

Japan's Strategy To Deal With China And North Korea's Military Rise In Securing Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands Border Through QUAD And AUKUS Defense Security Assistance

Pujo Widodo^{1*}, M. Mossadeq Bahri², Nining Parlina³, Richardus Eko Indrajit⁴, Lilly S. Wasitova⁵

^{1*}Faculty Of Defense Strategy, Indonesia Defense University, Indonesia

²Faculty of Global and Strategy Studies, Indonesia University, Indonesia

³Faculty of Education Management, State University of Jakarta, Indonesia

⁴Faculty of Defense Strategy, Indonesia Defense University, Indonesia

⁵Faculty Of Defense Strategy, Indonesia Defense University, Indonesia

Abstract

The U.S. defense of Japan if the Coast Guard in the Diaoyu / Senkaku islands is attacked by China. China's law on territorial coast guarding is China's firm stance and Japan's challenge to the sea border conflict in the Diaoyu/Senkaku islands adjacent to Taiwan and Okinawa's Ishigiki Island. The problem is that the emergence of AUKUS Defense changed the balance of defense forces of China, Russia and North Korea. The aim of the study was to uncover Japan's strategy in dealing with the rise of the Chinese and North Korean militaries to secure the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands border through QUAD security assistance and AUKUS defense. The study uses qualitative methods with the collection of historical data and contemporary phenomenon. Methods of data collection use the literatures and documents study. The conclusion of this study are: first, China's threat to Japan is a nuclear arms race. Second, North Korea's nuclear threat to Japan is in the form of missile and ballistic missile tests. Third, China's strategy of uniting communities and militaries to seize the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands. Fourth, Japan's strategy increases cooperation with defense countries AUKUS and QUAD.

Keywords: Strategy, Conflict, Borders, QUAD, AUKUS Defense and Global Security

BACKGROUND

The Treaty of Simonoseki of April 17, 1895 during the Meiji emperor's reign that China ceded the Formosa Islands (Taiwan), but this treaty does not address the status of the Diaoyu/Senkaku islands (Elizabeth Pham, 2019). Instead, China took issue with the Diaoyu/Senkaku as its 15th-century territorial bordering of the Ryukyu kingdom (Okinawa) (Dan, 2018). The Postdam Treaty raised the issue of conflict between China and Japan about possession of the Diaoyu / Senkaku Islands because it contained the return of territory controlled by Japan to its owner.

The end of World War Two (WW II) put China as the big five States of the United Nations (UN) with veto power (Feltman, 2020) and in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) that China is allowed to develop a nuclear power in East Asia (Feaver, 2016). China is enabling strategy development with the effort to take control of the Diaoyu/Senkaku, Taiwan, Spratly and Paracel borders in the South China Sea. Similarly, North Korea, which was once colonized by Japan, is trying to develop a nuclear force tested in the sea area. This threatens the security of the Japanese state (Tosaki, 2017).

Since Japan feels threatened by the development of chinese and North Korean military capabilities (Albert, 2020), then Japan sought U.S. permission to build and re-establish Japan's military power (Kraska & Saito,

2020). Although Japan as a losing country in WW II was not allowed to form a military in guarding its territory (Andrew & Kurizaki, 2016). Japanese territory will be overseen and controlled by the United States with its military force on Okinawa Island. With China's strategy to have territorial territory in the South China Sea, it is trying to change its strategy in dealing with China and North Korea (Santoso & Perwita, 2017). This change in threats and strategies creates regional security and stability issues in East Asia and the South China Sea.

Industrial revolution 4.0 led to a military-owned arms race in the world such as drone weapons, drones and missiles (Tuang, 2018). This change is seen in the assassination case of the Iranian General Soelaiman by a U.S. Drone, the case of the Yemeni Houthy Rebel attack on an Arab oil refinery and Iran's ballistic missile attack in destroying an American drone in the Strait of Hormuz. Those facts bring Japan to re-think about the North Korea and China nuclear development that has threatened regional security, and therefore Japan needs to build ballistic missiles to counter the nuclear threat (Wadsworth, 2019). The experience of the destruction of Nagasaki and Hiroshima with nuclear bombs, made Japan feel worried about the development of the arsenal.

In maintaining peace, regional stability and international security, Japan has a strategy of enhancing defense cooperation with the United States and Australia. This strategy is to improve the policy of defense in cyberspace by establishing a military force to counter information and protection of critical economic infrastructure (Tatsumi, 2020). So far Japan does not develop any nuclear weapons, but uses nuclear power only for the electrical energy purpose to meet the needs of its industry and people. Japan's problem of nuclear energy to meet the electricity needs of its people has left two nuclear power plants because of the desire of the community to close the 52 nuclear power plants after the effects of the tsunami in Fukushima in 2011 (Magwood, 2021).

