

## Research on the Uniqueness of the Belt and Road Initiative in the New Era

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**Abstract:** The “Belt and Road” initiative is an inward-looking outbound plan. China’s practice along the “Belt and Road” to help its host country development shows that China adopts a purely economic approach to build a community of common destiny with the host country. The way China goes out is peaceful, reciprocal, smooth, natural and natural. The important characteristics of the “Belt and Road” initiative are constructive, peaceful and sustainable

The “Belt and Road” initiative is conducive to tapping the potential of trade <sup>[1]</sup>, promoting talent training <sup>[2]</sup>, realizing economic reconstruction <sup>[3]</sup> and national rejuvenation <sup>[4]</sup>, with scientific connotations <sup>[5]</sup>; exploring the complementary nature of trade cooperation <sup>[6]</sup>, Is conducive to promoting the trade development of the countries along the route <sup>[7]</sup> and international regional economic cooperation <sup>[8]</sup>, and achieving economic development <sup>[9]</sup>.

### The “Belt and Road” Initiative is an Inward-Looking Initiative

China's "along the way" initiative is inward-looking plan to go out. China's adherence to its homeland for development is not only non-aggressive, but before the reform and opening up, it was too closed or even closed, leading to foreign criticism of China's inwardness and even conservativeness. Foreign overly conservative criticism of China illustrates China's deep-rooted introversion. Only in 1978 was China forced to open passively. Although China has made great achievements in foreign trade in the past 40 years, it has not changed China's inward-looking nature. There are four main relationships between foreign economic exchanges and national orientation. First, foreign economic exchanges are successful and extroverted. When establishing economic ties with foreign countries, economic, military, and political means are often used simultaneously. This is often the case in developed western countries. Second, foreign economic exchanges are successful and introverted, using economic means instead of military and political means. This is the case in China. China's foreign economic exchanges have developed tremendously, but still go abroad in a peaceful way. Third, foreign economic exchanges are unsuccessful and externally oriented. Fourth, foreign economic exchanges are unsuccessful and introverted. If in 1840, the combination of China's economic development and national genes belongs to the fourth category, that is, the unsuccessful foreign economic exchanges and national genes are introverted, then after 1978, the combination of China's economic development and national genes is the second This means that foreign economic exchanges are successful and national genes are introverted. Forty years later, China's foreign economic exchanges have indeed improved greatly compared to the past, but ethnic genes cannot be changed in the short term. Of course, extroverted people may not always be able to establish successful economic ties with foreign countries, and there are countless examples of this in history. There are also many extroverted nations that often establish relatively successful foreign economic exchanges. Fundamentally speaking, China's "Belt and Road" initiative is still only a go-out plan implemented by inward-looking nations. It has neither expansion nor lethal so-called aggressiveness. This can be confirmed from the model of China going out. China does not use military force or political control. Instead, it uses a purely economic approach to establish economic ties with the host country.

## **The Four Main Ways to Go Out**

The first is politically oriented, controlling related foreign countries through political organizations. This pattern is most evident in NATO. Countries that join NATO must often politically converge with the political orientation of the integrated organizations formed by NATO's existing countries.

The second is military-oriented. The military-oriented type is the government's foreign related areas through military force. Historically, this method has been widely used in major western countries to establish colonies abroad. At present, countries that have accused China of the “Belt and Road” initiative as aggression or expansion have adopted this model. Because for these countries, armed invasion is undoubtedly the lowest cost way to establish economic ties with foreign countries.

The third is economic-oriented. Doing business with foreign countries not control the politics, military and culture of the host country. This is the way China's historical period is and now it is implemented. The economic-oriented model adopted by China is often criticized by the major western countries that are military-oriented. These countries, which believe in a military-oriented model, ridicule China for not discriminating against the so-called tyranny of its host country. Such accusations of military-oriented defence require careful analysis. China believes in and strictly implements an economic-oriented model and resolutely opposes armed interference in its internal affairs. Under this concept, it is natural that there is no need to identify whether the managers of the host country are in the interests of the major western countries, whether the so-called tyrants, or whether they need to be overthrown by force. Since China strictly adheres to the objective and impartial principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, these practices are beyond reproach, and can only reveal the motives of the accused people to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries by force and establish a political power in their own interests. Compared with the political-oriented and notorious military-oriented models of the gangs, the economic-oriented model is undoubtedly one of the best models. China's practice of devoting itself to economic construction in the countries along the “Belt and Road” is undoubtedly in the best interest of the host country and the principle of fairness and justice in the world's unity.

