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## China's World Order

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### ***Abstract***

*China has used a variety of measures, including infrastructural development, military modernization, economic expansion, and technological improvement, to propel itself from an agrarian nation to a worldwide superpower. China's economy has grown to be the second largest in the world by embracing globalization and utilizing strategic policies and economic interconnectedness. China has updated its armed forces at the same time to protect its interests and change the balance of power in the world. The implementation of infrastructure initiatives such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) serves to reinforce China's geopolitical might and promote a multipolar global order. Technology innovation, as seen by programs like "Made in China 2025," establishes China as a pioneer in developing industries and sets international benchmarks.*

*Traditional power arrangements change significantly when China makes its mark in international organizations. China's diverse strategy redefines the world order while outlining its changing position on the international scene.*

**Keywords:** *China, world order, economic expansion, military modernization, infrastructure development, technological advancement.*

China is situated in mainland Asia and its history dates back to 221 B.C. China considers itself to be the sole sovereign government of the entire world, a perspective that has been shaped by its historical background. The Emperor of China was not only the sovereign head of China but was also believed to be the head of "All under Heaven". Present-day China's policies reflect this historical concept, combined with Mao's idea of universal harmony. Mao believed in modern socialist concepts and wanted to make China reach the glory of ruling "All under Heaven" once again. Till World War I, China remained isolated despite its central location.<sup>1</sup> After gaining independence, China began participating in international organizations and forums such as the United Nations, indicating its acceptance of the Westphalian world order while seeking to modify its rules to suit its needs.

China is now a rising superpower that rivals the United States, having changed from an isolated, impoverished Asian country. Now, the Chinese influence is gradually wrapping themselves around the world. For two decades, China sought to profit from key arrangements of the global political and economic order.<sup>2</sup> A country's decisions are influenced by various factors such as the balance of power in its region, the global economic structure, availability of natural resources, and sources of international financing. These factors are inescapable and play a significant role in shaping a nation's choices as it progresses. China, for instance, learned a valuable lesson from the Western imperial centuries of 1500 to 1900 and decided to develop itself without challenging powerful countries by maintaining a low profile in international forums.

China, like other developing countries, aims to reform the global order to align with the country's interests and values. This is being done by bringing institutions and conventions in line with China's vision, as the country is becoming more assertive in a world shaped by globalization and a political order facilitated by a treaty-based system.<sup>3</sup> The modern era of globalization is characterized by extensive trade and investment among major economies in all regions. Despite its dependence on imported resources and international financial flows, China plays a crucial role as the global economy's intermediate industrial hub. The global political order, which extends beyond the economic order, is characterized by arrangements between leading states, enshrined in treaties and often upheld by institutions. China is actively participating in a race to gain influence and status in the global order, as well as competing in the Western Pacific arms race.

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<sup>1</sup> M. Wang, All under heaven (tianxia): Cosmological perspective and political ontologies in pre-modern China. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, HAU: Journal of Ethnographic Theory, Vol.2, 2012), 337-383.

<sup>2</sup> Bruce Jones, Andrew Yeo. China and the Challenges to Global Order, Washington: Brookings, 2022, p. 1

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

Over the past decade, China's primary strategy has been to reduce the influence of liberal powers on the global order's institutions and arrangements. This goal has garnered significant international support, particularly in the Global South, and even among other emerging powers, despite concerns about China's growing military might. However, in some areas, it appears that China may be attempting to upend critical pillars of the global order itself.

## **What is World Order?**

"World order" is a term that is widely discussed in the field of international relations. It is used in two ways - prescriptively and analytically. Prescriptive usage refers to the arrangement of power and authority that is necessary to achieve values such as peace, economic growth, equity, human rights, and environmental sustainability. The analytical usage, on the other hand, refers to the arrangement of power and authority that provides the framework for global diplomacy and politics. In simpler terms, world order is a fundamental concept that helps us understand how power and authority are organized on a global scale.

