

The Logic of Management of Chinese and Foreign Political Systems and the Reshaping of International Relations: A Global Governance Perspective on the Superiority of the Socialist System

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to explore the management logic of Chinese and foreign political systems and their role in the reshaping of international relations, especially from the perspective of global governance of the superiority of the socialist system. The article first compares the management logics of Chinese and foreign political systems, and analyzes in depth the transformation and challenges of the global governance system, as well as the motives and trends of the reshaping of the international order. On this basis, the article further elaborates on the concept and practice of the socialist system in global governance, emphasizing its positive impact in promoting the democratization of global governance and the rule of law. By analyzing the process of China's national governance modernization and its strategies and concepts in global governance, it shows how China has transformed its national governance experience into the practice of global governance. Finally, the article summarizes the superiority of the socialist governance model on the global stage and its contribution to the reshaping of international relations, and proposes future research directions and policy recommendations. The research in this article not only provides a new perspective for understanding the role of the socialist framework within global governance, but also provides practical guidance for the reshaping of international relations.

Keywords

Global Governance; International Order; Socialist System; Management Logic; International Relations Reshaping.

1. Introduction

An important element of international relations in the 21st century is global governance. With the deepening development of globalization, international relations and international order are undergoing unprecedented changes, and the supranational governance system is facing major challenges and reshaping opportunities. The strengthening of the trend of multipolarization and the increasing prominence of global issues, such as climate change, economic globalization, and public health crises, have led to the fact that the traditional framework of international relations and the model of intergovernmental governance can no longer meet the current needs (Henry Kissinger, 2014)[1]. In this context, the management logic of different political systems and their performance in global management have attracted widespread attention, especially the superiority of socialist systems in global governance has become a hot topic of discussion among international academics and policy makers (Fukuyama, 2014)[2]. With the rise of the

non-Western world, especially China, issues such as the relationship between emerging powers and the original dominant powers, as well as the future direction of the international system, have also become core issues in international relations research (Feng Yongping, 2010)[3].

This study aims to explore in depth the logic of governance of Chinese and foreign political systems, and to analyze the advantages of the socialist paradigm in world governance and its impact on the reshaping of international relations. The study first outlines the transformation and challenges of the global governance system and explores the motives and trends of the reshaping of the international order. On this basis, the paper compares and analyzes the governance logics of Chinese and foreign political systems, with a special focus on the mechanism of the socialist system in realizing management efficiency and social equity. Further, the paper explores the role and practice of socialist systems in global governance, emphasizing their positive role in promoting the democratization of global governance and the rule of law.

The research in this paper not only helps to understand the importance of the socialist system in global governance, but also provides practical guidance for the reshaping of international relations. Through in-depth analysis, this paper aims to reveal how the socialist system contributes to the peace and development of the international order through its unique management logic and global governance practice.

2. The Management Logic of Chinese and Foreign Political Systems

2.1. Comparison of Chinese and Foreign Political Systems

The differences between Chinese and foreign political systems are mainly reflected in various aspects such as institutional foundations, organizational principles, forms of state structure, modes of operation, and values (Li Hui, 2014)[4].

2.1.1. Differences in Institutional Foundations

The foundation of China's political system is the socialist system of people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class of workers and based on the alliance of workers and peasants, emphasizing public ownership as the mainstay and the common development of multiple ownership economies, as well as distribution according to work as the mainstay and the coexistence of multiple modes of distribution. State power under the socialist system belongs to the people, who enjoy a wide range of democratic rights and freedoms. This system focuses on safeguarding the basic rights and interests of the people and realizing social harmony and stability, reflecting the superiority of socialism, such as fairness, justice and common prosperity. On the other hand, the political system of western countries is mostly built on the capitalist system of bourgeois dictatorship, based on private ownership and dominated by market economy, emphasizing free competition and individualism, and the state power is often held by a few capitalists or interest groups, and the interests of the rich are maintained.

