

## CHINA'S DENIAL TO COPY-CAT AND IMPORT THE WEST-BUILT NOTION OF DEMOCRACY AND ENVOIOUS ACCOMPLISHMENT THROUGH SELF-DEVELOPED SOCIALISM

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### **Abstract**

*This paper tries to ascertain that China has created a new world order, posed a strong counter over the West-built notion of democracy and has excellently proved the better and quality impacts of self-developed socialism on public welfare and development. Denial to import the West-constructed democracy has not only enabled China to develop her own and organic model of prosperity but also has positioned the entire West turn wrong on monolithically believing 'democracy as modest means of development and Socialism as counterproductive norm'. As the key thrust and quest, this paper infers a proposition, supported with plenty of premises, that China has denied to copy-cat the western concepts, rather, then has developed own system and has commanded the commendable comparative growth and civilization.*

**Keywords:** China, West, Import, Democracy, and Socialism

### **Background**

Beyond all precarious and varying principles, change is the one cum the only permanent and undivided truth in the entire world. Lately, an amazing alacrity of technological progression has vastly reconfigured the universe exceeding our thoughts and succeeded to manumit the momentum ease cum succession in human lives. An unprecedented series of economic development, beyond border human mobility, breathtaking scientific inventions and discoveries, wide political and military enriching of nations, world's powerful leaders' endless ambition for impressive control on global politics, emerging nations' swift grip on world issues, dilapidating strength of past world super-powers, inexplicably extreme polarization and promotion of conflicting cum contradictory ideological standpoints and many more recent emergence has ventured to make the world brim of complex diversities- thus intermittently generating a new ground for hellish standoffs as well. As the progress has compassed quite a new gear, encompassing the miraculous fluxes, it has diametrically revisited then restructured existing world equation and status. These exciting episodes of recent changes in world politics have swiftly and strongly bestowed some notable impacts into series of power equation of world interests too.

### **Changing Context of the World**

Owing to such massive mutation, bountiful alteration and distinction into global scenario has relocated the world in grip of soft power from the hard power. Initially, Nye (1990) propounded the notion of 'soft power' in 90s, right after the fall of USSR; and later, elaborated it as most modest influential strategy through authoring a widely read book: *Soft Power: A Means to Influence the World Politics* (2004). Coutu (2008) calls the very concept as 'smart power' whereas Creehan and Rahaman (2003) note such power as persuasion power- therefore having a strong and commanding influence strategy over other countries in the world. Whatsoever the name is attributed, it hints at

generation of the endless efforts to persuade rest of countries through soft diplomatic methods with absolute exclusion and segregation of bullets, wars or guns etc. But it may be quite harder to implement as it can't be immediately seen. In addition to the changes in nature of dominant power, Euro-American control and stress into world power has taken a complete shift into Asian plot like Digeser (1992) regards a new face in power emergence; for which, Vasquez (1998) considers a 'paradigm shift in power location'(page: 13) at present. Gilpin (1983) deems such a change as an outcome of war that has happened into non-physical battle and that is real power of the century. Alongside with agreement with these arguments, Brown (2001) urges every pursuant of contemporary international relation to infallibly note the ongoing characteristics of new world power dimension, in which the powerful West is tangibly subsided and surpassed by the growing East.

Subsequently, Atlantic hegemony over the world has almost received an adieu incurring sound supplant with Asian boom. To solidify the concept, Kapila (2012) writes, "Global power shifts tend to displace or restructure existing international orders and are therefore prone to generating strategic and political turbulence" (page: 2) and justifies the notion. Further writing "The continued growth of Asian economic, political and military strengths have contributed to the emergence of Asia's leading countries – China, India and Japan – as global players on an ascending trajectory" (page: 2), he firmly lays stress on a fact that the Asian growth has groomed the gross grip upon western power influence. USA versus USSR confrontation and cold-war induced stress and volatility around globe shall be and has been clearly redirected through Sino-India rivalry and hostility, rather. Regarding China's regional growth as the arch reason of this ruffle, Shambaugh (2013) feels the future volatility to be oozing out from Sino-Indian ambition and altercation. Nonetheless, Womack (2013) anticipates China to project 'more balanced international relation than mode of confrontation' (page: 926) with every nation on note that China already has caused America's control in world sphere to diminish quite swiftly. But China, being an actively prominent player of international politics, is not denigrated to be discussed by any of authors in this time. On the very line, Ikenberry (2014) writes, "in an important way, the rise of China is the wrong thing to look at. It's not the rise of China. There's something broader going on. There's a broader global transformation" (page: 7) and loves to infer a fact like Nolan (2012) feels that China is 'commanding height in global economy and power too' (page: 134). Ahiska (2003), now, feels Occidentalism as a fantasy and regards that the West encumbered the rest with its hegemony in name of modernization therefore argues to think for modernization- like China has been practicing- beyond the West prescribed format and thesis; and Asad (1980) too cedes with the proposition. Being more balanced on the views, Baber (2002) opines that rather than going at polar and excessively cum fanatically attached with either of sides in name of Oreintalism or Occidentalism, the development and modernization should be quite organic, original and native of owns therefore he makes a hint that modernization is not a subject that can be imported or exported, rather is to be built in self, on what Bagchi (2003) too pays a consolidated solidarity.

