

The World Needs to Better Understand China

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ABSTRACT

Chinese people are working together to build the Chinese path to modernization in the new era. In their book *China in Xi Jinping Era*, some Chinese scholars convey the lessons learned from China's peaceful development to the world. To build a human community with a shared future, Chinese scholars must continue introducing China to the world by shaping a reliable, admirable and respectable image of China. Thus, the world can better understand China.

Keywords: Chinese path to modernization; Xi Jinping Era

The North American Business Press in the United States recently published the book *China in Xi Jinping Era*. Given the current international political landscape, this book illustrates how to introduce contemporary China to the international community. Countries have been prioritizing their modernization for the past 300 years. According to the Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, "From this day forward, the central task of the Communist Party of China will be to lead the Chinese people of all ethnic groups in a concerted effort to realize the Second Centenary Goal of building China into a great modern socialist country in all respects. It will also advance the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts through a Chinese path to modernization."

However, China has not been on a smooth road to economic prosperity. Western developed countries, led by the United States, have engaged in campaigns to demonize and discredit China to maintain their hegemony, causing considerable damage to China's international image. For this reason, Chinese scholars should introduce and explain how China is modernizing and developing itself. We should help the world to renew its knowledge and understanding of China and enhance the win-win cooperation between the world and China.

RICH HISTORICAL CONNOTATIONS OF THE CHINESE PATH TO MODERNIZATION

In retrospect, classic Marxist writers investigated the modernization of some countries that first developed large machine industries. Friedrich Engels pointed out in 1851 that Germany failed in its industrial modernization due to the neglect of its technological leadership and the failure to concentrate capital. Germany's modern industry, which had emerged under Napoleon's continental system and had been established elsewhere in the country, came to naught. The old German industry was destroyed by the application of steam and the rapid expansion of British industrial superiority (Engels, 1995). Undoubtedly, it is crucial to follow

the laws of the market to modernize society. More importantly, modernization is a groundbreaking change of the times.

Professor Jeremy D. Popkin, head of the William T. Bryan Department of History, University of Kentucky, USA, has intensively examined European history. He argued that the French Revolution “initiated the modernization of the world.” A variety of exciting dramas of revolution and counterrevolution were performed in the history of France. “White men and women, and people of color struggled with complex goals and emotions to create a new world (Popkin, 2021).” History has proven that those modern industrial powers have created human civilization beyond the previous millennia.

The Chinese economy has been in a traditional agricultural state for more than 2,000 years during the feudal period. While Germany had already established a modern industry, China’s social development lagged far behind that of Germany and the United Kingdom. Britain and France launched the brutal invasion of the Second Opium War from 1856 to 1860. As a result, China suffered from impoverishment and long-standing debility. On September 10, 1858, Karl Marx wrote an article profoundly revealing that China suffered from the war and humiliation of opium importation from Britain.

At that time, China developed a social and economic system centered on a small peasant economy and cottage industry. As a result of this recent piratical war and the new humiliation of the ruling dynasty, China’s finances and monetary circulation were severely damaged by the importation of opium, which amounted to approximately seven million pounds. Nevertheless, John Bull, who was used to boasting of his moral superiority, frequently preferred to extort military reparations from China with piratical excuses. As laggards are beaten, the only way out is to revolutionize China’s traditional social structure based on a small peasant economy and cottage industry and to build a modern state in the land of China.

Since its founding in 1921, the Communist Party of China has led the people to liberation, a new nation, and prosperity. Mao Zedong, the first president of the People’s Republic of China, proudly declared that the Chinese nation was determined to restore the past with self-reliance and capable of standing on its own in the world. China embarked on vigorous socialist modernization after 1949, achieving remarkable results. In the late 1970s, reform policies, opening up, and modernization were developing in full swing. In 1949, China produced only 158,000 tons of steel, accounting for only 0.1% of the world’s steel production. Deng Xiaoping was the first to outline China’s modernization strategy.

