



Check for updates

RESEARCH JOURNAL **Section:** Literature, Linguistics & Criticism

## The Hegemonic Competition in the Indo-Pacific Region: Backdrop of U.S & China

**Md.Mizanur Rahman**

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science & Technology University, Gopalganj-8100.

### ABSTRACT

In recent years, world scholars and policy elites have emphasize the powerful systematic struggle between the united states and china on the indo Pacific region. Both china and united states implication to the own views foreign policy. Many of the possibility creation under the competitive situations through the maintain of both states on south-east and south Asia. article visions to offer describing of the Chinese views and the hegemonic competition on the indo Pacific region. In the perspective of most scholar and observers the systematic reach out the U.S-China is inevitable on the indo-pacific regional activities into the both powerful states. The U.S-China has existing situation views into much of the factors such as the ideological disagreement, power struggle disagreement on indo-pacific region. Chinese observers intent that economic and technological system between the united states and china has the most privacy and the focus point of indo-pacific region. Meanwhile definite U.S scholars join the greater importance of U.S-China struggle over international leadership and prestige. However, U.S analyst can not fully pessimistic about the aspiration for china U.S relations and have the policy recommendations maintain the systematic zone under the U.S-China on indo Pacific region.

**KEYWORDS:** Competition, Strategy, Dominance, Alignment, Dynamics

**African Journal of Advance Social Sciences**

Volume 1, Issue 1, 2023

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Submitted 20 August 2023

Accepted: 10 September 2023

Published: 10 October 2023

### HOW TO CITE

Mizan, M. R., Mizan , M. R., & Mizan , M. R. (2023). The Hegemonic Competition in the indo Pacific region:Backdrop of U.S & China . *African Journal of Advanced Social Sciences*, 1(1). Retrieved from <https://journals.evonexpublishers.com/index.php/ajass/article/view/18>



Published in Nairobi by Evonex Global, an imprint of Evonex Publishers Ltd

© 2023 The Author(s). This is an open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

**Introduction**

The U.S national defence strategy is the great way unique facilities that the strong and enduring spouse countries and associates advantage the united states in long term systematic struggle with china on its own but can be spouse countries resource abilities and powerful that for extension what china can bearing approach. The proper way working with the associates countries in U.S and china into the best determining system. To capabilities in soft relationship the united states will necessary understanding values in the partners perspective of U.S-China and the systematic responding struggle to U.S-China through the adjusting systematic way. The indo-pacific region from the various approach use of terming velocity under the U.S-China competition. South-east Asia is the very important region within the indo-pacific for U.S-China struggle. South east Asia the territorial borders connects Indian ocean, the south china sea and the east china sea.

To be verbose speech most populous provincialism in the world and combined the whole countries that making under the various regional organisation. To be understand south Asian political, economics, cultural, and social diversity under the democracies and the alternative political system. To be challenging activities underway the U.S-China spouse countries and associates organisation. This study starts to fill gap in the literature on U.S-China struggle by relating larger U.S-China visions for the indo-pacific region with the system of region perspective reach. In the present literature a better systematic zone working has experimented what the average system the united states should take to reach against china and the complexity of competition.