2.1.2. Differences in Organizational Principles

China's political system is centered on the system of people's congresses and implements the principle of democratic centralism. People's deputies at all levels are elected to represent the interests and will of the people and exercise state power. Most of China's deputies to the NPC are part-time and come from all walks of life, and are able to reflect the views and needs of the people more broadly. At the same time, the multi-party cooperation and political consultation system under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) is an important part of China's political system. These ensure broad participation and democratic decision-making by the people. In contrast, the political systems of Western countries are mostly centered on parliamentary or presidential systems. These systems of government differ in form but have in common the fact that they are based on a representative system, i.e., the parliament consists of members elected by voters, most of whom are full-time politicians and social activists

responsible for legislating and overseeing the government, and are more preoccupied with the conduct of political affairs. The government, on the other hand, is led by the majority party in the parliament or the president, and is responsible for enforcing laws and formulating policies, so that the implementation of many policies can only represent the interests of a portion of the population.

2.1.3. Differences in the Form of State Structure

China is a centralized unitary state, which means that the power of the state is concentrated in the hands of the central government, while the local governments are subordinate to the leadership of the central government, and at the same time there exists a certain degree of division of labor and collaboration among the various departments of the government. This system is conducive to the maintenance of national unity and stability, and can ensure the unity and efficient operation of state power. Western countries, on the other hand, mostly adopt decentralized unitary system and federal system. In the decentralized unitary system, local governments have greater autonomy; while in the federal system, there is a clear division of power and checks and balances between the central government and local governments.

2.1.4. Differences in Mode of Operation

The mode of operation of China's political system is democratic centralism, which emphasizes the organic unity of party leadership, people's sovereignty and the rule of law. The government's decision-making and legislative processes fully reflect the people's will and interests, while being strictly constrained and supervised by the law. China's policy-making and implementation processes pay more attention to overall planning and long-term interests, and are able to focus on doing big things. In contrast, the political systems of Western countries operate with a combination of separation of powers and checks and balances, with greater emphasis on procedural legitimacy and checks and balances of power. Government decision-making and legislative processes need to go through strict procedures and debates to ensure the fairness and legitimacy of decisions. However, this means that the process of policy formulation and implementation is relatively cumbersome and slow, which leads to inefficiency in government decision-making and even problems such as power struggles.

2.1.5. Differences in Values

The Chinese political system embodies the values of collectivism, patriotism and socialism. These values emphasize the overall interests of the country and the common welfare of the people, advocate unity, mutual assistance and common progress, and can fully protect the basic rights and interests of the people. The political systems of Western countries, on the other hand, pay more attention to values such as individualism, liberalism and democracy. However, freedom and democracy in the West are often influenced by various interest groups and communities, resulting in the restriction or deprivation of some people's rights and freedoms.

2.2. The Logic of Management in the Socialist System

The logic of management refers to the stable value orientation and internal operation mechanism that always runs through the whole process of management talk. The interests corresponding to the logic of management of the socialist system have a special connotation, which refers to both the interests of the people in the abstract sense and the interests of the state in the specific national perspective. From the perspective of the theory and practice of socialist system, its management logic contains at least three levels: the fundamental logic centered on interests, which is unified with stability, the realistic logic characterized by contingency, which is unified with dynamism, and the operational functional logic implemented in different management fields. These three are coupled and interacted with each other, complementing each other, forming an integrated system, which together determine the

specific mode, method and future direction of the management of the socialist system, as detailed in Figure 1.