When meeting with then-Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira on December 6, 1979, Deng Xiaoping proposed, “we want to achieve the four modernizations with Chinese attributes. Our concept of the four modernizations is not what you call the home of the well-off.” After more than 40 years of efforts by the Chinese people, China’s modern industrial system is now standing firmly in the east of the world. According to the World Bank, China’s manufacturing value added surpassed that of the United States to become the largest manufacturing country in 2010. In 2018, China’s steel production exceeded 900 million tons, an increase of 5,799 times. In 2021, China’s steel production was 1.033 billion tons (National Bureau of Statistics, 2022), making another leap to a long-term half of the world’s steel production. The United Nations

Statistical Office for Economic and Social Affairs has developed an International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities.

Boasting 41 industrial divisions, 207 groups and 666 classes of products and services by 2019, China is the only country in the world that ticks all the industrial category boxes under the United Nations' industrial classification standard. China is the world's largest producer of more than 220 of the world's 500 major industrial products. China's aggregate economic output surpassed Japan's in 2010, and it has been the world's second-largest economy for several years. China has contributed an annual average of 18% to world economic growth (The State Council Information Office, 2019). According to the National Bureau of Statistics data, the annual GDP in 2021 is 114,367 billion yuan, an increase of 8.1% over the previous year. China contributes about 25% to the world's economic growth (The State Council Information Office, 2022). On the way to modernization, socialist modernization with Chinese attributes is increasingly sophisticated.

According to the World Bank, in 2021, the United States ranked first in GDP at \$22.996 trillion, approximately 23.93% of the global economy. China's GDP is about \$17.734 trillion, the second largest in the world, representing about 18.45% of the global economy and about 77.09% of the US economy (World Bank, 2022). China's remarkable economic performance can be attributed to the concerted efforts of all countries worldwide, including the United States. In the international economic arena, all countries and regions are competing and contributing to human civilization in harmony. The Chinese people and all peoples of the world share a common will for good neighborliness, peace and development.

CHINA'S CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

China has moved into a new era of building China a modern socialist country with Chinese Attributes. China has drawn from industrialized countries' positive and negative experiences and lessons. Guided by the theories of classic Marxist writers and based on China's national conditions, China has ushered in a new horizon for human civilization from the practices and theories of the Chinese path to modernization. Thus, the Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposes that "we will better tell China's stories, make China's voice heard, and present a credible, appealing, and respectable China."

The North American Business Press has published a book, *China in Xi Jinping Era*, which addresses the theories and practices of China's new era of modernization. With nine chapters and 283 pages, the book is written by Professor Shu Xiaohui from Huaihua University, Professor Wang Tianjin from the Minzu University of China, and other experts and scholars. It elaborates on the unique Chinese path to modernization from multiple perspectives. Since its publication, the book has received much attention from readers in Europe and the United States. Dr. Alf H. Walle, a retired professor from Alaska State University, said that as an American reader, he had gained a better understanding of contemporary China after reading the book. In his book review, he wrote, "Xi Jinping is a talented trailblazer on the world stage. As a result, the more we know about him, the better (Walle, 2022)."

The book's first three chapters systematically illustrate the historical background, main theories, and salient features of Xi Jinping's new era. Chapter 1 deals with the period from Mao Zedong to Xi Jinping as perceived from a Chinese perspective. In Chapter 2, the quest is toward

merging “socialism with Chinese attributes.” Chapter 3 moves from history and current events to deal with how Xi Jinping’s thinking evolve and transform socialistic economic theory and practice. The fourth to ninth chapters illustrate the new dynamics of reform in economic, administrative, environmental, and institutional areas. The book features detailed data, many cases, and extensive content.

The facts presented in this book indicate that the ideas of the founding leader Mao Zedong and the current President, Xi Jinping, are closely linked in the strategic layout of building a modern China. From late 1959 to the early 1960s, Mao summarized the lessons from the economic development of the former Soviet Union and China. He further enriched this idea and proposed the complete four modernization development strategies. In building socialism, the original requirements were industrial, agricultural, and scientific and cultural modernization. For the first time, he completely presented the idea of modernization related to the four fields. Still, now it is necessary to add the modernization of national defense (Party Documents Research Office of the CPC Central Committee, 2003).

