

Xi- Jinping: A vibrant Reformist of China and Global Leader

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Abstract

President Xi Jinping, the current head of the People's Republic of China and the prominent and General Secretary of one of the powerful Communist Party of the country. He has emerges as a vibrant and proactive reformer and creative statesman who transformed China's economic, social and political trajectory to new high levels at the global stage. His leadership style is mixture of practicality and implementing ideology of making China powerful at the global arena. The main role in polishing his abilities has been deep rooted in his early exposure into China's innovative political experience and his academic background alongside his rural related practical experiences. Xi, after assuming power in 2012 has transformed the domestic and foreign policy of China to next levels. He has elevated the stature of China in global environment at the same time he has fought and addressed the challenges of economy, inequality and corruption inside China. The tenure of President Xi in which he took bold and transformative moves thus launched campaigns against corruption, decreasing poverty and economic reforms based on market orientation in which he aimed to modernize the state owned enterprise which will automatically address the problems related to socio-economic disparities. His vision has been highly focused on making "moderately prosperous society" which aims to enhance the rural lives of the country with his dedicated futuristic ideas. He has also focused on creating improved health related infrastructure with modern climate and environmental sustainability. President XI style of leadership consist of central control and prolonged strategies for public planning. He has been heavily criticized of controlling public freedom and their representation. On the international stage he has transformed China a power house through his diplomatic and economic interventions. Some interventions include Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), nurturing connectivity and trade across Asia, Africa, and Europe. His foreign policy is aggressive which focuses on the heavy modernization of China military and his deep interests in South China Sea dispute, this shows President Xi and China ambitions to dominate the and influence the regional and global world. He is focused on perusing the "China Dream" which advocates in creating proper balance modernization and his ideology of socialism while showing his governance model as different framework from the western existing liberal democracies. He has achieved great things for China

yet he is facing criticism for his controlling practices, human rights violation concerns and his aggressive political strategies. Despite the criticism he through his unique and revolutionary ideas has transformed China into one of the leading power in the regional and global stage.

Keywords: Xi Jinping, Vibrant Reformer, Farsighted Leader, China Dream, Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), Anti-Corruption Campaign, Authoritarianism, South China Sea Disputes

Introduction

President XI Jinping without any doubt is the one of the powerful leader of the rapid growing China i.e. economically and militarily. He has stamped his authority over the global environment through his increasing power while successfully managing the issues of the regional and global world. He is the leader of the largest population of the world as he enjoys most prominent support as compared to the leaders of the rest of the world. He has occupied integral and influential positions through which he is developing China accordingly and he is directing the global world through his power in matters related to global concerns. Despite the challenging internal political scenario of China, President Xi is one of the most influential political leaders across the globe. His narratives in any international matters change the complexion of the dispute. He has successfully shaped the national politics while maintain his own personality that attracts people (Du, 2021). In the starting phase of his government he has faced many critical challenges in the shape of economic constraints in shape of slowdown of economy and increased government subjugation. He has conducted reforms in a manner which has incorporated the ancient Chinese traditions thus showing unconditional loyalty with the land and people of China, these moves has propagated positive image of him in the common public of China. He has taken calculated moves in confronting long standing issues and bottlenecks of the governance related issues in the whole country which can balance out the imperative modern China in context to citizenship and civic societies which has penetrated in the Chinese governance model in the imperial world and it is still influencing some lots in the present China (Hess & Hua, 2022). Building upon his unique political profile, this research work will unfold in three sections, yet they are interconnected sections which will examine Xi deep and versatile impacts on Chinese politics, its society structure, and his important standing in the global and regional politics. In the first phase of the research work a comprehensive detail economic rebirth will be discussed which is been unfolded under his leadership through his dynamic internal and external policies, heavily focused on his technical intervention in the economic sector and the implementation of his reforms will be critically evaluated. In the second part of the research work President Xi in-depth political philosophy will be covered with his determined social narratives. Moreover, the third portion of the research work will be focused on his theoretical framework which guides his strategic policies in the regional and global politics; main focus will be on the Chinese engagement with the major powers of the world. President Xi leadership heavily relies on these three entities to penetrate in the global stage, which has evaluated his political strengths in dealing with regional and global countries of the world at the same time it has brought his vulnerabilities and exposing nature to the external world as well. President Xi, being heading the government of China and General Secretary of the Communist Party he has attracted the regional and global world through his immaculate policies which helped him to rule over the world largest nation, he has guided China in becoming one of the most powerful country in the world (Jinping, 2022). His administration has made rapid important turning points in the contemporary history of politics. He has showcased China rapid economic developments while leaving United States in GDP sector.

