

Does China's soft Power sustain a Multipolar world?

Outline of Essay

1. Introduction of soft power and Multipolarity
 - a. General statement
 - b. Thesis statement
2. Understanding China's soft Power
 - a. Difference between hard power and soft power
 - b. How China exercises soft power?
 - Cultural Diplomacy
 - Strategic Economic Partnerships
 - Political and Diplomatic strategies
 - Technological Advancements
3. How China's soft Power Supports Multipolarity?
 - a. Institutional and Economic Alternatives
 - b. Multipolarity as Plural Supply of
 - Influence for China
 - Multilateralism and Non-Interference
 - c. Strategic Approach to achieve Multipolarity
4. China's Soft Power and Pakistan
 - a. Diplomatic relations between states
 - b. Use of soft power through CPEC

5. Limitations for China in achieving Multipolarity
6. Future Outlook
7. Conclusion

The Essay

Soft power referred as the ability of a state to influence the decisions and policies of other state by persuasion not coercion. This term was first coined by Joseph S. Nye, a Professor, in his book "How to Lead". Soft power creates some centres of influence that leads to open the doors for multipolarity through culture, diplomacy, or international matters. Multipolarity is the defining feature of contemporary international system, marked by diffusion of power among several states and regions. For instance, China's soft power strengthened its standing in south region of Asia continent. It challenged U.S. centric unipolarity and reshaped the diplomacy into a web of flexible, cooperative, and competitive interactions. China exercises soft power as a strategic power to enhance its global influence and achieve its global interest. The strategic dimensions employed by China include cultural diplomacy, strategic economic partnerships, political and diplomatic engagement, and technological advancement.

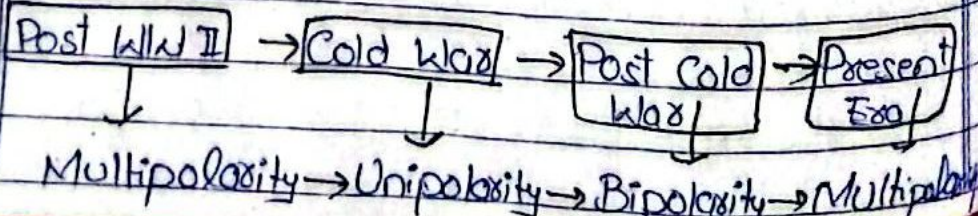
The global ascent of any country

depends on two types of powers:

① Soft Power

② Hard Power

As the name depicts, hard power refers to the use of military, weapons, coercive forces while soft power means the use of attractive policies, diplomacy, and culture to achieve the best interest of the nation. China is using soft power, to influence the world, since 1980s when U.S. emerged as the cruel unipolar state of the time. To counter the unipolar strategy of USA, China built trust, legitimacy, and shared interest - key ingredients of a stable multipolar system. By developing alternative models and institutions instead of military alliances, China diversifies centers of global influence, dilutes the unipolarity of U.S. However, the success of China's soft power over hard power depends on credibility and consistency between its rhetoric of cooperation and its actual global behavior.

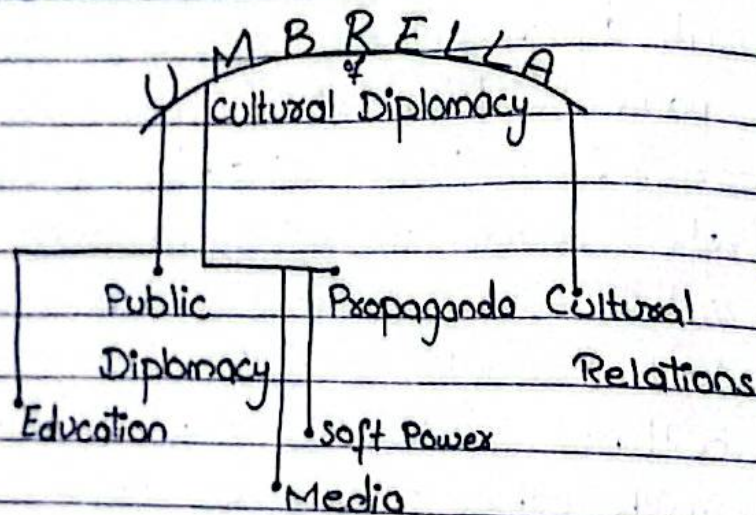


China's power projection is called as Smart Power or Hybrid, occasionally. As it fuses hard power deterrence with soft power persuasion. China's exercise of soft power is clearly highlighted through:

~~Cultural Diplomacy~~

Cultural diplomacy is a tool of exercising soft power. Cultural diplomacy is the process of influencing other states through culture, tradition, language, and inter-cultural behaviour. China use this tool through Confucius Institutes and cultural events. Chinese universities, along with other Asian counterparts, have emerged as compelling alternative in an academic landscape. According to CSC (Chinese Scholarship Council) data, approximately 279 universities offer grants to international students each year. This serves as an exceptional mean to garner support and enhance dependence globally. On the other hand, Chinese government has been intended to become world largest film industry by 2030, in this regard, it ranked as most films producing country approximate