President Xi Jinping summarized the thorough exploration of the four modernizations and the valuable experience of reform and opening up. Xi delivered a report to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. He noted, “Now it is at a critical moment as socialism with Chinese attributes has entered a new era.” All Party members and all the Chinese people are united in their efforts to embark on a journey to fully build a modern socialist China and make greater contributions to humankind (Xi, 2017).

Professor Dipak Raj Pant of Università Cattaneo, Italy highlights the first three chapters in his book review. It particularly appreciates the first chapter as a brief review of modern Chinese politics. He wrote, “The authors offered Mao Zedong’s vision of establishing the People’s Republic of China as an independent, developing socialist country, and Zhou Enlai’s theory of the “four modernizations,” namely, the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology. It appraised Deng Xiaoping’s reform policy, opening up, and rapid development. The authors also discussed Jiang Zemin’s “Three Represents,” i.e., the primary role of the CPC in advancing the economic, cultural, and fundamental interests of the people (Pant, 2022).”

In the new era of Xi Jinping, the Chinese path to modernization has taken on some new features. This book presents a few important aspects, mainly ecological and environmental protection and development, construction of modern urban agglomerations, economic revitalization of mountainous and rural areas, and Internet and WeChat users and their behavioral characteristics. The eighth chapter is about China’s consumption patterns, consumer behavior and lifestyle related to tourism, specifically rural tourism. This chapter elaborates on protecting and building natural forests, rivers and traditional village dwellings in mountainous and grassland villages. The beautiful lush mountains and lucid waters can attract many tourists from cities and towns to visit and consume in villages.

According to a study report published in January 2022 by Fast data, China’s tourism sector, directly and indirectly, created 79.87 million jobs, with rural tourism resources accounting for 70% of the total. In the first ten months of 2021, China’s rural tourism received 1.85 billion visitors, with a year-on-year increase of 43.4% in tourist arrivals (Fast data, 2022). Many

farmers used to live in poverty because of the remote location of the mountains and grasslands they inhabited. Still, rural landscape tourism has enabled them to lift themselves out of poverty and gradually prosper. It also vividly illustrates the important assertion of President Xi Jinping that “natural landscapes are invaluable assets.”

The picturesque rural scenery is the only way to attract many tourists, a consensus among international scholars and researchers. Khalilah Zakariya (Associate Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture at International Islamic University Malaysia) among others argues that the landscape character of rural areas is a unique pattern formed by the natural, architectural and cultural elements in a specific environment. These values are essential for attracting visitors to the countryside. On the one hand, we must carefully and appropriately transform important components of the attractive rural landscape routes from agricultural to commercial spaces. On the other hand, we should quickly establish a research institute dedicated to studying rural landscapes; design a conceptual framework for assessing the characteristics and implement planning strategies for rural tourism development (Zakariya, Ibrahim and Wahab, 2019).

Professor Russell Belk of York University (Canada) renewed his ideas about China by reading this book. In his book review, he said he realized that Xi Jinping and Mao Zedong are China’s two great modern leaders.” He also learned much about China’s modernization strategy over the last 40 years. “But by continuing Deng Xiaoping’s opening of China to the world and adopting ‘socialism with Chinese attributes,’ Xi is lifting a quarter of the world’s population out of poverty (Belk, 2022). In short, this book offers interesting and vivid images of great interest to our friends worldwide.

CHINA’S CONTRIBUTIONS TO WORLD DEVELOPMENT

Everything is complicated in human life. In recent years, some incidents have emerged that are not in line with the spirit of development and progress in the 21st century. Some politicians have been making unfounded accusations about China’s peaceful rise in the United States, the world’s largest economy. Many Chinese companies and entities, such as universities, especially the information industry, have been stigmatized by a series of fabricated charges. Later, they were exposed to malicious economic sanctions that seriously violated basic international norms.