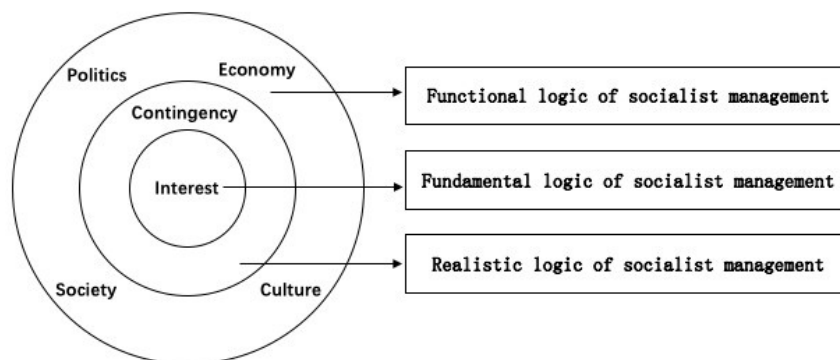


Figure 1. Management logic system of socialist system

2.2.1. The Fundamental Logic of Socialist Management Centered on Interests

Fundamental logic is the most important main line of logic for the development of socialist management, the decisive factor for the survival, development and change of socialist management activities, and the logical starting point and root of all forms of socialist management. First of all, safeguarding the interests of the people and the state is the goal of socialist management. How to safeguard and develop the interests of the people and the state is the first and core issue in building the theoretical system of socialist management, and the interests of the people are the ultimate goal and destination of all management activities. Secondly, benefit justice is the value orientation of socialist management. The fairness and justice of benefit distribution have always been taken as the value presupposition and starting point of socialist management activities, and also an important basis for judging the management functions such as planning, decision-making, implementation and control. Finally, coordination of interests is the basic principle of socialist management. Socialist interest relationship is a kind of fundamental interests are the same, but in varying degrees there are interest disputes and contradictions in the complex relationship, this internal non-confrontational interest contradictions determine the coordination of interests is to deal with all management issues of the basic principles. One of the core issues of interest coordination lies in how to deal with and respond to the possible conflicts between common interests and individual interests.

2.2.2. Realistic Logic of Socialist Management Characterized by Contingence

The realistic logic of socialist management lies between the fundamental logic and the functional logic, and is the bridge connecting the two. On the one hand, it needs to follow the fundamental logic of socialist management (which is related to the value attribute of management), and on the other hand, it needs to take into account the new demands put forward by the environmental changes to the management system (which is related to the instrumental attribute of management), so that it actually plays the role of mediating and reconciling. In the practice of management, the realistic logic of socialist management, which is based on solving real problems and realizing milestones, is highlighted by contingency in two dimensions, namely, the spatial dimension, which is reflected in the combination of social management with the national conditions of each country, and the temporal dimension, which is reflected in the bridging of the social management model with the characteristics of the times and the environmental changes.

2.2.3. Functional Logic of Socialist Management based on the Field of Action

The functional logic of socialist management integrates the social form factor and the instrumental attribute of management itself, which is the specific manifestation of management

activities in different fields under the micro perspective. It can be regarded as a relatively closed microsystem centered on the instrumental attribute of management, which is directly related to the field of action of management activities (e.g., political, economic, social, cultural, etc.), and is also more operational. Specifically, for one thing, political management refers to the coordination and control of the entire political life of society, including governmental behavior, by the subject of political management (mainly the government) based on specific management goals and tasks, within the political field. The logic of socialist management in politics is highlighted in the two sides of democratization and professionalism. Socialist political management corresponding to the market economy should be that the government's control of society can ensure the effective operation of social order without infringing on social freedom and civil rights; and the government's ability to regulate the society provides effective property rights and effective market without affecting the independence and autonomy of the society. Secondly, the overall task of socialist economic management is to ensure the normal operation of the socialist economy, to promote the continuous improvement of the level of productive forces, and to ensure the realization of the goals of economic and social development. This means that the logic of socialist management of the economy is embodied in both the development of productive forces and the dual pursuit of efficiency and equity. Therefore, in terms of distribution, socialism insists that the initial distribution focuses on efficiency, gives full play to the role of the market, and encourages a part of the population to get rich first through honest labor and lawful business; redistribution focuses on fairness, and strengthens the government's function of regulating the distribution of income to regulate income with excessive disparities. Third, the logic of socialist social management lies in "people-oriented". Unlike capitalist social management, which serves the bourgeoisie as a minority group, socialist social management takes "the people as masters" as its highest principle. Finally, the core of socialist social and cultural management is to build a socialist spiritual civilization, with two main tasks: first, to strengthen the construction of ideology and morality, and second, to strengthen the construction of education, science and culture. This means that the logic of socialist cultural management is to provide innovative and vital spiritual impetus and intellectual support for the development of the socialist cause.