Since North Korea has frequently tested ballistic missiles into Japanese waters (USA, 2017) and China expanded its military into the South China Sea which accompanied the request to return Taiwan to its territory (Blackwill & Zelikow, 2021). In 2005, Japan changed its constitution with the establishment of a defense agency, the Japan Defence Agency. The new defense agency remains compliant with international rules in maintaining peace (Chanlett-Avery, 2019) and therefore with this establishment, finally Japan formed its self-defence force which is a continuation of Japanese military forces frozen in 1954 by the United Nations (UN).

Since China launched its Blue Water Navy Strategy in 2007 (Koda, 2017) so Japan responded with the establishment of Japan Ministry of Defence on January 7, 2007. Meanwhile, the American Military Force are moved from Okinawa to Robertson Barracks in Darwin Australia based on National Security Strategy data due to the threat development of Chinese military with the demands of the Diaoyu / Senkaku region, Taiwan and the South China Sea (Raymond et al., 2021). As a result, Japan had no protection from the American on its grounds, therefore Japan formed a Japan Self-Defence Force strengthened by the establishment of a Defense Ministry.

The Ministry of Defense implementation policy resulted with the increased cooperation with the US in the field of defense (Hinata-yamaguchi, 2018). However, the U.S. has formed a new defense alliance, the AUKUS, with 3 countries consisting of America, Britain and Australia to support of nuclear submarines, cyber capabilities, artificial intelligence, quantum technology and underwater capabilities (Roggeveen, 2021). For this reason Japan is paying attention to the development of nuclear and weapons of mass destruction from China, North Korea and the AUKUS countries according to section 6 of the white paper defence of Japan (Zaloga, 2021).

Japan's Defense Minister Nobuo Kishi's sign an agreement with U.S. Secretary of Defense Llyoyd Austin on January 24, 2021, as an affirmation of the U.S. to protect Japan's interests in the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands

(Obayashi, 2021) since the rise of Chinese Nationalism increased the gray area regarding its maritime territory in the region (Chubb, 2021). At the other hand, Japan's support to Taiwan by aiding defense from Chinese attack (Liff, 2021) cause the additional issue of conflicts of interest in the South China Sea and ownership of the Diaoyu/Senkaku.

The various developments in weaponry and military capabilities described above are evidence of the increasing development of military power with its weaponry in East Asia causing the emergence of AUKUS defenses that add to global security problems and has an impact on the possibility of World War Three (WW III).

As such, researchers are interested in the China and North Korea military developments in developing nuclear to put pressure to Japan. This affected the arms race and the construction of military power with the impact on the resolution of the issues of ownership status of the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands, the security of the territory of Japan, Taiwan Island, and the Stability of Islands Security in the South China Sea.

1. 1 Literature Review.

The selection of qualitative methods in this study is associated with historical data and contemporary phenomena. The study used realist politics in Theodore A. Coulombis' view, that stated realists see politics as a struggle for power. Power is gained through the psychological pressure of actors to other actors because of an interest (Coulombis, 1990). This view sees an actor in a country reacting and demonstrating his interest in achieving the goal of power.

In addition, realist view seeks the support of personnel, groups and communities nationally who are expected to follow his wishes which are considered natural laws. Realists consider political thoughts that follow morals and artificial laws to be contrary to the thought of natural laws full of the spirit of power. In this case the realists pay attention to the survival and development of their society in achieving the highest power. Power will be gained politically through the inspiration of survival in the moral, legal and ideological control of society as Niccolo Machiavelli did.

In addition, researchers use international political theory according to Waltz with the concept of International Anarchy. This concept emphasizes in a special way the interests of some countries. A state will do "anarchy" to another country if another country does not have a central institution that controls that country.

This concept considers a country is a key actor who pays attention to the safety and survival factors of its people. Therefore, Waltz also prioritizes the concept of national interest as a national destination where each country has the best way of thinking. Therefore, the leaders of the country will cooperate with other countries such as an automatic signal of unity to lead to the same interests in achieving their national goals (Jackson, 2012).

Neorealism is seen as a power in this concept. To maintain the life of the nation, the State pursues the power. There are two ways: the internal way through increased economic capability, military power and strategy development. Second, external means through state cooperation in the form of alliances to reduce the intention of opponents in power. Therefore, the neorealism view strongly explains the importance of international cooperation in maintaining a common interest so that a country is always wary of the economic and military development of other countries to compete.

