

The Evolution Logic of Globalization, Construction of the New-type Globalization and Chinese Wisdom

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Abstract—The persistence of globalization comes from its endogenous impartiality. Globalization 1.0 and Globalization 2.0 are aiming at maintaining and expanding the interests of central states, however, no matter whether the central states participate in globalization or not, the Old-type globalization has been proved unsustainable for causing negative externalities, the era calls for Globalization 3.0. Under the background of globalization steps into reforming intersection and socialism with Chinese characteristics, the globalization has crossed the threshold into a new era, the dominant force of globalization is undergoing transformation. China, together with emerging economies, should promote the establishment of new global governance system characterized by collective negotiation system, and build inclusive, sustainable new-type globalization which includes five main aspects: philosophy innovation, economic development, global governance, civilization renaissance and meet the challenge.

Keywords—*Evolution Logic; The New-type Globalization; The New Era; A Community with Shared Future for Mankind; Chinese Wisdom*

I. INTRODUCTION

Globalization is a vibrant concept: In the second century BC, Emperor of the Han Dynasty carved out the "Silk Road" which spanned the Asian-African continent, the old silk road promoted the exchange of economic and trade between the East and the West, and then the concept of internationalization arise; From 15th century, the "Geographical Discovery" extended human understanding of the earth, and it was the beginning of early globalization. The first industrial revolution in the 18th century opened up the globalization in the real sense. The wide application of steam power and machines had brought production into the era of large-scale factorization, and this prompted the UK to urgently explore the international market. With conspicuous production advantages, naval power and the gold standard system, the United Kingdom promotes colonialism and free trade in the world. Globalization 1.0 had been established under the leadership of the UK. From the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, the second industrial revolution further expanded the

scope and implication of globalization. Electricity and oil & gas became the main driving forces, and production efficiency and scale were further enhanced. After the Second World War, a series of multilateral cooperative organizations represented by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization provided a framework for globalization and provided an organizational platform for global governance. Globalization 2.0 has been founded under the leadership of the United States.

Since the financial crisis in 2008, the United States' globalization gains had fallen sharply, and its position in the global economy had also declined. More and more Americans believe that they are victims of globalization rather than beneficiaries. Trump administration of the United States proposes the "first US" new policy. In January and June 2017, the United States withdrew from the TPP and the Paris Agreement. In sharp contrast, some emerging countries have a strong willingness to promote globalization: In May 2017, the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation was held in Beijing; the BRICs Summit was held in Xiamen in September 2017. We can see that the dominant forces of globalization have shown a quiet shift. Under the background of globalization entering a crossroads and socialism with Chinese characteristics entering a new era, China, as a beneficiaries and builder, should become a key force to promote the sustainable and fair development of globalization, and actively promote the construction of fair and reasonable Globalization 3.0 [1].

II. THE SHORTCOMINGS OF OLD-TYPE GLOBALIZATION

The shortcomings of the Old-type Globalization are reflected in the fact that developed countries are the dominant force and their attitudes play a key role in the globalization process. The purpose of developed countries supporting globalization is to establishment a global rules which maximizes their interests. Globalization has become a tool for developed country to maintain its own interests. The attitude of the central countries to the Old-type Globalization is uncertain. During the period of economic development, developed countries will continue to support globalization. During the

economic recession, the developed countries will oppose globalization, causing high opposition during the recession. Therefore, the Old-type Globalization failed to give sufficient attention to the interests of developing countries, and this lead peripheral countries' common dissatisfaction and opposition. However, "anti-globalization" is not against globalization itself, but the efforts of ordinary people and emerging countries to improve their own situation, push the globalization process through the bottleneck period, and enter a new era.