3. Global Governance and the Transformation of International Order

3.1. Transformation and Challenges of the Global Governance System

Since World War II, the global governance system has undergone remarkable evolution. Initially, international relations were mainly state-centered, and then the rise of multilateralism and globalization drove the development of the global governance system. Today, we are witnessing a shift towards a multipolar trend, a shift that requires the global governance system to adapt to the new international environment and challenges (Krasner, 1982)[5].

3.1.1. New Challenges Facing Global Governance

At present, global governance is mainly facing three challenges: first, global problems are becoming more and more complex and frequent; second, the global governance system is difficult to adapt to changes in the situation, showing "disorder" and "fragmentation", and reform is imminent; third, affected by geopolitics, major powers are reluctant to cooperate in global governance. Third, due to geopolitical influences, major countries are not strong in their willingness to cooperate in global governance, and there is a lack of a stable framework for cooperation.

As the complexity of global issues increases, such as climate change, economic globalization and the public health crisis, the global governance system is facing unprecedented challenges. These challenges not only test the effectiveness of existing international cooperation mechanisms, but also expose the inadequacy of global public goods provision (Baldwin, 2016)[6]. Therefore, the

transformation of the global governance system has become particularly urgent, and new governance models and mechanisms are needed to address these challenges. These new models emphasize multilateral cooperation, inclusive growth, and sustainable development, and aim to solve global problems and promote global public goods (Held & McGrew, 2007)[7]. The development of these models signals that the global governance system is gradually evolving towards greater pluralism and complexity.

3.1.2. Diversification of Participants in Global Governance

Global governance is not just about interactions between states, but includes the participation of a wide range of actors, including international organizations (IOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), public-private partnerships, multi-stakeholder arrangements, transnational networks, private organizations, corporations, and foundations. These diverse participatory actors such as states, regional organizations, and NGOs play their own unique roles in global governance.

First, as the basic unit of global governance, the policies and behaviors of states have a direct and far-reaching impact on the global governance system. With the collective rise of emerging market countries and developing countries, their role in global governance is increasing, especially in promoting the development of the global governance system in a more just and rational direction.

Secondly, by promoting regional cooperation and integration, regional organizations have enhanced the voice and influence of their member States in global governance. For example, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the BRICS Cooperation Mechanism not only play a role in economic cooperation, but also promote regional practices of global governance in various fields, including politics, security and culture.

Again, the role of non-governmental organizations in global governance should not be overlooked. They play an increasingly important role in global governance by providing expertise, advocating policy changes, and monitoring state behavior. NGOs are able to fill the gaps in intergovernmental cooperation and promote more democratization and pluralism in global governance.

3.2. Motivations and Trends of International Order Remodeling

The reshaping of international order is the result of a combination of factors. The shift in geopolitical power, the rise of emerging powers (Mehdi Sanaei, et al., 2024.)[8], and the profound impact of the technological revolution on international relations (Ikenberry and Mearsheimer, 2001)[9] are all key drivers of change and reshaping of the international order.

Driven by these motives, the trend of reshaping the international order is manifested in the multipolarization of power structure, the reconstruction of international rules, and the innovation of global governance mechanism. These trends not only require the international community to rethink and redesign the international order, but also provide new directions and possibilities for global governance (John Ikenberry, 2018)[10]. Despite the uncertainty of the future direction of the international order, it is foreseeable that the international order will become more complex and pluralistic. In this process, the international community needs to strengthen cooperation, jointly respond to global challenges, and promote the development of the international order in a more just and reasonable direction. This is not only a challenge to the existing international order, but also a test of the adaptability and effectiveness of the global governance system.