Under Xi's leadership history has witnessed an important change as China successfully surpassed the United States in economic output and restored worldwide admiration for the steady framework of authoritarian systems. China strengthened its power at the world stage through its

strategic outreach across the Global South in addition to its crucial contributions to handling worldwide crises throughout the recent pandemic period. Despite China's achievements under Xi's leadership there are intense divergent domestic criticisms ranging from economic right-wingers to left-wingers about his administration functions. Some critics demand China to extend democratic processes and improve citizen freedoms and expand civil liberties throughout the country.

President XI Life and Academic Background

In 1953 Xi Jinping emerged in Beijing where historic cultural force and political centrality define this Chinese city. His father, Xi Zhongxun became known as a revolutionary leader in the Chinese Communist Party by extending his influence into prominence. Xi Jinping's relationship with China's first president created a significant influence that sparked both his future professional development and his life progression. Political rejection during the 1960s sent Xi Zhongxun to prison where the family confronted severe social decline and worsening circumstances (Erling, 2021). The passing of Mao Zedong in 1976 cleared the path for Xi Zhongxun to return to the party leadership and eventually build an influential position. As the son of Chinese elite politics Xi Jinping lived through an immersive experience of governmental power structures during his formative years which shaped his perspectives and desired outcomes in life. Tsinghua University awarded him his first degree after he studied chemical engineering as an undergraduate student at this distinguished Chinese educational institution that trains future national leaders. His pursuit of understanding expanded after attaining his doctorate in law from Tsinghua University which laid a strong basis for his eventual leadership responsibilities (Xie et al. 2021). Xi Jinping experienced seven years of exile in a remote country region following the Shide incident in 1962 when his father mistakenly received anti-party charges. The "dark valley" region of Liangjiahe in Shaanxi became Xi Jinping's home base during this time because he spent days among the most impoverished members of society who made up what "Xia" (2022) describes as the basic population. Excellent groundbreaking beliefs developed for him at this setting with his fundamental philosophy of "learning from the people." His time spent in isolation led him to develop his belief in resource fairness and triggered his admiration for concrete results. His evolution as "red-scarfed party member" became clearer through his participation in various endeavors such as educating corrupt tax officials about the party values, supporting land reforms and attending the major event in Yan'an in 1968. Through witnessing the differences between peasant way of life and political influence on people's daily existence and the educational gap between early and late born children he learned how Marxist concepts function. During their mysterious visit the travelers refused his offer of porridge because they recognized that the educational system created useful people who became useless once they graduated. The encounters later inspired him to advocate for "cultural renaissance" as well as other initiatives. The time he spent in obscurity taught him lessons that shaped his worldview and his failure to study at Peking University and his initial organizational work attest to this educational experience.

