

Geo-Strategic Analysis of South China Sea in the light of sino American Force Projections

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Abstract—Since 1945, overwhelming U.S. naval and aviation force has been projecting from a number of distant and over-the-horizon locations, patrolling the S.C.S & the western Pacific. The China coastline has become a frontier of control as a result of China's dramatic rise. In an area that was formerly controlled by maritime power, China is attempting to transform maritime theater by utilizing land-based techniques on its coast. A lot of its strategic goals are supported by securing the southern part of the Chinese Sea as a de facto territorial waterway. As a result, China is attempting to establish a constant entry point within "Spykman's Eurasian," marine perimeter. China is a land-based Eurasian force. The Obama administration's Asian Pivot has altered U.S.A countered this trend. The Asian Pivot, however, is constrained by a number of post-Cold War events as well as certain limitations brought on by the S.C.S geographical location. The Southern China's coastline aside, the geopolitical position is favourable to the United States of America and its coalition partners. Therefore, American alternatives continue to be flexible and capable to provide an eventual permanent neutralize against Chinese coercive estimates capabilities into the western Pacific, whether operating alone or in concert or other nations, especially Tokyo as well as Canberra.

Keywords: The Southern Chinese Coastline, Conflict, USA, Indo-Pacific, Asian Pivot.

Introduction

The Royal Navy dominated the waters towards the 19th century's end, as the term "the global commons" was coined by "Alfred Thar Mahon" ("Mahon," 1890). In order to focus their efforts on controlling Germany, the British evacuated away from the greater Caribbean estuary because of the South African Boer War and a rapidly industrialising Germany (Spykman, 1942). As a result, in the early 20th century, the "Corollary of Roosevelt" meets the "Doctrine of Monroe" were effectively enforced by the U.S. Navy. The United States built a network of bases that served as defence deployment hubs for most of the Pacific coastline in the late 1800s through the acquisition of its Pacific possessions, most notably Alaska had previously been bought from Russians in 1867, during the war between the United States and Spain as well as other means. A triumphant but worn-out United Kingdom essentially transferred the United States deploying the international military brigade after World War II. Similar in culture and strategic approach, such a "passing" took place very easily. Due to this circumstance, Indonesia and the Malaysian Peninsula surrounded the "Strait of Malacca", connecting the Pacific Oceans and

Indian. The United States Naval Academy took control of the area as the major authority responsible towards patrolling (Mahon, 1890). By defeating Japan in World War II, the United States gained more basing rights in Australia, recovered its former locations, and added Japan's home islands and connecting the chain of Pacific outposts to the "Ryukyu Islands," further complicating this transfer. As a result, throughout the Cold War (1945–1991), the United States Navy was able to keep Chinese ships close to the coast and restrain the growth of the Imperial Soviet Navy.

Conceptual Framework: Formulated & Tested Geo-Strategy

In accordance with an individual nation's or coalition's shifting strategic goals and tactical capacity to carry out those aims, geo-strategic analysis examines the interaction between a nation or alliance's financial, diplomatic, the armed forces, as well as cultural characteristics in relation to its geopolitical environment. In fact, the information for analysing development a mix of personal fieldwork in the vicinity, several intellectual including government-related writings, plus non-classified studies describing troop

extension possibilities with relation to the theoretical framework described beneath, in the south-western China Sea. Geographic location continues to be a more stable component however, current financial, political, the armed forces, as well as social circumstances, remain becoming increasingly volatile ("Kaplan, 2012") and subject to significant long-term change. Geographic setting, despite not being predetermined, "Cohen" (2015) nevertheless presents some intrinsic benefits or difficulties for multiple nations attempting to: (1) Establish certain territories for oneself as well as (2) Preempt, reduce, or evict an existing nation's possession and capacity to dominate a particular region. "Cohen" in 2015 emphasizes notion of locations as constrained contexts. These environments fix borders through a range of physical and cultural factors. Borders are ephemeral and always in movement, as Lea (1909) remarked, even during times of peace. Although Lea was talking about spheres of authority and oversight when he made his comment, which may be interpreted as political or geographical borders. Geographic location and a state's capacity as well as desire to deploy Strengths equally severe as well as delicate, both have an impact on these limits. Hard power, which Nye (2004) described as the widespread application of armed forces within concert with oppressive fiscal sanctions, is frequently compared to delicate authority, which refers to a country's capacity to sway or attract another via non-coercive socioeconomic and intellectual initiatives. In order to improve the ability of an entire country to utilize physical power to its benefit in any potential dispute in the future, boundaries frequently change, especially when jockeying for strategic position (Mahon, 1890; Lea, 1909).

