

CHINA'S GROWING FOOTPRINT: A RISE OF NEW SINO-CENTRIC WORLD

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ABSTRACT

There was a time when Europe used to ignore and undervalue the Asian countries in the name of Eurocentrism. They used to criticise Africans and Asians for their living standards and cultures. Because of the lack of Industries, Scientific knowledge, poor economy, and rational approaches. After postcolonialism, China became the main critic of Eurocentrism with its great economies, industries, culture, scientific approaches and with a respective position in the globe. The People's Republic of China has become one of the most important players in the emerging global economy with USD \$14 trillion GDP and security architecture. China's powerful step to taking on more involvement in developing, as well as its strong bilateral economic relationships, frequently enhancing its global contributions. The most obvious example is in the field of development finance. It has started the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for "scaling up financing for sustainable development" and to improve the global economic governance mainly for the developing countries. Till 2012, China has provided economic assistance to almost 121 countries. Apart from the economic capacity, Chinese culture has also an influence on the whole world, it ranked 8th in the world and almost 16% of the world population speaks the Chinese language and it has the 1st rank in the world's most spoken language. With the "The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)", China projected its economic clout to Europe and the rest of the world and overtake Eurocentrism. Through its investment's footprint in Europe, China is going to establish a new "Sino-Centric" world.

Keywords: Sino-Centric; Eurocentrism; footprint; world-order

Introduction

Eurocentrism is a cultural phenomena in which non-Western civilizations' histories and cultures are viewed from a European or Western perspective. Europe, and particularly Western Europe, or "the West," serves as a universal signifier by assuming that European cultural values are better to those of non-European societies. Although Eurocentrism presents itself as a universalist phenomena that advocates for the imitation of a Western model based on "Western values"—individuality, human rights, equality, democracy, free markets, secularism, and social justice—as a cure for all kinds of problems, regardless of how socially, culturally, or historically diverse various societies are. It is a worldview that presents European history and values as "normal" and superior to others, hence assisting in the production and justification of Europe's dominant position within the global capitalist world order, whether implicitly or openly. However, while Eurocentrism is not a only social theory that provides an interpretation or a solution to real social challenges, a critique of it has been emerged as Sinocentrism.

Before the establishment of the Westphalian system modern times, East Asia had a hierarchical structure of a international system known as the Sinocentrism. Snocentrism is a ethnocentric political ideology that regards China to be central or unique relative to other countries. Japan, Korea, the Ryukyu Kingdom, and Vietnam were all considered vassals state of China. It was based on the Confucian norms of morality and propriety, recognised itself as the world's most renowned civilisation; the Sovereign of China was recognised as the world's sole legitimate emperor of the world. The fact that China has a much longer history than neighbouring countries and western world, that these countries drew substantially from the Chinese model at an early stage in their historical development, justifies a Sinocentric view of East Asia to some extent.

In 1792–1793, the famed Macartney Embassy (British embassy to China) which tried to establish a permanent British presence in Peking and open up trade contacts, was the most famous formal confrontation between Sinocentrism and European self-assertion. The storey of the Chinese emperor rejecting British overtures and the British refusal to bow down to the Chinese emperor became legendary. In the name of the establishment of the embassy Briia tried to increase their supremacy and to impose their Eurocentric view.

The Treaty of Nanjing was signed in 1842 after the British defeated Chinese soldiers in the First Opium War, and the Qing government agreed to open six low-tariff trading ports to Britain, hand over Hong Kong to Britain, and allow British missionaries to work in China. Following in the footsteps of the British, one Western power after another imposed "unequal treaties" on China, including extraterritoriality clauses that exempted Europeans from local law enforcement. The defeat of the Imperial army by a small Anglo-French military force during the Second Opium

War, as well as the emperor's flight (and subsequent death) and the burning of the Summer Palace, dealt a devastating blow to the once-dominant Qing Dynasty.

