



A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS ON THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF INDO-PACIFIC REGION IN GLOBAL POLITICS

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Abstract

The Indo-pacific region is enfolding the vast areas and islands which surroundings either the Indian Ocean or the Pacific Ocean. In the geopolitical theme the term earliest used by the German geopolitician in 1920s in his numerous work on geopolitics. The region significance reinvigorate in the contemporary world politics. Australia, Japan and India popularized the term they conducted trilateral dialogues and sometimes discuss the region under the US umbrella. In the contemporary world the Indo-pacific region lay down implications on the global politics due to its huge importance. This research paper aim to examine the Indo-pacific region and to unfolding its different sides which are connected with the global politics. The paper thoroughly investigate currents ongoing geopolitical and geo-economics significance of the region. Major and Middle powers have been trying to acquire their respective national interest from the region. The United States trying to persist her hegemony in the region reactive the quadrilateral security dialogue which is the group of foursome Australia, India, Japan and US and leading by US to contain the broader engagements of China in the Indo-Pacific region and concentrating to mitigate the China geopolitical and geo-economics influences through different strategy. This paper assess the China Belt and Road Initiatives which mainly



focusing on the geo-economics connectivity of multiple countries for the targeted purposes. China increasing leadership influences in the region is impelling United States and its partner countries such as India, Japan, US, Taiwan, South Korea and Philippines which have been confronting against China interest and the region is transferring into a new regional geopolitical tension and seeming to drag into new cold war between Sino-US. The free and open Indo-pacific concept reinvigorate 1906 by the Japanese prim minister Shinzo Abe with the American cooperation. In 2019, United States has formalized the concept and referred many Southeast Asia and European Union States to the Indo-Pacific. The concept has been criticized by the China official that it a closed and exclusive group structure and called for open and inclusive Asia-Pacific which does not target any third country.

Key Words: Global Politics, Indo-Pacific Region, New Cold War, United States, China

Introduction

It is fathomable factuality that interests of nations are not steady at the global level. Phenomenon is shifting in the international affairs that influencing nation state policies and behaviors. Global politics is constructed on dynamism and there is no place specified for powers to persist with single state endlessly. Whether, we observing the beginning of nineteenth century there were many powers on the globe which generated multi- polarity and designed particular foreign policies to shield their own strategic interests in the world politics. With the ending of twentieth century major powers such as USSR collapsed and US overtaken rest of the world in the terms of military and economic powers. Round about 25 years United States imposed global supremacy on the world. However, in the second decade of 21st century world politics going to be shifting towards multi-polarity again. There are countless areas which crucial strategically to world politics. Leaving out all that, this paper focal point of evaluation in the Indo-pacific region. The Indo-pacific region is considered majestic for the vast biographic region of earth. The region sometimes familiar as Indo West pacific or Indo-Pacific Asia in narrow sense. The region encompasses through the tropical water of the Indian Ocean and the Western and Central Pacific ocean and these two are connected by the seas. Geopolitical countenance of the region emerged since 1920. The German expert of geopolitician Karl Haushofer (1869-1946), used the term Indo Pacific first time in his numerous academics work that he done for the discipline of geography and politics. His momentous contributions concerning to the areas are Geopolitics of the Pacific Ocean concluded in 1924, Building Blocks of Geopolitics in 1928, Geopolitics of Pan-Ideas and last his contribution regarding to the field is German Cultural Politics in the Indo-Pacific Spaces ended in the year of 1939. Founder of the terminology, Haushofer authorized the two oceans blending due to the oceanography, historical philology, marine biology and ethnography. He was politicized both oceans and developed many concepts for the objectives that to vulnerable Germany foes such as America and European powers. The German geopolitician was effort to generated anticolonial forces in China and India against US, UK and Western Europe and tried to ally China and India with Germany against the colonial powers. The term Indo-pacific has been gained well known