4. Reshaping International Relations under the Superiority of the Socialist System

Compared with the Western capitalist system, which is characterized by the antagonism between the state and society and serious social division, the socialist system, especially the Chinese socialism, has a stronger ability to adjust and regulate society by focusing on the benign interaction between the state and the society and the strong social integration force under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC). At the same time, relying on the advantages of political and social stability, unity of thought, and the sharing of the fruits of national development by all the people, the Chinese socialist system has a stronger ability to cope with external competition and challenges.

4.1. The Role of the Chinese Socialism in Global Governance

The Chinese socialism has made great achievements in more than 40 years of reform and opening up, providing valuable experience and inspiration for developing countries. This system has not only realized China's rapid development, but also found a development path for other countries in line with their own national conditions. By sharing its development experience, China has actively helped other developing countries to explore a development path that suits them, thereby promoting the continuous improvement of the global governance system.

4.1.1. China's Concept of Global Governance

The concept of global governance of the Chinese socialism emphasizes the principles of peaceful development and win-win cooperation. As China's comprehensive strength and international influence increase, these principles will not only continue to be externalized in China's diplomatic practice, but more importantly will have the ability to influence the reshaping of the international order and provide new ideas and solutions for global governance.

China actively promotes the building of a community of human destiny, advocating that all countries work together to address global challenges and realize common development. This concept not only embodies the idea of "commonwealth of the world" of the Chinese nation, but also has profound global significance, providing theoretical guidance and practical paths for the reshaping of the international order (Liu Haixia, 2023)[11], and therefore has been widely recognized and supported by the international community, and has provided an important impetus for the change and improvement of the global governance system.

The concept of "community of human destiny" emphasizes that different countries should realize coexistence of interests, sharing of rights and responsibilities in international affairs, so as to form the largest common denominator for building a better world. This concept transcends the traditional hegemonic stability theory, emphasizes the equal participation and common responsibility of all countries in global governance, and advocates that the future and destiny of the world are jointly controlled by all countries. As a representative of socialist countries, China has faithfully fulfilled its international obligations through active participation in multilateral institutions such as the United Nations, demonstrating its role as a great power in practicing the concept of shared vision of global governance.

4.1.2. The Role of the Chinese Socialism in Global Governance

China's role and contribution in global governance is reflected in many aspects. First of all, China actively participates in the reform and construction of the global governance system, practices the concept of global governance of common cause and sharing, adheres to genuine multilateralism, promotes the democratization of international relations, and pushes the development of global governance in a more just and reasonable direction. China has always been a builder of world peace, a contributor to global development, a maintainer of

international order and a provider of public goods, as well as an important promoter of the reform and construction of the global governance system.

Second, China has injected new momentum in global governance. In the face of the rise of populism, nationalism and trade protectionism in the West, China has become a staunch defender and active practitioner of globalization, providing new impetus to global governance. China has injected new impetus into global governance in terms of issue framing, agenda setting, rule shaping, public opinion propaganda, coordination and coordination, and has transformed itself from a participant to a leader in global governance.

Once again, China provides opportunities for developing countries to participate in global governance. China invited the largest number of developing countries to participate in the G20 Hangzhou Summit, and took the initiative to seek the opinions and suggestions of the vast number of developing countries on global governance before the meeting, thus promoting changes in the global governance system and its mechanisms. The extensive participation of emerging market countries and developing countries has made the change of the global governance system more in line with the era's development trend of peaceful development and win-win cooperation.

Finally, China has actively built new platforms for global governance. For example, the organization of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation has provided new public goods for global governance and promoted changes in the global governance system. China has also put forward the Global Development Initiative and the Global Security Initiative, and has promoted the Group of Twenty (G20) as a platform for global macroeconomic policy coordination, demonstrating China's commitment as a great power to actively participate in the reform and construction of the global governance system.