The Treaty of Tianjin (1858), which was approved in October 1860, guaranteed religious freedom in China, authorised the opium trade, and gave England more land in Kowloon. These two treaties signalled the end of Sinocentrism as an international relations system in Asia, and the acceptance of the Westphalian system, in which each state was treated as a sovereign nation with equal legal status.

But in this 21st century, China is emerging again with its Sino-centric ideology. That Sinocentric thinking is still carried through today, a sort of "New Sinocentrism." Not long ago, China was generally considered as a regional player, with a strong emphasis on events in its immediate vicinity. China has established itself as a global actor in just a few short decades. It has cemented its position as one of a select group of countries with global interests and the ability to act on them. China's influence has spread across the globe, from the South Pacific to South and Central Asia, the wider Middle East, Latin America, and joints between them. China has risen to become a global economics behemoth. It is not only the world's second largest economy and largest exporter by value, but as part of its Belt and Road Initiative, it has been rapidly investing in international infrastructure and development. Its economics power is overwhelmingly positive, particularly in emerging nations. People usually consider China's developing economy to be beneficial to their country, and they believe China has a largely positive impact on their country's economics concerns.

Economy

For most of the past two thousand years, China has had the world's largest economy, with cycles of prosperity and decline. China's rise has been unmatched in terms of speed and scope during the last decade. China's internal goal is to move away from its previous economic and social model and toward a more balanced development path. China altered course and pursued market-oriented economic reform after Deng Xiaoping took power in the late 1970s, embracing international investment and fostering foreign commerce. Both its growth velocity and economic connection into the global economy surged after it joined the World Trade Organization in 2001. China has surpassed the United States as the world's top trade nation in 2013. China's per capita income has climbed from \$220 to \$7,800 (about as of 2015) under Deng Xiaoping's leadership, and China has surpassed the United States as the world's second largest economy. Deng promoted international trade and welcomed foreign investment. As a result, China has made a fantastic entry into global markets and has a growing economy. The goal of these programs was

to generate huge foreign exchange revenues, allowing China to modernize and become more self-sufficient.

China was ravaged by the destruction of war after World War II. For trade and aid, the world was fully reliant on Europe. World was influence by the Eurocentrism. China has also experienced long periods of isolation from outside influences, resulting in a closed society. These events have had a significant impact on Chinese culture, strategic thinking, and economic reforms. As China becomes a global power, it's critical to understand what role it will play and how it views Asia and the rest of the globe in terms of security. Between 1975 and 1995, China's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased at an average rate of 10% (approximately). China's economy has become increasingly diverse, and it is now one of the most important actors in international trade. The world experienced a growth rate of 2.5 percent for the same period. In the span of fifteen-year China's GDP has multiplied four times. It has also improved its status as a trading nation. China sits on largest currency reserves worldwide, but it has also become a significant provider of foreign investments, including in EU nations. This has recently reinforced China's influence over the EU, prompting European politicians to exercise caution.

Impact on Europe Union

China has recently strengthened its influence over the EU, which has created a sense of caution awareness to the European dominance region. Beijing has become an important player. It has begun to establish a reputation as a cash-rich state capable of providing financial assistance and support at a time when Western powers were beginning to grant countries independence. China has surpassed the United States as the EU's greatest exporter. Since 1978, China's transformation to a market economy has resulted in considerably tighter trade and economic ties with Europe than ever before. China's largest export market is now Europe, and some large EU countries, such as Germany and Spain, regard China as their top export market as well. China became a significant investor in the EU market ten years later, with a total investment of \$10 billion, far above the \$7 billion invested by the EU in China in 2014. This tendency is anticipated to continue, aided by future negotiations for a bilateral investment treaty and possibly a free trade agreement (FTA).

China fought its way out of the 2020 coronavirus lockdown, becoming the world's sole big economy to grow last year. Its proportion of global output grew at the highest rate in decades, indicating that it may overtake the United States as the world's largest economy sooner than predicted. In 2020, it surpassed the Western power as the world's largest beneficiary of foreign direct investment, and according to the Fortune 500 world's largest companies are from China

enterprises for the first time than any other nation. According to a Boston University research, China's overseas lending to developing countries currently matches that of the World Bank.