space in the global politics and a number of nations interested in the region. US, China, UK, Australia, India, Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Philippines, Vietnam and ASEAN have been deep concerning and interest in the region. These all stakeholders set eyes on the Indo-Pacific and endeavoring to keep on their interest that terrifically put down strategic ramifications on the world politics. The region has traditionally geopolitical and strategic significance. German political oceanographer envisioned the term and circulated it in Weimar Germany and spread to interwar Japan. By the year of 2010, the term Indo-pacific has hugely been pointed out its importance to the geo-economics and geopolitics. The quadrilateral security dialogue has shown symbiotic link with it. An emerging greater economic impacts in the region of Indo-pacific the foursome group Quad between Australia, India, Japan and US conducted numerous dialogue and engaging with each other to counter the economic rise of China in the region. The dialogue has been conducted unprecedented military exercises named it Malabar exercises which annually conducting and doing diverse activities covering maritime interdiction operation, anti-submarine warfare. The exercises launched in Philippines sea, Persian gulf, in the bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea. A little while back the zone has immensely been popularized several countries are communicated reference to the region as United States recently divulged her grand design blueprint for the Indo-pacific. Examining its strategic greatness to the global politics major powers are trying to exert their influence and gain strategic interest from the region. The China Belt and Road Initiatives BRI a grand project focuses on the region and reaching through win-win approach to ensure the interest of all linkage States. Nonetheless, an emerging Cold war mentality set by China hostile States to counter its BRI project, geo-economics interest and swift influences in the region and in the global stage too. However, overring geo-economics greatness of the Indo-pacific formed the region a theatre for global competition. US free and open Indo-pacific strategy rhetoric and China vision of BRI expansion has putting forward global surveillance and national interest. Gaining approach to the Indo-pacific region.

Related Literatures

Numerous academics in the specialty of political science and international relations have imparted their scholarly literatures on the subject of Indo-pacific strategic impressiveness and crucially in the world politics. Concerning to the section we are mentioning particular articles which extensively done for this topic.

Muhammad Saeed (2017), performed a comprehensive research paper on the topic of Indo-pacific adequately inspected the expanding of Sino-US strategic competition in the region. His paper rootle around from the China strategy of Belt and Road Initiatives and coupling the grand design with the geopolitical arcade in the region. The China set of tactics in the Indo-pacific region is the win-win scheme to improve and ensure the benefits of all stakeholders. For all that, BRI planning is set to working for the extending and strengthening interconnectivity in the region. Besides China plan, his paper highlighted the US strategy through the lens of geopolitics of the Indo-pacific. In pursuing to keep predominance in region, US has been playing its diverse characters such as active cooperation with Quad and Trump doctrine of 'America first' which exert on the security aspects of Indo-pacific.



David Scott (2018), examining in his paper the growing dynamics of power shifting and US responses through the view of Indo-pacific strategy. Analysis has done by researcher on the basis of four faceted insights dealing with power transition theory and balance of threat theory and paper involving in rhetoric and diplomacy to the Indo-pacific. US policy designed to pursue leadership and dominancy in the region put strategy of Indo-Pacific command that facilitating further basing across Indian Ocean. He pointed out the Obama administration strategic planning regarding to the matter by introducing security of State, Hilary Clinton argued that the Indo-Pacific is strategically important for the US future. Clinton concentrated on the strategic rethinking related to the Indo-pacific and made practical imperatives.

Devindra and Helda (2020), conducted a comprehensive work on the Indonesia defense strategy towards Indo-pacific and focusing on the ASEAN perspectives springing up Chinese economy and struggle to grapple the world encountering by US to contain China central shifts heightening geopolitical feud between US and China. The writer argued that ASEAN implemented a strategy with security concerning on June 23, 2019, responding to the Sino-US geopolitical contestation over Indo-pacific region.

Anna A. Kireeva has do done analysis on Indo-Pacific strategies of US and Japan and its implications for Russia. The writer argued that Japan and US are key and major stakeholders in the region. The two key actors of the region and their goals and strategies identify by the author that the two countries strategic interest in the region and have respective distinctive features. Analysis on the both states grand design for the Indo-pacific found similarities and differences which clarify and identify in the literature. Nexus between Japan and US have been growing to closer in the region where they have aim to establish a desirable order which relate to their respective interest and to free from China dominance. Despite the strong nexus between Japan and US both strategy and interests are differ from each other. Japan concentrating on economic measures but US is pursuing the contested way concerning to China and follow the way of strategic competition in the Indo-Pacific region against China. Analyzing on Russia in the literature that her planning is set to explore opportunities and gain interest from the region.