President XI entry into Politics

The defense minister appointed Xi Jinping as his aide when he began his political development thus setting an essential course for his early professional life. The chief military strategist of the People's Liberation Army linked Xi Jinping to his dual role as Minister of Defense and commander-in-chief while Xi performed as his personal assistant during this time. Nowadays scholars recognize him for his duties as liaison officer which consisted of essential work between Chinese communists and a People's Liberation Army faction throughout Maoist wartime's disorder (Corbett, 2022). The military and political elements of China became completely understandable to Xi Jinping through his experiences in this segment of his career. He persisted in rising through the political system until he achieved his goal but it took many patient years for

his eventual elevation to the top position. The behavioral pattern reveals the complex network of the Chinese party-political system and demonstrates diverse paths the Communist Party employs for power management. The official worked simultaneously at the head of both the agriculture and defense ministries. The party structured its political framework around these leadership positions which constituted important roles. Xi Jinping received important party backing in addition to mentorship from crucial leaders including the party secretary of Zhejiang who accomplished presidency of China. The development of his early party reputation occurred in the coastal areas through succession of different party roles and positions. In the less prosperous Zhejiang interior Xi Jinping showed his experience in handling government operations among population earning minimal income and producing small crop harvests. The interior part of Zhejiang holds an essential position within the province's economic structure according to him. The combination of economic and political power he acquired first in Zhejiang and later in Fujian enabled Xi Jinping to use this influence toward development targets.

President XI rise to power

The systematic rise of Xi Jinping to power in China demonstrates his skills to survive along with strategic maneuvering abilities toward his colleagues and allies. His rise to power occurred through purposeful secretive preparations as well as by employing anti-corruption investigations for strategic reasons. The government conducted investigative actions which simultaneously improved national image and helped propel political advancement toward his rise to power while sustaining central leadership during political leadership transitions. In November 2012 after his appointment as president Xi acquired the backing of Communist Party members by extending their power in Chinese political operations. The strengthening strategy allowed him to assert dominance which enabled better political maneuvering among Chinese government actors. Significant initiatives from his 1990s launched became fundamental elements for amassing substantial power within his presidency (Goldstein, 2020). The implementation of modernization reforms proved challenging for him because he had trouble reorganizing the legislative bodies to create a sustainable system supporting one-party rule while simultaneously making his term count as precedent in Chinese political leadership. The effort to keep balance between different demands represents both a leadership challenge and an essential characteristic that defines his administration. The political power of Xi rested upon his success in handling different political challenges which created instability in his position. With the support of princeling factions in Shanghai he deported Bo Xilai and placed Zhou Yongkang and Xu Caihou behind bars. He utilized the Zhejiang group which consisted of his military academy colleagues whom he met in his Central Party School education period. Xi used the influence of princeling group members to support his fight against corrupt officials from urban elite backgrounds (Xia, 2022). Xi made efforts to build a stronger military relationship as a way to mend relationships with the dissatisfied factions present in China's military force. The ferocious antigraft campaign launched by Xi extended its purging reach to include military officials from national security services in addition to personnel in law enforcement agencies and local government and Party central committee members. The way Xi Jinping carried himself implied a separation between himself and the cadre as well as other important political figures concerning his grasp of Party authority.

His Initiatives in Domestic Policies

Under current Chinese leadership the main focus centers on executing broad domestic improvements which provide direct advantages to country residents. The current presidency of Xi Jinping demonstrates a powerful dedication to national wealth creation while directly handling crucial domestic obstacles of the country. The regulation of China's governing system depends fundamentally on multiple main domestic policy programs (Khan et al., 2024). China actively implements these initiatives to maintain a connection with altering population expectations and requirements. The integrated policy framework should establish stable conditions for China to execute essential domestic and foreign decisions throughout the next ten

years. As the current Chinese leader Xi focuses his governance on bettering the standard of living for citizens of China. The government now experiences heightened pressure and duty to protect citizen interests through sustained enhancements of their quality of life. The demand for economic objectives raises doubts whether China will force other countries to concede under leadership pressure (Xia, 2022). The effective control of economic development and modernization by Chinese leadership remains a mystery for foreign parties studying this issue. The Chinese leadership has proved its dedication to controlling economic shift problems which will likely grow more forceful in the future. The government has carried out significant institutional transformations through economic regulations that limit bureaucratic interference and displays readiness to force population changes for higher living conditions. Elites spend substantial funding regularly on these initiatives because they recognize their importance for sustaining their authority. Additional investment from leaders results in greater chances of public support even though certain weaknesses remain apparent. Domestic priorities together with pressures will influence the evaluation process regarding foreign opportunities that include investments and aid and trade (Acemoglu & Robinson, 2022).

