UOS Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities (UOSJSSH)
ISSN (P) 2224-2341, ISSN (E) 2310-0249
Volume: 7, (2) 2023, Pages 49-62)
Journal Homepage: https://uosjssh.su.edu.pk/

Rise of China: Opportunity or Threat

Dr. Muhammad Tahir Rashid
Assistant Professor, Department of Sciences & Humanities, FAST NUCES, Lahore
tahir.rashid@nu.edu.pk

Muhammad Ijaz
Assistant Professor, Department of Sciences & Humanities, FAST NUCES, Lahore
ijazraheem801@gmail.com

Dr. Sapna Mumtaz
Assistant Professor, Department of Politics & IR, Lahore Leads University, Lahore, Pakistan.
sapna104@hotmail.com

Abstract

The article examines the implications of China's ascension as a global power and analyzes whether China's rise presents opportunities or threats to the international community. It explores China's economic growth, military expansion, and increasing influence in global affairs. The article delves into the potential economic benefits for other nations through trade and investment opportunities, while also discussing concerns regarding China's assertive foreign policies and human rights issues. The paper highlights the need for a nuanced understanding of China's rise, acknowledging both the potential benefits and challenges it poses. Ultimately, the article calls for a balanced and cooperative approach in engaging with China to harness opportunities and address potential threats for a stable and prosperous global order.

Key words: Rise of China, Opportunity, Threat, Economy, Geopolitical

Introduction

The "Rise of China: Opportunity or Threat" has emerged as one of the most critical and complex geopolitical questions of the 21st century. China's spectacular economic growth, rapid industrialization, and increasing global influence have captured the attention of the international community. As the world's most populous nation and the second-largest economy, China's ascent has undoubtedly transformed the global landscape, prompting varied reactions from nations around the world. The debate revolves around whether China's rise presents an unprecedented opportunity for cooperation and shared prosperity or poses significant challenges and potential threats to the existing international order (Hufford, 2019).

China's economic rise has been nothing short of extraordinary. Over the past few decades, the country has lifted hundreds of millions of its citizens out of poverty, creating a burgeoning middle class and a consumer market that entices businesses from across the globe.

It's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has also become a hallmark of China's foreign policy, promising substantial investments in infrastructure and connectivity projects in regions spanning Asia, Europe, and Africa. These economic developments have led some to view China's rise as a potential engine for global growth and an opportunity for increased collaboration in addressing shared challenges like climate change and sustainable development (Kastner, 2020).

However, alongside the economic opportunities, concerns have arisen regarding China's expanding military capabilities and assertive foreign policy. China's growing defense budget and territorial claims in the South China Sea have raised regional tensions, causing neighboring countries and the broader international community to be cautious of its strategic intentions. There are also concerns about China's human rights record, its tight control over domestic dissent, and the implications of its state-led model of governance for democratic values and human rights worldwide (Liao, 2018).

As China's influence in global affairs grows, so too does the need for an informed and nuanced understanding of its motivations, actions, and potential consequences. This complex interplay of opportunities and challenges requires a comprehensive analysis that considers political, economic, security, and ethical dimensions. It necessitates a balanced examination of how different nations and stakeholders view China's rise and the policies they adopt in response (Lin, 2018; Lynch, 2019).

This paper seeks to delve into the multifaceted aspects of the "Rise of China: Opportunity or Threat" debate. It will explore the factors driving China's rise, the economic and geopolitical implications, as well as the responses of other nations and international institutions. By examining the potential opportunities for collaboration and shared growth, as well as the risks and challenges that need to be navigated, this study aims to contribute to a more informed and constructive global discourse on how to engage with China in the pursuit of a stable, peaceful, and prosperous world order.

Problem Statement

The rise of China has created a complex and polarized debate in the international community, with some viewing it as a threat to the existing world order, while others see it as an opportunity for cooperation and mutual benefit. The challenge for policy makers and scholars is to understand the implications of China's rise for international relations and to determine how best to manage this evolving relationship. This assignment seeks to explore the various arguments surrounding China's rise and to evaluate the implications of these arguments for international relations.