Player of Great Influence (AIIB)

World War-II has led to the establishment of the two institutions for the development of the members nation, which are World Bank(WB) and International Monetary Fund(IMF).Both the institution was formed at Bretton Woods conference in 1944. These institutions were heavily tilted in favour of western countries, western powers, and the preference of these developing countries for higher executive positions sparked a much-needed debate about how to establish institutions for growing countries.

Various global projects launched by various countries have popped up at various times to help countries meet their needs and requirements. The list includes the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the New Development Bank, to name a few. But the main concern was the development of Asia and the fund because Asian region was also dominated by the western influence and the region was bound in the conditions of the World Bank and IMF. To limit the western monopoly in these multilateral banking systems there was a need of a alternative institution. This concern was to be eliminated with—the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). AIIB is a multilateral bank which was established in 2015 with the 103 members as well as 21 prospective members and headquartered in Beijing. According to the United Nations, the AIIB's establishment has the ability to "scale up funding for sustainable development" and improve infrastructure in the Asian area. A multilateral bank is established to promote developed and developing countries' social and economic activities by providing extensive funding options. In terms of the AIIB, the funding activity is mostly focused on infrastructure. Asian countries required to invest in key infrastructure such as proper roads, railway lines, and other construction projects in order to prosper. Its goal is to increase economic and social connectedness as a result of this.

The AIIB's effective opening for business implies that Asian infrastructure development now has a new financing channel, as well as a sign that China is taking on the role of a major power and playing it well. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) provides funding for Asian infrastructure projects, which aid in the economic growth of Asia's less developed countries. Many Asian countries are currently in the early stages of industrialization and urbanization, or are speeding up. They have a high demand for transportation, electricity, communication, and other infrastructure. By increasing the investment channel and expanding foreign commerce, the AIIB benefits European developed countries such as the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and

Italy. When the AIIB was founded, the United Nations suffered a huge strategic blow. A number of western powers joined the AIIB as founder members as well as members.

The AIIB is a key player in promoting China's Sinocentric worldview. Countries who require aid or investment do not need to rely on European institutions. It is apparent that China's influence is steadily increasing. It aids in the expansion of international trade and investment. The formation of the AIIB will kick-start a slew of Asian infrastructure projects. Chinese companies now hold a dominant position in infrastructure construction and will benefit from enormous growth potential. The AIIB's investment in Asian countries will also support infrastructure development, interconnection, and communication. The AIIB had a framework in place to provide financial support to Asia's infrastructural and economic needs, which later expanded to the rest of the world. The World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and other institutions are run by Eurocentric powers, and they provide adequate financing to infrastructure sectors in Asia and the Pacific. The United States of America held world hegemony during the contemporary period. The global balance of power altered to a multipolar balance of power in the world as a result of the transition. This is important in order to oppose those banks (WB, IMF) by establishing new multi-development banks such as AIIB. The Bretton Woods institutions (World Bank and IMF) come to a country's rescue and provide help only if the government agrees to the structural reforms that they demand. These reforms are frequently imposed by institutions and designed with a one-size-fits-all approach, with little consideration for the nation's domestic adaptability and sustainability when these required reforms are implemented. AIIB does not imply to do so. ADB, WB focus on projects related to poverty, whereas AIIB would have major focus on infrastructure developmental projects.

China's economic and trade links with other Asian and European countries will improve, as will global demand for Chinese commodities. The AIIB's investment will push Chinese manufacturing standards to the world stage, bringing outside orders for Chinese production and allowing high-quality excess capacity to be digested. Furthermore, because the AIIB is an international institution, when it invests in member nations, Chinese businesses can benefit from improved protection for their local investments, lowering investment risk. The AIIB, which is modelled after western institutions, demonstrates China's growing financial might in Asia and beyond.