The notion of global race and leading confrontation as assumed by Micklethwait and Wooldridge (2014) was once reflected through USA versus USSR altercation. But at present, Occidentalism seems seriously enervated and can't be protracted far as sizable as it used to be. On the very ground, America is clearly failing to preserve then promote her interest regionally and globally as she was doing in 20<sup>th</sup> century; therefore Slaughter (2004) imagines an emergence of new world order, led by rise of China, supplanting the primordial America based western supremacy. Ning (1997) finds two powerful compartments of Oreintlaism fueling the eastern bloc of the world then shaking the

entire global sphere and they are: a) Middle East, through oil together with b) China and India, through politics and economy, respectively. Exploring the rest of hidden supremacy, Makdisi (2002) deems the East dominating over West in terms of cultures, humanity and virtues too, and they are not only primitive but scientific as well over the West. As viewed by Spencer (2003), the West is being demarcated away from every aspect. In course of extending influence over the world, military warfare and political domination count and contribute quite less than command and control on market economy do. Aligning with accruing changes on antediluvian notion of many sociopolitical issues, the same has happened into concept of democracy as well. Fotopoulos (2001) concludes that China is dominantly making a lead role in most significant agendas to measure and gauge the accruing accomplishment of the nation. Notion of modern day prosperity embodies a fairly distanced understanding and assumption than mere projecting political power and pompousness. It aims at reaching to social, economic and ecological engagement and empowerment too; and China's massive success in this very mission is marvelous and miraculous compared to others.

Adoption of translated or transported message takes us only at woes or waxed wreck; and the epistemic violence has been one of the arch tools to extend such sphere of influence over the globe. Therefore Fredrickson (2002) treats the knowledge and knowledge-based hegemony too as a form of racism then assimilates that western hegemony is being more a mental and psychological construct as well. Despite the fact that West-propounded notion of democracy and human rights has been regarded as most irreplaceable and infallible vision in ruling and setting a just society, many failures and un-premeditated tragic ends or an unconcealed inertia are noted in it. Hence, Dirks (2001) strongly castigates western sphere of world exerting such sort of hegemony over the rest. Western world was trying not only to export goods and services, technology and development even was endeavoring and somehow accomplished on exporting subjective notions as well. In sequel, almost countries are infatuated and attracted to copy-cat the concept from democracy to human rights from the West. Being blindfolded follower of the west-propounded culture then adopting that sans any sanctioned stance, Easterners are plummeting selves into pool of problems and predicaments. Hence both of authors -Fredrickson (2002) & Dirks (2010) - raise strong voice to build views on resistance over western hegemony through both words and action; and China is successfully doing it.

Despite profound illusion on many scholars as that all of western germinated norms do embody and ensure success, Hoppe (2001) regards western propounded democracy as a sound flop into many nations and shows that it is leading at encumbering more haze, hazards and haphazard as well. Kasptein & Converse (2008) argue that democracy's success and failure depends not automatically because of named as democracy rather it relies on its efficiency at causing then easing the economic development and prosperity followed to heading to rapid expansion in public wellbeing. Even Diamond (2008) deems mastery in economic development as the most important feature on political institutions and practice hence regards democracy to be the development democracy. Further, DFID's report (2005) reads that such expected prosperity shall not be an automated cum inbuilt routine result with implication of any political systems just named as democracy but will be an outcome of high level skill and acumen of political leaders therein, irrespective of what systems do they adopt. Hence rather than being universal, the author admits Democracy as totally temporal and spatial specification with pragmatic values; and China has exemplified it with unique epitome against of western's monolithic and prejudiced perception on democracy.