A. *The Tool Properties of Old-type Globalization*

The Old-type Globalization includes the UK-lead globalization version 1.0 and the US-lead globalization version 2.0. It is subjectively a tool for the central state to expand and safeguard its own interests. The rules in the old globalization were used to maintain extension of the will of the central state. In the late 18th century, Adam Smith's theory of free trade based on comparative advantage provided more theoretical basis for Britain to explore the world market, magnified the British demand for free trade into the trend of world development. Since the Second World War, the United States had become a world power and had begun to establish the American era to shape a new global economic and political order: the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has been the base for the United States to control over the international financial order and trade order. [2]

The positive externalities of the old-type globalization are an important reason for the survival of the Old-type Globalization in addition to the central country's driving factors. In the process of advancing globalization, the powerful countries have established a series of global governance and international operational mechanisms, objectively ending the global disorder, helping to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of global governance, safeguarding the overall peace of the world; helping to promote the world. The Old-type Globalization can also improve resource allocation efficiency, and promote global economic growth. At the same time, the central countries rely on strong economic and military backing to provide global public goods, such as international assistance, security protection, etc. Many countries benefit from "free riders".

B. *Inherent Negative Externalities of the Old-type Globalization*

The Old-type Globalization does not bring about the interdependence and common development of developed and developing countries, but the single direction attachment of the peripheral countries to the developed central countries. The backward peripheral countries cannot quickly and independently develop the national economy, but fall into the "Globalization Trap." This kind of globalization, which aims to safeguard the core interests of the country's core interests, lacks sufficient concern and attention to the interests of peripheral countries. In addition, the distribution of global income in developed countries is often uneven. The real beneficiaries of economic globalization are not the common countries but a very small number of private monopoly capital. The negative impact of private capital's foreign investment is that the

industrial hollowing out of developed economies is becoming more and more serious, leading to shrinking domestic manufacturing industry and rising unemployment rate. [3] Unemployment has caused a large number of ordinary people to be strongly dissatisfied with economic globalization. In short, the intrinsic shortcomings of the Old-type Globalization have led to an increase in the gap between the rich and the poor within and between countries.

III. CHINA: CONSTRUCTOR OF THE NEW-TYPE GLOBALIZATION

Why China is the leading builder of new-type globalization? There are four reasons as follows.

China is deeply affected and hurt by the 1.0 version of globalization. The 1.0 version of globalization is a naked, unbiased and constrained hegemonic expansion of the central countries for its own welfare. The backward countries such as China suffered greatly from Globalization1.0. More than 170 years ago, China was humiliated and hurt by the western ship's cannon and the squadron. China deeply understands that this kind of profit-seeking globalization is endangered, cruel and ruthless. Establishing a fair and reasonable globalization is China's long-cherished wish. What's more, China is a beneficiary and contributor to the Globalization 2.0. Globalization 2.0 brings a peaceful and stable development environment to China. China tries to participate in the strategic opportunities of the international division of labor, and gradually open a broad world market. China is considered to be the biggest beneficiary of Globalization 2.0. At the same time, China provides the driving force for the world economy through its own economic growth, becoming an important engine of world economic growth and contributing opportunities to world development. In order to continue China's strategic opportunity period, supporting and promoting new-type globalization is an unshakable basic insistence of China.

Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. China is a veritable country with international influence, appeal force. For contemporary China, the total volume of the economy and trade have all entered the forefront of the world, becoming a recognized economic power in the world. China actively participates in global governance and actively fulfills its world responsibility in line with its own strength. In particular, China's contribution and contribution to suppress the global economic downturn in 2008 has enhanced China's global governance status. [4]At present, China is establishing a new pattern of comprehensive opening, cultivating a new model of foreign trade, innovating new ways of international cooperation, and contributing more development opportunities to the world. But at the same time, we must also see existing unfair rules bound China.

China has the traditional spirit of being responsible, building and sharing, and inclusive. Chinese traditional Confucianism culture has the righteousness and interests of mutual benefit, which is responsible for the world's modernization and construction. The socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics also pursues the common prosperity of all ethnic groups. The Confucian culture and the new era of

socialism with Chinese characteristics are the ideological sources of the concept of human destiny. China has the qualifications, capabilities and strong will to establish a new type of globalization under the guidance of the concept of building a community of human destiny. China's strong will be in line with the general direction of human history development, and it is also in line with China's own fundamental interests and long-term interests.

IV. CHINA PROGRAMS: BUILDING FAIR NEW-TYPE GLOBALIZATION

At present, globalization faces many new features and faces many new issues. Globalization has reached a crossroads of transformation. In order to safeguard their own interests, the traditional powers of the United Kingdom and the United States have adopted different policies according to time in order to maximize their core benefits. Establishing a fair and rational new type of globalization is the only correct way to maintain the persistence of globalization. Under the new background, China should work with emerging economies to promote the establishment of an inclusive, sustainable new global governance system based on the collective bargaining system.