Furthermore, the neorealist view mentions the international system of the alliance forces one country in drafting and planning its foreign policy to always consider the interests of other countries. Thus, one country will be a competitor when demanding one country's interests against the interests of another country. It can

be said that if the state develops military power and weaponry then other countries are allowed to make alliances to compete to develop the power, security and survival of its people.

1.2 Conceptual Framework.

The concept of Balance of Power according to Ernst Haas has eight advantages, namely balance in the division of power between nation states, balance in the division of unequal power between nation states, balance in the dominance of one country, system of stability and peace; system of insecurity and war, political power, universal legal history and policy-making guidance (Coulombis, 1990). Haas said Balance of Power is a depiction and analysis of the country's objectives in relation to international regulations.

A country that has political actors of state sovereignty has a relationship with a center of power, has legitimacy, and the power of other state actors; in addition to the distribution of power in terms of ownership status, wealth, size of territory, and military capabilities. At the very least, the state has state political actors who allow different views on the grounds of having great power, median power and small power. Haas also gained control of competition and conflict among sovereign political actors in pursuit of natural resources. Furthermore, in the implementation of cooperation with the rulers of other countries contributed to the benefit of both. This arises a desire for alliance with a large country in maintaining the ownership status for the region with natural resources.

Furthermore, the study also used the concept of security with military threats and emphasized to the country's territory. With Buzan's view that security is related to the survival of the community and the state of community survival concerns the survival of a nation and a country (Cruden, 2011). Thus, the threat of collective units will be viewed as an actual threat. Therefore, the State will conduct an active response to address the threat as quickly as possible. By preparing the resources and facilities that exist in overcoming these problems.

Buzan also distinguished the security threats in five categories namely political, social, economic, military and environmental. Each security threat has different elements of security, survival, threats, and values. Domestic and International Environmental Change Threats are key success factor in analyzing the security threats of international relations. Based on the above security threats, researchers are interested in using the security threat approach from other countries' military ascension aspects so that this threat as an excuse to respond with military development and alliances with major countries. Buzan argues that there are two patterns of regional relations between one country and its neighbors:

1. Friendship (Amity) is a pattern of state relations starting from sincere friendship to the hope of support and protection. The implementation of these protections can be seen from the formation of several countries' alliances. That support tends to be focused on the country's political statements that encourage other policies.
2. Enmity. This hostility is a pattern of relationships formed based on feelings of mutual suspicion and fear. In its implementation, this feeling of mutual suspicion led to the realization of a new way of making alliances. Between friendship and hostility, Buzan evaluated four complex regional security problems: First, maintaining the status quo when there is no change to the environment. Second, internal transformation when there is a change in internal security at the borders of the country. Third, external transformation when there is an expansion of a new country or country into the border territory of the country. Fourth, The Overlay when one or more countries are moving their power towards the borders of regional security (Irsadanar, 2021).

This is a manifestation of the fear that will shape the modernization of military defense through the Military Revolution to keep pace with the strength of the country's competitors. In this regard, Japan considers China

as an enemy and therefore it cooperates with the QUAD countries namely India, America, and Australia as competitors to strengthen security in the Diaoyu / Senkaku region because it feels threatened by China's rapid military development. Japan's external threats in the Diaoyu/Senkaku islands are from China's nuclear attack on Japan's Coast Guard guarding the Diaoyu/Senkaku islands and North Korea's nuclear incursive incurs across the country from the aspect of military security threats.

In security the dilemma that a country will react when another country acts against its country (Widian & Arimadona, 2018). If the power is unbalanced the tendency of a depressed country with a greater power will enter into an alliance to support its defense and security forces. The alliance aims to strengthen the power of state members against other countries that are pressing. With an increasing amount of greater capability and power, a strengthened state will have a bargaining position with a suppressing state.

In general, alliances are made to answer how to address the threat. China through the decision of the China Communist Party (CCP) uses a strategy of exiting the territory in the "First Island Chain" with the target of The Border of Japan, Taiwan, and the border of the Northern Philippines, the Border of North Kalimantan and Peninsular Malaysia. In achieving this target, China uses "Revolution Military Affairs" (RMA) which uses a combination of Artificial Intelligence and advanced technology often referred to as "Intelligent Warfare" (Staff of Office Planning, 2020). Therefore, a developing country's power and threaten its neighbors, the neighboring country will make a new alliance in an effort to reduce the increase in the power of other countries as Japan did with QUAD and AUKUS.