"World order" is a term that refers to the establishment of a political and philosophical system at an international level. The main goal of this system is to decrease the possibility of wars and increase the prospects of peace and development. Many scholars have attempted to explain this term. For instance, Bull (1977) has defined it as: "patterns or dispositions of human activity that sustain the elementary or primary goals of social life among mankind as a whole". Falk has provided a detailed explanation of the concept of World Order. He states, "focuses on the manner in which mankind can significantly reduce the likelihood of international violence and create minimally acceptable conditions of worldwide economic well-being, social justice, ecological stability, and participation in decision-making processes" (Falk, 1977).<sup>4</sup> Hence the concept of world order not only deals with the power politics and international relations but "it also takes account of the issues of man to man level that is of economic differences, social injustices, humanitarian issues and this is what makes world order a system, a complex geopolitical array of social economic political and strategic entities of world and their relation with the actors of world" (Falk, 1977).<sup>5</sup>

## **Chinese Perception of the World Order and International Relations:**

During the Zhou dynasty, which lasted from around 1046 to 256 B.C., the concept of World Order was embraced. This idea, along with China's view of International Relations, is now shaping the new world. Chinese IR is a newly developed school of thought, created by Chinese scholars to explain international political phenomena based on Chinese philosophy and history. Since 1980, Chinese scholars have been trying to answer some important questions such as whether China will become a proletariat state, how China defines national interest as a socialist state, and whether China will be a revisionist or a status quo power. Different scholars have

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<sup>4</sup> Nasreen Akhtar, Ahsan Riaz, Ayesha Mazhar, Emerging New World Order and China's Presumption of International Relation: An Analysis, (Oriental Research Journal of Social Sciences, Vol.5, No.2, 2020), 14

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

provided different answers to these questions based on various frameworks. Studying these answers and comparing them with China's ongoing practices can help predict the Chinese model of world order.

### **China's approaches and strategies**

China is currently pursuing various approaches and strategies to not only benefit from the existing global arrangements but also to shape or distort them in a way that serves its interests. In addition, China is proposing new regimes or institutions that would work to its advantage. While some of these efforts are legitimate and preferable to militarized contest, China's strategies in numerous domains are deeply opposed to Western interests or the continuation of a stable order. The top leadership of China issues general instructions to the country's intellectual elites, who then develop concrete ideas and interpret these political labels to further flesh out their contents.<sup>6</sup> China has employed various strategies that have evolved, such as:

#### **Economic Expansion:**

China's rapid economic growth over the past two decades has garnered both admiration and concern.<sup>7</sup> China has transformed from a mostly agricultural society into the second-largest economy in the world. This economic growth has been fueled by a combination of strategic policies, globalization, and domestic reforms. Since 1970 with the introduction of economic reforms China shifted from a centrally planned economy to a socialist market economy. The opening up of its economy to foreign investment and trade, coupled with a focus on export-led growth, forced China into a sustained period of rapid economic expansion.

China initially embraced interdependence due to economic necessity but has since become increasingly enthusiastic about globalization.<sup>8</sup> China has implemented different strategies to promote and take advantage of globalization as a means of achieving economic growth and development. These strategies include the "Open Door" policy, membership in the World Trade Organization, the privatization of state-owned enterprises, and reforms in health, welfare, and education.

During the 1980s, under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese government introduced the "Open Door" policy. This strategy proved to be highly beneficial for the Chinese economy. It began by establishing Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in southern coastal provinces to attract foreign trade and investment. These SEZs offered incentives such as low tax rates, exemption from import duties, cheap labor and energy, and fewer regulations. China has experienced significant economic growth since the start of its economic liberalization in 1978, with an average annual expansion of 9.4 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP). This is one of the

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<sup>6</sup> Nadine Godehardt, "No End of History: A Chinese Alternative Concept of International Order?", (SWP Research Paper: 2016). Retrieved from [https://www.swp-berlin.org/publications/products/research\\_papers/2016RP02\\_gdh.pdf](https://www.swp-berlin.org/publications/products/research_papers/2016RP02_gdh.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Wei Liang, China: Globalization and the Emergence of A New Status Quo Power, (United States: University of Hawaii Press, Asian Perspective, Vol. 31: No. 4, 2007), 125-149.

<sup>8</sup> Yong Deng, Thomas G. Moore, China Views Globalization: Toward a New Great-Power Politics, (Washington: The Washington Quarterly, 2004), 117-136

highest growth rates ever achieved over such a sustained period. In the third quarter of 2007, China's economy grew by 11.5 percent, putting the country on track to overtake Germany as the world's third-largest economy. In 1978, China's total foreign trade was \$20.6 billion, while in 2006 it reached \$1.76 trillion, surpassed only by the United States and Japan in terms of trade volume.

China joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) in December 2001 as its 143rd member. This move brought several economic and political benefits to the country. As a member of WTO, China has been able to make positive reforms to promote economic growth and development. It has better access to global export markets, has attracted foreign investment into the domestic economy, has diversified its export base, encouraged innovation and technology, and enabled greater productivity in the production process within the domestic economy. In 2004, China's foreign trade was worth over \$1.1 trillion, with over \$600 billion of that involving a processing trade value. Over 60 percent of Chinese exports were made from imported components and materials.<sup>9</sup>

In 1992, China implemented a strategy to promote economic growth and development by decentralizing its State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs). This allowed for a shift from a planned economy to a market-oriented one. The strategy proved successful as it reduced the government's control in resource allocation, increased the country's GDP to US\$7 billion, and introduced a new pricing system that boosted competitiveness and technical efficiency. This resulted in increased output production and reduced average costs.

China's economic success is intricately linked to its industrial strategies. Manufacturing is the backbone of the national economy and the key to building a strong country. China's manufacturing industry has developed rapidly over the years, establishing a complete and independent industrial system. This has helped to promote industrialization and modernization, thereby enhancing the country's comprehensive national strength and securing its position as a world power.<sup>10</sup> Most notably the "Made in China 2025" initiative. China announced this plan in 2015 to lead in high-tech industries like robotics, AI, and new energy vehicles on a global scale. The government has provided extensive financial and policy support to industries deemed critical for future economic dominance.

### **1. Military Modernization:**

China has demonstrated a noteworthy shift in its military capabilities and worldwide influence, and as part of its world order, it has modernized its military to protect its territorial integrity and national interests. It has also become a major actor on the international military scene. China has been actively working to modernize and enhance its military capabilities. This change has been especially evident in recent years, as China has taken a more assertive and even aggressive

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<sup>9</sup> Robert Sutter, "Rising Dragon and the American Eagle," Yale Global, April 22, 2005. Retrieved from <https://archive-yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/rising-dragon-and-american-eagle-part-ii>

<sup>10</sup> Notice of the State Council on Issuing "Made in China 2025", (State Council of the People's Republic of China, 2015). Retrieved from [http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2015-05/19/content\\_9784.htm](http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2015-05/19/content_9784.htm)

stance, showing a greater willingness to deploy its military to safeguard and promote its national interests.<sup>11</sup>

China's military modernization and national defense are crucial for maintaining security and development in the country. These efforts are based on steady economic development and the need to keep up with global trends and developments in military affairs. China has no intention of engaging in any arms race, nor does it pose any military threat to any other country.<sup>12</sup> China's main focus is on peace and development, which continues to be the principal theme.

In the late 1970s, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) had three main focuses for its military modernization program. The military refrained from intervening in civilian politics. Deng Xiaoping limiting the military's involvement in non-military activities within the country and strengthening the political and ideological control of the Communist Party within the military. Second to modernize, changes were made in the military's organization, teachings, education, and personnel policies. This was done to make the military more effective in combined-arms warfare. Several reforms were implemented in the Chinese Communist Party's Central Military Commission (CMC) and the People's Liberation Army (PLA). These changes included reducing the number of unnecessary forces, involving civilians in many PLA units to increase efficiency, forming group armies, and introducing the new Military Service Law in 1984. The Chinese military underwent a modernization overhaul, which involved updating its strategies and tactics under the concept of "people's war under modern conditions." In addition, the defense establishment was transformed into a self-sufficient system capable of maintaining a modern military force. Although foreign technology was selectively utilized to improve weapons, The National Interest revealed that, as of 2015, China still had much to learn from Russia in some areas. Nevertheless, the vibrancy of China's technology sector suggests that its military technology will likely surpass that of Russia in the coming decade.<sup>13</sup> China's entry into international arms market led to increased production of civilian goods.

China's military modernization is reshaping the global order by shifting power dynamics and impacting various aspects of international relations. The enhancement of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) challenges the traditional dominance of Western powers leading to a rebalancing of influence on the world stage. China's growing military capabilities, including advancements in technology, contribute to a shift in global power structures, influencing geopolitics and security

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<sup>11</sup> Richard Bitzinger, *Modernising China's Military, 1997-2012*, (Open Edition Journals, 2011), 7-15. Retrieved from <https://journals.openedition.org/chinaperspectives/5701>

<sup>12</sup> Anthony H. Cordesman, Martin Kleiber, *Chinese Military Modernization: Force Development and Strategic Capabilities*, (Washington: The CSIS Press, 2007), 2

<sup>13</sup> Robert Farley, *Russia vs China: The Race to Dominate the Defense Market*, (Washington: The National Interest, 2015).

dynamics. Consequently, China is gaining an advantage over other militaries in the Asia-Pacific region, including Taiwan, Japan, and India.<sup>14</sup>

China's role in international institutions and global governance may evolve as its military capabilities grow, potentially challenging existing norms and institutions dominated by Western powers. China's strengthened military also enables the protection of its economic interests globally, impacting trade routes and overseas investments and enhancing its strategic influence beyond its borders. China's military modernization is a significant factor shaping the world order, impacting geopolitics, security, technology, and global governance. The response of other nations to China's military capabilities will play a crucial role in determining the evolving global landscape.