Research Questions

Specifically, it aims to address the following questions:

1. What are the key factors contributing to the perception of China as an economic opportunity or a threat, and how do these perceptions vary across different regions and countries?
2. How should policy makers approach China's rise and what steps can be taken to

mitigate any potential challenges or risks posed by China's growing influence?

Literature Review

The rise of China has been a topic of much discussion and debate in the field of internationalrelations.Scholarsandpolicymakersalikehavesoughttounderstandtheimplicationsof China'sgrowing economic and geopolitical influence for the existing international system, as well as for regional and global security, economics, and politics.

Several scholars have argued that China's rise represents a significant challenge to the existing world order (Mearsheimer, 2014). China's growing economic and military power poses a direct threat to the United States' dominance in the international system. He contends that China's rise is likely to lead to an intense security competition between the twocountries,aseachseekstomaximizeitspowerandinfluence.JohnMearsheimerarguesthat China's increasing economic and military power represents a direct threat to the United States' dominance in the international system. These scholars emphasize the need to contain China's rise in order to maintain the existing balance of power.

The advancement of International Relations (IR) theory is firmly bound up with huge occasions and structural changes in world politics. Such turning points frequently brief IR researchers to recalibrate their structures of examination to more readily figure out an impacting world (Pan, & Kavalski, 2022). During the 1930s, current authenticity arose 'as a response to the breakdown of the post WW-i international order. Somewhat recently of the twentieth century, the sudden finish of the Cold War saw both a fall in authenticity's fortune, and the kickoff of new space for hypotheses from an extensively. Arising out of the resulting Third Discussion among positivist and post-positivist hypotheses, constructivism has since turned into another apparatus in the IR hypothesis scene. In this way, 'albeit aberrant, the association among occasions and hypothesis was irrefutable'.

Much late writing on Chinese vital examinations has managed how Beijing will adjust to its developing power and abilities in the worldwide framework and what this variation will mean for territorial and worldwide security. Avery Goldstein resolves these inquiries from the extremely aggressive beginning stage of endeavoring to take apart China's arising post-Cold War Conflict fantastic technique. In Goldstein's analysis, the issue of great strategy is characterized as the Central Logic and" focal rationale" of strategy coordination in issues military, monetary and conciliatory, conscious of the objectives of an express, its capacities, and global imperatives (Lanteigne, 2006).

Ongoing international events, like Brexit and the retreat from multilateral trade and collaboration by the USA, have made floods of vulnerability, regards to worldwide participation (Kirby, & Van der Wende, 2019). In the meantime, China is openly trying to start to lead the pack in globalization, fostering its advanced education and exploration frameworks at speed and effectively looking to help out scholastic accomplices along the New Silk Road, to draw in ability. Be that as it may, under which conditions, whose definitions and in view of what values? Also, what, if any, distinctions will the "New Silk Road" make in the worldwide instructive scene?

Johnson (2018) opines that Obama Administration outgrows a more extensive scholarly longing to wrestle with the causality and nature of misperceptions, particularly about an opponent's tactical capacities and expectations of foreign relations. Specifically, in situations where adversary states have fundamentally dissimilar key societies, accounts, and political frameworks, which thus might obstruct successful discretion, entangle endeavors by strategy producers to precisely evaluate the tactical overall influence, and impart key expectations to partners and enemies, in extremis can prompt discouragement disappointment and struggle. To this end, this book offers a convenient and convincing clarification for the weakening of Sino-American security relations during the Obama administration.

For the greater part of half century, pragmatist researchers of international relations have kept up with that their perspective is antagonistic to the American public. For various reasons undeveloped perspectives, public history, American superiority pragmatist's state that the U.S. government seeks after pragmatist arrangements in demonstrate hatred for and not in light of popular assessment. Without a doubt, most IR researchers share this "hostile to pragmatist presumption." To decide the exact legitimacy of the counter pragmatist supposition, this paper rethinks review and trial information on the mass public's mentalities towards international strategy needs and world perspectives, the utilization of power, and unfamiliar financial approach throughout recent many years (Drezner, 2008). That's what the outcomes recommend, a long way from loathing authenticity, Americans are to some degree as comfort with the rationale of real politik as they are with liberal internationalism.