RESEARCH METHODS AND DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES

2.1 Methods and Research Design

The use of qualitative methods with the case study approach in this study uses the following stages: First, the Researcher determines the type of case whether a single case or a collective case. Second, the researcher chooses the locus or place of the case. Third, researchers establish the focus of the case whether the case is specific or just as a complement to other cases (Creswell, 2014). The study follows a collective case model because the Diaoyu/Senkaku border case involved many countries that impacted the Taiwan case, the South China Sea and the East Asian security region.

In this research case study approach, the increase in Chinese and North Korean military power caused the regional security of East and Southeast Asia to be disrupted so that Japan was justified in the system of anarchy in entering into alliances with QUADrilateral dialogue countries namely India, America and Australia or with countries that use the defense term AUKUS namely Britain, America and Australia.

2.2 Data Collection Techniques.

Researchers use the technique of collecting data through Literature Review and data derived from secondary data in the form of books, journals, newspapers, scientific writings, articles, official documents and electronic media that can be accounted for the truth.

DISCUSSION

3.1 China's Nuclear Threat to Japan.

Japan considers China and North Korea to have threatened the territory and ownership status of the Diaoyu/Senkaku after the increase of power and capabilities in China's PLA (People's Liberation Army) in the reclamation of the Spratly and Paracel Islands in the South China Sea and the failure of North Korea's denuclearization in 2019, citing the following reasons:

China's military has had a revolution with rapid changes keeping pace with industrial, social and technological changes in achieving economic excellence. China's increasing power and military power have offset the global power that America still holds. China is trying to defeat America in the influence of world powers in the fields of economic, political, social, technological, industrial and military fields.

China largest population in the world with around 1,439,323,776 people (*Covid-19 Coronavirus Pandemic*, 2021) requires considerable economic needs. Therefore China develops technology generation 5.0 with digitalization patterns as its economic growth. Its population requires such a high standard of living that China's huge per capita income makes economic growth open to all countries. As a result, China is improving the relationship of all countries as one of the reason to get support and be successful in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in order to improve people's welfare. China also has the intention to modernize its military and society. Thus, its economic growth is considered by an alliance of Western countries such as North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) that China is considered as a major country.

Meanwhile, China is regarded by African and Pacific countries as a country that can help and support restore economic problems and the welfare of their people. However, the situation is totally different with Japan, as it sees China as Japan's military and economic opponents for a long time. Japan often has a war with China over ownership of the Diaoyu/Senkaku islands during the Meiji Dynasty. The history of China and Japan relations in the past among other is China's peace treaty with Japan referred to as the Shimonoseki Treaty did not mention of the Chinese Diaoyu/Senkaku that Japan took. By the end of WW II that Japan lost, it then demanded China return all Chinese-owned territory that Japan had once taken.

Military development with nuclear weapons capabilities places China as a respected country in the region. The 5.0 Industrial Revolution in China has developed an economy rapidly which contributes to increased production of defense and security tools. This is to control the tools, weaponry, transportation and military technology, China increases the number of its troops, thus changing the military organization that threatens the surrounding environment, especially Japan.

The threat of organizational development has resulted in an arms race between ASEAN countries and Taiwan to fend off Chinese threats. Some build alliance with the Great Country and some improve their country's defense posture without siding with the big country. Japan feels unable to deal with China's strengths and capabilities alone so that QUAD countries namely America, Australia, India and Japan hold alliances and cooperation to face China's military and economic rise. In addition, Japan also supported the formation of AUKUS defense by asking for American protection shall it be attacked by China.

In 1980, China ran a program to clarify military civilian relations and work to remove its barriers. This saw peace in the South China Sea reached. However, in 2000 there has been a change in the Chinese government's view that turns attention to the modernization of military power to protect access to new natural resources in the South China Sea region so that claim 9 dotted lines are opposed by ASEAN countries namely Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei, Philippines and Taiwan. Indonesia is not a Claimed State, but the North Natuna Territory is annexed by China as part of its territorial borders. As a result of the LCS claimed, the United States and its allies were disturbed by the interests of peaceful passage and freedom of navigation around the LCS region. Chiang Kai Sek, which lost to Mou Tse Tung in its history, is considered Chinese territory. American interests defend Taiwan and its surroundings.

