

Chinese Model of Development Globalization and the Revival of History

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Abstract: The ideological antagonism between the east and west resulted the catastrophic situation in the horizon of world politics during the cold war. The sobriety of the war was to counter each other capabilities and to establish a final form of idea that could be adhered by all the nations of this world. After the end of the cold war, all the capitalist nations were considered that the cold war was the benchmark of liberal democracy which had given a way to the end of history. The process of globalization has emerged as a wave of development, however, the values of capitalism are also being promoted through the process of westernization and democratic conversion. Paradoxically, china came as a dominant actor in the world politics and also gave a new interpretation of globalization under the light of her political communism, economic openness and social justice. Liberal democracy, due to interventionist policy of US, is facing a severe crisis in terms of identity politics and political decay. Chinese model of development would be an acceptable dream which can be accomplished through internal stability and external expansion. China has falsified the perception of the post-cold war and made a conducive environment for both development and globalization.

Keywords: Cold war, Globalization, Capitalism, Political communism, Economic openness.

1. Introduction

The modern state system traced back to the peace of Westphalia in 1648. This treaty had laid the foundation of modern state system in the light of sovereignty and mutual non-interference. The world politics, as an academic study, took a serious momentum after the rise of sovereign states. Interestingly, the continuous rivalries between the states resulted the new approach in the world politics called 'power politics' which has categorically evolved from the last century. Human civilization, however, had started its journey from ancient world such as ancient Egypt, Indus valley and Huang he civilizations. We should remember that the modern state system went to a great extent for changing the world from ancient system to technological revolution. But, paradoxically, some ancient civilizations are keeping their ancient values with certain modification not for their ego satisfaction but also to provide a role model for the rest of the world. The world politics is entirely based on the battle between the civilizations, not only that, the emergence of globalization and technological advancement has provided the conducive place for better battle. From the second decade of the 20th century, the world had

experienced two great wars and a cold war where the human history was rewritten and redefined. The most precarious thing of the 20th century was the 'End of History', after the end of the cold war, Francis Fukuyama declared the end of human history and identified the liberal democracy as the final point. That perception has now been changed due to the rise of China as a world's largest communist country after USSR (now Russia), indeed, Fukuyama was wrong not because liberal democracy is bad but this liberal democracy would not be able to change the history of china. China, from the ancient world, was a communitarian state and still this system is playing an active role for china for its future and destiny. After the second world war, all the capitalist countries, particularly USA started its campaign for democracy and free market model. But this system was a failed aspiration for the west due to the rise of china with its own advanced globalized model. The failure of communism in the USSR (now Russia) was a wrong interpretation by the capitalist giants which has proved as a reality due to Chinese model of globalization. Now, the world politics is moving from west to the east, probably, through an alternative model against westernization. This model is 'Chinese model', a new understanding about world politics where the domination of USA is less and the world has shown explicitly its interest to investigate the model of China with the most subtle form of globalization. This article, on the one hand, is trying to highlight the Chinese model of development within the parameters of globalization and on the other hand, the failed of liberal democracy as an end point of human ideological evolution.

2. Research Objectives

- To understand the present liberal internationalism with reference to Chinese expansionism
- To examine the Chinese model of development as a reaction to American model.
- To explore China's response to the present globalized world.
- To analyses Fukuyama's End of History and its vitality in the present crisis of liberalism in USA.

3. Research Methodology

The paper reflects qualitative research both at the level of

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research design and setting of hypothesis. The researcher has adopted the above method by acknowledging the normative consideration of the subject matter. Data collection is primarily based on secondary sources such as books, academic articles, journals and website materials.

4. Chinese Explosion: A Threat or A challenge

Emergence of china in the world politics is an extraordinary example for the west and east as well. Dramatically, after the cold war, the world has been looking for the expansion of china not only in the overwhelming economic development but also an inspiration for the developing nations. After the fall of berlin wall, all the communist countries were under a serious equation and that equation was - how to tackle the economic and political expansion of USA? But now if we compare the development of china with the other countries, it would be a surprise for us to inculcate the idea that has fired the magnificent growth of china in terms of economy and trade. Before the Chinese reforms 1978, china was an agrarian economy with huge poverty and backwardness that had imposed a severe insecurity for china's growth. One of the remarkable achievements of china is its economic wellbeing, for example Chinese GDP is expected to be 9.2% in the coming 2021 with a substantial increasing of industrial as well as service sector up to 40.5% and 51.6% respectively.