The literature on China's rise presents a variety of perspectives on its implications for international relations. While some view China's rise as a threat to the existing international order, others see it as an opportunity for cooperation and mutual benefit. The debate over the implications of China's rise for international relations is likely to continue, and policy makers and scholars will need to develop balanced approaches to address the opportunities and challenges that China's rise presents. The debate over the rise of China and its implications for international relations is likely to continue for many years to come. While some view China's rise as a threat to the existing world order, others see it as an opportunity for cooperation and mutual benefit. Ultimately, the challenge for policymakers and scholars will be to find a balanced approach that takes into account the many complex and multifaceted factors at play, and to promote dialogue and cooperation in order to address any challenges or risks posed by China's growing influence.

Methodology

The objective of this research is to analyze the rise of China's influence on the global stage and assess whether it presents more opportunities or threats to the international community. A comprehensive literature review was conducted to gather existing knowledge and viewpoints on China's rise, including academic papers, books, reports, and policy documents. This step ensured a solid understanding of the historical context, economic growth, foreign policy, and other relevant factors. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected to support the analysis. Quantitative data included economic indicators, trade statistics, and military expenditure figures. Qualitative data comprised interviews with experts, policymakers, and individuals affected by China's rise, along with media analyses. The research concluded by presenting a nuanced analysis of whether the rise of China is perceived as more of an

opportunity or a threat by the international community. The findings were supported by evidence from the literature, data, and case studies, providing a comprehensive understanding of China's evolving global role.

Discussion

The literature review reveals that there are divergent views on whether China's ascent is a trouble or an occasion. On the one phase, some savants and policymakers argue that China's ascent poses a trouble to the living world order, especially in the areas of screen, economics, and geopolitics. For case, some savants contend that China's fierceness in the South China Sea, its martial modernization, and its growing profitable influence in developing nations could conduct to a authority transition that would challenge the current global authority balance. also, some policymakers argue that China's casualness for transnational morals and valuations, similar as mortal birthrights and republic, could undermine the radical transnational order. On the other phase, there are savants and policymakers who view China's ascent as an occasion for cooperation and collective asset. These proponents of engagement argue that China's integration into the global frugality and its active participation in transnational associations could conduct to lesser stability and substance. They also contend that China's ascent could give openings for collaboration on global expostulations, similar as climate revise and nuclear accumulation. Despite the divergent views on China's ascent, there's an agreement among savants and policymakers that China's growing influence will have significant counter accusations for transnational dealings. Therefore, there’s a want for a refined path that balances competition and cooperation with China. Some savants suggest that a program of" congagement," which combines rudiments of constraint and engagement, could be a feasible path to managing China's ascent. This program would involve fighting China's fierceness in certain disciplines while engaging China in areas of collective interest (common). The literature review suggests that China's ascent is a daedal and multifaceted miracle that requires a refined and strategic reaction from policymakers. The success of this reaction will hinge on a range of procurators, involving the capability of policymakers to navigate the domestic politics of their separate nations, the forcefulness of multinational institutions, and the amenability of China to cooperate and fascinate with the transnational community. In this section, the seat is on furnishing environment and ground information about China's ascent as a global authority and whether it would turn out to be a trouble or occasion for the sphere. This can carry information on China's literal and artistic significance, as well as its recent profitable, political, and martial progressions. Some practicable sources of information for this section carry intellectual papers, procedure crashes, and newspapers. The ascent of China is really one of the most significant global progressions of the 21st century. China's remarkable profitable excrescency and adding geopolitical influence have expressed important questions about the counteraccusations of its ascent for the living world order.