### **Import of Democracy**

Sounding comparatively pragmatic over usual and rudimentary political rhetoric, Huntington (1991) assimilates the developmental priority as base of new democracy and legitimate issue that people desperately wait for ages whereas Persson and Tabellini (2006) encapsulate that economy and politics do have an unbreakable nexus bearing converse relation with each other. For the same, Fukuyama (2011) deems it as state's prime responsibility or authority irrespective of the fact that what-so-ever the name is given to practiced political praxis. This way, even influencing scholars of the contemporary issues and time unfold an agreement that democracy has to result more in economic prosperity than stressing merely on political formality and functioning. Fukuyama (2016) further regards that economic empowerment of country as the chief determinant of quality life. Every country should ensure it seconded with creation of highly performing government then aim at achieving the expected pace of economic progress and prosperity. But the system should function firmly for the accomplishment. In case of failing to accelerate the economic growth and progress, ruling can be no longer of any value than ruining image and impression as Kabaservice (2012) claims about Republican party's falling and failing status in America. However, unlike rest of the West, UK regards that maintaining cultural homogeneousness there in is prime challenge for governments at present.

An exactly the same notion of democracy, which is propounded by the West, does not fit at all to all the countries. Each of the countries ought to have own and soil-suited model with sufficient customization, rather; and China did it so well. Many of democratic notions, which westerners place a top and regard as an indispensable life-line of development, are blatantly abjured from China nonetheless better championship is earned in course of inducting welfare to human societies. Mostly, the west-proposed format of democracy has been groomed into severely a perverted form, at now. Often, it has been a Government of 1 %, for 1% and by 1% in many countries and tool to extend unsolicited and unjustifiable big brother nature of global hegemony, causing others trap into catch 22 as Stiglitz (2015) has claimed . Copying the West-built democracy has posed many of problems then decayed societies a lot over illumining them. Extreme heterogeneity has posed risk; law and order are challenged. Unwonted and unfettered plurality has created a chaos and hollow, rather. Still the westerner, especially American, authors indulge on documenting books on against of socialism to justify the worth of democracy and indicate of being democratic. But giving them sufficient ground to assimilate the gross failure over their monolithic assimilation, China has offered an exceptional democracy with exponentially elegant outputs for the people through unique and a wow upbringing of socialism. She has triggered a strong bounce-blow over western notion of democracy.

### **China: An Exponential Exception**

Recently China has earned a remarkable growth. She enjoyed profuse development in short past; and has inducted an ambitious business plan 'BRI' to command the world influence. And proliferating the legacy go unbridled with an ever accruing height, she has devised an action plan (from recent 19<sup>th</sup> congress of communist party of China) to achieve the highest form of dynamic socialism within 50 years. Nonetheless, few sponsored scholars love to vilify socialism as deplorably despotic cruelty and fully as a fascist regime. Countering series of such international attacks, China is inducting huge integrated progress through socialism itself, which westerners deem absolutely implicit and hellish for people. China is reaping remarkable success through socialism, on what westerns have relentless march of objection and unending opprobrium. Owing to building unbeatable and undestroyed domestic commitment, China is being significantly successful to reduce the obnoxious emissions

intensity from industries and factories by 40 to 45 percent from 2005 onwards thus has been an exemplary nation into the global climate change mitigation effort, Garnaut and Song (2006) endorse.

McKay and et al (2010) note that post 1990's galloping growth rate in Chinese economy is bountifully backed with aggressive expansion of all sorts of export-based business modality. They feel steel as one of most exported items from China to all over the world. Views opined from O'Brien and Williams (2004) go as that Chinese economy is superseding the politics thus argue that every politics has to take economic growth as point of preference and planned agenda as well. Conceding with the proposition, Song (2010) regards that oversized growth of Chinese economy in last few years transfigured China as significant player into world's every dimension from politics to economy to environment and international finance as well. The single mystery behind China's lately gained height is on the ground of capaciously commendable and hugely heightened economic progress, which she has commanded in last few years.

