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## China: Imperial Past, Present Global

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### Abstract

China's current position in the hierarchy of power centers is an opportunity to research not only economic growth but also of how the country should take further action to ensure its economic balance and stability in the global economic context.

Concerns in this direction have intensified in the second half of 2015 due to falling stock market and the need to avoid negative spillover effects of global actors have on others. Interest in this subject belongs not only to researchers but also the media and decision makers at national and international level.

Analyzing the history of realistic perspective (only used by the Chinese leadership) when a country has a chance to cause a change in his favor is inevitable that sooner or later to make that step.

Therefore I consider important to analyze the evolution of these relations and bilateral relations between China and other strategic actors.

**Keywords:** China, Imperial, Global

### Introduction

Investments People's Liberation Army military aimed at recovering the delays in the high technology fields. Such category of missiles is concerned, concentrated in the straits.

This line of development indicates the intention of hitting the command and control capacity of a potential enemy.

The Chinese ballistic missile program, the first largest in the world, aims to prevent US Navy fleet to intervene in the maritime area, dubbed the "second island chain". The main vector chosen for this mission is strategic submarine; China already owns five types of conventional or nuclear submarines.

The latest creation is nuclear powered submarines Type-094 / JIN, having on board 12 ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads category JuLang-2 / CSS-NX-4.

Another priority for military development is aviation. Aware of the need for air forces to deter a direct attack on its territory or area of interest, China has made great efforts to modernize in this area.

Her partner traditional acquisition of military technology was the Soviet Union, later Russia. Long-term plans speak of achieving belonging aviation technologies of the 5th generation of researches able to compete with the world's leading aviation and tradition that spread from generation to generation. These are desires that in assessing military experts might meet the next 20-40 years, so it's a long process.

In terms of numbers, the Air Force already occupies third place in the world after America and Russia (about 2500). Although divergent views still leads to the conclusion that the rate of development of the Chinese aviation exceeds expectations, although a minimum of 10-15 years of research separate us from the first two airships of the planet.

The recent introduction of a fighter aircraft invisible (Chengdu plane prototype J-20), Chinese first product generated much debate regarding authenticity. It seems that some of the technology used comes from US F-117A aircraft, shot down during the confrontation between Serbia and NATO, in 1999. There is even evidence of Serb population on people who were traveling in the impact on the ground and in the neighboring villages, seeking local's collections remains of the aircraft to purchase. "Artillery II" is the name given to conventional and strategic missile with nuclear load. It is a top area, aimed at ensuring the

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country's independence in the face of nuclear threat because of the potential deterrent.

To underscore the importance of this field, artillery II is under direct command of the Central Military Commission of China. It is divided into six independent brigades, located in different regions of the country.

Currently it is estimated that Chinese nuclear arsenal amounts to a total of 240 nuclear weapons. What still limited to some extent the capacity to deter weapons is a relative lack of precision and range means of delivery, but is trying to remedy this problem. Showing that Russia has a ballistic missile amount sufficient to overcome the defense capability offered by this American project, Chinese officials conclude that it is affected in reality, impairing the ability of China's strategic deterrent.

Navy Chinese need for a greater presence in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, to protect the interests of national supply.

Since 1993 China is the host of oil-importing countries. Although still have significant oil resources, industrial development together with raising living standards for some of the population has led to a net increase in consumption.

Currently over 60% of oil consumed comes from outside its borders, a growing addiction to the Middle East. Geopolitical problem of this area supply is doubled and tanker route, which mostly use the route through the Strait of Malacca.

The presence of a potentially hostile Taiwan in the future is likely to block these vital supplies. The answer came in the form "string of pearls" strategy to counter restraining trade route. In practice it is a series of civil and military bases strung along this road shipping, which protects and rapid reaction forces. The main bases her support this strategy are the Chittagong (Bangladesh) for monitoring traffic through the Strait of Malacca and Gwandar (Pakistan) serving as the basis for monitoring of vessels through the Strait of Hormuz. Is added and cooperation with Thailand, which offers access channel Kra Chinese fleet to avoid the same straits of Malacca. Cambodia, in turn, allows China an agreement in 2003 building a railway that can take over oil strait before. We witness an increase and modernization of military facilities in Hainan Islands, Spratly, and Woody Parcel.

Spratly Islands were the scene of military clashes between China and Vietnam, clashes that have been overcome by a final peace agreement. Islands have important deposits of oil and gas, which now form an important issue. Paracel Island was conquered in 1974; it was before in possession of Vietnam. It previously announced conquest that would like to exploit. Note that on this island have made appeals several countries: Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, Brunei.