Peter F. Drucker (1909-2005), known as the “father of modern management,” articulated a theory. Humanity is experiencing an information revolution in the 21st century. Information mastery and application determine productivity and management effectiveness (Drucker, 2001). Following the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) hosted the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) in Tunis in 2005. The Summit adopted the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, a programmatic document to guide the development of the world’s information and communication technology (ICT). It specifies that the financing of ICT for development needs to be placed in the context of the growing importance of the role of ICTs. It is not only a communication medium but also a development enabler and tool for achieving internationally agreed development goals and objectives. It includes the Millennium Development Goals (World Summit On Information Society, 2005).

China's ICT has developed well. With the approval of the State Council, the first national working conference on informatization was held in Shenzhen from April 18-21, 1997. Subsequently, several departments coordinated their planning, unified their standards, and jointly built information technology. In the spring of 2006, China implemented the National Informatization Development Strategy (2006-2020). This strategy emphasizes that informatization involves the historical process of using information technology, developing and utilizing information resources, and facilitating information exchange and knowledge sharing. It aims to improve the quality of economic growth and advance economic and social development and transformation (The General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council, 2006).

By the end of 2020, China's software business revenue grew from 4.9 trillion yuan in 2016 to 8.16 trillion yuan in 2020. The volume of the big data industry increased from 0.34 trillion yuan in 2016 to over 1 trillion yuan in 2020. E-commerce transactions grew from 21.8 trillion yuan in 2015 to 37.2 trillion yuan in 2020. China's digital economy ranked second in the world, and China has become an important source of innovation in the global digital economy. China has been actively formulating international digital rules through multilateral mechanisms such as the United Nations, G20 and WTO. China has initiated the G20 Digital Economy Development and Cooperation Initiative, the Initiative on Jointly Building a Community with a Shared Future in Cyberspace and the Global Initiative on Data Security. Based on this, China contributes Chinese solutions to developing the global digital economy and cyberspace governance.

Later, China had signed memorandums of understanding with 16 countries for cooperation on the Digital Silk Road and established bilateral cooperation mechanisms with 22 countries on Silk Road e-commerce (Cyberspace Administration of China, 2020). E-commerce and digital payments are growing rapidly in Latin America, thanks to the deep involvement of Chinese companies. E-commerce and digital payments are growing rapidly in Latin America, thanks to the deep involvement of Chinese companies. In Argentina, e-payments rose by 29% in 2020, and the share of mobile payments by QR code scanning increased to 54.3% (Yan, Liu and Liu, 2021). China's informatization not only serves its domestic population but also contributes to the development of the international digital economy.

However, the US has violated the minimum norms of international relations by placing domestic law above international law. Some forces exercise long-arm jurisdiction and impose sanctions against others for their benefit.

The obama administration

In February 2015, the U.S. Obama administration released the important National Security Strategy. The report furthers the Rebalance to Asia and the Pacific (RAP) strategy by publicly smearing China. It slanderously proclaims, "On cybersecurity, we will take necessary actions to protect our businesses and defend our networks against cyber-theft of trade secrets for commercial gain whether by private actors or the Chinese government (THE WHITE HOUSE, 2015)."

On April 1, 2015, the Obama administration issued Executive Order 13694, declaring a national emergency. The Federal government would impose sanctions on foreigners and entities that commit cybercrimes against the US. On March 29, 2016, the administration proposed that the

powers granted by the state of emergency declaration needed to be extended for at least another year. The national emergency was extended until the next administration (Boyd, 2016). On March 7, 2016, the Bureau of Industry and Security, US Department of Commerce (BIS), placed ZTE and three affiliates on its sanctions list for violating the US Export Administration Regulations.

ZTE is China's second-largest telecommunications equipment manufacturer, with the fifth-largest business in the world. In November 2016, the US Department of Justice, Office of Foreign Assets Control, US Department of Treasury and the BIS of the Department of Commerce jointly issued a decision fining ZTE \$1.19 billion (ZTE paid \$892 million in fines, with another \$300 million suspended). It is the highest amount of similar fines in the United States. The US sanctions dealt a devastating blow to ZTE (Feng Sheng Yan Qi, 2017). Then, the US sanctioned private Chinese company Huawei and other IT companies.