Those scholars, who have interest in self-dumping on over-talked subject, love to vent planned and institutional anxiety or aggression against China's galloping growth. If possible to outshine, if not then to obstruct BRI initiative, the concept of Thucydides trap has been projected. Nonetheless, it is the westerners' self-conciliatory baseless bemoaning and boastful bewailing to express their enormous envy and jealousy, rather. Zhang (2011) talks about appreciative initiation and lead that China has taken to mitigate the effects of climate change but feels that western media is still paying unsolicited anathema and projecting totally biased views to discredit her. Intended and pre-mediated accusations are fired to wreck China; if not, to provoke the anti-Chinese mindset among rest of people. So has been in case of latest Chinese mega project, BRI as well. Brandt and et al note some paradigm shifts and substantial jumps in various indicators of Chinese society i.e. unemployment shares- as records reveal that- going below 30% from 80% in last 30 years. As confirmed by Cai (2004), the notable improvement in employment sectors- alike Goldman (2005) sketches the mile reaching transformation on status of Chinese citizens- are fairly equipped with many of basic rights and human conditionality. Naughton (2007) finds an extraordinary upward drift, which is being really an uphill task for many countries, in China. Alongside with these studies, Wang and Liu (2005) conclude a fact that even agricultural revolution and modernization in China has bountifully buttressed the galloping growth. Nonetheless, Zheng and et al (2006) still enjoin and exhort China to adopt some sustainable strategies in order to sustain the here-so-forth gained giant success.

On contrary of worth-cherishing success in China, British people do have relentless march of worrisome on cultural loss which their systems have brought. Further to, books with pertinent themes are written with primary interest. Family fragmentation and cultural erosion are key challenges to them. Transformation of humans into machine is seen as common sight. On note with Simson's observation (2001) as American sons are changing into v8 engine and daughters into rocket, it is easy to decipher the dehumanized reification of people. Harrway's (2001) analogy of human with half machine and half human- then named as 'Cyborg ontology' - is another epitome of dehumanization.

Besides self's downfall, individualized selfish nature and collective institutional interventions over others in name of democratic supports and peace building are chiefly fashioned and showcased demeanors on behalf of the westerners. Shrewd knack of micro-management to drive other countries into weird and kinky way seems on an urgent wait to the all westerners. The same time, they try to deeply defame the East. Westerners have an endless intention to control world if not to bar China from

coming into close front of the rest. To Pullulate and breed internal ruffle, gruff and cacophony among Chinese and among others in regard to China is well exercised and in-depth orchestrated. But by pressing the reverse gear, China has planned to have own originality in everything. A die heart trend of objecting everything from the West has been a Chinese culture and cup of tea to everyone. So China has been able to project sound success even through the other-way and alternative means and practices, what westerners decry and desist for. Despite the fact that entire West regards Socialism as fascist and Nazis communism then thinks it as anti-democratic wave to ease the export of West-built democratic notion, China has successfully achieved miles reaching consequences through the very socialism. More than a democratic exercise, China seems of marching towards a welfare state through socialism- as a vision to counter west-built democracy.

Lin (2012b) layers out a mysterious mode of Chinese prosperity into three major span of times, taking a tangible take on from period of Deng Xiaoping in the late 1970s and continuing to a wise rise of socialism, which Xi has propounded at this century. Ren and Sun (2007), from an in depth studies, note the heightened growth, which is heavily underscored by total productivity growth in every sector from agro to industry whereas Li and Zhou (2005) interestingly explore a fact that economic performance of country is not suffering in any negative impact and effects because of having political turnover. Each of government, irrespective of shuffle in person and priority, always does embody the aggressive economic development as the one and undivided point of objectives. For all these indexes of prosperity and comparative growth, Lin (2007) credits to the reconfigured Chinese strategy of prosperity-bearing key attention through heavy industrialization and expansion of capital extensive technology. As viewed by Luo (2008), China's such a splendid success is an outcome of learning the lesson from west propounded world-flopped laissez faire policy. Though westerners deliberately percolated negative feeling on state controlled economy as the form of authoritarianism then advocated lassie faire economy as the pill of every curse, same 'nation controlled' economy has been very decoratively exercised in China and she is ensuring an exciting outcome followed with an awe and wow response ooze out from it.

Li and Zhou (2005) find China's one party system ascertaining exceptionally exponential ease on lives of people, though the West vents it as a nasty offer, therefore Halper (2010) feels and finds that China is prone to standing as rival-less dominant in 21<sup>st</sup> century, from politics to economy. On ground of an appreciative performance, Zhao (2010) expects China to replace the model of democracy, which westerners have been practicing and bearing wide international acceptance and appreciation as well. As the Chinese political meritocracy has influenced the people and commanded the respect in reference of great works and fair deeds, Zhang (2006) envisions a new rise of civilization as such it should not mandatorily accept the Western political model. The current time's successful China, likely Naughton and Tsaieds (2015) call, is a miracle contributed by total transfiguration emanated of political thought and commitment; and on the very note, Li (2015) lays stress that empire of state owned enterprises of China is offering genuine alternative to western democracy.