The construction of this modern military power, seen the construction of the reclamation of the Paracel and Spratley islands resulted in protests by several ASEAN countries, especially the Philippines until the international court of justice. The court's proceedings were won by the Philippines. However, China did not recognize the results of the session whatever its form because China wants to solve the issue of national borders by international political means, namely international diplomacy bilaterally between one country

with one country, and not multilaterally between one country with many countries. Japan has an interest with Taiwan unlikely to resolve bilaterally, which is ultimately more favorable by using multilateral. Because the use of bilateral is asymmetrical, it can be ascertained that the comparison of China's military and economic power is stronger so that the chances of Chinese interests will definitely win.

China's threat to Japan is increasingly felt as all Chinese civilian and military leaders unite in achieving China's national interests as the world's strongest power. China believes that the key as a leader of the world must have strong military and economic power and capabilities.

Therefore, China believes that the selection of national priorities to become a large, strong and respected country must have the following strategies: First, economic development with technological change, especially the second free market reform, the construction of modern weapons systems and military equipment Third, The establishment of the concept of military strategy doctrine with the use of integrated technology kwantum, Artificial Intelligence, cyber, drones and Autonomous. Fourth, Development of territorial integrity in the South China Sea region and Surrounding Fifth, Improvement of the outside environment that can maintain security stability and avoid disputes with other countries Sixth, Looking back at the strength and ability to ensure China's national unity with Taiwan (Singh, 2013).

3.2 North Korea's Nuclear Threat to Japan.

North Korea's nuclear threat has existed since 1960 and during the cold war this threat increased through the tests of nuclear weapons in Japan's sea areas. North Korea has been developing missiles and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) for a long time. North Korea believes in the Juche Ideology about Self-Reliance, that brought to the construction of weapons of mass destruction in June 1960 then followed by the development of missile production in 1970. Based on this thought North Korea purchased two Scud missiles from the Soviets in 1976 to imitated and developed in their country.

Later in 1981 North Korea signed an agreement with Egypt on cooperation in exchange of missile technology, including the purchase and cooperation testing. With this cooperation the Scud missile's technology is tested in the region of North Korean Sea Border with South Korea, which is actually in South Korean territorial waters. South Korea is not happy and protested against the test in its waters without permission. In April 1984 North Korea successfully conducted test of Scud B missile on the grounds that it developed and also production of Scud C missiles with a range of 500 km to 800 km.

Nodong-Missile which is an IRBM (Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile) was successfully developed in 1989. The missile can traverse a range of up to about 1200 km. In 1993 and 1998, tests were conducted again with a range passed through Japanese waters and mostly fell in the Pacific Ocean. Japan was outraged and responded to the test as provocative against the security and stability of its region. Therefore, Japan feels the missiles threaten its territorial territory so it also increases its missile defense research with the United States. This is one of Japan's reason for making the military back as an act of North Korea.

The ballistic missile threat from North Korea continues with the new ballistic missile system in 2002, the often called Taepodong X-Missile that has an intercontinental range. In 2004, a meeting of Japan, US, India and Australia to assist tsunami victims in Thailand and Indonesia also established a security cooperation for QUADrilateral dialogue (QUAD). The cooperation addresses the peaceful cross-sea and air interests in the South China Sea and beyond China and North Korea.

Meanwhile, North Korea developed ballistic missiles with two purposes: first, missile capability and ballistic missile, not only to threaten South Korea and Japan, but also to threaten American assets in East Asia. This is to have a bargaining position in negotiations with the United States; and second, the development of such

missiles and ballistics for an arms race sold to other countries. This sale is to generate foreign exchange and support the economic sector of North Korea.

North Korea's conduct of missile and ballistic missile tests is a military plan to gather international aid. It is clear that North Korea poses a threat to U.S. and Australian assets in east, south and southeast Asia that can be reached by such missile and ballistic missile capabilities. The development of missile and ballistic technology is a technology platform to achieve the objectives of Asian military strategies, such as India's nuclear test which Pakistan responded to also make nuclear tests. Mostly, from 1998 until now Asian countries are vying to make Atomic or Nuclear weapons, Biology and Chemistry (ABC) (Bracken, 1998).

The threat of increased Chinese and Korean military activity in the form of PLA activity in the South China Sea and the development of missile and missile systems in North Korea has changed Japan's thinking about the threat. The threat of technological change such as the development of nuclear weapons and mass destruction led Japan to make an alliance with QUADrilateral dialogue (QUAD) and AUKUS countries. China's increased budget and North Korea's construction of nuclear-powered missiles and ballistic missiles are related to Taiwan's status and the Diaoyu/Senkaku as China's competitors and the Korean Peninsula issue for North Korea's interests.