The European center is ruled by a terrestrial strength (the Russian Federation &/or Chinese), while the region's nautical perimeter is ruled by maritime power, especially British & subsequently American underwater strength, according to comprehensive writings by "Mackinder," (1904), "Fairgrieve," (1924), & "Spykman," (1942). This was in conjunction alongside regard to location along with changing frontiers. As a result, a land-based authority's ability to project force across the

Eurasia's waterway and toward the land towards Eurasia through an isolated and foreign shipping power remained difficult. The examples that follow demonstrate how such geographical environment successfully provided the conditions for sustained controlled friction throughout the majority of Eurasian and its aquatic edge. The present military, diplomatic, as well as financial circumstances in the South Chinese Sea are pertinent to this scenario.

Illustrations to the beginning of the 20th century's second half include defeat of Japan in Second World War and subsequent evacuation into the Asian Peninsula ("Korea as well as Manchuria") as well as the nation's defeats in the war between Russia and Japan. Due in large part to Chinese ground troops' involvement in the Korean War, the southern half that comprised the "Korean" mainland was the extent of American conquests into Eurasia. The United States prevented Chinese alongside Soviet-backed terrestrial Asian initiatives (North Vietnamese communist group, the Vietnamese Communist Party, "Pathet Lao," as well as "Khmer Rouge") compared to determining some outward permeation through the southeast region of Asia by means of internal treatments as well as providing military and financial assistance for the governments of the Republic of Vietnam, the power source "Lon-Nol" policy in Cambodia, as well as the clandestine Hmong army of the CIA in Laos in the 1960s and 1970s

Despite having access to an international chain of American bases spread over Eurasia coastal border stopped the Soviet Union from moving towards the Indian Ocean pools and western Pacific from "the region of Cam Ranh Bay" in Vietnam through 1975 until 1991. In terms of the United States Navy launched two operations against Chinese in the course of the 1950s to stop China's invasions on Taiwanese and a military retake over from the Peninsula by the Kuomintang (KMT) from the adjacent territories of "Matsu as well as Quemoy" (Manthorpe, 2005). To Normandy cruiser combat grouping crossed the territorial waters of Taiwan in 1996 to provide safeguards during Taiwanese's democratically elected government. Then, it positioned itself southwest towards Taiwanese with the help of a second carrier task

force. The U.S. deployment was opposed by China, which had launched several ballistic missiles into waters close to Taiwan in an effort to terrify Taiwanese voters (Gargan, 1996). This dissatisfaction led the Chinese to concentrate on projecting power into its Near Seas in order to foil any American deployments and prevent Taiwan from trying to declare independence. In fact, nearly 700 ballistic missiles directed against Taiwan were deployed by China along its shoreline by 2005 (Pan, 2005).