a) Campaign against corruption

As his first major initiative Xi Jinping launched an open attack against widespread Chinese corruption that had afflicted the country since many years. According to Jinping the corruption epidemic threatened to destroy the Party in existence. The Party considered this matter essential for sustained political control in China's government structure. According to Kautz (2020) extensive corruption specifically affected trusted aides of senior leaders who used their authority to become extremely wealthy alongside their families. The officials reserved luxurious lives and access to privileges which exceeded dreams of typical citizens. Serious corruption allegations demonstrated that officials used their powerful positions to make their relatives as well as themselves profit from every profitable enterprise through unethical wealth generation triggered by greed and entitlement. Since their economic achievement they considered themselves justified in maintaining distance from the ordinary circumstances experienced by other citizens. Xi Jinping paid attention to high-level officials who displayed extreme self-indulgent behaviors through lavish life styles that generated public disdain. The Party did not want to promote this image according to Falci (2023). Xi Jinping grew concerned about the strange conduct of top state organizations that seemed to create unfavorable tendencies to reciprocate favors. The widespread practice of mutual favoritism at upper levels of Chinese society created both inefficiencies and an excessive sense of arrogance leading to negative impacts on society (Schiff, 2023). Such misconduct with evident harmful impacts on governance had reached critical levels that required addressing. Xi used the expression "four undesirable practices" to term this situation because he saw it as a severe threat to his administration's integrity. The severity of his concerns led Xi to criticize publicly the officials responsible for unacceptable practices despite other potential opportunities to confront broader widespread issues.

b) Reforms in Economy

Economic reform initiatives currently in place will restructure state-owned enterprises and the finance sector yet they introduce market-driven policies affecting land and labor markets for the very first time. Modern social institutions will be developed to support these major developments. The medium-term reforms will focus primarily on the vital issues alongside handling emerging economic complexities which affect China at present (Gao & Yuan, 2022). By 2030 China will finalize a successful initial period of economic reform which began during this decade. China needs to pass its present stage of development to address upcoming economic requirements and market obstacles within its forthcoming ten-year national economic framework that targets a stronger economy together with a prosperous and sustainable social environment. This emerging population segment obtains greater power and knowledge especially about pressing environmental matters that affect our society. The Third Plenary Session economic

proposals included a unique announcement about crucial economic reforms by the Party. Chinese economic challenges become more difficult because the Party elites and its Authoritative Party determine much economic decision-making despite Chinese economic systems implementing market mechanisms. Economic management and reform face unique complications because of this scenario that illuminates China's complex economic development in current times. During his presidency Xi Jinping had to deal with the matter that senior officials demonstrated extravagant behavior in life which displeased the common people. The behavior contravened the image the Party needed to display (Falci, 2023). The rising pattern among China's top state organizations to exchange favors became a major concern for Xi who saw this develop into operational inefficiencies along with arrogance throughout Chinese senior leadership (Schiff, 2023). All evidence demonstrating improper behavior along with its harmful effects on governance management drew attention to an alarming condition. In his assessment Xi categorized these problems under the term "four undesirable practices" due to their damaging effect on his administration's integrity standards. Xi directed his blame specifically at high-ranking officials who caused his most serious concerns because he preferred targeting private individuals inside his immediate circle instead of dealing with general problems affecting many others.

