Pacific region, the region marked with enormous geo-economic, geo-strategic and geo-political significance, displaying the face of neo-Cold War . For such an errand to get to grips with this very region and to ward off the Sino dream of revisionism, inimical to present world order, the US has burnt its boats for reduction in militarization in Iraq and Afghanistan and shifted its entire focus on the Indo-Pacific region. For this, the US has made its own alliances in the shape of Japan, South Korea, Taiwan , Singapore and Malaysia .While this alliance has given birth to Sino-Russo-North Korean counter alliance. On one side of this development the region has touched the climactic proportions of opportunities for globalization ,free trade zone and sectoral services .But on another side, this realism-pillaged race has turned the entire Pacific into a

citadel, thereby providing perfect abode to those who worship darkness of gun-boat-diplomacy. Some ways are necessary to be discovered in this war of realism to rescue the Pacific region to the safe harbor of peace , so that the ASEAN countries may bump and glide into the shore of unprecedented affluence, meteoric development and moon-touched progression .

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