Geographical backdrop of the southwestern China Sea 1.42 million square miles or approximately 3.625 millions square kilometres of land make up the SCS. Their north-western borders are with the



Figure 1. Regional context of China's claim pursuant to the South China Sea

Location & geographic backdrop of the S.C.S

About 3.625 million square kilometres (1.4 million square miles) make up the SCS. The "Malay Peninsula" as well as "Vietnam" are its north-western neighbours while its northwest coastline borders the southeast Chinese coast (Figures 1 and 2) in the vicinity towards the "Strait of Malacca's" eastern terminus, its southern coastline is made up of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei. Over the horizon, northern Australia is visible. The Philippines, particularly Luzon, Mindoro, and Palawan, make up the eastern boundaries of the S.C.S to the east. Taiwan is the northernmost point at which it ends. "The Luzon strait," which divides Taiwanese is a direct route

"Malay Peninsula" as well as "Vietnam," while its northwest coastline borders the southeast Chinese coast (Figures 1 and 2). The easternmost part of the Strait of Malacca, its southern coastline is made up of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei. Over the horizon, northern Australia is visible. The territorial waters of the Philippines, notably Mindoro, Palawan and Luzon, are located to the east of the South China Sea. Taiwan is the northernmost point at which it ends. "Taiwan" as well as "Luzon" are separated by the "Luzon strait," which leads directly into the north-western Atlantic. The Spratly Islands and the Paracel Islands are two sets of fiercely disputed island groupings in the S.C.S

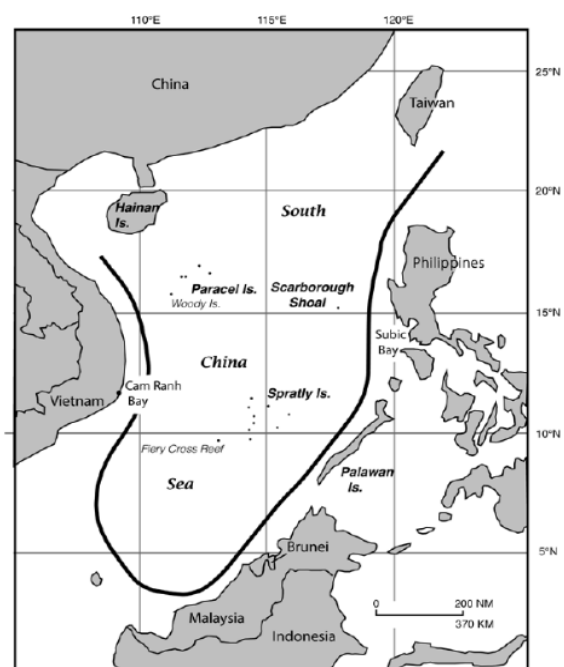


Figure 2. Cow Tongue Map

towards the north-western Mediterranean beyond Luzon. The Paracel Islands and the Spratly Islands are two groups of islands in Southeast China Sea that are bitterly contested.

The Paracel Islands have caused conflict between China and Vietnam all islands are within 370 km (200 nautical miles) or less of the Chinese mainland "Hainan Island," however only about half of them are within 370 Km (200 nm) of Vietnam. China, the Spratly Islands, the Manila, Hanoi, Jakarta, Taipei, Kuala Lumpur are asserted by these nations in different areas. China bases its vast territorial claims on a 1947 Kuomintang diagram, often known for its "Cow Tongue model," which includes the waters, many islands, and

shorelines of the South China Sea (Fig. 2).Cohen (2015) asserts that China routinely considers the South China Sea to be one of its exclusive economic zones.This paper contends that, despite the fact that understanding the constitutional histories of all of these assertions could make for an interesting archaeological geographical location, China's growing opeartional capabilities and its claimant's strategic objectives to pursue those advantages captivates take precedence over the inferences which an objective constitutional or legal protection examination could draw.

The country continues to refer to its South China Sea assertions as part of its mandatory "core

priority" (U.S. Defence Department. 2015'). In reality, Chinese rejected to participate in a worldwide tribunal disputing Philippine ownership of a portion over the island group in 2014. In addition, Chinese policies favour dominance rather equality between nations because China is used to being at the top of a hierarchy and hierarchy is a long-standing integrity in the ancient global structure of Asians (Kissinger, 2014). The western Pacific Ocean may be seen as a collection of sequential island chains that are situated off the coast of Asia from a distance. Japan, Taiwan, and the Philippines make up the first island chain, as seen in Figure 3.