The fourth is culturally oriented. Confucian culture was popular in East Asia during the historical period. Western culture has also swept the world. Culture can't be propagated automatically, it needs a certain way of spreading. The Confucian culture was mainly spread through Japan, North Korea and other countries to send Chinese students to China to learn classics from China, and the way of spread was peaceful. In many cases, the spread of western culture is achieved through military expeditions. Therefore, the culture-oriented type is still divided into different paths, including education-type and force-type. The spread of Confucian culture in East Asia did not accompany the large number of Chinese cultural communicators going out like the spread of Western culture. A small number of cultural communicators, such as Jian Zhen, are far from being comparable to the huge size and organization of Western missionaries. The spread of western culture is carried out together with military expedition, political infiltration, large influx of personnel and economic exchanges. The utilitarianism and purpose of western cultural transmission are relatively obvious.

Based on the above analysis framework, we can find the difference between China and the West going abroad. The way China goes out is mainly peaceful. Naturally, utilitarianism is not strong and reciprocity is obvious. In the West, going abroad is relatively straightforward, with obvious utilitarianism, strong purpose, diverse means, and the use of force and peaceful means. Understanding the differences between the West and China going abroad helps us understand why the West's “Belt and Road Initiative” would be so inconsistent with the facts. In the deep-rooted thoughts of the West, going out has always been the use of force and peace. It cannot be completely peaceful, it has always been direct, short-sighted, it cannot be natural and natural, it has always been utilitarian and impossible, it is selfless, and although it may be reciprocal, its own benefits are more obvious. Under this deep-rooted cultural concept, any Western accusations against China's “Belt and Road Initiative” can be understood. This is how the West views the belly of China with its own

heart. Any Western accusations against China need not be fussed. A certain degree of reflection of one's own ideology; the West's accusation of China's "Belt and Road Initiative" indirectly expresses the true interpretation of the West's intended meaning of the question of going abroad.

### **One Belt One Road Initiative and Passive Go-Out Plan**

Passive plan is to go out the main features of "along the way" initiative. Compared with the active going out plan, the passive going out plan has the characteristics of peace, which is very different from the previous expansion going out plan.

#### **First, Going out Passively is Constructive. Generally Speaking, Introverted Nations Are Less Aggressive**

Less aggressive nations, after going out, rarely treat the local population in rough ways. Extroverted Westerners, in accordance with their own understanding, painted China aggressively towards the "Belt and Road", which precisely reflects the subconscious reflection of Westerners themselves in the process of interacting with the countries along the "Belt and Road". Because Chinese are rarely extroverted, Chinese people tend to think more abroad than Westerners. The aggressive temperament of Westerners may wish to obtain excess profits in the colonies and meet their insatiable demands. But introverted Chinese are often not satisfied with this. Since the Chinese have gone abroad, they want to do something valuable, which must conform to the Chinese definition of nobleness. The Chinese definition of nobility is: "Do not do anything to others as you please." "I want to stand up to others; I want to reach up to others." The Chinese are very pleased that they can help the residents along the "Belt and Road" to get rid of China's underdevelopment before 1978. Colonists' greed for wealth makes it difficult for the Chinese to achieve a sense of accomplishment by helping less developed countries.

#### **Second, it is Peaceful to Go out Passively**

China has had a bitter experience of being colonized, and this is incomprehensible to Westerners who have taken care of themselves. Westerners are used to being colonists themselves, and they are reluctant to colonize the colonial era. Therefore, when they see China moving toward the "Belt and Road", they often think of colonial behaviours.

The Chinese are not. Those who have experienced the pain remember the pain. China has experienced the painful experience of being colonized, and would never want to see colonization happen by its own side. The Chinese are comforted by helping the countries along the "Belt and Road" that need help and heal their hearts that have been hurt by colonization.

From the example of China helping African countries to develop, we can better understand China's original intention of moving along the "Belt and Road". Africa is a continent forgotten by the Western world. Before the Chinese came to Africa, foreign influence mainly came from the West and other countries. The West's most profound memory of Africa is its experience as a colonizer, and Africa was most affected by the West and also during the colonial period. After the West left Africa as a colonizer, it did not help African countries much. The main way in which the West interacts with Africa is the colonial and colonized model. Beyond that, the West has yet to find a peaceful model to help Africa truly develop.

China has never experienced aggression against Africa. In the era when colonies prevailed, China did not colonize Africa. In the 21st century, when the colonies were notorious, it was even more impossible for China to regain the old colonial roads of western countries that had been abandoned by history. China can only choose the path of peace for common development with African countries. Westerners who have been buzzing about China's economic exchanges in Africa are undoubtedly confusing audio and video and turning right and wrong.