Though surveying institutes incur slight mismatch in records, every latest studies on China accepts galloping growth in every sector. Approximately 660 million people graduated off from poverty line in last decade. Various sources indicate that additional 200 million people have access to safe drinking water. Life expectancy curved-up 10 years, average earning doubled and literacy jumped to 90 percent. Under Xi's Socialism, China is swelling as the largest economy having an approximate

10% of annual growth rate. Till 2020, additional 330 million people are likely to upgrade to city life. The number of car-holder's swifts to 130 million from 10 million. Rail and road connectivity almost doubles by then. China is endeavoring at standing the first in all sectors by 30 years thus has significantly barred on import of ideas, technology, goods and networks as well. Rather China has developed all of own.

The socialism-led Chinese prosperity is worth assimilating and imitating to the rest. Alike Greek and Roman civilizations were as pathfinders to past developments, Chinese progress can best guide the currently expected world civilization, especially in Asia. Many people deem prosperity only as economic success. Occidental authors like Jeffery Sacks and Michel Todaro conceive an illusion of developing the rest by donating money. But development demands social, psychological, cultural and other modifications too together with economy; and China has exceptionally excelled in all, countering the notion the West has begotten then beguiled rather.

China is adopting a bit of an anti-current wave of modernization, as Zhang (2010) feels, therefore she has practiced political centralization on contrary to notion of devolution and decentralization, which the west has been waning around the world as best module in leading to fiscal decentralization too. China has inducted a policy of massive establishment and expansion of industries; and the same has escalated up the economy causing exponential overall improvements from economic status to social well-being of people. Even, as confirmed by Yao (2007), the land tenure systems have been vastly reconfigured; it and has almost abolished an unjust and disproportionate ownership on landmass. Thus China has been able to set-up herself an exemplary progress pacer though democracy, as replica of West- developed model then bragged as the divine pill for human progress cum civilization by the West- is seriously and candidly denied.

In sheer and sharp contrast to the western agony, Civilian unity among Chinese citizens is appealingly appreciative. They all embody deep respect to the country and the government. Rather than talking to vilify country, each loves in supporting leadership to contribute in mission of prosperity. Besides economic prosperity, China is endeavouring on human civilization and support to others as well. Xi-led Socialism is heading at building internally strong and internationally renowned and respected China. Unlike the westerners as practicing their culture to be a tool of dominating haze on rest of world, China has tried to promote culture as sufficiently enough mechanism for promoting harmony and to forge hobnobbing in the world. Cultural clash among group seems very negligible. An egalitarian multiculturalism, as claimed by Barry (2010), seems on fine tune existence there in. Said (1993) tagged western culture as tool of imperialism as they are practicing hegemony and creating the West dominated mindset whereas Chinese are trying to harmonize then homogenize with cultural tuning and to far-foster the people to people relation.

In last few decades, China enjoyed radical industrial growth. Many other problems like sweeping corruption, disproportionate property distribution, and pollution are remarkably curbed. Sustainable development and social civilization oozed out noticeably. Severely punishing about 500 high-class officials including ex-minister, Liu Zhijun, caused control on corruption at expected height. Public has no appeal at amassing personal property. Morality and righteousness are the first priorities. People using mobile phone disruptively and throwing dirt publically have scaled down 50%. Everyone seems aware on duties towards nation. They have high hospitality for tourists. Professionals like industrialists, businessmen, students, civil servants, and socialists do have

committed devotion on country's development. Justice, equality and human freedom as well have gained a far and wide improvement.

China is progressing under Xi's duo-plan 'Century Dream' and Peaceful rise of China', respectively. The occidental features of fragmented society, ageing, distancing from family, isolation, and abortion are absolutely nil in Chinese societies. Education breeds humanity and social responsibility; child care system duly unfolds conscious citizenry China wills to produce for future. Xi-led socialism is commanding paradigm shift from government's polity to citizens' practices and mentality in China. Still westerners neither expect nor do respect nor accept the reality. But the fact is that China has been magnificently pushing western democracy at the pole and supplanted with sound socialism, causing not only parallel but also mile reaching better ends than westerners ever imagined.