The Trump administration

In December 2017, the Trump administration released a 68-page report on the National Security Strategy of the United States of America, in which China is mentioned 33 times. The US positions China as a strategic competitor of the United States but does not completely rule out the possibility of cooperation with China. The report alleges that "China is using economic inducements and penalties, influence operations, and implied military threats to persuade other states to heed its political and security agenda." Further, it accuses that "China's infrastructure investments and trade strategies reinforce its geopolitical aspirations." Moreover, it defames China's efforts to build and militarize outposts in the South China Sea in its territorial waters as endangering the free flow of trade, threatening the sovereignty of other nations and undermining regional stability (THE WHITE HOUSE, 2017).

Subsequently, the US imposed even harsher and more unjustified sanctions on China. On May 15, 2019, supported by the President of the United States, BIS added Huawei, a Chinese-owned and the world's largest manufacturer of telecommunications equipment, to its Entity List (US Commerce Department's Bureau of Industry and Security, 2019). On September 26, 2020, the BIS imposed sanctions on Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation (SMIC), China's largest semiconductor manufacturer (Zhihu, 2020). The Financial Times, Reuters, and E&T Engineering and Technology published articles a day apart. They commented that the sanctions against SMIC are the latest war waged against influential Chinese technology companies by US President Trump, targeting companies like Huawei, Tencent and TikTok owner ByteDance (E&T editorial staff, 2020).

The current Biden administration

In October 2022, the Biden administration released its latest National Security Strategy, a report that completely ignores the facts. It charges China that "Beijing frequently uses its economic power to coerce countries. It benefits from the openness of the international economy while limiting access to its domestic market." And it called China's equitable development of the information industry building an "untrusted digital infrastructure (THE WHITE HOUSE, 2022)." Because of this, China's economic development is once again being stigmatized.

On October 7, 2022, the Biden administration implemented a series of targeted updates to its export controls against Chinese entities. The FCC announced on November 25 that it adopted new rules banning sales and imports of new equipment from Huawei Technologies, ZTE Corporation, Hytera Communications, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital technology, and Dahua Technology, as well as their subsidiaries and affiliates. The export controls announced in the two rules restrict the PRC's ability to obtain advanced computing chips, develop and maintain supercomputers, and manufacture advanced semiconductors.

The US added 31 Chinese companies to the Entity List, including NAURA Technology Group Co., Ltd., Guangxi Yuchai Machinery Co., Ltd., Shanghai Tech University and University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (US Commerce Department's Bureau of Industry and Security, 2022). It is the latest in a years-long escalation of US restrictions on Chinese technology that began with former President Donald Trump and has continued under President Joe Biden's administration. Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) commented, "This is the latest in an escalation of US restrictions on Chinese technology that began with former President Donald Trump and continued for years during the Joe Biden administration (CBS NEWS, 2022)."

As common sense has proven countless times, anyone who smears others in a marketplace transaction is both fainthearted and financially ruinous. In her essay, Mary Kate Carter, Associate Manager, International Policy, US Chamber of Commerce, acknowledged that China remains the largest source of US goods imports. On the one hand, US tariffs on most Chinese goods have led to an \$87.9 billion drop in imports from China in 2019 and another \$17.7 billion drop in 2020. Despite a 40% increase in US exports to China from 2019 to 2021, the total US trade in goods with China was approximately \$657 billion in 2021. Of that amount, \$151 billion was in exports and \$506.3 billion in imports. In 2021, the US deficit with China amounted to \$355.3 billion (Carter, 2021). The exchange of needed goods is the law of the market. The world economy has become irreversibly integrated.