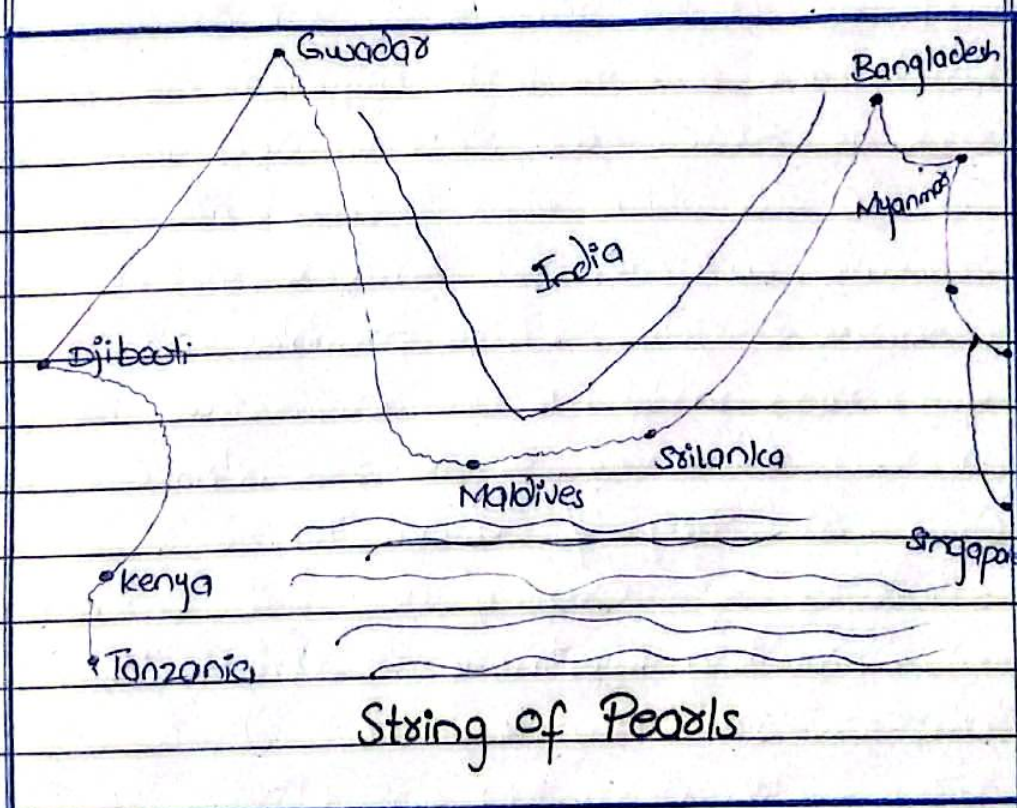
800 films in a year of 2021 and surpassed US with 34% film revenue while US global box office revenue was 22% in 2021. These long term commitments to influence people through educational diplomacy, cultural exposure, and public dealing is working best for china to sustain Multipolarity in global order.



In addition, china's strategic economic partnerships through BRI (Belt and Road Initiative) prepares the global stage for china to influence the states through economic interdependence. BRI connects China with Europe by land and sea routes connects China with Southeast Asia, South Asia, Europe, and Africa. This initiative is enhancing china's global standing as it did in Tianxin (all under heaven), the nostalgic glorious era of China.

It ~~will~~^{also} serves as the source of dependence of poor states to depend on China, economically. Some critics called it as debt trap strategy of China.

However, China is fair in its strategic partnerships as it builds confidence in the neighboring poor countries to stand besides world powers.



China's contribution in sustaining the multipolarity while staying on the South of world map is evident through its regional and national interest of building ports, routes, diplomatic relations in Arabia Sea or South-China Sea. To cope with it, China is aimed to

expand China as per its One Palm and 5 Fingers concept about expansion and hold on sea routes through String of Pearls concept.

Furthermore, China employs political and diplomatic relations with the world by supporting international organizations such as United States United Nations and World Bank and regional organizations such as BRICS and ASEAN, SCO and TOACAC etc. which aims to cooperate in economic, cultural, and ^{multi} bilateral global concerns. Besides, China promotes its governance model, as an alternative to Western democracy, of state controlled by Communist Party of China. China's strategies of creating new international ~~for~~, providing investments to states like Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and other developing nations - with whom EU and US are less willing to invest, suggest China's role is that of a revolutionary-reformist state. China's models of governance, economic structures, bilateral diplomacy creates a distinction of its sustaining approach in multipolarity in comparison to USA or other powers. In fact,

China has distinguished its dealing with states based on their strategic outlook and diplomatic relations.

Facets of Engagement with China

Strategic outlook	Key areas of Relation
Partner	Peace and security, prosperity, sustainable development
Competitor	Economy, Technology
Rival	Model of governance

However, China's strategic approach always stays longterm benefits and its political diplomacy aims at making the region of South Asia the best in every matter of state. Communist Party of China is unquestionably leading the politics and diplomacy of this geopolitical entity. The government always promotes diplomatic relations with states and cultural influence on public for better and sustainable future of region to ensure better future of international business, diplomacy, and security.