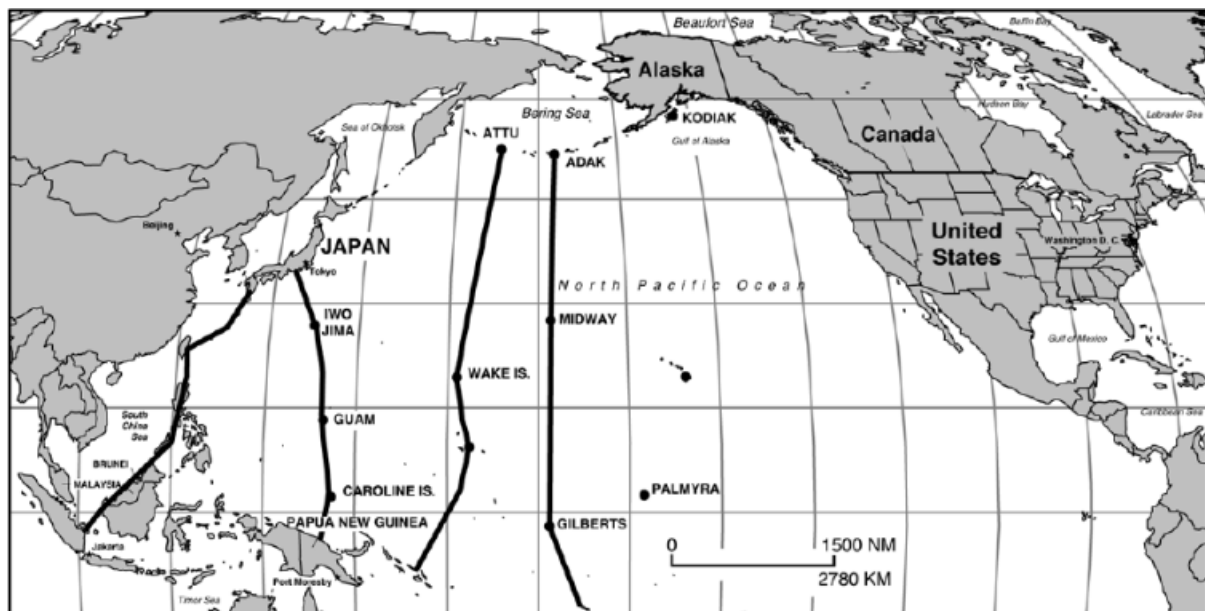


Figure 3. Island chains within the western Pacific Ocean

The second chain is made up of an arc that travels from central Japan via Iwo Jima, the Marianas (which include "New Guinea," the "Caroline Islands," and Okinawa). A third atoll chain that originates in the outlying Aleutians (Attu & Kiska) goes south via Wake Island, the "Marshall Islands," and eventually the "Solomon Islands," which lie north-east of Queensland. A route that connects "Adak," Alaska, to Samoa after passing through halfway as well as the islands of Gilbert creates a fourth island chain. Hawaii, lying in the middle of the Pacific Ocean behind these four chains, is around 4,630 kilometres (2,500 nautical miles) to the north of Kodiak Island, Alaska, and 1850 kilometres (1000 nautical miles) to the south-southwest of Palmyra.

Up to the local vicinity the northern Pacific lacks island territories outside of "California," "British Columbia," particularly south-east "Alaska" after Hawaii (Figure 3). As a result, this gap prevents any rising Asian power from having access to an offshore base for extending its influence prohibiting the United States Navy from utilizing Hawaii's westward-facing harbours to enter North America or reach the open Pacific. Due to the above-mentioned island chains' 19th-century conquests and the fall of Emperor Japan, they serve as the foundation for a network of American forces that project into the western part of the Pacific. This geographical environment serves as a succession of Great Walls for China, limiting or impeding its ability to reach and rule over parts of

the Pacific. The first two island chains give the United States the chance to exert strong power, as in Korea, over the coastlines from Asian's continent from 1950 to 1953 and later in Vietnam from 1965 to 1973.