**Literature Review:**

Different from their America counterparts Chinese scholars and policy elites tend to take the global context of U.S-China strategic competition as the starting point of their analysis(Tao wenzhao,2009).Most Chinese observers contend that the 2008 global financial crisis ,originating in the core of the capitalist word the united states led not only to economic difficulties and political dysfunctional there but also damaged America soft power by exposing the flows of the Washington consensus model (Zhao kejin,2013).Most Chinese observers insist that the many profound changes witnessed on the international strategic landscape in the decade after the global financial crisis might affects the global context of U.S-China relations(Lmingfu,2015).America engagement with Asia began before the united states existed. In February 1784, the ship empress of China departed new York arriving in August of that year(Zhu Feng,2013).During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Washington pursued open door trading rights in China fought a war with japan to sustain maritime access and commercial right and then developed a robust economic and security framework toward the region consistent with a array of American national interests(Wang jisi,2018).I would argue that both the domestic dynamics and each countries increasingly gloomy assessment of the others true intentions against the backdrop of China rise help explain the current state of affair(James.B.steinberg,2019/2020). Between 1992 and 2008,American companies turned toward china to access its rapidly growing market and to use cheap Chinese labour to lower production costs(Sun xuefeng,2018).For China the indo-pacific is the most important region of the world in economics, security and political terms. This was true during the cold war and especially after when china be cause more actively and deeply engaged with neighbouring countries(Hillary Clinton,2011).Geography makes the indo Pacific region critically important to China from a security perspective. China shares land borders with 14 east Asian, south Asian, and central Asian countries(David shambaugh,2008).Beijing also views Asia as politically critical. Its preference is for a stable environment that permits Chinese economic growth to countries continue and supports increased Chinese regional influence (Davit M.Finkelstein,1999).American counterterrorism entanglements in the middle east and south Asia did not change the underlying view in Washington that the Centre of gravity for American interest was in Asia(Nicholas R.Lardy,2001).From 2017 to 2019,the trump administration successfully strengthened key alliances in the indo-pacific region, namely with japan and Australia. It expanded military cooperation with traditional alliance such as Australia, japan and south Korea, while using exercise and dialogues to reach out to non-traditional partners such as India, Malaysia and Vietnam (Iain Johnston,2019).What has changed in recent years are not the CCPs goals but rather the means available to achieve them. As well as Beijing's willingness to exercise its growing power in order to

do so. Since the mid 1990s china rapid economic growth has enabled it to fund a wide ranging and sustained modernisation of its armed forces(Aron L.Freidberg,2019).

## **Research Methodology**

For systematic research conduction a well planned design and methodology becomes the primary requirement. The research methodology is mainly divided in three parts: 1.Preparation phase 2.Evaluation phase.3.outcome phase. Details on these are provided in the following sub-sections.

### **Preparation Phase**

Preparation phase works as the initial part of systematic research. In this phase the objectives of the research are formulated. Then, to obtain the objective a set of research questions:

1. What are dominance and struggle for dominance?
2. What are the united states and china reach for in the indo-pacific? In which countries do we expect reach to be most power?
3. How can we dimension and assess struggle?
4. How do regional countries perspective U.S versus Chinese dominance in their several countries? How can that discord from the Chinese perspective?
5. How could the united states work more effectively with allies and spouse in south Asia?

### **Evaluation Phase**

The keywords and research questions related are used to search in the China and U.S selected database. After searching in the designated places, the gained research articles, review papers and technical reports are reviewed. After the review process, only high quality research materials are selected. Lastly intended to reject any material that does not comply with the research goals.

### **Outcome Phase**

In this phase, information is turned out from the selected research materials. The right information is separated into various main parts. After that logical data and information are separated for writing a definite sector or sub sector. Finally, through this systematic design and methodology the paper writing part gets completed.

### **Data Collection Approach**

Firstly, I have extracted data from U.S Department of state & U.S secretariat of state and also state information Centre of China, China economic information network. This all of the source is online version. I have also data from journal, books, online and printed news published in English(live update)and china America security protocol discussion. These sources included but were not limited to Al-Jazeera, the BBC, CNN, Fox news, voice of America, the guardian, Reuters, Forbes. I also collected data from the Chinese ministry of defence and foreign affairs. To avoid duplicating data from the many mass media sources that were included in my analysis. During data cleaning I cross checked each event with multiple sources for accuracy and removed duplicate records.

### **Superiority For Dominance: Reach Over Partner Alignment**

In U.S-China superiority the united states and china using own power forms of the dominance to apply the attitude and likes of spouse countries with their own several interests. I have described what the China and united states look after from spouse countries as own alignment or progressive associate support on exact cause would joined whether the associate preferable to great the China and united states military appointment long term formulation superiority is less over the spouse countries creating a single determined in support of the China or united states and more over the associate frequently advocating the China turned out a framework of determined over time.