Though westerners were economically well-off till short past, at the present, they are problematically plunged into serious erosion of humanity and morality. For westerners, China's growth is good subject to research and to realize their misjudgment. For country like Nepal- fevered with expectation of post-election overall reconstruction- China can be and definitely is a grand lesson. Rise of Xi-led socialism unmasks wise example of holistically integrated development as Alterman (2003) feels that China "shamelessly crusaded against American imperialism, government corruption and unsound money" (page: 26). Nonetheless, the West has an unending charm and match of making irrationally irritating response to grossly undermine and seriously underestimate the potentials and credibility of rest, likely Bai (2007) too urges. Baum and Groeling (2010) view that the West is engaged into production and expansion of flawed and fallacious knowledge then is intending to influence the perception of people. On words of Bennet (2009), the enterprise of illusion is being created through power and thus it created partisan gamesmanship but China- with successful implementation of socialism and achieving the miles reaching developmental prospect backed with positive forth drive on economy- has successfully challenged the lopsided and monolithic notion the West has propounded and percolated.

Li (2015) recalls the vulnerable condition of China as that Abrami and et al (2014) write "China was diplomatically quarantined, economically isolated, in a nearly catastrophic military situation where it faced threats from the two superpowers—the Soviet Union and the United States" (page: 16). But the situation didn't develop having complete and sordid domination of capitalism alike Fukuyama (1992) claimed in *The End of History*. The financial crisis of 2008 reconfigured the world into new economic set-up and China emerged as super power, posing incurable challenge to Fukuyama's idea. For, Bell (2015) concludes that Westerners tend to divide the political world into "good" democracies and "bad" authoritarian regimes but the Chinese political model does not fit neatly in either category. Over the past three decades, China has evolved a political system that can best be described as political meritocracy and it is completely a unique notion than westerners have propounded and perceived. Though they regard single party system as most despot and totalitarian in nature, China's efficient progress has proved it totally in reverse gear than the westerners baselessly bewail and bemoan on. Cao (2005) deems China being exceptional not only in terms of political experimentation but also in adoption of a different development models too, which have been able to cater the need of 1.3 billion citizens in last three decades. China has followed the best serving and most modest economic policy therefore, Guo & Li (2012) rate China's quest for governance equally unbending and far yielding better result through harsh punishment against of corrupt officials. Economic



development has always been a first priority to Chinese; and they are appreciatively accomplishing on it.

Chinese overseas direct investment has swelled up many times- around 500 times-; and Garnaut (2010) observes same condition of China in Australia as well since foreign direct investment in Australia has gone quite high. Infallibly, McKay and Song (2010) regard China as lead manufacture powerhouse caused with heavy industrial growth, bearing an appreciative acceleration. O'Brien and Williams (2004) do have similar feeling and Song (2010) also deems global reallocation of economic intensity and frequency because of China's gigantic and oversized growth, achieved in last few years. Besides economic progress, China has adopted to generate an alternative practice in knowledge and behavior production in self. Banning on technology-based western webs and apps is a sound attempt to distance people from western culture.

Reversing the trend of industry based economic development of most of European nations, the agro model of development, which China took in path to develop her, is another point to consider her organic developmental exercise and initiative. Hu's (2000) study notes the trend of gradual economic growth in China and that is anticipating then achieving a sustainable pace as well as being able to downsize the difference with US economy, eventually aiming at outpacing the US economy by 2015-2020. But she has already achieved the mission. As an outcome of dedicated efforts, China now has further improved the human development so that all the 1.5-1.6 billion people are likely able to enjoy the capacity of better life, better human security and more beautiful ecological environment then further largely eliminating the number of people in absolute poverty. In course of studying the Chinese objective of common prosperity, Pilisbury (2000) too finds additional evidences which closely match with the similar inference. Even Zemin's (2000) better vision of China too envisioned such pretty shining future as achieved today.

Since having an oversized growth in economy, couple of scholars like Zheng and et al (2009) often worry on how-about of its sustainability however feel find that China has been adopting highly proficient productive perspective to sustain and upgrade it even through nationalized economy. Therefore, China is unlikely to fall in an incurable recession and tragic financial fate like European and western nations met in 2008. Jacques (2009) calls this Chinese boom as a birth of new world order and assumes that China has now taken a sound commencement to take systematic march ahead through attempt of BRI. The very effort is causing the termination of hegemonic uni-polar world order, where the West had been an incontrovertibly dominant and domineering for long. And Fukuyama's (1992) forecast too faced a severe fiasco here with the Chinese growth.