3.3 China Strategy in Diaoyu/Senkaku Ownership.

Based on Revolution Military Affairs (RMA) theory, there are four stages of change: first, technological and industrial change; second, changes in military doctrine; third, changes in military organization and fourth, changes in military strategy and tactics. China's in the 1980s has been a changing its technology and industry, doctrine, organization and military strategy. Mao Tse Tung's Doctrine connected territory, mainland power and the power of society. This doctrine weighs only on the defense of the country if attacked by land by another country. Furthermore, this doctrine also relied on guerrilla warfare if attacked by the enemy with better weaponry. This is as a reason for developing military power on the mainland by developing a large amount of military power, a large area and a large population.

This doctrine changed after the emergence of the concept of Non-Trinity opponents of the concept of Trinity Clausewitz, namely the Center of Gravity in the form of Government, Society and Military Commanders turned into Ideology, Sympathizers and Non State Actors as part of the fourth generation war. The description of Non State Actor is an interest group outside the government that can influence the government including businessmen, the power of political parties and charismatic figures who have mass.

Therefore, a long and long war will reduce the enemy's logistical or economic power. In fact, the PLA is now aware that the military forces are large and rely on land forces only then the defense is weak if the enemy controls the air and sea. As a result, the PLA changed this doctrine by seeking power and resources at sea in the face of external threats following a fourth generation war that was heavily influenced by foreign interest groups influenced by a group of businessmen and world community leaders.

China in view of Mao Tse Tung Doctrine is developed by controlling the sea and the air. China's way of defending sovereignty based on Chinese historical factors will require the development of military power and capabilities in the sea and air. China's doctrinal changes follow the RMA's so-called "active defense" model of "limited war under high-tech condition," in order to deal with sea border conflicts with Japan and other sea border areas. Furthermore, with China's ability to imitate and modify other countries' weaponry by sending its personnel to US to explore "STEM" i.e. Sciences, Technology, Engineering and Matematics. When the Gulf War occurs, China is ready to use more modern and modified American-like weaponry (Ashley, 2019).

Therefore, China demanded that Japan return the Diaoyu/Senkaku islands based on the Postdam Treaty after WW II that Japan should return all the islands it once took from China. Unfortunately, the Postdam Treaty does not mention the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands during the events of WW II, but the events of China's defeat during the Meiji period. Thus China in maintaining security and intention to expand the region by declaring by issuing an ultimatum for anyone who enters Chinese territory both at sea and in the air without permission will be shot.

China is safeguarding national sovereignty, territorial integrity and its interests in its airspace and seas by encouraging its people and economy to support national power in the framework of economic and military development to seize the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands, Taiwan, Spratly and Paracel. Chinese people who want to seize the territorial sovereignty of other countries are trained and educated as militias or para-military escorted by the Coast Guard in the event of conflict with other countries, in this case especially the Diaoyu / Senkaku region.

3.4 Japan's Strategy in establishing cooperation with QUAD and AUKUS Defense.

Japan's cooperation with the US is in the common interest of creating regional security stability in East Asia and the Asia Pacific facing the increased military power of China and North Korea. This bond of interest is by maintaining the status of the Korean Peninsula, Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands, Spratly and Paracel Islands and Pacific Islands. The development of China and North Korea power and nuclear weapons capabilities, in an effort to seize energy in the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands and in the South China Sea is partly on the agenda of disrupting Japan's security stability which is further categorized as the latest form of threat.

The latest nuclear threat by the use of combined artificial intelligence, quantum technology, space and underwater technology and integrated cyber technology as the basis for Japan to increase its military strength and capability to survive. Although the Potsdam Treaty stated that Japan is prohibited from forming a military force, now it is allowed to establish its military power and capability due to the rise of China and North Korea nuclear threats that is endangering regional security in East, South, Southeast and Asia Pacific. As a result, Japan pioneered the formation of the QUAD Alliance with the US, India and Australia after the Tsunamis in Indonesia and Thailand in 2004.

The alliance of Japan and India through the QUAD country restricted China in expanding the Khasmir Action region and India's Galwan Valley. America's interest in the QUAD supports freedom of navigation in the air and sea, and maintains the regional security of the Indo Pacific. While Australia's interest in the QUAD to support also the stability of indo pacific security. Japan's cooperation with QUAD countries is: cooperation in logistics security, communication, geospatial, and sea route crossings in the face of the military rise of China and North Korea (Mehra, 2020). Meanwhile, the radius of nuclear fire between China and North Korea has reached Australian territory, of coursethe QUAD countries dialogue is about cooperation to deal with nuclear threat.