Belt Road and Initiative

China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), launched in 2013 by President Xi Jinping during official visits to Kazakhstan and Indonesia, is among the world's most ambitious infrastructure projects

ever conceived. It is a union of development and investment initiatives that would stretch from East Asia to Europe, and in the process significantly expand China's economic and political influence in these massive regions. The plan, initially named 'One Belt, One Road', is two-pronged: the overland Silk Road Economic Belt, and the Maritime Silk Road. On land, Beijing aims to connect the country's underdeveloped hinterland to Europe through Central Asia; the maritime component will build ports and railways to connect the fast growing Southeast Asian region to China's southern provinces. As of January 2021, the number of countries that have joined the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with China is 140*.

Belt and Road Initiative's main components—the Silk Road Economic Belt and the New Maritime Silk Road—evoke the ancient Silk Road, the quasi-mythical trade route spanning Asia, Europe, and East Africa as early as 200 BCE. The success of the ancient routes stemmed from two critical features. First, these "roads" were in fact a large transport network that not only linked East to West but also connected all points to the large landmass in the middle—Central, South, and West Asia. This contributed greatly to exchanges. Second, the ancient routes flourished when states ensured that transport infrastructure was efficient, communications across the network were open, the passage of goods and merchants was facilitated, and markets were organized. This supported trade not only in silk but also many other goods such as horses, paper, and cotton. History does not repeat itself, and the ancient Silk Road clearly was very different from the current trading system of complex modern economies. Yet these two features are worth recalling.

Collaboration between China and participating countries has led to efforts to improve customs-authority cooperation, investment protection, and corruption mitigation, among others. The 2nd Belt and Road Forum in April 2019 was an important milestone, with the launch of several new collaborative efforts. But more needs to be done in multilateral cooperation and domestic policy reform—including better coordination and practices within China. The overland "Belt" links China to Central and South Asia and onward to Europe. The maritime "Road" links China to the nations of South East Asia, the Gulf countries, East and North Africa, and on to Europe. Six overland economic corridors have been identified:

The Silk Road Economic Belt

The Silk Road Economic Belt is a long-term vision for the infrastructural development, connectivity and economic cooperation of Eurasia and is spanning six development "corridors", namely:

- New Eurasian and Bridge Economic Corridor(NELBEC)
- China –Mongolia –Russia Economic Corridor (CMREC)
- China –Central Asia –West Asia Economic Corridor (CCWAEC)
- China –Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor (CICPEC)
- Bangladesh–China–India–Myanmar Economic Corridor (BCIMEC)
- China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

21st Century Maritime Silk Road

The 21st Century Maritime Silk Road connects China to Southeast Asia, Indonesia, India, the Arabian Peninsula, Somalia, Egypt and Europe, encompassing the South China Sea, Strait of Malacca, Indian Ocean, Gulf of Bengal, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf and the Red Sea

The Polar Silk Road

On January 26, 2018, the State Council Information Office of the People`s Republic of China published a white paper, titled “China`s Arctic Policy”, vowing to actively participating in Arctic affairs. The document is a blueprint for China`s Arctic strategy and its ambition to develop a “Polar Silk Road” under the “Belt and Road Initiative”

Trade and Benefits

BRI transport corridors will help in two critical ways—lowering travel times and increasing trade and investment. Along economic corridors, the study estimates that travel times will decline by up to 12 percent once completed. Travel times with the rest of the world are estimated to decrease by an average of 3 percent, showing that non-BRI countries and regions will benefit as well. And decrease dependency on Europe for the trade and commodity.

Trade will also increase sharply, if unevenly, for Belt and Road corridor economies. The study estimates that trade will grow from between 2.8 and 9.7 percent for corridor economies and between 1.7 and 6.2 percent for the world. Countries that have a comparative advantage in time-sensitive sectors, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, or that require time-sensitive inputs, like electronics, will be among the biggest winners. Importantly, low-income countries are expected to see a significant 7.6 percent increase in foreign direct investment due to the new transport links.