China has contributed significantly to the world's economic recovery and the prevention and control of the COVID-19 pandemic. Speaking at the 11th Caixin Summit in Beijing, China, on November 12, 2020, Kristalina Georgieva, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), said that she did believe that China will play its important role in this regard" in terms of international trade. She laid out a guideline for the global development of information technology. She insisted that the digital transformation the US had seen happening at an accelerated pace benefits everybody. The people in countries with more or less financial capabilities can be connected so they can see inequalities that have been a problem in the past being tackled based on equal access to tomorrow's opportunities (Georgieva, 2020). China is making many contributions to building a human community with a shared future. Any efforts to deny or discredit China are counterproductive.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CHINA'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adam Smith (1723-1790), known as the "father of classical economics" and the "founder of modern economics," proposed the theory of free and fair competition in the market in 1776. Smith believed that the key to increasing national wealth was to let the Invisible Hand play a role in market transactions. On the one hand, fair trade is driven by competition among free sellers. On the other hand, a sale is driven by buyers who seek the best possible price for themselves (Smith, 1776).

John Rawls (1921-2002), one of the greatest philosophers of the twentieth century and a former professor at Harvard University, proposed a theory of justice as fairness. The theory mainly consists of three principles: (A) Each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive total system of equal basic liberties compatible with a similar system of liberty for all. Social and economic inequalities are to be arranged. So they are (B) attached to offices and positions open to all under fair equality of opportunity. (C) They are to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged, consistent with the just savings principle. Among these three principles, the equal liberty principle (A) should be prioritized, followed by the principle of fair equality of opportunity (B) and then the difference principle (C) (Rawls, 1999). For more than 200 years, economic professionals have recognized and practiced these core principles of the market economy. We must maintain the economic order of the international market and restrain the disturbance of the world economic order. China must keep advancing the progress of globalization, demonstrate its just position and share the development outcomes.

COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE IN ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Modern society advances materially through high technologies. China has made remarkable achievements in innovation and development in a relatively short time. We should be responsible and obliged to draw lessons and offer advisory services to other countries, especially developing countries. Many developing countries have taken the wrong path because their economies imitate those of industrialized countries. Dr. Matija Loka and Professor Paul Libbrecht argued that using many integrated and innovative tools can only solve complicated problems, such as important and complex questions of quantitative economic theory. It was concluded that copy-and-paste is often useless (Lokar and Libbrecht, 2017). At the time, some European and North American countries also saw China as having a copy-and-paste approach to technology. However, China has grown into an innovative country against all odds (Koenig, Zheng and Storesletten, 2022). The World Intellectual Property Organization recently released the World Intellectual Property Indicators 2022. According to the report, China filed 1.59 million patent applications in 2021, accounting for about half of the total number of applications filed worldwide and ranking as the world's first for 11 consecutive years. In addition, China had 3.6 million patents in force in 2021, overtaking the United States for the first time as the world's number one (World Intellectual Property Organization, 2022). China has been advancing independently through scientific research despite enormous hardships.

Chapter 4 of the book *China in Xi Jinping Era*, "Environment and Urbanization," describes these advances in vivid detail. The chapter describes the application of innovative technologies to protect the ecological environment by the Tibetan, Qiang, and Han peoples of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, known as the "Third Pole of the Earth." They have incorporated the ancient Chinese idea of the harmony between man and nature; implemented institutional reforms guided by new theories of compensation mechanisms, and established carbon sink markets promoted by UN agencies. As mentioned above, American and Canadian readers would enjoy the fascinating Chinese culture. Stories that share experiences are most appreciated.

EXPRESSING THE POSITION OF JUSTICE CLEARLY

The fundamental strategy for China's peaceful rise is to adhere to a socialist path consistent with its national conditions while firmly defending the internationalist principles of justice, equality, friendship and mutual assistance. China is firmly opposed to any form of hegemonic behavior. On October 26, 2021, the Federal Communications Commission issued an order to

revoke and terminate China Telecom Americas' Section 214 authority to provide any domestic, interstate or international services within the United States within sixty days following the release of the order (Federal Communications Commission, 2021).

On October 28, Shu Jueting, spokesperson of China's Ministry of Commerce, said, "China has noticed that the US Federal Communications Commission decided to revoke China Telecom's Section 214 authority to operate in the US. This move by the US side overstretches the notion of national security, abuses state power, and suppresses Chinese companies in a groundless and malicious manner. It runs counter to market principles and poisons the atmosphere for bilateral cooperation, about which China is deeply concerned (The State Council Information Office, 2021).