Alignment can not necessary the associate countries to advocacy the united states or china on each determination and is instead mapping by prefer on the main decision.

### **Perverse U.s & Chinese Aim And Objectives For South Asia**

The china and united states have the diversity aims for south Asia and indo-pacific region at large. The united states objectives presently formulated by the joe Biden administration and establishing on the U.S region and recover to the south Asia and indo-pacific during the Joe Biden administration is based on formulating regional freedom, openness, security and stability. This attach conforming freedom of appoint to general domains, protecting china from ruling and stability an integrity sectors of dominance and protecting and preservation U.S spouse and associate interests.

The Chinese objectives for south Asia, however is based on a china oriented model that includes extending Chinese power, leading greater provincialism uniting and reliance on china and bringing south Asia under Chinese leadership. Chinese aims for south Asia are also bold apply by native intention joining concerns over internal and external freedom and territorial integrity, economic development and managing a stable and safe external environment. Not all U.S goals break with Chinese ones but the united states and china are struggle in south Asia to progress several objectives for the region and to pursue diversity visions. In this section, I first identify U.S and Chinese visions in south Asia and then clarify how to spouse countries each aim with a sub sector of south Asia and indo-pacific region. I engage in this exercise cause there is no publicly extra information on how the U.S or Chinese government advance spouse own tries in the region,

Although the intentions importance both countries join to south Asia and indo-pacific region. Understanding U.S-China priorities is effective for analysing superiority. For each U.S or Chinese objectives, I use the present literature to identify several south Asian countries such as Bangladesh, India, Pakistan that are very necessary for the united states or china to activities with and where the united states or china have attached significant resources. Finally I clarify that the official strategy and policy documents drafted by the joe Biden administration and Chinese government visions document in south Asia.

### **The Power Of U.s-China Struggle For Treat Overlapping Priorities To Assess**

The power of U.S-China struggle across south Asia, I have collecting and experiment the overlap between U.S and Chinese importance countries and south Asian country based on the necessary to the united states and china. There are some south Asian countries dependence on both the united states and china. This point out that there are no countries that both the united states and china chain and command importantly and that can be consciously accepting or participating in most U.S-China efforts. This is cause of some of the united states and china visions elaborated above discord and the top spouse countries that the American known as important to get together are unlikely to be the some spouse china views as hard. However if I extended the big ties by joining one extra country every for the American and china. To understand find out the likely to be substantial struggle some of the south Asian countries and indo-pacific region. Given the great importance of some spouse countries and get together with partner of indo-pacific region. I have included that assess connection of U.S-China dominance of the south Asian countries. As well as how the united states can partner with Australia, Japan and India in this south Asian countries.

### **The Victory Of Struggle For Dominance**

The final victory in America china reach for dominance, In there are present ways for the America to perspective what victory the struggle for dominance would connect. I have proposed focusing on the right to reach as see to victory. In another words the America should focus on intention available the levels of relations U.S dominance vis-a-vis China. The several way to thought about available America dominance to definite that the united states has the great means sufficient to access the spouse countries to the advocacy the united states. One discord for this system is that china intend to extended its dominance as many as right sure now to management U.S advantage. This system implements a zero-sum criteria to U.S-China struggle. The another system

is to have surviving control the dominance such that china is not proper to have more dominance than the America. This system introduces that china dominance would rise but the U.S vision is not to limit Chinese dominance at each turn. The another system way is to anti Chinese dominance or have dominance frequently same to China. This system intend that if spouse countries were to likes freely the America would be the associate of preference. However another could discord that merely attaching Chinese dominance neither definite to the America is proper to progress U.S visions nor guarantees the America proper extension to block Chinese effects.

### **The Regional Perspective Of Correlative U.s & Chinese Dominance**

The spouse country dominance into the U.S and Chinese relation is the most effective because the associate country making the determination to support the united states or china. I have lead the experiment regional views through describe of spouse government documents get together with officials and experts in the associate country and the associate countries activities, position and agreements. For example to evaluate U.S and Chinese dominance in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan. I use indo-pacific views and data on south Asian activities.