## **2. Infrastructure development:**

Infrastructure development has been central to China's reemergence in global advancement since the late 1990s<sup>15</sup> and plays a pivotal role in shaping China's vision of a world order. Since 2000, China spends hundreds of billions of dollars in transportation, energy, industry, water, and other infrastructure-heavy sectors. Today, physical infrastructures like roads, highways, railroads, bridges, ports, dams, factories, mines, pipelines, stadiums, government buildings, and event venues graphically represent China's vast and intricate position as a development capital supplier.

In March 2013, President Xi Jinping initiated the strategy of the "Silk Road Economic Belt". In November 2013, he launched "the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road". Both events marked the birth of the grand strategic vision of the fifth generation of Chinese Communist leadership. This vision is commonly known as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The BRI is China's third attempt to organize the world order and achieve its objective of creating a global network of trade routes. This vision is based on China's view of "All under Heaven".<sup>16</sup>

BRI covers 66 countries in Central & Eastern Eurasia and Asia-Pacific, representing 63% of the world's population and over one-third of global GDP.<sup>17</sup> BRI is China's unilateral plan for how the larger Eurasian region will be organized in the future. It seeks to advance maritime transport efficiency from the South China Sea via Africa to Western Europe, encourage infrastructure connectivity and investment throughout landlocked continental Eurasia, and bolster China's regional economic, strategic, and military power.

On an economic level, China's infrastructure projects create networks of transportation, energy, and telecommunication that facilitate trade and investment. By enhancing connectivity across continents, China aims to strengthen economic ties with partner countries, creating a more

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<sup>14</sup> Richard Bitzinger, *Modernising China's Military, 1997-2012*, (Open Edition Journal, 2011), 7-15. Retrieved from <https://journals.openedition.org/chinaperspectives/5701>

<sup>15</sup> Austin Strange, *Chinese Global Infrastructure*, (London: Cambridge University Press, 2023), 1.

<sup>16</sup> Shirely Z. Yu, *Belt and Road initiative: Defining China's Grand Strategy and the Future World Order*, (London: Harvard University, 2018), 7

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* 6

interconnected global economy. This interconnectedness fosters mutual dependencies, positioning China as a central player in the international economic system.

Geopolitically, infrastructure development allows China to expand its influence and footprint in strategically significant regions. Hundreds of roadways, bridges, railways, airports, harbors, power plants, and factories, along with stadiums, government complexes, and event venues, enable China to assert its presence in key geopolitical areas, shaping the global balance of power. This strategic positioning not only bolsters China's regional influence but also contributes to the establishment of a multipolar world order.

Furthermore, China's soft power is strengthened by infrastructural development, which presents China as a kind player advancing world growth. The construction of roads, bridges, and other essential facilities in developing countries generates positive perceptions of China's role on the international stage. In terms of security, infrastructure projects frequently have dual-use capabilities, serving both economic and strategic reasons. Ports developed by China, for instance, can have military implications, allowing for increased maritime influence. This dual-use nature contributes to the strengthening of China's military and strategic capabilities, influencing the global security architecture.

China's global infrastructure spree has attracted widespread international attention, particularly in the United States and other liberal democracies concerned about China's growing economic power, as well as in developing countries that host Chinese-financed projects<sup>18</sup>. French President Emmanuel Macron stated in 2018 that new Silk Roads built along the BRI are "a tool to promote new international standards, rules, and norms"<sup>19</sup>. In the same year, Penny Wong, now Australia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that the BRI "is a game changer" that "employs economic power as an expression of strategic power" and "It represents a rejection of the conventional ways of doing business since the end of World War II."<sup>20</sup>

China's focus on infrastructure development, particularly through the BRI, is a multifaceted strategy that goes beyond economic considerations. It influences geopolitics, security dynamics, and perceptions of China's role in the world, contributing to the ongoing evolution of the global order.