### **China's relations with other states**

China's advance in world ranking is certainly a concern for some countries. Moving beyond fears geopolitical center of the North Atlantic towards the Pacific, there is some more concrete related violence carried out by this potential new balance.

### **Relationship China – US**

America traditionally has been regarded by Beijing as enemy whose influence and presence must beware,

possibly as a country with which to collaborate occasionally on some well-defined projects, but never as a reliable ally.

In short, America's priorities have changed because of the Atlantic that Europe is still smaller, uninteresting and lacking stakes.

The famous "pivot" to Asia to America, to achieve strategic rebalancing agenda of political, economic and military from the Atlantic to the Pacific and northern Indian Ocean is neither spontaneous nor random. He did not start yesterday or the day before.

"Rotating" was gradual and coincided historically with the refusal of "old Europe" (formula controversial Donald Rumsfeld in 2003) to support US military intervention in Iraq, with internal disagreements within the European Union, which followed the failure Constitutional Treaty in 2005 and obviously with the uncertain economic situation in the Eurozone, after 2009.

Accepting as legitimate the regime of Communist China certainly contributed to this perception, as well as any revolutionary regime need to rely on a threat to keep people close together.

The fear of the presence of the west side pushed to the intervention in Korea, as well as to support insurgencies in the Indo-China.

The fact that the US has encouraged insurrectionists' movements in Tibet did not improve relations between states. But transforming the USSR from friend competitor made possible a substantial improvement.

In 1972 President Nixon visiting Chinese state meets Mao.

The movement represents an arrangement of such tactics by no means an afterthought Communist leader Mao but was sufficient to lead to a commercial ties between the two countries and China's admission into the UN Security Council.

Desire successors of Mao, Deng Xiaoping first, to modernize the state relied heavily on US and European investments in the industry, while the US gained an additional element of pressure in planetary duel against the Soviet bloc.

The United States hoped that economic development will attract a gradual democratization of the regime, but events in Tiananmen Square showed exactly the situation background. In this juncture it started to restore alliances and drawing up new guidelines thereof.

India, fearing strategy so Chinese "string of pearls" (which is likely to isolate in terms of water) as well as restoring a regional context which will remain without allies, chose a gradual near America.

The association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) put his status a reference to the concept of "undefined threat" with clear reference to China. From the Chinese side we notice the activity of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which along with Russia is trying to form a counterweight to American influence.

Attempts to redefine "cyber war" (including the UN discussed this notion) or "information war" contribute to the image of countries who fear freedom of communication. But fundamental differences Sino-US fall into three categories: the American missile Taiwan issue, human rights issue. Surely Taiwan remains the most painful of the three, none of the parties unwilling to concede for the moment.

### **China - Russian Federation Relationship**

The Russian Federation, successor of the USSR was the second state whose actions have deeply influenced Chinese view of the world. As a mentor of China's political actions and especially his economic theories were emulated and respected scrupulously.

In the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance of 1950 Sino-Soviet, the USSR provided economic assistance China, but the understanding was more favorable to the Russian side. For example for this aid had sent much of Chinese gold reserves and 10,000 specialists were supported by money sent to China, money was all borrowed from the Soviets.

As the terms of the agreement and made its effects felt relations between countries have cooled because there was a big difference from the original expectations of the Chinese. Resize the image of Stalin, initiated by Khrushchev deeply anxious Mao, who sees criticism 'personality cult' danger in perspective for his political stature.

The same feeling he had and years later, when Khrushchev was in turn dismissed, this time on the ground that would be launched in some economic policies "reckless". Antipathy with which Mao had to these two Soviet leaders fear a dominant Russia, deviationist and lively all brotherly feelings towards a communist country contributed to distancing China.

Passed through immense sufferings of the "Great Leap Forward" and "Cultural Revolution", China will need a period in which to recover, to regain its social balance internally, but exactly this feared Mao, who considered stopping the Borghese a revolutionary cycle, a relaxation of party discipline.

So getting the atomic bomb, less due Soviets (who abandoned the project support) as of a remarkable national effort, gave China the right to take the position of leader of the communist universe of the USSR proved unworthy in the eyes of the CCP.

The dialogue with the US was a tactical move designed to keep China a war with several superpowers, but the country's target was to become strong by relying solely on it. Border conflict with the feeling that the vast territories were lost in the "century of shame" to Russia prevented the two countries still have relations as close as expected.

A slightly paradoxical situation occurs in the aviation sector, which by agreement with the US began to be acquired Western aircraft at the expense of Soviet technology, while after Tiananmen Square and the fall of communism in the USSR, providers have changed.