Firstly, the construction of a new type of globalization lies in the concept innovation. The idea guides the behavior of the person. The construction of the community of human destiny proposed by China is a new concept that leads the new globalization. The community of human destiny includes a community of interests, a community of responsibility and a community of destiny. This concept transcends the boundaries between nations, nations, civilizations and ideologies, and meets the sincere vision of the people of all countries in the world pursuing peace and stability, seeking common development, improving people's livelihood, and maintaining global ecological sustainability. The development concept of equality, openness, mutual cooperation, joint construction and sharing guided by the community of human destiny will provide a new guiding concept for globalization. The concept of the community of human destiny is China's forward-looking thinking on the development trend of human society and a fundamental solution proposed by China to solve the global problems in the 21st century [5].

Secondly, building a global common development platform and cooperation system. As an emerging economy, China has always been a staunch supporter of globalization and a builder of multilateral economic cooperation mechanisms. In terms of financial cooperation, China has promoted the establishment of the AIIB and Silk Road Fund, which are conducive to finance infrastructure construction, strengthening financial cooperation and maintaining global financial stability. In terms of economic and trade cooperation, China proposes to jointly build the "One Belt, One Road" initiative. The "One Belt, One Road" initiative is the first time that China integrated its development philosophy into global governance, trying to create a successful new global practice and inject new vitality into global economic development. This initiative not only reflects China's role as a large developing country, but also an important measure for China to face the complex situation of "anti-globalization" and promote inclusive growth. At the same time,

a key field of cooperation for the "Belt and Road" is infrastructure construction [6]. The integration of "five-network construction" into the globalized system will facilitate the resource allocation on a global scale. In the future development process, the "One Belt, One Road" initiative will be a combination of multiple roads and multiple belts, and finally form a network of economic and cultural cooperation throughout Asia, Europe, Africa and South America.

Thirdly, establishing a platform for cultural exchanges and promoting the revival of civilizations of all ethnic groups. Globalization will inevitably arouse cultural collisions and ideological shocks in various countries. However, in the process of new-type globalization, it will respect the traditional values, systems and concepts of the countries, respect the diversity of world civilizations, and pay attention to cultural exchanges and revival. The new-type globalization does not use one civilization to assimilate other civilizations, instead using globalization to promote the prosperity and prosperity of local civilization. Therefore, it is necessary to build a cultural exchange platform and establish a cultural rejuvenation fund to support the vitality of the outstanding traditional culture of all ethnic groups. The Confucius Institute promoted the spread of Chinese national culture and was conducive to the development of Chinese foreign cultural exchanges. These are only the initial attempts of China to contribute the New-type globalization. The next step is to promote the upgrading of the existing cooperation system and establish a broader multilateral cultural exchange and cooperation system.

Fourthly, establishing a platform for cooperation in coping with global issues. If the rights and responsibilities of each country are not clear, the "free-riding" behavior will make it difficult to solve global problems efficiently. It is necessary to establish a unified platform for cooperation on global issues, clarify the responsibilities of different countries, do their best to solve hot issues together. Countries should optimize domestic and foreign policies, reduce policy negative externalities, oppose international terrorism, and maintain international security; Strengthen cooperation to reduce carbon emissions in order to cope with global warming; What's more ,efficient measures should be taken to achieve orderly and sustainable development of bipolar development. Under Globalization3.0, measures also should be taken to cope with poverty and effective solve international livelihood issues.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In essence, globalization is a kind of human society development thought, development concept, development process and development trend. Although both globalization 1.0 and globalization 2.0 objectively have positive externalities, they are still tools for central countries to grab and maintain their own interests. The lack of fairness and permanence in the old-type globalization often leads to a series of economic imbalances, uncertainties and global problems. China's leadership in the building of a new-type of globalization is not to replace the position of the United States, but to promote the common development of the world. China now assume corresponding responsibility, and try to shoulder the mission of building a fair, balanced, inclusive and sustainable version of globalization 3.0.

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