The Basis and Military Deployment of China's Rise

China has had a spectacular increase since the turn of the century, and now it boasts an economy that is just behind the United States is where this is at. When one considers the socioeconomic upheaval brought on by this technological "workshop of the modern nation" becomes all especially astounding in light of Chairman "Mao's" Grand Step Forwards (1958–1962) as well as the ensuing "Cultural Revolution" (1966–1976). While maintaining a one-party centralised political system, a flourishing blend of socialist-capitalist society was made possible by the economic liberalization started by "Deng Xiaoping" and subsequently carried out by the people who followed him. China has been able to resolve the majority confrontations along territorial frontiers, particularly issues associated with the "Russian Federation," in line with this trend. A modernised Chinese army, air force, and blue sea navy can be built and deployed after the "Ming Dynasty," because to the country's improved national economy. As China maintains its disputed maritime claims more forcefully, a blue water fleet offers a way to maintain or fight sovereignty (Southern as well as the East China Seas) across the "Near Seas." This effort, as it relates to the Eastern as well as S.C.S advances several strategic goals (described below) while also acting as a challenge to unchallenged American naval and air superiority, which has been in place given that 1945' (Kaplan, 2012). The Southern Chinese Coastline therefore acts as a fulcrum or boundary for the twenty-first century, putting an emerging terrestrial Asia's superpower (Chinese) against an established maritime superpower (the United States) for control of a region of the weaker Manila, Hanoi, and Kuala Lumpur bordering the equatorial offshore edge. South China Sea setting is reminiscent the United Kingdom's Navy of Royalty acted as the established power's weapon during the first decade of the 1900's, while the United States of America was the region's dominating force. However, there is a key distinction: While

the United States withdrawal via the current warfare theaters in the Near Seas may spark an arms race among a number of nations in North and South America, the British evacuation into the Caribbean accomplished not. The South China Sea ("Spykman, 1942"; "Kaplan, 2014"), which is closer to Japan than the East China Sea, contains the Chinese counterpart of the Caribbean in America. According to "Mahon" (1890), both China and the U.S.A sought to defend their nearby oceans, which is why they were both focusing about the South China Sea. From facilities located on the "Paracels" and "Spratly Islands," the Chinese Military or the Coastguard may exert control or different levels of persuasion across the southern portion of the Chinese Sea just by their mere existence. The coastline of southeast China and its substantial maritime installations, particularly the submarine pens on Hainan Island, are protected by these island platforms as an advance defence against projections of American sea power. This is demonstrated by the installation of Russian SU-27 Flankers upgraded into "J-11 fighters" and surface-to-air missiles on "Woody Island" in Paracels in late 2015 and early 2016 respectively (Thayer, 2016).

This concept is once further shown by the choice building of a 10-thousand-foot runway, a floating harbour, and the demolition at Golden extend coral in the Spratly group. The Strait of Malacca may now be accessible to bombers and Chinese fighters, the later of which may launch anti-ship missiles known as "cruise missiles" from secure stand-off range because of their proximity to Philippine shore, more than 370 kilometers (200 nautical miles). This potential would be enhanced by the deployment of tanker planes atop "Fiery Cross."

Regardless of whether this ADIZ encompassed a previously present Japanese ADIZ encompassing the "Senkaku Islands," it is unlikely that the Chinese would still be in a position to autonomously create an Aircraft Defense Recognition Zone, as they did in the East Chinese Sea during 2013. This will be possible thanks to the installation at "Fiery Cross" of sensors as well as additional surveillance and messaging devices. The incremental budgeting military spending of some peninsulas belonging to

the Paracels as well as Spratly inhabited islands groups enables the Chinese to evolve a water-based theatre through a region that substantially appears to be a toward the land elongation of the Chinese the coastline as they follow an anti-access/zone disbelief (A2/AD) collection of strategies in response to the United States Naval assistance.