Unlike biased hatred and opprobrium cum stark criticism from some Westerners, Appleton and Song (2008) note that communism in China has been able to set meaningful association with people's lives and to cause positive political participation as well as to make sound genesis of progressive economic life for people. In sequence, Jiang and et al (2011) find the happiness index of Chinese people taking a sweep forth driving curve like Knight and Gunatilaka (2010) refer that the consistent and positive increment in income of people has vastly eased their lives a lot, causing the happiness in people as affording quality life heavily relies on it. Similarly Hu (2011) lays stress on wellbeing of people, which is profusely promoted in last few decades, and Yu (2008) rates Chinese government being able to generate employment to large number of people to make it possible while the West has been suffering from acute unemployment and serious insolvency. In addition, Zou's (2006) research

measures that the people are being equally happy in agriculture, for what west denies and decries as the most unhappy and unproductive profession and barely enough for subsistence, leading the success far ahead.

An incontrovertibly strict Denial on NGOs and INGOs in China has kept herself completely away cum disinfected and decontaminated from westerners' arrogance, vulgarity as well as perversions, which are prone to penetrate into Chinese society. Saich (2001) notes a strong regulation on NGOs in China unlike Easterly's (2006) fallacious conviction of white men's burden. Riddell (2007) is doubtful regarding the utility of foreign aid to work on positive aspects on note to De Haan (2011), who regards aids as very sensitive issue but urges for self-built capital for development of nation. Gallagher (2012) notes Chinese policy as 'difference in trends' as Cooper (2004) calls Beijing consensus and Feng (2007) assimilates that latest Chinese determination in term of foreign helps is in other-way lane than the West accepts and assumes.

The practice of one party culture has been equally powerful and even more accomplished to truly work as government of the people for the people and by the people, what democracy is supposed to assure. As per some latest reports, China has gained galloping growth all-round. An unimaginable improvement in infrastructures and quality of lives, rapid expansion on facilities of health, education, transport, communication and swift swelling up on public's access on facilities and state's mechanism have made rest of world to stuck with an awe at her. Despite the fact that westerners consider multiparty democratic political practice as an exemplary thus enforce the rest to copy- cat it, China- with implementation one party system- has marvelously surpassed rest in terms of expected development and public welfare.

On contrary of an endless erosion and escalation in culture and right values in western sphere of the world, Revival and protection of culture has largely been taking place in China. In against of cultural hegemony and Christianization that westerners have caused, Bekerman & Kopelowitz's (2008) study decipher a fact that China has tried the level best to educate people on sustainability of various cultures and on policies of consolidating Diaspora and ethnic groups as well. Bing (2008) reads the great effort of China at multiculturalism; and feels that it is actively accrediting her to command new height of globalization and expansion of Chinese values and norms. Despite the fact that Benjamin and et al (2005) accuse China of practicing the rising inequality and scare of facing imbalance in society and Cheung (2008) defames China on discouraging the employers through contract act, none of their assumptions embodies a tiny ground to substantively adduce so. Most of prejudiced and preconceived cum invented notions regarding China have been grossly quashed and undisputedly unproved in almost contemporary studies. Fan and et al (2009) are some, among few scholars, who admire China as being able to intervene the prospective risk before it takes, though white literature- in his term- didn't like to entertain and elaborate it rather. Thus Jefferson (2009) concludes of economic literature being quite pro-west only in terms of fairly comparing then comprehending the recent and rapid economic phenomenon of the time. Keyser (2003) notes that serious contribution paid from China Rural Development and Study centre to generate information needed for sound policy the nation has to develop then delve in for achieving the success.

Hegemonic nature of the West versus helping trend of China is most important point that makes rest of people feel China's benevolence and integrated efforts for welfare in other countries. Benevolence versus malevolence is on sight of every commoner. Reviewing Deng and Guo (2011) is clear to note

that China has gone under serious fiscal reformation and renovations after 1980, backed with efficient restructuring of all central, province and municipal governments. With the right to municipal to hold a significant share of increased local revenues, they are using it as encouraging incentives. Li and Zhou (2005) stress on China's strict and devoted involvement of people's party's carders into various income generating activities and for the same, Luo (2008) calls path of reformation initiated into collective efforts. Ravallion and Chen (2007) too track miles reaching growth especially in education and health, transportation and infrastructure, what seriously come under concern of people, in recent past. Further, Xu (2003) regards the market oriented strategy, which China has adopted, as a yardstick of success.