From this, we can see that the socialist system has demonstrated unique concepts and practices in global governance, advocating an inclusive, egalitarian and cooperative mode of governance, aiming at realizing the fairness and effectiveness of global governance through the joint participation and cooperation of diversified subjects. By promoting the building of a community of human destiny, China has provided a new direction and impetus for global governance, and at the same time contributed Chinese wisdom and Chinese solutions to the reshaping of the international order.

4.2. The Reshaping of International Relations by the Chinese Socialism

4.2.1. China's Positioning in the Reshaping of International Relations

International positioning refers to the basic understanding and evaluation of a country's international position in a specific period of time (Lu Jing, 2018)[12], which usually includes two aspects, international identity positioning and international behavior positioning, and is specifically composed of five dimensions, including strength positioning, role positioning, value positioning, purpose positioning, and strategic positioning (Li Zhiyong, 2020) [13](for details, see Figure 2). International identity positioning is a comprehensive assessment and cognition of a country's strength positioning, role positioning and value positioning relative to the international system, in which international strength positioning is the degree to which the country's strength is recognized by the international community, international role positioning is the degree to which the country is integrated relative to the international system, and international value positioning is the degree to which the country's values and culture are recognized or rejected in the international system. International behavioral positioning involves two aspects, behavioral purpose positioning and behavioral strategy positioning, behavioral purpose positioning is the pursuit of behavioral purpose that the country has based on its special identity positioning, while behavioral strategy positioning is the behavioral strategy and tactics that the country sets based on specific behavioral purpose.

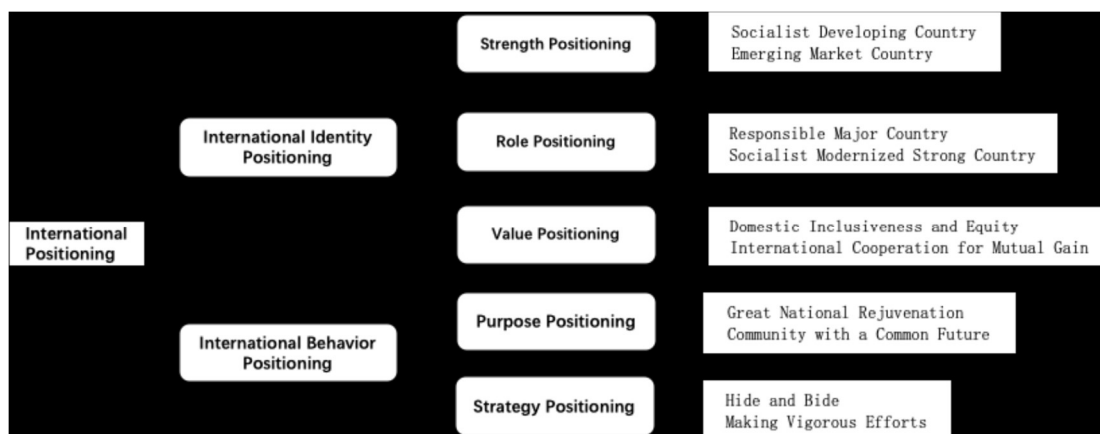


Figure 2. Five dimensions of International Positioning of China

For a long time, “socialist country” and “developing country” have been established as China's national identity. China's position of power in the international system is two-fold, as a developing country that still needs to vigorously develop its economy, and as an emerging market country with growing strength. China's role vis-à-vis the modern international system has undergone a transformation from revolution, isolation, integration and leadership. Along with China's rising power, the role of a “responsible great power” has become an important identity to pursue in contemporary Chinese diplomacy. Unlike traditional powers that relied on force and colonial expansion, China, as a “modern socialist power” in the era of globalization, must also work with other countries to promote the establishment of a new type of international relations centered on win-win cooperation. This means that realizing international co-development is not only China's choice of path for peaceful development, but also China's pursuit of the values of inclusiveness and universality at home and win-win cooperation at the international level. From this, it can be seen that China's identity positioning in the reshaping of international relations is multiple, i.e., the identity of a socialist developing country, as well as the identity of an emerging market country, a responsible big country and a socialist modernizing power.

