



How does the Chinese People Evaluate and handle the Impacts of China's Global Re-emergence on China and the World?



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1.China since Reform and Opening Up: from Period of Recovery (1978-1997) to Period of Re-emergence (1998-2013)





1) Two periods:

The first period from 1978 to 1998 is a period of recovery of China,

The second period from 1998 up to now is a real period of re-emergence of China.

2) China's peaceful rise and it's contributions to the World development.





2. The Impacts of China's Global Re-emergence on China: Positive and Negative

- 1) It has made China's and Chinese people thinking more widely, more actively and more pluralistically, because of more reference systems, sometimes they are perplexed or puzzled in the plural selections.**





2) It has made China's and Chinese values more diversified, their thoughts and ideas more regionalized, internationalized, globalized, but their values Westernized so much, it exists some conflicts between the western values and the Chinese traditional values.





3) It has enhanced the consciousness of human rights and the consciousness of social autonomy of China and Chinese people. It has made the games and the conflicts between citizen's human rights, the ruling party's authority, Chinese government's power more frequently and more seriously.





4) Opposite to the ruling party and the state, the civil society and the civic society, the individual citizen in China have been growing up, the social autonomous capacities of social organizations and communities and villages at grass-roots have been improving, but how to deal with the relationship between the ruling party, state and civil society and civic society, the four parties don't know exactly.





5) Especially after entry into WTO, it made China and Chinese people more legalized and rationalized, however, China and Chinese people are still wandering between rule of men and rule of Law, Human feelings and legal systems.





6) It has accelerated the expansion of China's wealth, but the lack of laws and regulations in allocation of social welfare or social and natural resources led serious problems, for instance, enlarging the gap between the rich and the poor, deteriorating the contradictions among different social classes, communities, industries, regions and professions.





7) It has improved the degree of opening up of both Chinese economy and foreign trade, but the rising of the interdependence of Chinese economy and foreign trade have increased timely the possibility of influences of foreign financial and economic crisis outside China on the Chinese economy and foreign trade, eventually it would lead domestic financial crisis in China.





8) It has increased the degree of political transparency and political democracy in China, but until now, it is still ambiguous for China and Chinese people to handle political transparency and political democracy in China. The key problem is different opinions in dealing with the relationship between authority and democracy.





9) It has made more opening up of Chinese society continuously. Traditional social networks in China has been melt gradually, but the new network of modern society has not been constructed systematically and completely. The cohesion and centripetal force have been declining so much in past ten years. At the same time, social contradictions especially at the grass-roots level has been more serious.





10) It has made the Chinese people richer so much, the comprehensive national strength of China has also been increasing, the attitudes of Chinese people have been changing so much. In 2001, the average income of Chinese people per capita is 3000 US dollar and 6120 US dollar in 2012. Chinese people are more confident in front of foreigners except personal upbringing and education, management level. It makes China and Chinese people behave sometimes conceitedly, sometimes self-abasedly. These two feelings lead the rise of extremely nationalism in China.





3. The Impacts of China's Global Re-emergence on Regional and Global Affairs: Positive and Negative

- 1) China becomes one polar of powers to balance America**
- 2) China still does not know, and it is not ready to be a qualified or excellent superpower to come**





- 3) China's senses of ideal responsibility and actual responsibilities in regional affairs, international affairs and global affairs have been improving
- 4) China's re-emergence set a good example for some developing countries to enhance their confidence in national revival





- 5) Some countries and regions have considered the rise of China as great challenges in all aspects
- 6) Some countries are doubt of and concern about China's re-emergence.
- 7) China and the US, the two countries would constitute G2 to govern the world in the future





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Postdoctoral:

**political science, public administration, international
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economics, management, sociology, education,
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The deputy dean of School of Government in Beijing Normal University, the Second Grade Professor, 985 Distinguished Professor, Master Instructor (Political Science) and PhD supervisor (Administration), postdoctoral co-supervisor (political science or public administration, to encourage other cross-disciplines to apply).



Thanks