China is evolving a world's fastest-growing economy both economically and ideologically. Here it is an impediment for the west to control the expansion of the china because of her self-tested model without any imposition of west liberal model. Here we have to be clear regarding the perception of the west towards china that whether China is a threat for the western model or a challenge for liberal capitalist model of development. Actively, western policy makers and thinkers have showed their interest to understand the Chinese experience of development and globalization. The globalization itself came into the picture, formally, after the end of the cold war and that expansion was known as the third wave of democratization. This wave was different from the previous waves due to its aggressiveness and arrogance of western model. The history of democratization has not yet influenced the political system of china because of its civilizational values and past experiences which are more relevant for their growth and development.

China is an economic superpower with its digitalization of economic sector which imposes a serious challenge for the Europe and USA as well. Chinese economic expansion seeks to be a world leader not only in the business and technological sphere but also in the political and cultural sphere. Development of globalization one of the important concern of world politics. In the 21st century, however, the process of globalization is now moving from the economic sphere to the cultural sphere. For the west, china is not a threat because of the lack of aggressive temperament and external invasion of china, unlike USA, china has no track record for external invasion in order to change the political system of others. The so called "liberals" have damaged the internal politics and stability of many countries with the democratic arrogance, except China, this expansion was expected to be more dangerous and inimical

rather than peaceful and judicious.

Paradoxically, Chinese expansion was emerged after the reforms of 1978 by the than leader of china Deng Xiaoping. His initiatives were revolutionized the economic and political set up of china in a great extent, it has included minimal interference of the state in the economic transaction and also allowed the foreign investors for trade and commerce. Chinese model is a challenge for the west and Europe because of its uniqueness and unified political structure based on both selection and election. China's performance is better than other Asian and European countries combined over past 3 decades (weiwei, 2012). Another side of Chinese development is its localization and internal stability, for instance, china has never realized political instability and political crisis like other liberal democratic states. As a whole, we can define the entire scenario of post-cold war politics is an antagonistic battle between china and the West, where china has replaced the USSR (now Russia) by analyzing the fault lines of communism and proposed a more acceptable version of communism. Now, the challenge is much more radical and open for the west due to the paradigm shift of world political culture from the west to the east. Acceptably, 20th century can be defined as an American century in the same way 21st century is a century for the East in which china is a great power to accomplish the dream of Asia.

5. Chinese Model: An Alternative for the Rest

In the political development approach, model means an experimental strategy of a system to improve its functions and capacities by considering all the variables. As far as, the international environment is concerned the model refers to a weapon for national development and economic transformation through the adoption of foreign ideas and ideologies. The Chinese economic model is a reaction against liberal capitalism which has been expanding for last five decades. Before Chinese model, indeed, it would be more fruitful to analyse the failure of western model and its invisible empire throughout the world. The policy crisis and unwanted interference were the two major enemies for USA since the late 1970s. The economic growth has been slow and inequitably distributed, largely as a result of poor policy choices (Bivens, 2011).

Karl Marx had visualized the internal contradiction of capitalism that ultimately leads to its own destruction, however, the model of America seems to be more contradictory due its leadership and deliberate crisis like 2008 economic catastrophe and leadership of Donald trump. Another severe limitation of western model is its public opinion and procedures, the long procedural system sometime effects the very aspiration for economic consensus and effective decision making. Rise of democracy, experimentally, was a nightmare for all the eastern states (except India) because of their cultural conservatism and institutional oligarchy. The promotion of democracy and the so called 'War of Terror' resulted the aggressive gesture of the west towards the non-democratic states. For the promotion of human rights USA has killed millions and millions of people, for instance, during Vietnam war Americans troops were used poison gas and other equipment for the civilians.