### **Political & Diplomatic Dominance**

The united states has to overall diplomatic and political dominance than China in the indo-pacific region. For the first invariable political ties spouse countries usually have hard states. China also running to have hard and important diplomatic and political relation with indo-pacific region. The various associate countries are great intent of the U.S aims for the south Asia than the Chinese alternative. Malaysia and Vietnam are as greater to Chinese visions as the united states. In look after that the American strategy toward the indo-pacific region emphasizes defence over economic priorities and the associate countries besides to balanced U.S system to the south Asia. The united states has the great way process political and diplomatic dominance turned out the indicators in Japan, one of the united states strongest spouse countries. While regional experts concerned that the united states wants to connected in the region, there is a perspective that U.S joining with south Asia has increased during the Joe Biden administration. Such as India, Pakistan, Singapore, Japan, Philippines, even Bangladesh are politically & diplomatically associated with the united states, but each tries balance the relation with united states and china to exact period.

### **Economics Dominance**

With the several of Japan, China has more pressure economic dominance than the America in all spouse countries in the study. All spouse countries turned out the indo-pacific region are highly concerned about the China economic power and create to use economic means for the right purpose against their facilities. China has the latest economic tools use all over the spouse countries. In such that includes using the economic agreement or the infrastructure project. In the submerge to gain favour various economic tools under the flow of import and export goods and the economic restriction. To be another way apply the indo-pacific region economic pressure on political and business elites and limiting appointment to Chinese markets to the media outlet. India and Bangladesh has the most important economic concerns about china and the example of Chinese economic dominance. Bilaterally new dilly and Dhaka uneasy over the degree of India and Bangladesh trade the great way process visions dependence of Indian and Bangladesh industries on the Chinese imports. Indian exports of natural tools to China and Indian imports of higher growing goods from china. Domestically India and Bangladesh worried that Chinese telecom elements and others regular products would be used intellectual gathering. Frequently the Chinese big market increase on the south Asian countries.

### **Military & Security Dominance:-**

The united states has great way process military and security dominance turned out the indo-pacific region than China. Generally avoid operations that are focus visions at countering china military and the possible Chinese economic perspective. The spouse countries of the China and united states have closer to security and military relations. The great way supported into the major

U.S lead international and regional security effective. However frequently half of the indo-pacific region uncertain whether the united states would come to the term of potential military aid conflict with china. Japan is the great worry position because Chinese military attitude in the indo-pacific region and the military challenge use of the red zone tactics including enhanced the interface into Japan air defence identification areas. In Indian perspective china is the great threatening to be intention a friend but too dangerous to be behaviour as an turned over enemy.

### **The System Of The United States Work More Practically With Allies And Spouse Countries**

The working system is divided into two parts. 1)Direct, Bilateral cooperation. 2)Working with allies and close associate in third countries.

#### **Direct, Bilateral Cooperation**

U.S bilateral relations with the South Asian countries is the great way process direct ensure of the management U.S dominance in the indo Pacific region. Bilateral relations could be remain the primary U.S line of protect in south Asia. The activities with extra provincial actors such as India Pakistan Bangladesh Japan in south Asia is a secondary propositions line of effort.

#### **Working With Associate And Close Spouse In Third Countries**

In order to activities directly and bilaterally with south Asian countries, the united states can be facilities with associate countries located outside of indo Pacific region to matching efforts to anti Chinese dominance in the region. In this part I first clarify the dynamics costs and facilities of activities with the extra regional spouse and associate countries and the theme to united states is presently activities with the associate countries. Mainly I have focus that the united states can work with indo Pacific region and south Asia. Mainly working velocity of the economics and military shareholders into the opportunity attraction under the valuable afford under the present government of Joe Biden administration.

