

“Chinese Pattern”: the Development Trajectory of China under Globalization

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Many people in the West have been continuously keeping their eyes on the future and the destiny of Chinese Socialism since the great revulsion of socialism in the Soviet Union and East Europe. Some scholars in the West once alleged that China would collapse when the Soviet Union dislocated in the 1990s, which might be called “On the Breakdown of China”; while other western scholars alleged that China would be a threat to the whole world when China became powerful, which might be called “On the Threat of China.” In fact, China did not collapse, on the contrary, China maintained a rather higher speed of economic growth and created a miracle of economic development in the world; the development and grandness of China never be a threat to the world peace but be the main power to maintain the world peace. The global economy has been a recession since the beginning of the 21st century. At the same time, some conflicts which were formerly concealed by the two poles have been quickness. For example, clashes in some regions, national conflicts, religion disputes, international terrorism, as one falls, another rises. However, the picture of China has become quite different: its economy realizes continuous development, its society maintains peaceful and stable. As for the above reasons, more and more scholars in the West began to rethink the following questions: what is the profound mystery of the success of China? And what is the experience of China’s success? Whether such experience would avail or not in other countries? How to look on the developmental trajectory of China on earth? How to look on the way of China’s peaceful rise?

The international mainstream media has once again paid close attention to the Chinese issues since May, 2004. On the May 11, the London Foreign Policy Center, which is a famous Britain storeroom of thought, published a paper which titled **Beijing Consensus: Provides us a New Pattern**, Whose writer, Joshua Kooper Ramo, is senior counselor of a famous American investment bank Goldman Sachs. He completely analyzes the accomplishment of Chinese economic reform in a rational way. He points out that China has already fished out a development pattern which suits the

Chinese situation through its great efforts, initiative innovation and dauntless experiences. He called such a pattern as 'Beijing Consensus' or 'Chinese Pattern.'

A lot of important persons from political circles as well as scholars followed his step. For example, In June, when asked by a reporter from Chinese Xinhua News Agency in St. Paul, the United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan said that China developed by her unique pattern, which is really worth other countries especially those development countries following suit. In July, American famous economist, the Nobel Economic Prize winner, the lifelong professor at New York Columbia University Joseph E. Stiglitz also firmly affirmed 'Chinese Pattern' when answered a Chinese reporter's question. He put forward that the great success of Chinese economy positively influenced the world economy and other countries also shared the fruits of Chinese economy. He deemed that 'Chinese Pattern' is revelatory while global economy is in the downturn.

In October, 2004, the Russian President Vladimir Putin presided an extended federal congress which participated by all regional leaders. He declared that he would thoroughly carry out the reform in political system. Russian scholars deemed that Putin's reform was comprehensively casting away the development pattern which designed in the 1990's by some western countries. They figured that President Putin's reform was learning from the development pattern because those objects which involving to realize the GDP fourfold, to eliminate poverty, to maintain stable, and to visualize a big country are quite similar to many viewpoints in Deng Xiaoping Theory.

In 2005, the international academia once again paid attention to 'Chinese Pattern.' And a lot of academic conferences came down to Chinese Pattern as well as China's development. Even China held many academic meetings relative to Chinese Pattern.

Well, how to understand 'Chinese Pattern' itself?

In my view, I do not agree to use such a conception: 'Chinese Pattern.' I prefer to another one, 'Chinese Trajectory' or 'Chinese Experience.' However, if the experience of Chinese development could be generalized as 'Chinese Pattern', I think it at least involves the following points:

First, it is a kind of development trajectory which accords with China's situation. This trajectory is a Socialist one, what we usually call it 'a Socialist Trajectory with Chinese Characteristics'. It is because China follows a Socialist trajectory that China regards the interest of whole people as its start as well as end-result. Western scholars are always easy to forget such a fact: the Chinese trajectory is a socialist one. They seem to be unwilling to recognize the fact that the success of China is the success of Socialism. But our Marxian should not forget this point.