Expanded trade and investment will increase growth and incomes in most corridor economies. Real income gains could increase by up to 3.4 percent at the high end of the study's estimates, but these gains would largely differ across countries, possibly leading some to incur welfare losses because of the large costs of infrastructure. BRI transport projects could help lift 7.6 million people from extreme poverty (those earning less than \$1.90 a day) and 32 million people from moderate poverty (those earning less than \$3.20 a day).

Cooperation Priorities

The official Belt and Road Initiative outline promotes the joint formulation of development plans and measures for advancing cross-national or regional cooperation between countries involved in BRI. This includes intergovernmental cooperation and multi-level macro policy exchange, communication mechanisms and policy support for the implementation of large-scale projects and the coordination in monetary policy.

According to the outline, the Belt and Road Initiatives based on five cooperation priorities:

- Policy coordination (Promotion of intergovernmental cooperation, multi-level intergovernmental macro policy exchange and communication mechanism)
- Facilities connectivity (Improvement of connectivity of infrastructure construction plans and technical standards systems)
- Unimpeded trade (Reduction of investment and trade barriers, promotion of regional economic integration)
- Financial integration (Coordination and cooperation in monetary policy, set-up of financing institutions)
- People-to-people bonds (Cultural and academic exchange and dialogue, media cooperation)Coordination of the Initiative.

As the world was following the same ideology which was Eurocentrism, but now China's Sinocentrism is enough to compete with it and countries are also approaching the Snocentric ideology. The world was completely dependent on Europe, from economic to trade, Europe used to be occupied. But now it is seeing the complete opposite. China has come as an emerging country for developing countries, which provides assistance to them from their infrastructure to economic development without any condition. Not long-ago China was only considered as a primarily regional actor, who only work in near abroad but now China has emerged with a new

face as a global leader. Now the European countries are also eager to be a part of China's BRI, which include the Greek port of Piraeus or rail routes connecting China with Duisburg(Germany), Madrid(Spain) and London(United Nation). Soon many more connections had been announced such as a railway to the port of Rotterdam or the Belgrade-Budapest railway connecting the port of Piraeus with Central Europe. However, perception in many countries have shifted dramatically in the last several years. Beijing has attempted to change the narrative of the New Silk Road in order to entice additional countries to collaborate with and allay concern raised by countries such as the United State and Europe. China's growing strength and economic have clearly attracted other countries to cooperate.

Cultural

The People's Republic of China has been the center of the Far East culture. Chinese culture was found around 5,000 years ago. In the last three decades, the People's Republic of China's global influence has increased with their clasp of globalization and the resulting increase in cultural exchange. Along with the economic development, Chinese culture also spread to the world. Countries, such as Korea and Japan, were the first ones who to learn and accept Chinese culture. Japan and Korean authorities sent their monks and officials to China to learn Chinese poems with Buddhist scriptures as well as political policies.

In the year 1275, Marco Polo (Venetian merchant) arrived in China and he spent his next 17 years to visit almost every part of China's territory of the time. After returning to his hometown Venice in 1295, he composed the famous worldwide "Marco Polo's Travelogue", in which he described his most famous adventures in China. Since then, many more westerners willing to experience Chinese culture and traditions.

Cultural exchange

In November 2014, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, (CPC) Xi Jinping (President of the People's Republic of China since 2013) spoke at the Central Conference on Work Relating to Foreign Affairs that the People's Republic of China's diplomacy should,

- under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC),
- adhere along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics,
- as with an independent foreign policy of peace,

- democratization of international relations,
- win-win cooperation and
- correct concepts of justice and benefit.

Those six points compose an important part of China's foreign policy with Chinese characteristics and serve as a leading principle for the People's Republic of China's foreign cultural exchange in a new era. Most of the diplomatic events of China, involved mainly Chinese cultural activities, which can project the merits of Chinese culture and traditions through helping to strengthen bilateral relations.