The A2/AD philosophy seeks to increase the cost of American naval involvement in order to increase the likelihood that the United States will either refrain from intervening or just submit to Chinese rule through existence (Yoshihara & Holmes, 2010). It is predicated on Chairperson the dictator's terrestrial offensive/defensive tactics, which were effective throughout the Chinese war of independence. Because build-up is incremental and depends on little but ongoing persuasion, it would be politically challenging to implement or defend an outside maritime power's hard power intervention. Meanwhile, the combined effect of these small steps leads to the development a formidable nation's ability to project force that finally becomes a real danger to the dominant energy.

A2/AD environment suitable for any the United States Marine makeover grouping conducting operations in the southwestern Chinese Sea, the limited range but more challenging to track offensive and defensive deployment a concern when 8 of the twelve Kilo-class diesel/electric locomotive constructed in Russia combat torpedoes are outfitted with superfast "anti-ship missiles" for cruise attacks. Similar to how Chinese fighters and surface-to-air missile batteries will now be a factor in the tactical calculation for American the P-3 or P-8 far-reaching anti-submarine bomber. With ranges of 1,500 and 3,900 km, respectively, the shore-based anti-ship nuclear-powered missiles "DF-21" & "DF-26," designed specifically to attack carrier-based aircraft, increase its A2/AD potential. Guam is in the DF-26's combat zone when it takes off from "Hainan Island."

The ASBMs significantly combine the "around ocean dominance" of Peking and its "shore-based" capabilities, emphasising the A2/AD doctrine. It is even more concerning from an American standpoint since direct attacks on the Chinese

mainland would be necessary to target and destroy the ASBMs at their source, dramatically increasing the likelihood of confrontation. Additionally, because China has no formal military commitments anywhere else, nearly all of its navy, air force, as well as in stark contrast against the United States of America, which has various national security goals throughout all continents that all need in-theatre installation of different dimensions, ground-based ballistic weapons are capable of being installed in reference to the Southern China Sea, which could serve as a theater.

The USA: Military Projection and Basing

The 7th fleet's local station in Yokosuka, Japan, & Kadena Air power station in Okinawa give U.S.A the capacity to showcase power within the S.C.S. Around 2,040 kilometres (1,100 nautical miles) northeast of the South China Sea, on Okinawa, there are also additional ground and air units of the U.S. Marine Corps. Meanwhile, the United States has a sizable Air Force base on Guam, 1,700 nautical miles eastwards of the S.C.S. While Okinawa's Marine Corps base arrangement continues to be divisive locally, Guam is U.S.A autonomous region & is located directly within the 2nd archipelago chain. Another potential that has yet to materialize is a 10-year security agreement between the United States and Manila, that the Philippine Supreme Court affirmed in 2016. This agreement contemplates at least a half reopening of Subic-Bay & the nearby Clark Field as well as the temporary rotation of U.S. air and naval troops in the Philippines (Hernandez & Whaley, 2016). The final component of the American presence is a U.S.A Naval logistics station on the Malacca Strait in Singapore, a former British colony.

Such existing base configuration pertaining U.S.A in the S.C.S mostly consist of some clearly explained above-the-horizon sites. As a result, U.S.A Military operates at the end of lengthy delivery routes & aeroplane paths including mid-air refuelling of its F-15 and F-22 land-based air superiority jets that are based on Guam or Okinawa. Additionally, portion's of the flight paths from Okinawa towards the S.C.S flanks China's coastal region, which is home to a large number of air bases. In contrast to the P.R.C capacity for use

of air power in the S.C.S, a situation where several bases make use of numerous shorter internal communication and supply routes exists.

To counter Chinese missile threats, ballistic missile defense (BMD) systems were deployed aboard, of the Eighteen Aegis class cruisers in the Pacific in 2007, Sixteen were present and 33 US Navy ships have BMD capabilities as of 2014. However, to be really successful, a sea-based anti-missile defence can completely eliminate a number of approaching missiles. Furthermore, as a result of deindustrialization and a correspondingly high national debt, which Cohen (2015) reaffirmed as a current issue, the United States Navy its extremely expensive major ships, which Cohen in 2015 confirmed as an issue today and which Lea in 1909 forewarned of more than a century ago.