China's unique multiple identities in the existing global system determine the multiple behavioral purposes and complex behavioral orientations of China's participation in the reshaping of global relations, i.e., the positioning of China's behavioral purposes in the reshaping of international relations has the duality of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and building a community of human destiny. At the same time, the multiple superposition of China's international identity positioning also determines the multiplicity of strategic positioning of international behavior. On the one hand, China is a socialist country and belongs to the camp of developing countries, so it should do its best, act according to its ability, and speak up for the developing countries; on the other hand, as the world's second-largest economy and the largest socialist country, China should be enterprising and vigorous in the reshaping of global relations and strive for representation and voice commensurate with the position of strength. representation and voice commensurate with its position of strength, assume responsibilities and obligations commensurate with its strength, and be a “responsible socialist power”. Therefore, “hide and bide” and “making vigorous efforts” together constitute two sides of China's strategic positioning.

4.2.2. The Practice of New International Order in the Remodeling of International Relations

China's reshaping of the existing international order is mainly realized through two ways, one is to promote reasonable reforms within the order, such as the reforms of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The second is to provide useful additions to global

governance in areas where the existing international order is not efficient enough or where there are institutional deficiencies. China's neighboring policy of "affinity, sincerity, beneficence and tolerance", the BRICS Development Bank, the Asian Investment Bank and the Belt and Road Initiative, all of which focus on peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation, are all committed to promoting international practices centered on "development". All of them are committed to promoting international practices centered on "development". Among them, the "Belt and Road" initiative is a major practice of China to build a community of human destiny, reflecting China's beautiful vision of establishing an international order based on a community of human destiny. All along, the Western-led international order has not enabled the vast number of developing countries to receive truly equal and fair treatment, while the new international order based on the community of human destiny exhibits characteristics that are different from the old Western-led international order (Wang Qianhui and Peng Yue, 2024)[14], which mainly include cooperativeness, communality, equality and inclusiveness.

4.2.3. Cooperativeness

Win-win cooperation is not a goal advocated by the Western-led international order. In recent years, according to their own strategic interests, some countries have been suppressing their competitors, frequently adopting trade protection measures and unilateral sanctions, and stirring up disputes. On the other hand, the "Belt and Road" initiated by China advocates a win-win situation, does not engage in exclusive system design, does not target a third party, and is a completely open cooperation initiative that is open to any country that is willing to cooperate (Jin Ling, 2015)[15]. The "Belt and Road" represents a "new paradigm" of international relations from which all participants can benefit (William Jones, 2017)[16].

4.2.4. Public Nature

China has made infrastructure connectivity a priority area of Belt and Road construction and the core of Belt and Road cooperation to help benefit developing countries. By combining Chinese experience with local realities and cooperating with multilateral international financial institutions, the "Belt and Road" has creatively promoted the combination of the Asian Investment Bank (ADB), banking consortiums and sovereign credits, and has successfully promoted the completion of a number of landmark infrastructure projects, which have played an important role in social benefits and made up for the shortcomings of the international public goods in the areas of infrastructure investment and financing and construction. It has played an important role in social benefits and made up for the shortcomings of international public goods in infrastructure investment and financing and construction. The construction of "Belt and Road" focuses on infrastructure investment and construction with long investment and construction cycles, slow results and greater uncertainty of returns, which shows that "Belt and Road" has the characteristics of "international public goods", such as public service and "international public goods", and that "Belt and Road" has the characteristics of "international public goods" and "international public goods". This shows that "Belt and Road" has the characteristics of "international public goods" such as public service, non-exclusivity and non-competitiveness, and also highlights China's determination to promote the establishment of an international order that benefits all countries.