To summarize Arbache (2011), China has created a crowd of domestic industries having primary focus on 'development and service' as similarly viewed by Bosworth and Collins (2008). Roache's (2012) study shows that China is being the first in the world commodity market together with mining and metal markets whereas studies of Yu (2011) and Buzan (2008) regard China as an independent player in the region. Clark (2011) calls it a new version of democratization at domestic level urge that it is completely different than the West propounded notion of democracy. Thus Drucker (2011) believes that China is on the way to create a set of new realities and shape entire's Asia political stance as the globe of concern and competence. Likely Holbig (2013) urges for global accreditation- as a must, sooner or later- for such charismatic model of development China projected. Kenberry and Lim (2017) claim that china's multiculturalism is working very firmly despite severe skepticism of Trump and write "far less willing to lend its still-significant resources, both material and ideational, in defense of the liberal international order" (page:17). And this makes Nye (2016) doubt if the liberal world survives ahead.

Chinese efforts- in recent days- like advocacy and usage of various soft powers i.e. languages, trade, and alternative political block has always stood not hostile but sufficiently different and unique in nature. Though most of the West-built motives have made the Westerners more cynical and self-centered, the proposed integrated effort of China named BRI is an exceptional epitome that she has tried to challenges and alter the Western notion of power and has unleashed efforts to assists in offering connectivity and exposure to many nations,. Pu (2017) regards China being a global leader and bestowing contribution to rest of the nations too alike Schweller and Pu (2011) note America's decline and complete crack on conventional rhetoric of uni-polar world. The entire flux is caused by the Chinese practice of promoting the 'balancing behavior' with the formulation of polices for sub-national regions and networks thus Wang (2015) feels BRI as a grand strategy of China. Womack (2014) believes that China is being a multi-donor country with new exposure. Yu and Zhang (2015) feel it as new normal stage of economic development like Zeng and Breslin (2016) regard China being symmetrical with USA now. Unique blend of state and market- as Zhang and Buzan (2010) find heading at "liberal global governance order, which calls for leadership and responsible management on the part of Great Powers" (page: 798)- is going ahead with fine tune, in China.

Balzer (2004) finds that China is going into era of massive reforms and openness like Perry (2009) believes on rising consciousness on right cum welfare of public. Dirlik (2001) notes that China is trying for best revival and preservation of tradition and culture having extreme sense of harmonization like Rošker's (2008) claim of preservation of Chinese essence with application of western function. Shue (2001) believes that the one and only quest of all from leader to people in China is higher truth and exceptional morality therefore Garrison (2005) regards China being

tactfully prudent and adept at exercising soft power over the east and Yinhong (2007) infers that it is largely contributing the peaceful rise of China. Mingjiang's (2008) focus of China's state centric approach is equally an attention dragging concept. Reilly (2008) regards the growing economic investment outside as the reflection of China's growth and power that Lum and et al (2008) regard as one of soft power strategies like Hall (2010) has believed as that is deployed for some sound practical purposes. Zhang (2011) notes it as the deliberate valuable intervening into the world to enhance China's comprehensive national power. Shambaugh's (2013) statistics on China's swift and dramatic rise in influential academic journal is another treasure to unfold. In course of countermanding Holyk's (2011) urge that China's power is only a rhetoric and paper strength, Page and Xie (2010) cite the sentiment of American people to indicate the China's growth and to compare China they said that they feel like 'living with dragon'. Wibowo (2009) finds China exploring best development model to some Asian countries like Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia and so on.

Nonetheless, westerners are still decrying over the aggressive expansion of market-economy made by China and propagate the possibility of Thucydides traps like Allison (2017) claims. Aslin (2017) too expects Asian century civilization march at an end sooner but these all are mere baseless bemoaning and bemoaning over the China's growth, which has capaciously commenced leaving positive impacts and awareness to the entire south Asian region. Slowly they have considered China as promising leader for Asia. Debates have started, Conferences are common, and efforts are made. China has rather experienced a good and dynamic mode of socialism and sheer denial of west promulgated notion of democracy. Many of other nations are at point and do have enough tangible evidences to assimilate the fact.

### Conclusion

To succinctly condense the argument, even though having complete denial of propositions and assumption the West developed and thought to expand around the globe or even often forcefully exported thinking it as source of success and siren of progress cum prosperity, China commanded an organic and self-built development. Altering and ruthlessly denying import of the western notion, China's success in own effort is full of mesmerisms and worth commemorating. Though westerners think that progress beyond the policy and parameter they propounded is not possible to any country, China has given a credential alternative and sound example for this pompous western dogma then projected a sound self-made democracy in practice and for pleasure of people.

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