Lastly, the United States Navy has the option of using its carrier capabilities to send air force into the S.C.S, but such a deployment has two drawbacks. Three hundred fifty China's Su27/J-11 Flanker's currently in service have a maximum reach of one thousand five hundred kms i.e. eight hundred nautical miles, yet if armed by anti-ship cruising rockets, its abilities extend by an extra 250–400 kilometres (135–215 nm). Firstly, the range of the F/A-18 & F-35 aircraft is little under 1,100 km (600 nm). Second, an aircraft carrier becomes more susceptible against a large number of land-based aircraft and missiles, especially if they can be fired from several locations and in areas that are outside the fighters' operating ranges aboard the ship.

To combat this situation, the American Fleet is working to improve the anti-ship "Tom-hawk cruise missile" capability above its current limit of 1,500 km and is also upgrading its defensive "SM-6 anti-ballistic missile" to accommodate a lethal anti-ship payloads. However, the US inability to keep up strong buildup continues pressing issues. This issue has become much more complicated as a result of the Terminal Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF), which prohibits the use of intermediate-range ground-based missiles by both the modern Russia and United States.

Future Prospects

1. Short-Term Possibilities: Land-based plans and strategies are necessary due to capacity of

china to exploit the Southern China Sea as a landward enlargement to its coastline for projecting hard power will be deployed and embraced as regular operating procedures. The South China Sea will eventually be controlled solely by China, utilizing its clearly defined Air Defense Identification Zones and Economic Exclusion Zones to exclude foreign air and naval assets, with bilateral discussions rather than multilateral ones, using soft power of china. If this situation develops, it plainly undermines "Ikenbury's (2008)" claim of a developing China would merely accept bequeathed world standards formed with little Chinese participation and dominated by American influence after World War II. Others, such as Cohen (2015), attribute the lack of conflict to the two nations' economic interdependence. However, a comparable scenario transpired between the Japan and United States in the first half of the twentieth century and "Lea (1909)" rejected that reasoning as an incorrect application of economic concepts & correctly predicted the subsequent conflict with Japanese.

Furthermore, China's reliance on the American market will decline as its domestic market expands. As a result, from the on regulating the a number of shoals and islands near the Chinese coastline to Malacca, similar to how West Indies link the Atlantic Ocean to the Panamanian Isthmus; and efforts to profit from holding key places during times of peace, especially while sovereignty is an open question. This situation is very different from the Eastern Pacific, in which islands that are offshore relative to the North American shoreline are either completely absent or so close to the continent which their independence is well established and they are operationally connected to the American or Canadian continent. In the end, the Southern China Sea is transitioning from a region of worldwide commons to a frontier in which Chinese control and perhaps authority represent an opposition to undisputed air supremacy and American naval which has supported the regulations controlling liberty of links and air transit for over 70 years. If this Chinese pushback succeeds, it will be the first Asian continental state since the post-

1800 modern age to build a crossing point into the maritime Eurasian boundary of Spykman. To counter this trend, the United States has two distinct sets of solutions. The likelihood that any potential conflict will take place on terms that are largely determined by C is increased by the United States' involvement in the Middle East through its foreign policy, which has encouraged the Russian Federation to China, its the Pacific installation on the Korean peninsula, and its national loans, which is probable to prevent an Armed Forces accumulation or a recurrence of the Reagan 1980s. Americans are not used to dealing with situations like these, which provide a clear disadvantage for the country. Regional allies in the South China Sea often support American military involvement and share similar security objectives. As a result, he advises creating a cohesive coalition of forces. The question of whether or not Indonesia, Vietnam, and the Philippines the top candidates for alliance have the financial resources to finance and manage modern, air assets, and high-tech naval as well as the coordinated command and communication systems remains unanswered as to what is necessary for an effective deployment and deterrent against China. As previously said, Philippines' armed forces heritage more appropriate for a country in Latin America and currently has a air and navy force that are wholly insufficient for the task at hand while having a critical location inside the first island chain. Once more, any "military-building" for the Vietnam or Philippines that was funded and run through Washington would be at odds with the U.S. Government's and the American national debt various other commitments, including the weariness from Iraq and Afghanistan. The constraints on the sovereign positions for the United States are summarised.