China has achieved certain results by recommending to African countries a gradual development model for the economic take-off of developing economies. China has established the South-South Cooperation College to build a communication platform for high-end talent training in developing countries and developing countries. Through training of important human resources in African

countries, China helps African countries cultivate high-end talents needed for economic development and development. China helps some African countries to build development zones, introduces Chinese companies that are badly needed in Africa, designs institutional frameworks to promote economic development, promotes employment of residents in African countries, and enhances the level of economic development in African countries. It is hoped that African countries can develop economically like China in the past 40 years. Similarly, through 30-40 years of development, an endogenous development mechanism has been established to quickly enter the economic development track.

China's attention to African countries is not available in western countries with colonial traditions. China's assistance to Africa is effective and is generally welcomed by African countries. The model of China's peaceful assistance to the economic development of African countries is very different from the interaction model of Western countries' involvement in African affairs by force [10].

### **Third, Passive Going Out is Sustainable**

China's passive go-go model is sustainable. China's demands for going abroad are all based on the interests of the host country and rely on the benefit of the host country. Unlike some major western countries, China seeks special interests in the host country. The Chinese pay attention to the mutual needs of communication. If the host country is not interested in China, the Chinese will not rely on it like some Western countries. China's relationship with the host country's common destiny community makes China's passive going global reciprocal and therefore sustainable.

### **Implementation of the “Belt and Road” Initiative in the Context of International Environmental Changes**

#### **China Has Chosen to Expand Its Foreign Trade in The Direction of Encountering External Obstacles.**

China is one of the world's largest foreign trade countries, and foreign trade is an important foundation for China's economic development. In the context of a sudden change in the international situation, China will endure more severe foreign trade pressures than before, and it may often encounter siege by some countries, which will affect China's normal international trade. The “Belt and Road” initiative involves many regions, and some regions are in the direction where China is experiencing greater external pressure and are located in hot areas; once international relations change further, China's international trade in these regions may be pursued and blocked by some countries. In many other regions covered by the “Belt and Road” initiative, China has not encountered great external pressure; in these regions, China still has a lot of room for normal foreign trade. China adheres to the bottom-line thinking and expands its foreign trade development direction in as many dimensions as possible. The “Belt and Road” initiative is multi-dimensional, multi-directional, multi-channel, and multi-path. It attaches importance to but does not rely too much on foreign trade in hotspots, and pays more attention to international trade in non-hotspots, so as to maintain normal foreign trade if necessary.

#### **China Has Chosen to Launch Foreign Trade in Areas That Need Further Development**

Ordinary countries pay more attention to developing foreign trade with countries with higher levels of economic development. Because countries with high levels of economic development have relatively high purchasing power, large market capacity, and low transaction costs. China's “Belt and Road” initiative has not ignored areas with low levels of economic development. Through transportation and other infrastructure construction, it has penetrated many areas where the level of economic development has yet to be improved, bringing capital, technology and human capital to these areas 'economic development. Many countries whose economic development needs to be improved will be the regions where the economy will take off in the future. By establishing long-term and stable foreign trade relations with these countries, China solves the key issues that

restrict the economic take-off of these regions and promotes and participates in the economic take-off of these regions to share the dividends of global economic development.

### **China Chooses to Carry Out Foreign Trade in Areas That Are Less Likely to Cause Further Deterioration of State Relations**

China is committed to economic development in a peaceful manner and minimizes friction. However, China faces increasing pressure on international trade. During the implementation of the “Belt and Road” initiative, China chose to conduct international trade in areas that are less likely to cause friction, and selected areas with less pressure to conduct economic cooperation. China promotes the development of the world economy with a broad mind, and chooses to invest in areas that are not prone to disputes. China's choice is conducive to the balanced development of the world, especially to the economic take-off of long-neglected regions.

### **China is Committed to Building a Community of Shared Destiny with Countries with the Same Experience**

During the implementation of the “Belt and Road” initiative, China paid attention to developing countries with the same development experience as itself. These developing countries often have experienced long periods of underdevelopment, history of being invaded or colonized, development stages of long-term exploration for modernization, constraints and bottlenecks of economic development, and eagerness to escape from the status quo with wishes. China empathizes with these countries that have experienced the same development experience as itself. In the process of conducting trade with these countries, China focuses on solving the urgent needs of these countries in accordance with the development stages of different countries and combining the actual needs of specific development stages to promote these countries healthy growth. In the process of China's promotion of developing countries, China and the countries along the “Belt and Road” have formed a community of shared destiny and achieved long-term cooperation under the common development goal.

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