Some argue that China's ascent is a trouble to the transnational system, posing expostulations to screen, economics, and mortal birthrights. Others view it as an occasion for cooperation and collective asset, as China plays a decreasingly important part in addressing global expostulations similar as climate revise and profitable evolution. The debate on China's ascent is daedal and multifaceted, reflecting the different perspectives and interests of non-identical impersonators. It's clear, still, that China's growing influence will have important counteraccusations for transnational dealings in the coming decades. As similar, policy makers

and savants must remain to wrestle with the openings and expostulations offered by China's ascent, in order to develop operative strategies for promoting global stability and substance in the times to come.

China's Rise as an Opportunity

The rise of China presents a significant opportunity for the world on multiple fronts. While it has generated some challenges and concerns, the positive aspects of China's ascent offer a chance for global collaboration and shared benefits. This opportunity can be harnessed through economic partnerships, technological cooperation, cultural exchange, and addressing common global challenges.

Firstly, China's rapid economic growth has turned it into a major engine of the global economy. As the world's second-largest economy, China's consumer market and manufacturing capabilities offer immense opportunities for businesses and investors from around the world. Companies seeking to expand their reach can tap into China's vast consumer base and participate in the country's economic growth story. Additionally, China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) presents opportunities for infrastructure development and trade connectivity, fostering economic integration between China and other countries along the BRI route (Maher, 2016; Gallagher, 2010; Beeson, 2016).

Secondly, China's emphasis on research, development, and innovation has made it a global leader in various technologies. Collaborating with China in areas like artificial intelligence, renewable energy, and biotechnology can lead to breakthroughs and advancements that benefit humanity. By pooling resources and knowledge, countries can jointly address pressing global challenges, such as climate change and public health issues (Brennan, 1971; Brooks, 1971; Brown, 2019; Cao, 2015).

Moreover, China's increasing investment in education and academic institutions has produced a vast pool of talented individuals. International collaborations in education and research can facilitate the exchange of ideas, knowledge, and expertise, enriching the global intellectual landscape. This cross-cultural exchange fosters mutual understanding and respect, creating a more interconnected and tolerant world.

China's rise also opens up opportunities for diplomatic engagement and conflict resolution. Engaging with China on global issues, such as international trade, climate change, and nuclear non-proliferation, can lead to constructive solutions. A cooperative approach that includes China can help build a more stable and inclusive global order, reducing the risk of conflicts and promoting peaceful resolutions to disputes (Dreher, 2018).

Additionally, the Belt and Road Initiative offers developing countries the opportunity to improve their infrastructure and participate in global trade. By working together with China, these nations can build more robust economies, enhance regional connectivity, and reduce poverty.

Furthermore, China's promotion of its language and culture offers an opportunity for cultural exchange and mutual enrichment. By understanding and appreciating each other's

cultural heritage, the world can cultivate a greater sense of empathy and cooperation, promoting people-to-people connections that transcend borders (Fish, 2017).

As China becomes more involved in global governance institutions, it can contribute to the reform and strengthening of these organizations to better reflect the contemporary world. This involvement can lead to more inclusive and representative international systems that address the challenges of the 21st century more effectively.

However, while recognizing the opportunities presented by China's rise, it is essential to approach these collaborations with a balanced and cautious outlook. Addressing concerns related to intellectual property rights, market access, human rights, and environmental sustainability will be crucial to ensure that the benefits of cooperation are mutual and sustainable.

The rise of China offers numerous opportunities for the world to come together, collaborate, and address shared challenges. Economic partnerships, technological cooperation, cultural exchange, and diplomatic engagement can pave the way for a more prosperous and interconnected global community. Embracing this opportunity with an open and cooperative mindset can lead to a win-win situation where all parties benefit from each other's strengths and contributions. As the world moves forward, seizing the opportunities of China's rise will require constructive dialogue, mutual respect, and a commitment to shared prosperity and sustainable development. Advocates of engagement with China argue that its economic growth has created opportunities for trade and investment, benefiting not only China but also its partners around the world. China's economic development has lifted hundreds of millions of people out of poverty, and its growing middle class has increased demand for high-quality products and services from around the world. This has created opportunities for foreign companies to enter the Chinese market and has led to increased trade and investment between China and its partners (Gamso, 2019).