#### **Regional Reaction to U.S-China struggle in the indo Pacific: India**

One of the united states basic spouse countries in long term systematically struggle with china is India which has the second greatest world active duty armed forces and to be frequently near into the competitor of China turned out a definite rate of armed force in the abilities. However U.S most planners must be sign conscious of the restricted on both India verbose desirable and ability to forge a partnership based on systematic struggle with china.

#### **Regional Reaction to U.S-China struggle in the indo Pacific: Indonesia**

The U.S department of defence 2022 national defence strategy focus on the importance of activities with regional spouse countries and associates in order to maintain china rise as a systematic struggle to the united states in the indo Pacific region. In this various levels of countries report in a series. I have experiment the dynamics for and dynamics bar to spouse countries mere closely related with Indonesia.

#### **Regional Reaction to U.S-China struggle in the indo Pacific: Japan**

U.S enduring associate with Japan not only is the cornerstone of U.S force destination in the indo Pacific region but also clarify and brave U.S dominance turned out that massive territorial actors. I have find out the assesses the prospects for deep U.S Japan alliance facilities and coordination in the indo Pacific region through 2030 to compete with china.

#### **Regional Reaction to U.S-China struggle in the indo Pacific: Singapore**

I have find out the assesses the influence of the change in Chinese strategic attitude and U.S china close relations over the past decade on Singapore in definite terms of its potential security policies and relationship in the indo Pacific region. The system of improvement of united states to capabilities working with spouse countries and associates to the management its facilities in long term competition with china.

**Regional Reaction to U.S-China struggle in the indo Pacific: Vietnam**

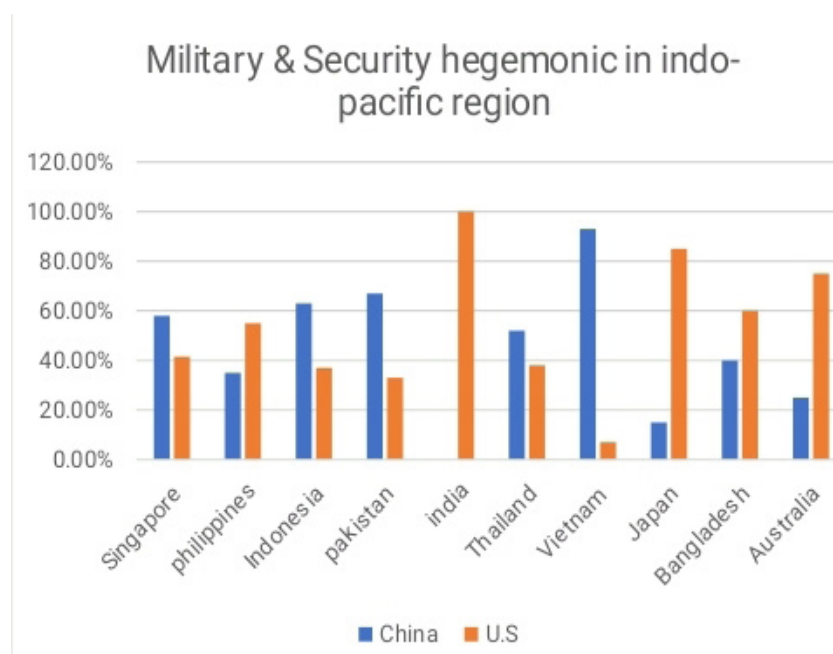
To understand clarify Vietnam views on rising U.S-China reach. To be evaluation how Vietnam responding to U.S-China dominance in diplomatic and economic, political and security, military dominance, especially as U.S-China competition grows turned out the indo Pacific and globally. To be addresses the prospects of increasing U.S Vietnam relations to anti rising Chinese coercion.

**Regional Reaction to U.S-China struggle in the indo-pacific: Australia**

To understand the assess perspective of Australia as implement the responsiveness to China more active role in foreign relation present time. The security policy behaviour in the indo Pacific and to a more struggle U.S-China relationship. All the view point of various issues collaboration into the political economic and security crisis which establishing the bilateral relation build up. The united states and china can improve the capabilities to work with spouse and associate countries to maintain its advantage in long form dual competition between china and united states.