Locking arms trade again forced China to rely on Russian military equipment, even managing to save the Russian sector of the bankruptcy process. We may wonder whether there no demonstrations would not have at present a greater rapprochement between China and the West, which, paradoxically, it was precisely the aim of those had gone in the path of tanks.

However, the evolution of recent years brings two great Asian powers closer than (perhaps) would be desirable, considering that cooperation between them is necessary to counterbalance American hegemony.

There are still fears between the parties:

- The establishment beyond the Russian border of Chinese immigrants who meet there a real vacuum demographic

- The possibility that the Russian side to accept after much negotiation a US missile shield
- The fear of Moscow decreased volume of commercial transactions that would indicate decreased interest in Russian weapons Chinese Forced to support each other, for the moment, these two powers continued collaboration difficult.

### **Relationship China – Japan**

Power Japan is a serious warning to the Chinese people. Japanese military occupation has left deep scars in the memory of many Chinese citizens. But Japan fears a suspicious neighbor, is in full growth.

Although prevented by the constitution, a significant increase in Japanese aviation fleet and is only a matter of time, many experts estimating that China's development will inevitably lead to a change in legislation in the Land of the Rising Sun.

The US alliance brings a clear message: Japan can count on the US as an ally in a possible conflict. Chinese nationalism is exacerbated when it comes to the past and the territorial dispute related Senkaku islands, which although tiny uninhabited and have double the amount of hydrocarbon deposits and victory image on the other. Perhaps closer ties would use both partners, but still there seems to be such a desire.

### **Relationship China – India**

The relationship with India is full of unknowns, older and newer.

The history of the two countries was influenced by colonialism which, although in different proportion accounted for both a common experience. But all the old colonialism and separate them, because it led to war between them in 1962.

With currently an unprecedented economic growth, countries fall in line on issues such as internal security, counter-terrorism, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons but the dynamics of Sino-Indian relations is far from a peaceful future.

India cannot forget the territories taken by conquest by China, as can ignore Pakistan and its status as a strategic ally of China. Pakistani and Chinese control custody region also stands in the way of true mutual trust.

The support for Tibetan refugees and Dalai Lama in particular is a cause of tension, given the state fear Chinese unrest in what he considers a historical province. India has close ties with America, worried about Chinese policy in the region and lead, with Japan a policy of "restraint invisible" to limit Chinese influence.

### **Relationship China – EU**

The European Union has reached now one of China's major trading partners. Need Asian state of a market with high purchasing power stimulates finding a common language.

The relations with Germany and France are seen as priorities, each observing a certain diplomatic cooperation, for example through joint UN opposition to the Iraq war. There are European complaints about Chinese trade practices, and intellectual property theft, but the economic forces good relations.

Overall the strong demand from China is the industry-leading technologies, particularly the military segment, where there is still a ban dating from 1989 for European

exports. If the European Union would give financial need generated by the current international crisis, trade in arms would throw Russia into the background in the field. China seeks to stimulate the European side to take this step, trying, for example through loans "generous" to Member indebted to achieve consensus on the issue.

The need for money unconditionally by certain economic policy or otherwise make such attractive short-term infusion of capital.

### Conclusion

China expands its sphere of influence in its neighborhood, by all agreements of a commercial nature, which creates a certain dependency of smaller states such as those in Central Asia or Indochina Peninsula. Get these agreements a certain amount of resources, access to geographically remote areas but seen as vital or diplomatic support in the UN or regional alliances with Taiwan's isolation.

China seeks to discourage the assertion of de jure Taiwan independence by installing a number of tactical missiles in the Taiwan Straits. With over 800 such missiles in 2006, it can be inferred intention to intimidate the island.

The affirmation of an area of interest encompassing the "second island chain" is purely theoretical at the moment, meaning that missing (yet) able to support military. But it is a good indicator of where will be guided by political, economic and military action in the region.

The North Korea is an unresolved problem, turning a close ally in the ballast. China hopes to prevent Iraq as another intervention type and a gesture too reckless of the North Korean leadership.

The spectacular evolution of economically cannot hide the reality of a regime certainly more peaceful than in the days of Mao, but still quite repressive.

China's leadership often resorted to intimidation in its relations with other states, when he could get a win. When considered appropriate, the state switched to military movements, and the list would be quite long. Incidents border with the USSR, resulting in enough dead involvement in the conflict in Korea by attacking US Army struggles with India for a different interpretation of the boundaries drawn on a map of the border region in 1914, no peaceful occupation of Tibet, the war in Vietnam.

So a country with nothing more peaceful than many other dictatorships, but became more threatening due to its military development in recent times. With a military budget also quite consistent, in line with the first states, actual spending on the army are growing annually, making it aspire to future military supremacy.

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