4.2.5. Equality

Under the current international order, developing countries have not been able to obtain the representation, voice, and influence in setting international rules commensurate with their strength. The "Belt and Road" Initiative is based on the principle of "common cause, common construction and sharing", in which every co-constructing country is an equal participant, contributor and beneficiary, and advocates and practices true multilateralism, in which all countries, regardless of their size, strength and weakness, rich and poor, are equal participants, and can actively contribute their views and ideas to the bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

The “Belt and Road” safeguards and protects the rights and interests of developing countries, and enhances the voice of developing countries in regional and global economic governance.

4.2.6. Inclusiveness

Inclusiveness in the international order means mutual recognition and respect, mutual compromise and reasonable distribution of benefits. However, under the international order dominated by Western countries, systems different from those of Western countries are often not respected, or even discriminated against or hostile to. When formulating rules, developed countries often impose rules in their favor on developing countries, refusing to make concessions to them. In contrast, the “Belt and Road” insists on openness and inclusiveness, adheres to the principle of “common cause, common construction and sharing”, fully respects the differences in countries' levels of development, economic structures, legal systems and cultural traditions, and fully communicates and consults bilaterally or multilaterally to explore and reach consensus, with the fruits of development benefiting all the countries in which it is being built. In addition, China emphasizes the concept of mutual learning, dialogue and tolerance of civilizations, opposes the “theory of clash of civilizations” and “theory of civilizational superiority”, and insists on promoting the common values of all mankind. All these reflect that the Belt and Road Initiative is a vivid practice of building an inclusive international order.

It can be seen that the principles of peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation advocated by China, as well as the practice of a new type of international relations guided by them, are different from the traditional European power politics dominated by “alliance relations” and “balance of power”, as well as the U.S.-Soviet Cold War era dominated by “military race and military power”, and the U.S.-Soviet Cold War era dominated by “military race and military power”. The latter two international political models are characterized by the “security dilemma” and “great power competition” as by-products of the cold war, which was mainly characterized by “military competition and value competition” in the United States and the Soviet Union. The by-products of the latter two international political models were the “security dilemma”, “great power competition”, “zero-sum game” and “ideological confrontation”. These so-called “structural contradictions” are not laws of history; they are merely the products of a particular era and a particular political game, that is, the externalization of the concept of international order and its practice by a particular major Power. China advocates a new type of international relations dominated by “peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation” and the global partnership of “community of interests”, “community of human destiny” and “community of responsibility”. China's advocacy of a new type of international relations led by “peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation” and the practice of global partnership with “community of interests”, “community of human destiny” and “community of responsibility” will help to promote the formation and realization of the new world order of “harmonious coexistence”.

5. Conclusion

Against the backdrop of the transformation and challenges of the global governance system, this paper reveals the superiority of the socialist system in international governance and its important influence on the reshaping of the international order through an in-depth analysis of the management logic of Chinese and foreign political systems and the reshaping of international relations. The socialist system, with its ability to concentrate power to do great things, has demonstrated significant institutional advantages in promoting scientific and technological innovation, optimizing resource allocation, and realizing social equity. The role and practice of the socialist system in global governance have shown that its concepts and

practices have a positive effect on promoting the democratization of global governance and the rule of law.

The advantages of the socialist system in international governance is not only reflected in its high efficiency in internal management, but also in its active participation and contribution in external interactions. The global governance perspective of the socialist system provides new ideas and solutions for the reshaping of international relations and helps to build a more just and reasonable international order. The research in this paper not only provides a new perspective for understanding the role of the socialist system in global governance, but also provides practical guidance for the reshaping of international relations. Future research should further explore the specific practical cases of the socialist system in global governance and how to better transform the superiority of the socialist system into the actual effectiveness of global governance.

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