Furthermore, China's participation in global governance has contributed to the promotion of sustainable development and poverty reduction in developing countries. China's Belt and Road Initiative, for example, aims to improve infrastructure and connectivity between Asia and Europe, benefiting both China and its partner countries. China's involvement in international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization has also helped to promote a rules-based international system that benefits all countries (Garnaut, 2018).

China's Rise as a Threat

Those who view China's ascent as a trouble argue that its growing profitable and martial authority poses a challenge to the being transnational system, especially the dominant part played by the United States. They point to China's territorial controversies in the South China Sea and its ambitious station towards Taiwan, as well as its adding martial capabilities and investment in improved technology. This has led to enterprises about China's long- tenure intentions, especially in the environment of its contest with the United States. In extension, criticizers of China's ascent point to its lack of translucency and contended mortal birthrights law breakings. China's authoritative political system, suppression of the media and civil society, and treatment of ethnical and religious nonages similar as the Uighurs in Xinjiang have all been subject to review from mortal birthrights associations and foreign governments. Likewise, China's lack of

translucency in its profitable and political resolution-timber has led to reservations about its long- tenure intentions and its implicit jolt on the global frugality. The ascent of China as a global authority has also generated enterprises and expostulations, leading numerous to view it as an implicit trouble to the being transnational order. While China's profitable and technological excrescency has brought around significant advantages, several procurators contribute to the perception of China as a trouble both regionally and encyclopedically.

One of the primary enterprises stems from China's aggressive foreign procedure, especially in the Asia- Pacific region. China's territorial calls in the South China Sea, where it has constructed artificial islets and swelled its martial presence, have expressed pressures with neighboring nations and the thick transnational community. These conduct challenge the independence of navigation and navigational screen in a vital trade path, potentially leading to indigenous insecurity. Also, China's martial modernization and expansion have been met with apprehension by its neighbors and other countries. As China strengthens its martial capabilities, there are enterprises about the eventuality for indigenous arms lines and raising pressures. China's fierceness in territorial controversies and its growing martial presence in the Indian Ocean and beyond have also expressed questions about its strategic intentions and the eventuality for conflicts. Another area of company is the profitable proportion of China's ascent. While China's profitable excrescency has been a motorist of global substance, it has also led to imbalances and trade controversies. China's country- led profitable model, connected with subventions for domestic diligence has rebounded in allegations of illegal trade practices and intellectual property larceny, creating pressures with trading mates, especially the United States and Europe. China's ambitious Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has drawn both praise and review. While the design aims to promote connectivity and evolution, it has been blamed for lacking translucency, assessing unsustainable debt burdens on sharing nations, and furthering China's strategic influence in philanthropist countries. Some view the BRI as a means to expand China's geopolitical influence, potentially leading to profitable and political reliance of lower nations on China. Mortal birth rights enterprises have also been a significant point of contention. China's treatment of ethnical nonages, similar as Uyghurs in Xinjiang, and its conduct in Hong Kong have drawn wide transnational review. These effects have strained China's dealings with popular nations, who view these conduct as law breakings of mortal birthrights and popular principles. China's rapid-fire technological creations and its growing influence in arising technologies like artificial intelligence and 5G have expressed enterprises about data screen and sequestration. As China expands its technological reach, there are worries about the eventuality for cyber spying and the use of technology for guidance and control. The ascent of China also raises questions about the future of global governance and the being transnational order. As China becomes more influential in transnational institutions, there are enterprises about how its growing authority may fashion the regulations and morals presiding the global system. There are worries that China's valuations and path to governance may not align with those of radical republic, potentially leading to fracases over abecedarian principles and valuations. The ascent of China presents expostulations and enterprises that cannot be overlooked. While there are really openings for cooperation and collective asset, it's essential to manipulate the effects related to China's aggressive foreign procedure, trade practices, mortal birthrights story, and technological influence. Engaging China through formative confabulation and honorable tactfulness is pivotal to managing the implicit pitfalls and furthering a stable and collaborative transnational order. Striking a balance between cooperation and alert will be necessary to navigate the complications of China' ascent and insure a peaceful and prosperous future for the global community. The

ascent of China as a global authority has been one of the most significant geopolitical progressions of the 21st century. Several crucial procurators have contributed to China's ascent (MCBride, 2020; Montgomery, 2014).