Mahrukh Khan, conducted his article on the US Indo-Pacific strategy and its impacts on Pakistan. In his analysis on the topic arguing that the term Indo-pacific was first used by Japan Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in the speech of 2007, delivered at the India Parliament. As growing the strategic importance of the region US put it in her planning as priority theatre. Trump administration announced America first doctrine and denoted the region as single geostrategic region. Growing importance of geo-economics and geomaritime in the major powers such as US and confronts against each other. Both are struggling to gain supremacy over the region and to defeat strategically opposite interests.

Research Methodology

This research paper adopts qualitative approach, utilizing Secondary sources of data for collection. Through a descriptive approach, we analyses, The Implications of political dynamics of Indo-Pacific Region on World.



Indo-Pacific Region drawing from diverse opinions. Authentic books, magazines, newspapers, Research theses, research articles, pamphlets, reports, and internet sources will serve as the basis for gathering information. The study employs inductive method to analyses and interpret the collected data, allowing for a comprehensive exploration of the chosen topics.

Unfolding Geopolitical Dynamics In The Indo-Pacific:

Approaching to the international politics and observing it intellectually in the post-cold war period the environment of geopolitics has been seeing as tactical and most powerful and strategic lexicon in the international politics. It is a naked truth that several challenges are faced to world and to neo-liberal order which focusing on the idea of globalization. However, the sphere going to unbound with globalization and coupling with traditional mindset of geopolitics. (Richard Higgott 2024).

Many international politics commentators have been trying to analyses the geopolitics of Indo-Pacific region. Several connected stakeholders including US, China, Australia, Japan, India, Taiwan and South Korea are shaping politics of the region. According to Robert D. Kaplan that United States was prioritized the Mediterranean Sea as crucial for her interest in the 20th century. However, in the currents US primarily concerning to the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean and considering it as two significant region regarded it as focal points of globe politics. In the 1970s onward the Indo-Pacific and Indian ocean have been considering important regions on the globe. Major Powers are struggling to shape the region strategically, politically and economically better for their respective interests. Looking to geopolitical strategy of China for the region it saved special budget for it and double military budget for the Indo-Pacific in the past 20 years. On the other hand, Xi Jinping expanding friendly relations with neighboring nations. Observing other regional States strategy regarding to the region as Japan, which show desires to pursue a policy that shielding its interest in the region. Japan is endeavoring to boost its defense and military and modernizing weaponry. The Indo-pacific has already become the spot for global politics and coupled major powers competition. India has been cynosure for naval expanding and expected to emerge a world third largest naval State. However, China is on the position to response Indian growing naval threats and concentrate on Sea line of communication. From the China perspectives that US connecting itself with regional partners and keeping on its supremacy in the Indo-Pacific region and desire to block main checkpoints as well as regional Sea line of communication in the Indo-Pacific. (Muhammad Saeed, 2017).

The Geo-Economics Nexus: Indo-Pacific strategies For Connected Future:

A number of international politics analysts have challenging the concept of Indo-Pacific that the term reflecting as artificial region. Students of regionalism advocates theories on all corners of the world. In the post-colonial era several conferences held such as New Delhi conference 1947, and Bandung conference 1955, were tried to establish the political agenda which serve for the Interest of all Asian regional States. In the wake of 1967, the ASEAN forum made for regional economic development. The ASEAN regionalism has been divert alternatives towards geo-economics because their States engaging with trade and businesses connectivity. (Vuslat Nur Sahin, 2022).



In the post pandemic period the Indo-Pacific region highly linked with the economic nexus. Achieving attraction from major powers the region became crucial for economic activities and trade is becoming a key determinant in the region and economic world order generating there is in the region. On the one hand, neo-liberal ideas of globalization is taken place in politics. But on the other side, the regional economic order also growing rapidly in the region which becoming as frontier objectives of Indo-Pacific region. The economic integration is becoming most effective way for addressing regional contest and economic advancement. In the post pandemic the situations going towards geo-economics there in the region because the Indo-Pacific attracted trades to itself and became economic hit due to valuable and short sea routes which connecting numerous nations. Many States and major powers towing towards the region due to its center of gravity in the international trade and commercial activities. United States too, imposing primary concerns and supremacy in the Indo-Pacific and now put eyes on the China economic rise and swift influences there. China economic expansion and its Belt and Road Initiatives alert US and introduced its strategy of Indo-Pacific Economic framework in the Biden presidency. In the year of 2023, US announced competition with China in Indo-Pacific region. Through the Indo-Pacific Economic framework, United States economically integrating its allies including Japan, India and Australia to counter the thrive impacts of China and to attenuate the Belt and Road Initiatives.