### **3. Regional Influence and organization:**

China's perception of a world order is significantly shaped by its influence in the region and its membership in international organizations. In international politics, China is crucial. China's

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<sup>18</sup> Austin Strange, *Chinese Global Infrastructure*, (London: Cambridge University Press, 2023), 1.

<sup>19</sup> Rose Michel, *China's new 'Silk Road' cannot be one-way, France's Macron says*, (London: Reuters, 2018), Retrieved from <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-france-idUSKBN1EX0FU/>

<sup>20</sup> David Wroe, *China's massive global infrastructure spending a 'game changer' for world power, says Labor's Penny Wong*, (Australia: The Sydney Morning Herald, 2018). Retrieved from <https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/chinas-massive-global-infrastructure-spending-a-game-changer-for-world-power-says-labors-penny-wong-20180123-h0n09g.html>



potential for worldwide impact stems from its increasing economic might and significance in the region.

Through the establishment of new organizations like the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the "One Belt, One Road" (OBOR) plan for global trade and investment that is centered on China, Chinese policymakers are actively working to create a new international order. October 2014 saw the approval of 21 Asian states to join China's proposed AIIB, bringing the initiative one step closer to reality. Notably, it was planned for China to contribute about \$40 billion towards the new organization's operating funds.<sup>21</sup> To launch the One Belt, One Road program, Xi Jinping simultaneously announced the establishment of a new Silk Road Fund at the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting. Together, the AIIB and the OBOR constitute a significant and well-coordinated endeavour to solidify China's position at the epicenter of Asia's institutional and infrastructural architecture, both literally and figuratively in the case of the OBOR plan. Each of these endeavours is noteworthy on its own. When combined, they comprise a cunning plan that leverages China's economic might in ways that have the potential to fundamentally alter the region and China's position within it. Crucially, they present China with an opportunity to leverage and expand its expanding economic might to affect the actions of the governments and establishments that make up the area.<sup>22</sup>

The Silk Road Economic Belt, which intends to connect Asia with Europe through a land corridor in Central Asia, and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, which wants to expand infrastructure in Southeast Asia, are the two primary components of the One Belt, One Road (OBOR) plan. These initiatives have the potential to drastically alter how these nations relate to Europe and one another. The establishment of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), which unites Russia and all of the Central Asian republics and supports regional economic initiatives like the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), has been one of China's more successful diplomatic initiatives.<sup>23</sup> These platforms provide China with opportunities to advocate for its interests, influence regional policies, and contribute to the establishment of a world order that accommodates its rise as a major power.

Southeast Asia's infrastructure is to be aided by the announcement of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road in Indonesia. The current ASEAN Master Plan for Connectivity (AMPC) with its ambitious ambitions to invest in regional ports and connect them with high-speed rail networks through Vietnam to Singapore may be greatly enhanced and complemented by the Maritime Silk Road.<sup>24</sup> Promoting the notion that China is an essential part of regional security rather than a threat to it is the long-term objective of the Maritime Silk Road in particular. Notably, upon Xi Jinping's announcement of this project, he associated it with the notion of a "new security

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<sup>21</sup> Mark Beeson, Fujian Li, *China's Place in Regional and Global Governance: A New World Comes Into View*, (England: Global Policy: University of Durham, 2016). 5

<sup>22</sup> Mark Beeson, Fujian Li, *China's Place in Regional and Global Governance: A New World Comes Into View*, (England: Global Policy: University of Durham, 2016). 5

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.6

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.6

concept," according to which Asians would decide on regional security matters for Asians. Some see the OBOR as a component of China's broader plan to change the region's long-standing geopolitical relationships.

China's assertiveness in the South China Sea and its military modernization efforts contribute to the redefinition of regional security dynamics. This not only enhances China's strategic influence in the Asia-Pacific but also influences the broader global security architecture. China engages in bilateral and multilateral dialogues, hosting conferences and summits that strengthen its soft power. By fostering diplomatic ties, China works towards establishing a world order where its voice is not only heard but also respected on matters of global significance.

China's approach to regional influence and international organizations collectively contributes to the shaping of a world order that accommodates its interests and aspirations. While doing so, it also necessitates a recalibration of existing norms, institutions, and power structures in the international arena. The evolving dynamics of China's role on the global stage continue to be a focal point of discussions on the future of the international order.