Second, it is a trajectory which both comes along the times and consorts with the world civilization. It closely connects with economic globalization. And it is an independent development trajectory. On the one hand, China positively participates in the process of economic globalization. On the other hand, China firmly sticks to an independent development trajectory. That is, guided by the

Sinicization of Marxism, to commit itself to economic development, to creatively combine Socialism and market economy, depend on innovation of science and technology as well as institutions, depend on the persistent exploitation of domestic requirements, depend on long-standing participation in the economic globalization and realization of the win-win situation with correlative countries. Therefore, it is a new development trajectory that never existed in the Socialist history. And it is also a new development trajectory that never experienced by any big countries before they rose in the world modern history.

Third, it is a trajectory of peaceful development. The modern history of human being iterated such a fact: the leap of any big country usually results in the sudden alterations to the international structure as well as the world order, even results in a big war. Here lies in an important reason: that is because those big countries usually followed a way which is characteristic by launching an aggressive war so as to smash the former international system, by expanding so as to scramble for hegemony. The development of Europe goes with its expanding. The European development imbued with blood, which embodied by the fact that Europe conquered other regions and always ended by failure. Such a trajectory should never appear again. Because China has no choice but follow a peaceful trajectory in the peace and development. Moreover, China did follow a peaceful development trajectory by combating hegemonism and maintaining the world peace.

And finally, it is a trajectory of gradualness. Led by the Communist Party of China (CPC), China pays attention to assimilate all excellent thoughts and experience. This trajectory is characteristic of step by step and in a good order. And gradualness, investigation and accumulation is embodied on such a trajectory. Chinese gradual reform is quite different from that of Russia as well as the reform in East European countries. Their reform is radical. The biggest difference lies in the fact that the object of Chinese reform is to self-perfect Socialism.

Personally speaking, to simply generalize Chinese experience as ‘Chinese Pattern’ is immature, which need to be further investigated and checked up. However, there is one point which needs us attention: the ‘Chinese Pattern’ which is talked about by western scholars is changing other people’s attitude toward China. Here are main points put forward by a few western scholars:

First, ‘Washington Consensus’ is going to pot. In another word, it faces great challenges. Because many western scholars began to realize that neither could their theoretic model explain China’s success, could impersonally analyze the problems that China would face, nor could their theoretic model find a way out to resolve those problems.

Second, this analytical method, such as not ‘cooperation’, but ‘isolation’; not ‘freewill development’, but ‘retaliation’, has already come by even it is quiet popular in the west. For example, some western scholars’ theory ‘On the Breakdown of China’ or ‘On the Breakdown of China’ are both wrong.

Third, ‘Chinese Pattern’ is likely to be a new model. Because the situation in China is quite

unique, and so is China's experience. China has always been developing in the light of its unique development pattern in the past twenty years. It is worth summarizing experience as well as lessons.

About the issue 'Chinese Pattern', the future development of China really deeply concern many people. In my view, the future development of China is characteristic of hard-won opportunities and a lot of problems. Many good conditions are following: the base of its development is becoming more and more steadfast with 20 years' development; the huge market for its thirteen hundred millions people; the abundant manpower resources and provision of cheap products; lots of investment chances; the high save in the banks; besides, the guideline of Marxism of Sinicization, the right leadership of the CPC, and the ethical ethos of Chinese people.

However, many challenges will sure appear in the near or future development of China. Those challenges are following: the problem of employment, the problem of social security, the problem of income disparity, the problem of corruption and confusion, the problem of public order, the problem of financial risks, the problem of developmental unbalances, the problem of 'Sannong Issues' (issues concerning agriculture, countryside and farmers), the problem of environment and the pressure of international competitions etc.

I think those countries such as Russia, India, some Latin American countries as well as other development countries will have some advantages which China never has in their future development. At same time, they will face some similar problems that China once met. Chinese experience is worthy to be followed by other countries, while China can also learn from other countries. If different countries would build up a platform in order to enter into those common problems, which would surely promote the development of every country as well as that of the world civilization.