**Result & Findings:**

The perspective of indo Pacific region the united states has the dominance of military and diplomatic than China. China has more economic dominance. Many of the indo Pacific regional countries generally worked about the Chinese economic dominance and military threats. The economic dominance are various Chinese visions involving to the lower U.S military dominance. It is the little concern and evidence that indo Pacific region that U.S military dominance is counterweight to Chinese economic dominance. The indo Pacific regional countries are the vast interest with the united states but china has more powerful tools apply the against united states. Regional countries most choose not prefer between the China and united states and spouse countries is likely to be weak and incomplete. The indo Pacific region is direct bilateral relationship could remain the great effort, the united states should do more coordinate with Australia, Japan, India and present time trying with the Bangladesh build up bilateral relation.



### Diplomatic & Political hegemonic in indo-pacific region of China & U.S

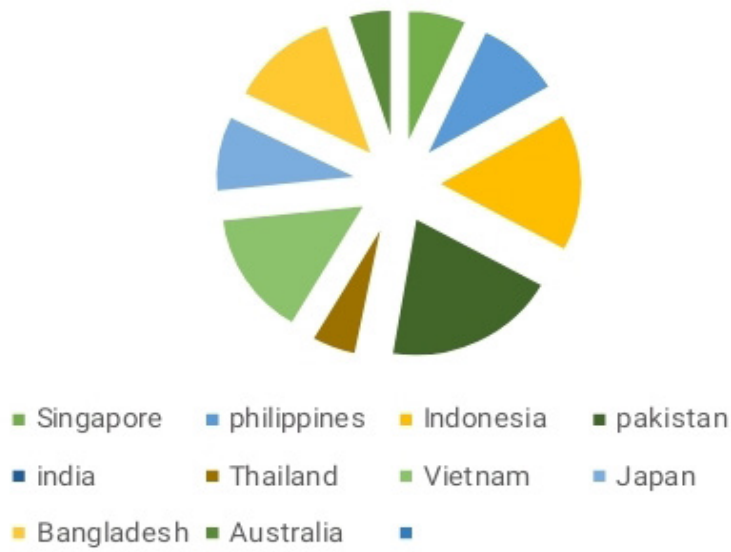


Figure:1&2 (Hegemonic competition) [Source:-Asian Report 2023]

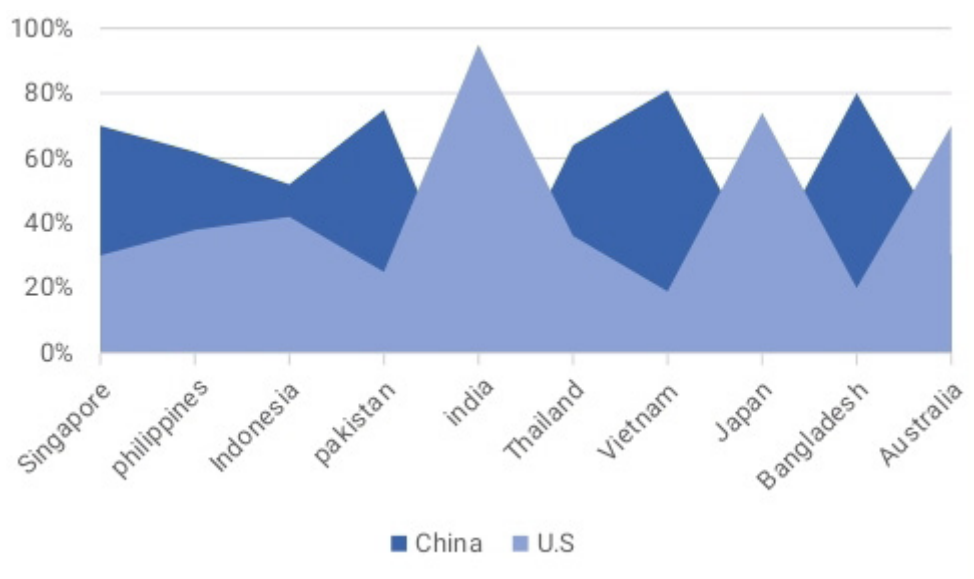


Figure:3(Hegemonic competition)[source: CNN Report 2023]