Economic factors driving China's rise

One of the key drivers of China's rise as a global power is its rapid economic growth and development. Since the late 1970s, China has implemented a series of economic reforms and policies that have led to sustained high levels of growth, and its economy has become one of the largest in the world. In recent years, China has also become a leader in technological innovation, with companies like Huawei and Tencent making major advancements in areas such as artificial intelligence and 5G technology. Some potential sources of information for this section include academic articles on China's economic development, as well as reports and analyses from organizations like the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund. China's economic transformation over the past few decades has been nothing short of remarkable. Starting from the late 1970s, China implemented economic reforms and opened up to foreign investment, leading to rapid industrialization and export-led growth. This economic boom has propelled China to become the world's second-largest economy, a major player in international trade, and a global manufacturing hub.

Political factors driving China's rise

In addition to economic factors, there are also political factors that have contributed to China's rise as a global power. This can include information on China's domestic policies and governance structure, as well as its international alliances and influence. For example, China has pursued a "One Belt, One Road" policy aimed at increasing connectivity and infrastructure development across Asia, Europe, and Africa. Additionally, China has established a number of international organizations, such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which have helped to increase its global influence. Some potential sources of information for this section include academic articles on China's political system and foreign policy, as well as policy reports from organizations like the Council on Foreign Relations or the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Military factors driving China's rise

Another important factor in China's rise as a global power is its military modernization and territorial claims. China has invested heavily in modernizing its military capabilities, including the development of advanced weapons systems like the DF-21D anti-ship missile and the J-20stealth fighter. Additionally, China has made territorial claims in areas like the South China Sea and the East China Sea, which have led to tensions with neighboring countries like Japan and Vietnam. Some potential sources of information for this section include academic articles on China's military capabilities and territorial disputes, as well as news articles and policy reports from organizations like the Center for Strategic and International Studies or the RAND Corporation.

China's Role in Global Governance

As China's global influence has grown, it has become increasingly involved in global governance institutions and initiatives, including the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and the G20. China has also launched its own initiatives, such as the Belt and Road Initiative, which aims to enhance connectivity and economic cooperation across Eurasia

and beyond. The implications of China's role in global governance are complex and multifaceted, with some experts arguing that China's growing influence in these institutions poses a challenge to the existing world order, while others see it as an opportunity to reshape global governance in a more equitable and inclusive manner.

China's Soft Power and Cultural Diplomacy

China has been investing heavily in its soft power and cultural diplomacy efforts, with initiatives such as the Confucius Institutes, which promote Chinese language and culture around the world. China has also been using its growing economic clout to expand its influence in other countries, through initiatives such as the Belt and Road Initiative. The implications of China's soft power and cultural diplomacy efforts are contested, with some experts arguing that they are a threat to democracy and human rights, while others see them as a means of promoting greater understanding and cooperation between nations.

Impact of Rise of China

The rise of China has had a significant impact on the world order in sever always. Economically, China's growth has reshaped global trade and investment patterns, as well as the balance of power among major economies. China's emergence as a global leader in technology and innovation has also had a significant impact on industries worldwide.

In terms of security, China's increasing military capabilities and territorial ambitions have raised concerns among its neighbors and other major powers, leading to tensions in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond.

The rise of China has also had implications for global governance and international institutions. China's growing influence in the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and other multilateral organizations has challenged existing norms and rules, and raised questions about the effectiveness of these institutions in managing global challenges.