America's Strategic Path In The Indo-Pacific:

Examining on the region of Indo-pacific through the lens of geostrategic, political and economic terms United States chasing for her interest and adhering distinct set of tactics to secure and get interest from the region. The history of geopolitical and geo-economics interest of US in the Indo-Pacific has immensely been popularized when US manifest destiny carried out and put strategy to focus on the westwards across the American continent and plan changed position from California covering the Pacific in two phases. First of all, in the period of 1890s United States had rolled out her power to Hawaii and Guam. Secondly, US established complete supremacy over the Indo-Pacific region at war of Pacific 1941-45 got victory against Japan and eventually dominated the Carolinas and Marianas and later on Japan itself provided bases to US which further increased the US role and carried its hegemony in the Indo-Pacific region. United States incorporated Hawaii with its own territory and gave full pledge status to it as State in 1959. Naval experts have been considering the State of Hawaii as the gateway of the Indo-Pacific region. In the year of 1959, US established the Pacific Command (PACOM) and appreciatory changed its name to the US Indo-Pacific Command in May 2018. Samoa region linked with southern Pacific became the part of US in 1899, furnished all kinds of naval facilities there. In the Spanish-US war in the period of 1898, US dominated the Guam from Span which remaining US part at the present time. Obama administration has announced pivot toward Asia looking to the national and Strategic Interests which divert US foreign policy options from Atlantic towards Indo-Pacific. The decision has raised the importance of Guam and build up as the tip of the spear. United States reservatory military reinforcement has redeployed from South Korea and Japan and forward deployment from Eastern side of Pacific. The deep water seated in the second island chain which run from Japan Bonin Island through Marianas to Guam. (David Scott, 2018).



In 2017, secretary of state Rex Tillerson worked in the Trump administration spoke about the US strategy regarding to the Indo-pacific region in his debate at the Center for strategic and International studies was talking on the relations with India pointed out that US and India are sharing commitments for free and open Indo-Pacific and belief on the concept of rule of law and share aspirations for freedom of navigations, free trade and to contribute to stability, security and development. The Trump administration has hugely divert US foreign policy towards Indo-Pacific due to rapid rise of China in the region. Tracking ground realities, Trump strategy designed as to effort for a free and open Indo-Pacific region. US national security strategy and national defense strategy declared China and Russia as key strategic security threats US and both States pursuing the strategic competition against US. Documents revealed under the Trump presidency from White House regarding to national security and defense clearly stated that the great power the great powers competition was beginning and put overview that China is establishing more military capabilities and rapidly increasing its influences around the world. (Benedict E, 2019).

China's Rise Indo-Pacific Nexus: Transforming Connectivity Through BRI:

The China Indo-Pacific strategy broadly link with geo-economics planning and energy security. The Maritime area unfolding from the Pacific and Indian Ocean along with the South China Sea interfering waters are high crucial in the China strategic calculus which hugely involving and effects China interest in the region. Pursuing Grand design by China that establishing policy to dominate the South China Sea and desire to enter into the Western Pacific via South China Sea and then reach to the Indian Ocean. Great influences surroundings there in the region of Indo-Pacific because it is the interconnected areas of two oceans and multiple important sea Routes Island and straits. China chasing a policy to grasp the two oceans and expand her influences there. Before 1995, China exported its energy outside however, entering into modern world and set up numerous industries which resulting high energy consumption in China which requires more energy from outside. China has exigency of oil and gas and biggest source for her energy is the Middle Eastern countries. China is importing her energies from there via Indian Ocean and also passes Strait of Malacca which link with the South China Sea and ships reaching to China through these routes. The Pentagon sponsored study conducted in 2004, on the energy future in Asia, that argued that China has been concentrated to build up strategic relationship and giving attention to overcome the sea lanes from Middle East to South China Sea for that China has recommending defensive and offensive positioning to protect her energy interest China also fulfilling the security aims through the process. In the Dai Xu's analysis that China importing energy half of its energy from Middle Eastern region. Its oil and gas vessels passes through the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean, Strait of Malacca and South China Sea. However, in importing energies through these routes China realizing Security threats to its energy loaded vessels from India and United States both have deployed their navies in different routes and put eyes on the China vessels jealously. To counter fear of piracy China deployed navy at the Gulf of Aden in 2009, which is the clear sign that China enhancing its horizons and increasing its capabilities. China also perceiving condition of Malacca dilemma the term coined by the Hu Jintao with regarding to India and US naval interruption against China energy supplies. The term is also referring to the US and India threats being pose against