In addition, Japan establishes cooperation with the defense countries of AUKUS namely America, Britain and Australia, shall China attacks Japan. The defense of AUKUS was formed as a balance of power since the rise of China's military and economic power. Japan feels threatened by china's rise in power so it changed its strategy closer and binding with the defense state of AUKUS with the same interests, namely the global security region of East Asia, the South China Sea and the Pacific. Given japan's history of colonizing North Korea and China, including having a border dispute in the Kuril Islands with Russia, Japan is reasonable to dock with opponents China, North Korea and Russia, namely the AUKUS and QUAD defense alliance groups.

CONCLUSION

1. China's nuclear threat to Japan is a strong union of Chinese power and capabilities in the military and economic spheres as a result of technological changes to seek new territorial expansion, including the Diaoyu/Senkaku islands. This power building and capability is reinforced by China's nuclear arms race that threatens the regional region in East Asia for Japan.
2. North Korea's nuclear threat to Japan is in the form of nuclear-powered missile and ballistic missile tests into Japanese territorial waters. North Korea is enhancing further its nuclear power and capabilities with the development of new technologies and in cooperation with China and Russia so that Japan has to make a move by building a new military forces.
3. China encourages its people and economy to support national power by means of economic development supported by strengthening the military and para-military escorted by the Coast Guard to seize the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands as a target for the expansion of its territory.
4. Japan's strategy of enhancing cooperation with defense states AUKUS and QUAD is in the common interest to create regional security stability in East Asia, the South China Sea and Asia-Pacific to match the alliance of China, North Korea and Russia.

REFERENCES

1. Albert, E. (2020). North Korea's Military Capabilities. 1–19. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/north-koreas-military-capabilities>
2. Andrew, R. C., & Kurizaki, S. (2016). Japan's Changing Defense Posture and Security Relations in East Asia. *The Korean Journal of International Studies*, 14(1), 77. <https://doi.org/10.14731/kjis.2016.4.14.1.77>
3. Ashley, R. P. (2019). China Military Power, Modernizing A Force to Fight and Win. In Defense Intelligence Agency (Issue 2). https://www.dia.mil/Portals/27/Documents/News/Military_Power_Publications/China_Military_Power_FINAL_5MB_20190103.pdf
4. Blackwill, R. D., & Zelikow, P. (2021). *The United States, China, and Taiwan: The United States, China, and Taiwan: A Strategy to Prevent War*. 90.
5. Bracken, P. (1998). *Department of Political Science Fire in the East: The Rise of Asian Military Power and the Second Nuclear Age*. Yale University. <https://politicalscience.yale.edu/publications/fire-east-rise-asian-military-power-and-second-nuclear-age>
6. Chanlett-Avery, E. (2019). *The U.S.-Japan Alliance*. <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/row/RL33740.pdf>
7. Chubb, A. (2021). U.S. Naval War College Digital Commons Chinese Nationalism and the "Gray Zone": Case Analyses of Public Opinion and PRC Maritime Policy Chinese Nationalism and the "Gray Zone" Case Analyses of Public Opinion and PRC Maritime Policy (Issue 16). <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1015&context=cmsi-red-books>
8. Coulombis, T. A. (1990). Introduction to International Relations, Power and Justice. In *Approches to The Study of Politics* (Fourth, pp. 41–42). Prentice Hall International, Inc.
9. Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design* (Fourth). SAGE Publications, Inc. http://www.drbramedkarcollege.ac.in/sites/default/files/Research-Design_Qualitative-Quantitative-and-Mixed-Methods-Approaches.pdf
10. Cruden, M. (2011). *Regional Security Complex Theory: Southeast Asia and the South Pacific*. <https://researchcommons.waikato.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10289/6046/thesis.pdf;sequence=4>
11. Dan, L. (2018). *Diaoyu Islands Dispute: A Chinese Perspective*. *The Diplomat*, 1–8.
12. Elizabeth Pham. (2019). The Role of The "History Issue" In Sino-Japanese Relations. *Security*, June, 79. <https://calhoun.nps.edu/handle/10945/53033>