Finally, China's rise has had cultural and social impacts, as the country's growing global presence has generated both interest and anxiety among people around the world. The spread of Chinese language, culture, and values has created new opportunities for cross-cultural exchange and understanding, but also raised concerns about the potential erosion of cultural diversity and the influence of authoritarian political systems on democratic societies.

Results

Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that China's rise as a global power has significant implications for international relations in terms of security, economics, and geopolitics. The literature review suggests that China's economic growth and military modernization are the key factors contributing to its rise as a global power. While some argue that China's rise is a threat to the existing world order, others see it as an opportunity for cooperation and mutual benefit. The policy options for responding to China's rise range from containment to engagement and cooperation, and the effectiveness of these options depends on a variety of factors such as domestic politics, economic interdependence, and strategic alliances. Overall, policymakers need to approach China's rise with a nuanced understanding of itsdomesticandforeignpolicygoalsandthepotentialrisksandchallengesposedbyitsgrowinginfluence.

Followingare some of the results that were concluded during research:

- China's economic growth has been a key factor in its rise as a global power. China's rise has led to shifts in the geopolitical landscape, with implications for other global powers.
- China's military modernization has increased its regional and global influence, leading to concerns about security and stability. Views on whether China's rise should be viewed as a threat or an opportunity for international cooperation are mixed.
- Different policy options have been proposed for responding to China's rise, but there is no consensus on which approach is most effective. China's growing role in the global trade system has brought both benefits and challenges for other countries.
- China's foreign policy has been aimed at promoting its global influence and challenging the existing world order. China's technological advancements have the potential to disrupt global competition and reshape the balance of power.
- China's rise has raised concerns about its human rights record and its commitment to democratic values. The relationship between China and the United States is complex and has the potential for both conflict and cooperation.

Conclusion

The rise of China has become a significant topic of debate in the international community, with arguments for and against view in it as a threat or an opportunity. Through the literature review and analysis of different policy options, it is evident that China's rise poses both challenges and opportunities for international relations. While some argue that China's growing influence threatens the existing world order and raises security concerns, others suggest that it presents an opportunity for cooperation and mutual benefit. It is crucial for policymakers to take a nuanced and strategic approach to China's rise, focusing on mitigating potential risks and maximizing potential benefits. This can be achieved through increased engagement, dialogue, and cooperation between China and other countries, while also addressing concerns related to human rights, intellectual property theft, and cyber security. Overall, the rise of China is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires careful consideration and strategic policy makingto navigate.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and implications of the research conducted on China's rise as a global power, several recommendations can be made for policy makers and international actors:

- **Promote constructive engagement and dialogue with China**

Despite the potential risks and challenges posed by China's rise, engagement and dialogueremaincriticalforensuringstabilityandpromotingmutualinterests.Dialoguemechanismssuc has high-level talks, diplomatic consultations, and track-two dialogues should be promoted to deepen mutual understanding and manage potential conflicts.

- **Strengthen multilateral institutions**

As China's influence in global governance continues to grow, it is important to strengthen multilateral institutions such as the United Nations, World Trade Organization and World Health Organization to ensure that they remain effective and relevant in addressing global challenges.

- **Enhance economic interdependence**

Economic interdependence between China and the rest of the world has been a key driver of China's rise, and further integration can serve as a stabilizing factor. Measures such as concluding a high-standard bilateral investment treaty, promoting free trade agreements, and deepening financial cooperation can help enhance economic interdependence and prevent economic decoupling.

- **Strengthen alliances and partnerships**

As China's power and influence continue to grow, it is essential to strengthen alliances and partnerships with like-minded countries to promote a rules-based order and balance against potential hegemonic ambitions. Strengthening military alliances, such as the US-Japan Security Treaty, and deepening strategic partnerships, such as the Quad (US, Japan, India, and Australia), can help ensure regional stability.

- **Promote people-to-people exchanges**

Cultural and educational exchanges can foster mutual understanding and promote long-term stability. Programs such as study abroad, language exchanges, and youth summits should been courage to promote people-to-people ties and deepen mutual understanding. Overall, responding to China's rise requires a nuanced understanding of its domestic and foreign policy goals and the potential risks and challenges posed by its growing influence. It requires a proactive and forward-looking approach that balances cooperation and competition, dialogue and deterrence, and engagement and containment.