Historically, world political environment has dominantly

been affected by the rigorous interference of liberal capitalism, not only that, all the international institutions, such as WTO IMF and so on, are showing their indebtedness towards USA. Here, it would be acceptable to present the model of china as a clear alternative not only for the rest of the world but also a strong commitment against US hegemony. Chinese model, without any ambiguity, refers to china's reforms and opening up of its economy, political system and international spheres. The term reforms indicate the procedures that has been used by china to overcome the internal constraints and the term opening up refers to an 'open china' that will be accessible for all the countries for their investments and trade relations. The political and social conditions have come up as a significant aspect of reform in china, particularly, through the process of learning and adaptation. The developmental model of china has not only significant for long implication for china, but also present a distinctive model for the rest of the world, particularly for the developing countries (nien, 2010). Categorically, Chinese model can be understood under three dimensions such as political, economic and social which are the part of her reforms. Politically, china has a strong and stable government with the strong determination of the communist party, against the liberal democracy, china has established its own model of political structure. Chinese democracy is more powerful and successful than the other western countries, the combination of selection and election makes the political system more effective and impressive. Social justice and the protection of private property are the two significant prerequisites for china, amicably, Chinese were settled their political system as democratic despotism. Chinese have a strong faith on national unity and mutual progress that drives the internal policy of china towards its progress, however, they have framed the political base on the foundation of democratic centralism.

Economically, unlike Russia and other communist countries, Chinese economic policy based on public private partnership, in which all the sectors such as banking sector, health and education are still regulated by the supervision of the state itself. China has been extremely caution in maintaining a balanced budget and keeping inflation in check (Yao, 2011). Chinese economy always maintaining a balance between internal demand and external trade, in an era of globalization, the domestic sectors are getting more preference for the goods and services. Chinese middle class are rising increasingly, around 95% of Chinese civil servants comes from ordinary background that poses great gesture for Chinese development (weiwei, belt and road initiative, 2017). The neo liberal economy of the west imposed a precarious threat for the developing states, not only that, even USA, is real victim of economic backwardness and irregularities. The famous assertion of Adam smith 'Invisible hand' inspired the economic structure of the west, the assumption of smith reflects the sovereignty of market which has the power to resolve its own problem. But the image of capitalism, since 2008, has dramatically been degrading due to the unregulated market structure. China has modified its market structure on the basis of past experiences and also in the light of changing international politics. Since 1990, Chinese economy has progressed with a spectacular economic growth,

there are several principles evolved for the formulation of a neo classical economic approach towards structural adjustment and market liberalization, this process came to be known as "Beijing consensus". In the social sphere, china has given more priority to the social security and social justice, even in an era of globalization, the Chinese society is being mobilized from primitive agricultural sphere to a modern technological society.

Chinese peoples are getting more social services as compared to other developed state in terms of domestic product parity, household and healthcare. Probably, China has not yet adopted any alien model for her development in those spheres, however, the sustainable globalization would be more applicable in china for its cooperative developmental approach. Here the cooperative development reflects the balanced approach that has evolved since 1978, presumably, at the outset of the privatization, china acknowledged the relation between social demand and the changing nature of the world politics. Now, the western model is now facing a structural crisis due to overproduction and labour crisis, the lack of internal reform has made it obvious to have a severe problem between rising political turmoil and international. The Chinese are arguing openly that it is a superior one because they can guarantee stability and economic growth over the long run in a way that democracy can't (woods, 2018). The assumption of Francis Fukuyama is quite acceptable to understand the inevitable threat for liberal democratic erosion and its failure to tackle world politics as a whole, western democracy has lost its internal counter balance for its own survival. Paradoxically, Chinese model has replaced the western democratic through the process of privatization, market liberalization and the protection of private property. The entire model determines the role of china in the era of globalization, however, Chinese way of globalization influenced the entire eastern and the European countries as well.