Source of Figure 4:[South Asian strategic Research centre]

**Conclusion:**

As a growing number of American policy makers and creating the debate how to leading to indo Pacific region of China. To be understand the scholarly matter of discussion on china, united states systematic competition have the long ago period after the commercial sector build up in indo Pacific region. Such as the various Chinese scholar move into the united states strategy follow up transition undermined into enmity mind on U.S. The present situation Joe Biden major policy shift discussion on china and united states systematic reach out the policy circles in indo Pacific region. Most Chinese analysts acknowledge the necessary of united states & China strategic struggle through the South Asia. In verbose speech the narrow power gap is its effective leader. Ideological disagreement, change of mutual perception and the different policy agenda dominance on the indo Pacific region. In the U.S china perspective the two nation great way major visions setting under the dominance circulation of the economic political military dominance to the indo Pacific region. In contrast to the dynamics fundamental impacts reactions of regional countries on future U.S china relation.

**REFERENCEING**

- “Abe and Canada’s Justin Trudeau Extol TPP Trade pact without U.S,” *Japan times*, April 29, 2019.
- “Ahmed, exclusive: India foreign investment rules aimed at china to include Hong Kong- source,” Reuters, April 20, 2020.
- American Enterprise institute, “China Global investment tracker,” website, undated. As of April 13, 2020: <https://www.aci.org/China-global-investment-tracker/>
- Baldwin, Davit, *the paradoxes of power*, New York: Basil Blackwell, 1989.
- Centre intelligence Agency, “CIA world,” website, undated. As of September 24, 2019: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publication/the-world>.
- Carroll, Edward, “Cracks appear in the Australia- China Relationship” *The Diplomatic*, January 18, 2019.
- Commander, Pacific Air forces, homepage, undated. As of April 13, 2020: <https://www.cpf.navy.mil/>
- Dhal, Robert A. *Who Governance? Democracy and power in an American city*, New Haven conn: Yale university press, 1961.
- Dhal, Robert A. and Bruce, *Modern political analysis*, 6<sup>th</sup> ed. Upper saddle River, NJ: priorities Hall, 2003.
- Dai Bing, “Closing Remarks for U.S-China strategic and Economic dialogue,” Washington D.C, July 28, 2009.
- Defence intelligence Agency, *China military power: Modernizing a Force to fight and win*, Washington D.C, 2019.  
[https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa\\_eng/wjbxw/202302/11027664.html](https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjbxw/202302/11027664.html).
- <https://www.rand.org/paf/project/us-china-competition.html>.
- Hal Brands, *The lost Art of long term competition*, *The Washington Quarterly*.vol.41,No.4(2019), p.32.
- David, “U.S-China Rivalry in south east Asia: power shift or competitive coexistence? *International security*, vol.42, No.4(2018), pp.85-127.
- Tao wen, “Wei you z( The financial crisis and sin china U.S Relation), Hep you fa(peace and development).No.4(2009), pp.28-30.
- Yan, *The instability of China U.S Relations*; p.4
- Liu, *Reducing china- U.S strategic miscalculation*;pp.33-90.  
<http://cpc.people.com.cn/n1/2017/1028/c64094-29613660.html> .
- Zhu, “China U.S strategic competition and the future of east Asian security; pp.8-11.  
<https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/2463>.  
<https://www.eastasiaforum.org/2019/07/13/making-the-belt-and-road-work-for-southeast-asia/>  
<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/2018/08/23/Australia-bans-chinas-huawei-zte-5g-network-sp-tears>.
- Hedrick-“Asian Economic ties strengthen Amid Gathering Global,” *Forbes*, September 30, 2018.