All chapters of the book indicate, in different ways, that China is pursuing a peaceful, friendly and interconnected diplomatic course in the new era. Moreover, China never yields cohesive power and steadfastly defends its national interests. In the face of a complex and volatile international situation, China must stand firm and be justified at all times to be invincible.

CREATING VISUALS DELICATELY

The world economy recovered and developed rapidly after World War II, which was people's desire and pursuit of a peaceful and prosperous life. As a result, the Law of Attraction became popular in Europe and America. The core of this theory is that only attractive objects can exist, expand and persist. Dr. Travis Taylor of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration demonstrated in quantum physics that every singular idea creates our reality. It leads human beings to explore the origin of life and the universe (Taylor, 2010). VASIST Network's leading Pakistani company's personnel have used Internet technology to prove that high technology guided by the law of attraction has changed every aspect of people's lives (VASIST, 2021). Scholar Phillip Cooper argues that creative visuals are the most attractive. It can awaken new areas of consciousness and generate positive energy for life (Cooper, 2021).

Chapters 5, 6 and 7 of this book are presented with innovative ideas, vivid examples and lively expressions, which appeal more to readers. Since the authors write in English other than their mother language, there are still many deficiencies. How can we keep telling the story of China's development to overseas readers? The guideline is "a reliable, admirable and respectable image of China," as proposed in the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. We need to use the Internet to embody the elements of the metaverse in various ways, bringing the characters to life and resonating with the readers. The only way to live up to our mission is to strive to ascend the steep academic peaks.

DEEPENING THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SYSTEM REFORM

It is also necessary to deepen the reform of the existing university system to promote China overseas. The authors have run into many unforeseen problems in their domestic work. The university system provides for some inappropriate and even distrustful censorship, and the recognition and awarding of publications are relegated or rejected. According to management science theory and case studies, universities must act as an umbrella carrier. Specifically, they need to protect their subordinates from being distracted by harmful events and information from outside or unnecessary management rules from the superior to enable the grassroots staff to perform their professional work well (Gjerde and Alvesson, 2020). Only a deeper reform of

universities can encourage teachers to produce works in English. We should let the world know more about China's peace and development so that all people worldwide can work together to build a human community with a shared future.

CONCLUSION

The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China represents a major event concerning China's future and destiny, and the world is again focused on China. The international community widely believes it is a major event for China, but it will also significantly affect the world. Since China entered the new era of Xi Jinping, the international community has been increasingly concerned about China and the Communist Party of China. The miracle upon miracle written on the Chinese land has won worldwide acclaim. General Secretary Xi Jinping, the core of the central leadership of the Communist Party of China and the core of the Party, is at the country's helm, and Xi Jinping's thought of socialism with Chinese Attributes in the new era serves as a scientific guide. Thus, China has secured historic achievements and seen changes in the new era.

Xi Jinping's thoughts on socialism with Chinese Attributes in the new era have become the banner leading China's development and progress and a window for the international community to observe and learn the secrets of China's development in the new era. As an essential forum for exchanging ideas, the publication of monographs and papers in international academic forums is undoubtedly crucial for other countries' better understanding of China. Such international academic exchanges can build a bridge of friendship between countries, facilitate mutual understanding among people worldwide, and contribute to building a human community with a shared future. In communication with the international community, Chinese scholars need to explain Chinese ideas further and build a discourse system for international exchanges in the new era in the heated debate of the international community. We should show the essence of Chinese culture in multi-cultural exchange and integration. These should be the distinctive features and highlights of China's international exchanges.

China in Xi Jinping Era introduces to the international community Xi Jinping's key thoughts on the Chinese path to modernization and how the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, have accomplished their historical tasks and future missions. It deserves to be studied by the international academic community. Historically, exchanges and mutual appreciation among civilizations have played a vital role in promoting civilization progress, technological innovation, economic prosperity and social development. The world is now moving into a new period of turbulence and change, and inter-country communication is even more important. In the future, China should facilitate communication channels, develop innovative communication methods, and contribute Chinese solutions to global development.

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