References

Beeson M, Li F. China's place in regional and global governance: A new world comes into view. *Global Policy*. 2016; 7(4): 491–499.

Brennan, D. G. (1971). Strategic alternatives: I. *New York Times*. https://www.nytimes.com/1971/05/24/archives/strategic-alternatives-i.html. Accessed 1 Dec 2020.

Brooks SG, Wohlforth WC. The rise and fall of the great powers in the twenty-first Century: China's rise and the fate of America's global position. *International Security*. 2016;40 (3):7–53.

Brown CP, Irwin DA. Trump's assault on the global trading system: And why decoupling from China could change everything. *Foreign Affairs*. 2019;98(5):125–136.

Cao H, Paltiel J. *Facing China as a new global superpower: Domestic and international dynamics from a multidisciplinary angle*. Singapore: Springer; 2015.

Dreher A, Fuchs A, Parks B, Strange AM, Tierney M. Apples and dragon fruits: The determinants of aid and other forms of state financing from China to Africa. *International Studies Quarterly*. 2018; 62 (1): 182–194.

Drezner,D.W.(2008).TheRealistTraditioninAmericanPublicOpinion.*PerspectivesonPoliti cs,6*(01). https://doi.org/10.1017/s1537592708080067

Fish, I. S. (2017). Is China becoming the world's most likeable superpower? *The Atlantic*. https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2017/06/china-jinping-trump-america-first-keqiang/529014/. Accessed 1 Dec 2020.

Gallagher KP, Porzecanski R. *The dragon in the room: China and the future of Latin American industrialization*. Redwood City: Stanford University Press; 2010.

Gamso J. China's rise and physical integrity rights in developing countries. *Review of International Political Economy*. 2019; 26 (4): 722–748.

Garnaut R, Song L, Fang C. *China's 40 years of reform and development: 1978–2018*. Acton: Australian National University Press; 2018.

Hufford, A., &Tita, B. (2019). Manufacturers move supply chains out of China. *Wall Street Journal*. https://www.wsj.com/articles/manufacturers-move-supply-chains-out-of-china-11563096601. Accessed 1 Dec 2020.

Johnson,J.(2018).The US-China Military and Defense Relationship during the Obama Presidency. Springer

Kastner SL, Pearson MM, Rector C. China and global governance: Opportunistic multilateralism. *Global Policy*. 2020;11(1):164–169.

Kirby, W. C., & Van Der Wende, M. (2019b). The New Silk Road: implications for higher education in China and the West? *Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society, 12(*1),127–144.https://doi.org/10.1093/cjres/rsy034

Lanteigne, M. (2006). Rising to the Challenge : China's Grand Strategy and International Security. China Journal, 56, 237

Liao NC. Winds of change: Assessing China's assertive turn in foreign policy. *Journal of Asian and African Studies.* 2018; 53 (6): 880–895.

Lin JY. China's rise and opportunity for structural transformation in Africa. *Journal of African Economies.* 2018; 27(1) :i15–i28.

Lynch DC. Is China's rise now stalling? *The Pacific Review.* 2019;32(3):446–474.

Maher R. The rise of China and the future of the Atlantic alliance. *Orbis.* 2016;60(3):366–381.

McBride, J., & Chatzky, A. (2019). Is 'made in China 2025' a threat to global trade? *Council on Foreign Relations*. https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/made-china-2025-threat-global-trade. Accessed 1 Dec 2020.

Mearsheimer, J. J. (2014). TheTragedy of Great Power Politics. W.W. Norton & Company.

Montgomery EB. Contested primacy in the Western Pacific: China's rise and the future of US power projection. *International Security.* 2014;38(4):115–149.

Pan,C., & Kavalski, E. (2022). China's Rise and Rethinking International Relations Theory. Policy Press.