2. Enduring options: The United States has better long-term alternatives for constraining Chinese military projection capabilities into the Pacific as geography starts to favour the United States and disadvantage China. Beyond the first island chain, The capacity of China to use at-sea assets in conjunction with land-based capabilities to extend its coast into the Pacific is becoming less effective or disappearing altogether. Additionally, there are no islands in this theatre where

sovereignty is still disputed or unresolved. Furthermore, the "western Pacific proper", which served as the main theatre of conflict among Japan and the United States during II(second) World War, offers a geography where both countries have strategic sites and a lengthy naval history conflict. As democracies, the publics of the United States and Japan would likely continue to support defying Chinese efforts to take control or influence this area that saw action during World War II. Finally, as an authoritarian state, China's government may be particularly vulnerable to any setbacks that stir up memories of its century of humiliation because the China Army has no prior presence in the area to bolster claims to predominance and lacks experience in modern oceanic combat. The worst course of action for the United States is to deny or ignore the realities at hand while continuing with strategies and approaches which merely aren't appropriate for changing conditions yet are familiar as they are linked to a known prior set of conditions. In the words of Diamond (2005), "the principles that people adhere more persistently in circumstances that are inappropriate are the ones that earlier were the basis for their biggest successes." For instance, when hostilities with Japan began, the Royal Navy paid a high price for continuing to rely on battleships, a decision that Dating back to the H.M.S. Dreadnaught's commission in 1906.

Conclusions

In the modern era, no Asian global strength was capable to accomplish what China is doing in the modern era by methodically developing and gradually deploying a number of land-based arsenals via varies that efficiently transform the region known as the South China Sea to a part of the Chinese coast and create an uncertain "bridgehead in Eurasia's maritime" periphery. Between about 1945 and 2010, Chinese tactics and strategy effectively constructed an essential or border area in charge in the southeast China Sea, an undeniable international normal protected and monitored by imposing US naval and air assets. Using unclaimed territory to establish military bases on numerous islands and shoals, Positions of strength to: (1) strengthen safeguards along the south China coast

of the Mainland; (2) prevent the autonomy of Taiwan; and (3) ensure security of Taiwan. This example underscores "Lea's (1909)" alerting to establishing critical carefully planned positioning typically anticipates a military confrontation. The tactical facets of this plan execution is based on area restriction and anti-access, in which a large portion, if not the entire, naval forces and Chinese air are able to be used to prevent war or impose a heavy enough cost for entering it that a possible opponent (either in coalition or alone) will not do so. Furthermore, employment of shore-based capabilities requires an attempt to stop those that target within China, considerably broadening the severity and scope of any fight. As China's capacity to turn the water into a terrestrial area is degrading or vanishing, it becomes more difficult for China to assert its power convincingly over the initial islands chains. Furthermore, there are no unclaimed islands or shoals in this area where the US and Japan battled in WWII. Instead, these islands are either part of American or Japanese possessions, or they support American interests if they are independent. Should China prefer to expand its influence past its Near Seas borders, the capacity to establish alliance made up of former British colonies (Australia and India) and the US-Japan partnership would show to be a stronger, more enduring power acting to restrain China and extract larger costs from it. In the long run, American hard power may be utilized in the Southern China Sea under conditions significantly more advantageous towards the US than China, given to US advances in longer-range, more inexpensive, and some remotely controllable weaponry. Of course, the latter possibility is still speculative, and its likelihood remains unknown.

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