6. Globalization: The Chinese Way

From the begging of the state system, interdependence was a reality to foster friendly relation and development, the same dependency is a fact of our century. Globalization is an extended version of capitalism where the capital circulation and accumulation depends upon the openness and freedom of trade and commerce. As a reality, globalization has extended its role from economic to other parts of life such as politics and security issues. Now in the 21st century the nature of globalization is quite controversial and conflictual, all the major economy of the world is applying their own version of globalization, for instance, American globalization is based on the principle of rigid political expectations such as democratic values and open political culture. Chinese model of development believe the rising impact of globalization as inevitable and impossible to avoid, so largely, china has a mixed perception about the globalization with pessimism and optimism. The rapid flow of technological advancement and information revolutionized the trade and business of China as the forefront of the world. Chinese markets are emerging to fulfil the needs and demands of the entire world, however their might some serious issues which seems to be more challenging for china such as regional

imbalances (rise of India) and political communism.

China is rapidly becoming the new champion of economic cooperation, trade and globalization. As others retreat from the forefront, Chinese businesses are looking to expand and grow into all corners of the world (Lu, 2018). After the reform and opening up, Chinese economy has grown steadily with the rapid industrial engagement and capital investment in different sectors, for instance Chinese Belt and Road Initiatives has brought trade network around Asia that enables large and small enterprises to attain their excellence. China has learned from the history at large, the end of the cold war gave a new dimension to china for its economic development under a intra industry production against the traditional inter industry trade. One of the important aspect of Chinese globalization is its emerging entrepreneurial culture, here the entrepreneurship largely acknowledges learning atmosphere. All the CEOs of Chinese have learned and still learning from the west through their academic research and technological survey, but their contribution has given immense benefit to their own country. The culture is really missing in different part of the world, particularly in India, the brain drain poses a grave concern for the fullest development of globalization.

The assertion “Think Global and Act Local” is the pivotal aspect of Chinese model, china’s domestic market is now more active to realize their own demands, some notable companies are Alibaba, Ten cent and Baidu. After the global financial crisis of 2008, china had maintained a great balance between international and domestic sphere (He Fan, 2017). Chinese perception about globalization indicates a “New World Culture” which is different from western perspective, unlike USA, Chinese have some optimism regarding the flow of globalization. The multilateralism, particularly the global governance system, is working as a powerful weapon by allowing different powers to settle their multifaceted disputes through trade and capital investment. China has been looking, at the outset, that globalization as a model not only for economic efficiency and development but also an instrument of service for the world at large. Globalization is a process in which the pressure of the free flows of international capital are forcing changes in the domestic structures, creating new strata relations, and waking new individual consciousness (Gu, 2001).

There are some important strategies that has substantially been accelerated the model of globalization in china such as (1) prepare the domestic more effective towards foreign industries, (2) free market economy with legal and regulatory framework, (3) increase foreign direct investment, (4) restructuring and reconstructing the political, economic and legal systems to improve the capability of the Chinese institutions with the international community, (5) mitigate the problem between the different strata by generating employment and social assistance. China has emphasized largely on social security than the economic, however, Chinese people are more secure than their western counterpart because of the availability of insurance and redistributive system. Several reforms policy has actually been introduced to cope with the international organizations through policy and new international laws. The conventional definition on globalization has largely been altered with the planned and

programmed policy of china, the international system seems to be more competitive and productive to foster friendly relation among the nations.

7. End of History - Fukuyama's Failed Ambition

The most attractive vision of Marxian philosophy was to abdicate the very root of capitalism, pessimistically or even openly, human evolution must be guided by their productive history and class consciousness which was the core concern for Karl Marx. Cold war period has given the idea of internal contradiction between liberal democracy and egalitarian communism, the entire cold war phase moving around the hostilities among the east and the west. Cold war came to an end after the fall of Berlin wall (1989), demonstratively all the western political thinkers and economists were realized the “Death of communism” without any futuristic anticipation. As a result of cold war, Francis Fukuyama, an American political scientist, published his most analysed paper on cold war, known as “End of History”. This contribution had changed the image of western liberal democracy, he himself believed that, western ideas were more humane and judicious than the communism. What we may be witnessing ..is the end point of mankind’s ideological evolution and the universalization of western liberal democracy as the final form of human government (Fukuyama, *The End of History and the Last Man*, 1992). His optimism regarding western liberal democracy did not fulfil the aspiration of present situation, he realized that the crisis of overproduction and impoverishment of the workers would be enough to rethink about Marxist analysis.