In March 2013, the People's Republic of China's President, Mr. Xi Jinping along with Russian President, Mr. Vladimir Putin attended the opening ceremony of China-Russia Year of Tourism, watching the stage performance title of "Beautiful China" (based on Chinese culture). In Sydney (November 2014), Chinese President Xi and Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott together attended the opening ceremony for the Chinese Cultural Center.

The main objective behind the establishment of inter-governmental, Chinese cultural relations with other countries serves to make Chinese cultural diplomacy regular and institutionalised within the countries. The People's Republic of China has now signed cultural cooperation agreements with almost 157 countries out of the other 193 United Nations member states, formalising nearly 700 cultural exchange implementation plans, deepening high-level cultural exchange mechanisms with the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Russia and the European Union among others. Chinese authority has also improved established procedures for cultural exchange with major countries and regions in all parts of the world.

Nourishing soft power

The People's Republic of China has enlarged their international cultural exchanges through the setting up of conveying platforms between Chinese authorities and foreign think-tanks with also within scholastic wheels. Events like convention on Chinese cultural studies, and visiting programs for younger sinologists have gained a definitive reception, extending the influence of Chinese culture and values around the world. Till 2013, the People's Republic of China has held 5 conferences on Chinese studies, and executed 10 visiting programs, providing the platform for the visit of approximately 125 well-known sinologists from 49 different countries, as well as 360 and above junior scholars from 95 different countries, to China.

"Happy Spring Festival" become a very popular means itself for culture exchange with having a great foothold in the cities of many foreign countries with global influence. In the year of 2017, the "Happy Spring Festival" took place in around 500 cities across 140 different foreign countries with more than 2,000 activities and with reaching a 280 million audience of worldwide. International conventional press and media outlets in around 20 different languages covered these events worldwide, broadcasting to a combined audience of 3 billion people of different countries. Those all above figures indicate the important role of cultural programs have supposed in the forecast of spreading Chinese culture. In many places of the different foreign countries, "Spring Festival" is increasingly celebrated and adopted by local people.

The past few decades have seen the rapid growth of China's foreign trade and investment in their culture, which has given enhancement to the growing influence of Chinese culture around the world. As the world market for culture becomes more significant and varied, many private firms and companies have been a major force in the export of products and services related to Chinese culture. The People's Republic of China has set up cultural centres for foreign trade in the different cities (Shenzhen, Shanghai and Beijing). According to the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, total export and import volume of Chinese cultural products reached \$111.45 billion with increase of 8.9% in 2019. Although, Chinese cultural product export reached \$111.45 billion with increase of 7.9% and imports stood at \$11.57 billion with 17.4% higher than last year.

Unbounded to World

Over the past decades, The People's Republic of China has held many international cultural events, such as the Beijing International Music Festival, the International Festival of Intangible Cultural Heritage Chengdu, the China Xinjiang International Dance Festival, the China International Chorus Festival, the China Wuqiao International Circus Festival, China Shanghai International Arts Festival, and the Silk Road International Arts Festival. These Chinese cultural activities not only ameliorate China's image in the world but also benefit the public, providing local people the opportunity to celebrate their own culture.

The People's Republic of China has also reinforced its participation in multilateral cultural communication and cooperation platforms. With the help of UNESCO, China is also working on the international convention for safeguarding Cultural Heritage, on that effect the world has seen the increasing influence of China's discourse in the global cultural forum. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has put onwards and come up with a series of different policies for promoting Chinese culture worldwide, devising culture's growing

consequence in the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. These policies of the Communist Party of China, make straightforward their mission to improve China's soft power by providing a favourable impression of China to the rest of the world.