China to block her energy supplies which passes through the strait Malacca. In 2017, China developed two crucial corridor which are far from the Malacca strait. The China-Myanmar Economic Corridor (CMEC) arranged throughout the gas line and oil pipeline this corridor started from the port of Kyaukpyu consist of deep water and ending to kuming in South Western China. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) started by China running from Gwadar Port to the Xinjiang connect Maritime Silk Road to the overland Eurasian Belt with the Belt and Road Initiatives. The BRI well known for pipelines and infrastructure of the Sea routes. The China Maritime Silk Road has carried great importance in the China foreign policy. China media and political analysts are linking the Indo-Pacific region and geo-economics with the broad strategy of BRI. The Belt and Road Initiatives of China is transforming connectivity to the Eurasian routes. According to Chinese analysts through transforming and connecting targeted region of BRI will fulfill the era of Indo-Pacific. China desire to importing energy from different routes without any apprehension and to connect the Eurasia. PRC scholars have continuously been arguing that China desire to create peaceful milieu and to make Silk Road to peaceful seas. (David Scott, 2019).

The Quad Nexus In Indo-Pacific And Role In Shaping World Politics:

The informal strategic forum established by the efforts of Japan PM Shinzo Abe with assistance of Australian PM John Howard, supported by Manmohan Singh prime minister of India and US vice president Dick Cheney in 2007. The Quadrilateral security dialogue has been considering security and strategic group among four countries. The Quad is pursuing strategies against the rapid rise of China in the Indo-Pacific region and they raises concerns on China claims regarding to the South China Sea. Malabar naval exercises have conducted by Quad which considered as unprecedented scale. The beginning of the Trump presidency he focused on the US Indo-Pacific strategy and introduced free and open Indo-Pacific strategy. Geopolitical funding between China and US shaping the new power dynamics in the region which obviously carrying ramifications on the world politics. Because, Middle Eastern also seeking their respective interests in the region and wishing to support a bloc which closely meet to their national interest. It is fact that the fundamental rationale for the creation of Quad was the swift economic rise of China in the Indo-Pacific region and also in the world. Some political analysts have been linked the assertive behavior of China with its economic rise motivated the nations to create Quad. Concerns on South China Sea and Taiwan conflict do not directly carry implications on Quad. However, Quad nations also affixing in the disputes with China such as Pinnacle island dispute between Sino-Japan, China and India deadly border disputes and Australia allegations of China spying and impermissible political manipulation can directly provoke Quad security and military group for serious measures in future. (Tam Connor, 2020).

Indo-Pacific Under The Contour Of New Cold War:

US and China both are showing gestures of powers in the global politics. The competition between the two are covering major aspects from geopolitics, technology, trade to strategic advantages both increasingly wrestling for dominancy and involve in contest for global leadership. The Indo-Pacific region is seen a theatre for superpowers rivalry. The new cold war is merging in the region.



The US unipolar and single State hegemony is going ending, US operating new tactics to contain China in the Indo-Pacific region. Hawaii based US military force has renamed to as US Indo-Pacific Command during the Trump tenure in 2018, the developments came from the White House. US department of defense indicated that US is awakening for long term rivalry with China. US has been intervening in regional conflicts among the States such as South China Sea hassle which is between China, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, Brunei and Malaysia. Since 2010, tensely seen between China and Philippines and accusing China for illegal fishing in the Scarborough Shoal areas. US building alliances such as Quad and close ties with other rival of China and China also building strategic ties with North Korea and Russia it is clear indications of that rising dilemmas in the Indo-Pacific region which cannot be limited to the region it would seriously keep implications for global politics. (Muhammad Shafiq, 2014).