The ideological departure from western liberal democracy to socialism reflects the development of china and the failure of US model, arguably Chinese experience about their economy and world politics has hypnotised to think about the survivability of Marxism. What we have seen during the cold war was only a reflection of a totalitarian regime (USSR), all the western scholars took a great initiative to falsify the role of communism. The fall of Berlin Wall, had been considered as the fall of communism, but ultimately the fall of communism gave an insight to check Soviet communism not the real one. Fukuyama thinks that the only appropriate model against liberal democracy is not communism but the Chinese model of state socialism. It is also ironical that a man who claims to stand for liberal democracy should look to china as an example, given the Chinese regime is not well known for its respect for human rights and democracy (Woods, 2018).

Zhang Weiwei, a Chinese scholar, has identified three important problems of western model, what he called as “genetic defects”. These three defects are (1) the western’s perception on human nature as rational; (2) the principle of absolute rights; (3) procedures and rigid constitutionalism. The idea “End of History” is quite controversial to understand the American crisis in terms of capitalism, leadership and militarization of democracy. The main focus behind the “end of history” is to postpone the assumption of Fukuyama, because Fukuyama himself decided that the history has come again due to the failure of western liberal democracy. The wheel of history has turned again, from two major events, firstly the people of

Britain voted to leave the European Union and secondly the leadership of Donald Trump proved the instability and incapacity of democratic paramountcy. The history will never end, because of the internal contradiction and structural inefficiency.

Chinese development and globalization expresses the failure of democratic capitalism and rapid democratization, US model has been defeated for its inherent incapacity and unregulated market economy. All history is the history of empire – a bid for control of that greatest expanse of territory, the past (Alvarez, 2019). This assertion makes us very clear that US has not yet realized a good governance, all the democratic regime of US was and still are the product of an authoritarian catastrophe. The democratic resistance is incapable of challenging Donald Trump's presidency on any grounds that would directly implicate the neoliberal apparatus of which they, too, are a part (Alvarez, 2019). The recent crisis of the black people in America seems the revival of dictatorship and human rights abuses. American should think about their own system for more transparency and accountability, however Chinese model would not be able to replace the root of capitalism but can alter its dominance. There is no end of history because human beings are the product of their own history, liberal democracy will not be able to replace the history of mankind.

8. Conclusion: A Road Ahead

Evolution of sovereign state replaced the continental conflicts and anarchy. Both national and international level, state reflects as a sovereign entity with full capacity and power. politically, international sphere is quite different from the national sphere, because of the international anarchy. The lack of sovereign authority and cohesion has dramatically forced to the other power to emerge, such as terrorism, gender politics and military diplomacy. But at the beginning of the international politics, states were more competitive and pervasive in term of achievement. But such achievements were proved to be more problematic and destructive examples WW1, WW2 and Cold War. The process of development in the international arena is a nightmare because of the worldwide demonstration about human rights and its abuses. Chinese model highlights the restoration of human rights in the domestic level and also promoted internal development. The entire concept of globalization has been revolutionized through the process of mixed economy with the combination of capitalism

and socialism. Earlier, China was an authoritarian according to the perception of western scholar but now the thing is moving as reverse. But there are several allegations has been given against china such as military engagement in the south china sea and tense relation between USA makes very complicated for friendly relation. Chinese model of development is intrinsically giving an alternative for the world but this model should prepare a more cooperative and supportive image which will be effective for all the countries. The model is not a static one, it is a sample for the others. Here the main question is, whether Chinese model would be able to fulfil the aspiration of the third world. In an era of globalization, the international sphere intends to realize the role of mass media and openness in term of public policy and so on, deliberately china has been failed to discharge such facilities. The recent crisis of COVID 19 makes this observation clear and factual, china's failure towards transparency and openness might hamper the global justice. Military stand off against India and military aggressiveness proves its curiosity towards expansionism and radicalism. Since the western scholar have engaged themselves for understanding Chinese model would be a false aspiration unless there is a clear experiment on the crisis ridden model of liberal internationalism.

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