13. Feaver, P. Douglas. (2016). Chinese Nuclear. 260. https://carnegieendowment.org/files/ChineseNuclearThinking_Final.pdf
14. Feltman, J. (2020). China's expanding influence at the United Nations - And how the United States should react. The Brookings Institution, September, 1–11. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/FP_20200914_china_united_nations_feltman.pdf
15. Covid-19 Coronavirus Pandemic, (2021). <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>
16. Hinata-yamaguchi, R. (2018). New Chapter in the Japan-US Alliance *. March 2013, 107–112.
17. Irsadanar, R. J. P. (2021). Japan's South China Sea Policy and Regional Subcomplex Expansion: Toward Free and Open Indo-Pacific. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, 9(2), 128–138. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jhi.v9i2.8149>
18. Jackson, R. (2012). *Introduction to International Relations, Theories and Approaches* (5th ed.). Oxford University Press. https://www.academia.edu/8327406/Introduction_to_International_Relations
19. Koda, Y. (2017). China's Blue Water Navy Strategy and its Implications. Center for a New American Security, March.
20. Kraska, J., & Saito, Y. (2020). The Law of Military Operations and U.S. - Japan Alliance. *Naval War College Review*, 73(3), 85–111.
21. Liff, A. P. (2021). Has Japan's policy toward the Taiwan Strait changed? 1–5. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/order-from-chaos/2021/08/23/has-japans-policy-toward-the-taiwan-strait-changed/>
22. Magwood, W. D. (2021). Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident, Ten Years On. Nuclear Energy Agency. https://www.oecd-nea.org/upload/docs/application/pdf/2021-03/fukushima_10_years_on.pdf
23. Mehra, J. (2020). The Australia-India-Japan-US QUADilateral: Dissecting the China Factor (Issue August). ORF OCCASIONAL PAPER. https://www.orfonline.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/ORF_OccasionalPaper_264_QUAD.pdf
24. Obayashi, Y. (2021). U.S. Reaffirms Commitment to Japan to Defending Islands Disputed with China. 2–3. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-japan-usa-defence-idUSKBN29T07U>
25. Raymond, G. J. W., Armstrong, D. M., Hoehn, M. N., Specialist, P., Circle, C., & Al, M. A. F. B. (2021). Vol. 4, No. 2 Spring 2021. 4(2).
26. Roggeveen, S. (2021). The price of American hegemony in Asia. 10–13. <https://www.ips-journal.eu/topics/foreign-and-security-policy/the-price-of-american-hegemony-in-asia-5449/>
27. Santoso, R. P., & Perwita, A. A. B. (2017). The Shift and Continuity of Japanese Defense Policy: Revolutionary Enough? *JAS (Journal of ASEAN Studies)*, 4(2), 156. <https://doi.org/10.21512/jas.v4i2.1906>
28. Singh, J. . (2013). China's Aerospace Strategy (N. Delhi (ed.)). Kalpana Shukla, KW, Publisher Pvt Ltd. <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=Y0-6DQAAQBAJ&pg=PT85&lpg=PT85&dq=Rejeako,+China+Changes+Course,+China+Watch,+March+1993&source=bl&ots=wydXGh5aTO&sig=ACfU3U2hlugBrkBVlyOtv9L4aNOR3MBK6w&hl=ban&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwisuNH62bzzAhWuukSFHQmgDLgQ6AF6BAGbEAM#v=onep>
29. Staff of Office Planning, O. of the S. of S. (2020). The Elements of the China Challenge (Vol. 2020, Issue November). <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/20-02832-Elements-of-China-Challenge-508.pdf>
30. Tatsumi, Y. (2020). In Japan ' s Defense Policy. <https://www.stimson.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/KeyChallengesInJapansDefensePolicy-March2020-V3-web.pdf>

31. Tosaki, H. (2017). The North Korean Nuclear Issue and Japan ' s Deterrence Posture *. March 2016, 139–155. https://www2.jiia.or.jp/en/pdf/digital_library/world/170314_tosaki.pdf
32. Tuang, N. A. H. L. (2018). The Fourth Industrial Revolution's Impact on Smaller Militaries : Boon or Bane ? November.
33. USA, D. of D. (2017). Military and Security Developments Involving The Democratic People's Republic of Korea. <https://irp.fas.org/world/dprk/dod-2017.pdf>
34. Wadsworth, K. C. (2019). Should Japan Adopt Conventional Missile Strike Capabilities ? 14(2), 61–87.
35. Widian, R., & Arimadona, A. (2018). Cooperation & Security Dilemma In The South China Sea. *Jurnal Global Strategis*, 12(2), 91. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jgs.12.2.2018.91-106>
36. Zaloga, S. J. (2021). Defense of Japan. Defense. https://www.mod.go.jp/en/publ/w_paper/wp2021/DOJ2021_EN_Full.pdf