Prevalence of Languages

As the People's Republic of China and their people set forth out into the whole world, the Chinese expatriate grows, introducing the Chinese language to different parts of the world. As China's economy increase and Chinese currency strengthen, the encouragements to learn the language increase. According to Ethnologue (source of information on world's language), Chinese language (including Mandarin and Wu) is one of the most spoken languages with 1.31 billion speakers across the world. Through the development of television media, the spread of the Chinese language has also with the time to the world. This development can be characterised in two phases:

- a. The first phase started after the establishment of global Mandarin channels (Chinese Cable TV and Chinese MTV) in the mid of 1990s. The main objective was in that phase to reach out to a pan-Chinese audience by offering diversity.
- b. With the beginning of the 21st century, the second phase started with the establishment of many regional Mandarin TV channels including the USA's SinoVision Inc. and the Chinese World Today. The main objective was to expand Chinese diasporic communities throughout the world.

Chinese Confucius Institutes (CIs)

China derived "Confucius Institutes" name from the one of the famous Chinese philosopher and politician Confucius (551 BC to 479 BC) who is from the Spring and Autumn period. Chinese Confucius Institutes (CIs), basically these are an educational partnership among Chinese colleges and Universities with other educational institutions across the world. It was established by China's National Office for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language (NOCFL), known as Hanban. In the Constitution of the Confucius Institutes mentioned that they "commit themselves to propitiate the requisition of the people from different6 foreign countries and regions in the world who gain an understanding of Chinese language, to strengthening sightedness educational and cultural exchange conjunction among China and other foreign countries, to escalating congenially correlation with other countries, to projecting the flourish of multi-culturalism, and to fabricate harmonious world." The Confucius Institutes (CIs) program started in Seoul in 2004 with the objective of projecting the Chinese language and cultures by supporting local Chinese

teaching and encourage cultural exchange. According to The Hindu, China has established 550 CIs and 1,172 Confucius Classrooms (CCs) houses in foreign institutions, across 162 countries in the world.

Chinese cuisine

On the global stage, China is taking the center stage of cuisine. As Chinese people are traveling across the world, and inheriting Chinese culture with other peoples. With Chinese cuisine apparently becoming a vital part of many kitchens across the world, many Chinese restaurants are springing up to serve for this new interest. From local street food to barbecue restaurants, Chinese food lovers are well catered for across the whole world. In many of the world cities, there are China Towns that are populated by Chinese immigrants and littered with all manner of Chinese restaurants.

Conclusions

Almost 33 years ago the political hostility war in the name of the Cold war to its end. After the turn of the century, the world entered the Asia era, in which the rise of the People's Republic of China is one of the most important development. The BRI is not only way for domestic problems but it also establishing its grip as a global leader. The BRI is portrayed as a way to balance Beijing's attention between land and water. China's land routes reflect power and strategic gain in Central Asia, where western control was fairly limited. Infrastructure and connectivity growth are primary concern of the BRI, and China believes they will bring local and regional prosperity, as well as social contentment and political. BRI is not a new phenomena which is occurring now China is involved in the investing since very long, providing a baseline to the BRI project. BRI include the infrastructure of airport, oil pipelines, hydro plants, roads, ports and many more. China's entire attitude toward help, as well as its overarching vision of foreign relations, shifted with the BRI. After BRI projects are implemented and put into use, the time and costs of generating and delivering products from developing nations to China and the rest of the globe will be considerably reduced. According to economists report from the World Bank Group, if completely implemented, the plan might move 32 million people out of moderate poverty (those earning less than \$3.20 per day) and provide job opportunity. And after this, the influence and dependency on Europe will decrease.

The emerging footprint of the People's Republic of China shows the sign to be defining instant of the 21st century, as China clasps the potential to structurally redefine the centre of gravity of international politics towards "Sino-Centrism".The emerging footprint of China is at the same time an increasing realisation in the West that China describes a non-Western power in not

exclusively a political, but also a cultural sense. With the rise of China as a non-Western great power, it occurs all the exuberant signification to underscore the foundation of Eurocentrism of its emergence of Sino-centric world.

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