Discussion And Analysis:

The Indo-Pacific region is playing a vital role in the world politics. The region is hugely significant for the intersection of geopolitics, geostrategic and geo-economics. With the beginning of 21st century Indo-Pacific role is reinvigorate and global power play has been started there. The currents milieu of the region greatly inspiring from the geo-economics realities surroundings there. China economic might are increasing in the Indo-Pacific region which is in fact challenging risen leadership of United States. The arena is inspiring from the two arising considerations. On the one hand, US is intending that to persist her hegemony in the region and to contain the rise of China in Indo-Pacific. US is pursuing building alliances strategy which reflected in shape of Quadrilateral security dialogue between foursome Australia, Japan, India and United States and supporting China rivals such as Vietnam, Philippines and Taiwan with the rationale that to mitigating China influences in the region. And on the hand, China is trying to response to threats such as Malacca dilemma, US and India naval deployment and piracy threats, deployed her navy in different region to balance Indo-US navies and to protect her ships from piracies. China launched Belt and Road Initiatives project to connect Eurasia and to find alternative ways for her energy imports. Major and Middle powers have been involved in the geopolitical conflicts, different geo-economics interest and realizing security threats to their energies and other concern dividing the Indo-Pacific region. The intersections of strategies are motivating alliances building idea group forming mindset politics which seriously drag the region into New Cold war situations which dramatically would impact global politics. This paper explored the Indo-Pacific geostrategic, political and economic nexus and its impacts on world politics, finding out that the region is potentially going to a New Cold War between major powers like China and US. This paper is also discover factors which are responsible for the creation of different nations competition and conflicts in the Indo-Pacific and highlights its impacts on world politics. But, the paper not concentrated on the ways which prevent the new regional conflicts. New research papers can conduct regarding to finds the ways and diplomacy which prevent zero-sum game politics and to also avert the region from New Cold War in the Indo-Pacific.



Conclusion

There are numerous factors that shaping global political dynamics and the politics of Indo-Pacific is one of them. Major and Middle powers concerns are increasing in the region all stakeholders desire to deepen their national interests. US has been dominated the region from many decades. US completely dominated the region after the victory against Japan in the Second World War and after that, Japan provided military base itself, the move greater US influence in the Indo-Pacific region. US is pursuing the strategy for her interest in Indo-Pacific and the region is crucial for her because it is the home of some world fastest growing economies which making destination for US goods and services. The region also playing a significant role to secure high-tech sectors such as semiconductors and minerals. Since 1995, the Chinese society has been converted into industrial due to high industrialization in China, faces energy security issues. So China begun to import oil and gas from the Middle Eastern region through the Indo-Pacific routes. The China Indo-Pacific strategy closely link with geo-economics planning and energy security. China influences are growing in the region and desire to keep dominancy in the Indian Ocean, South China Sea and East China Sea. The importing materials of China from Middle Eastern region passes through the Indian ocean, Malacca strait and South China Sea these sea routes are using by China for her energy imports from Middle Eastern countries. However, heavy naval presence of US and India in the Indian Ocean and South China Sea posing security threats to China, and Chinese analysts also argued that US and India deployed navies in different sea routes and keep eyes on the China energy loaded vessels jealously. China also perceiving fear from Malacca strait and term it as Malacca dilemma which is a narrow passage between Malaysia and Indonesia functioning as a significant Maritime checkpoints in the world, China round about 80% energy importing through this route and facing challenges of piracy from the strait. China also deployed navy at the Gulf of Aden to counter the piracy threats which arising to China energy. China broader strategy of Belt and Road Initiatives is implementing not only in the region but also lay down impacts on the entire Eurasia region and challenging the current world political milieu, due to the threats of geopolitical conflicts, blockage of sea routes and piracy dilemma, China is trying to use alternative routes such as China-Pakistan economic corridor (CPEC) and China-Myanmar Economic Corridor (CMEC) which are the parts of China BRI project and connecting the Eurasian Belt. Observing to the China greater influences in the Indo-Pacific region which is in fact lay down implications on the global politics the foursome group Quadrilateral security dialogue between US, Australia, Japan and India established in 2007, leading by US again active and engaging in the Indo-Pacific region and raises concept of free and open Indo-Pacific. Analysis the intersections of geostrategic, political and economic strategies in Indo-Pacific New Cold is looking as inevitable, owing to the fact that, the situations is swiftly going towards alliances building strategy between different nations which leading by major actors US and China.



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