#### **4. Technological Advancement:**

Technological advancement plays a pivotal role in shaping China's evolving position in the global order. The People's Republic of China has undergone two decades of reform, which has created a fresh environment for the creation and adoption of innovative technologies there.<sup>25</sup> China's science and technology advanced quickly between the 1980s and the 2010s. China employs a lot of resources and a specialized support program to focus on the growth of innovation. The Chinese government has been instrumental in transforming the nation from a manufacturing powerhouse to a center of technology.

China made rapid scientific and technological progress between the 1980s and the 2010s. China focuses on the expansion of innovation by using a lot of resources and a dedicated assistance strategy. The country's transition from a manufacturing powerhouse to a hub of technology has been made possible in large part by the Chinese government. Following the adoption of the open-door policy, China expanded the scope of its technology transfer by acquiring complete projects and machinery in addition to disembodied technology, which includes coproduction, technical services, technical consultancy, and licensing.

The nation established incentives for businesses to open R&D divisions in the 1990s. China began designating indigenous innovation as a strategic goal in 2006 and began to reorient its innovation efforts from obtaining knowledge from outside sources to producing knowledge locally.<sup>26</sup> The Chinese government once again played a key role in the later stages of the

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<sup>25</sup> Erik Baark, Making of Science and Technology Policy in China, (International Journal of Technology Management: Vol. 21, 2001).1-21

<sup>26</sup> Ramzat Abdikarov, "Technological Rise of China," (*Eurasian Research Journal*, Vol.5. No.3, 2023), Retrieved from <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/3378348>

country's technological transformation, introducing its "Made in China 2025" strategy in 2015 to become self-sufficient in high-tech industries like telecommunications and artificial intelligence (AI). Authorities also unveiled an economic plan called "dual circulation," to boost both domestic and foreign demand for Chinese goods. The government supported state-backed businesses, extended direct subsidies to private companies, and used public-private partnerships to achieve its goals. China made billion-dollar investments to make sure it won the competition for technological domination.

China's emphasis on technological innovation enhances its competitiveness on the global stage. The development of cutting-edge technologies, such as artificial intelligence, 5G, and advanced manufacturing, positions China as a key player in shaping the future of industries. This economic strength contributes to China's influence in international trade and investment, reinforcing its role in the global economic order. Technological advancement allows China to assert itself as a leader in emerging fields. By investing in areas like digital infrastructure, space exploration, and renewable energy, China gains influence and soft power. It participates in global governance discussions on technological standards, shaping the rules and norms that govern the use of these technologies worldwide. Advancements in areas such as cyber warfare, space technology, and artificial intelligence contribute to the modernization of the People's Liberation Army, influencing the strategic balance in the Asia-Pacific region. This, in turn, shapes China's role in the global security architecture.

China's technological advancement is a multifaceted force that influences its economic strength, geopolitical influence, strategic capabilities, diplomatic relations, and domestic governance. As China continues to lead in various technological domains, it actively contributes to shaping the global order, challenging existing norms, and positioning itself as a key player in the international arena.

## **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, China's trajectory from a largely agrarian society to an emerging superpower has been shaped by various factors, each playing a crucial role in redefining its role in the global order. Xi Jinping has defined the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation as the "China dream."

China's transformation from a closed-off nation to an emerging superpower has been driven by various factors. The country initially accepted greater interdependence for economic necessity, but it has since embraced globalization with enthusiasm. Economic expansion, propelled by strategic policies and domestic reforms, has turned China into the world's second-largest economy. With consistent increases in defense spending, China has become a major player on the global military stage. The PLA's modernization program aims to safeguard national interests, territorial integrity, and maintain peace. China's growing military capabilities reshape power dynamics, influencing global geopolitics and security dynamics.

Infrastructure development, especially through the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), has played a central role in China's global influence. By investing in transportation, energy, and

telecommunication projects, China enhances economic connectivity, strengthens geopolitical influence, and contributes to the establishment of a multipolar world order. China's technological advancement is a key driver in shaping its position in the global order. Emphasizing innovation in areas like artificial intelligence and 5G technology, China seeks to lead in emerging fields. The government's support for initiatives like "Made in China 2025" underscores its commitment to technological supremacy.

In essence, China's multifaceted approach, encompassing economic expansion, military modernization, infrastructure development, and technological advancement, contributes to its evolving role on the global stage. As China asserts itself in international organizations and reshapes traditional power structures, the world order continues to undergo significant transformations influenced by China's rise as a major global player.

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