c) Efforts for Poverty Alleviation

During his 2016 visit to Qinghai Province he made development a central priority when he stated economic growth should be our main focus. Local officials need to establish an assembly of production-oriented priorities which serve as guidance for daily operations according to Xi. He presented applicable policy guidelines dedicated for production oriented regions and industrial sectors. The state's future stability depends on agriculture according to him since achieving prosperity and peace remains essential for herders and farmers. He made it clear that respecting ethnic minority customs and traditional cultural practices is essential for our nation because it demands respect for diverse backgrounds without arbitrary forced Han cultural integration. The Party remains devoted to lasting wealth distribution for all citizens according to his 2013 declaration about the essential nature of actual poverty elimination. Ever since 2013 the birth of the unwavering goal of the Party has established a crucial need to provide comprehensive support beyond essential nourishment by ensuring proper clothing, suitable housing and accessible education and basic healthcare services in addition to safe drinking water for those in need (Jinping 2022). He voiced extended worry about pockets of extreme poverty throughout Jiangxi when he made his important provincial tour during 2017 because those areas lacked adequate secure water supplies. During his critical visit to Jiangxi he observed many pressing matters especially throughout the mountainous zones which faced a severe crisis of clean drinking water in rural regions. He advised local administrators to deal with the current difficulties head-on by understanding actual community issues instead of ignoring them. Such a method represents how we must deal with people within our society (Maitrot et al., 2021).

President XI Foreign Policy and His Global Influence

The presidential tenure of Xi Jinping brought profound national and international strategic transformations to China between 2012 and the present day. President Xi has led China towards a more self-assured approach in international trade because he seeks to develop a different framework than the U.S.-controlled system of globalization. His government implements strengthened border protection alongside a national revival program that includes China Dream and the Confucian civilization state frameworks (Economy, 2022). In addition Xi has launched a series of unclear military development initiatives. At the Foreign Policy Work Conference China established a core principle to protect its substantial external framework from new economic and security threats that threaten its development zone (Kania & Laskai, 2021). This all-encompassing policy demonstrates China's bigger plan for its worldwide and regional influence.

Xi's leadership has solidified Chinese self-assurance by demonstrating to allies that business and partnership development surpasses the importance of following an alternative values system or a liberal international framework for economic progress. President Xi Jinping completed a significant transformation of Chinese global prospects along with its diplomatic models. Through his leadership Xi Jinping established new connections for information sharing as well as trade while increasing investments in education and healthcare and enhanced his country's commitments to humanitarian work and UN peacekeeping programs. His strategy involves engaging at the top decision-maker levels from different nations and international bodies to advance 'moving away from zero-sum thinking' towards achieving 'mutual benefit.' When summarizing his views Xi acknowledges that the United States remains as a prime global power affecting core system operations (Khan et al., 2024). He activates leadership of an international coalition united by prominent nations alongside those which are developing and non-aligned entities to maintain multilateralism-based approaches for managing global changes despite occasional hindrances through actions taken by this coalition. President Xi reaffirmed during his recent interview that China remains dedicated to developing 'building a community with a shared future for mankind' and moving forward with 'actively shaping a new world order across the Eurasian and Asia-Pacific regions' whose goal encompasses both 'peace in cooperation with local powers' and avoiding 'external interference.'

a) Belt and Road Initiative

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) represents the most comprehensive and strategic project launched by the Xi Jinping administration creating a label for it as China's "project of the century." The BRI established itself as China's essential strategic vehicle for Neighboring and international activities when it began in 2013 (Rana & Ji, 2020). The fundamental objective behind this initiative is to build infrastructure development across Asia and its neighboring regions to achieve connectivity enhancements for obtaining global prosperity and peace. The initiative seeks to reach two primary objectives through its efforts to improve infrastructure and investor activities that foster common development and interpersonal bonds nationwide and internationally. The concept of connectivity exists through physical infrastructure yet requires economic collaboration and cultural exchanges to enhance international relationships. China gains advantages through the BRI which lets it use its surplus industrial production for external investments and services and build infrastructure (Dunford, 2021). China benefits from the revival of the old Silk Road through enhanced worldwide soft power capabilities which promote mutual growth and shared prosperity. The initiative serves strategic purposes through its efforts to minimize growth differences between China's coastal region and its western areas. Investment patterns exist in both Chinese domestic networks and international markets. The government views strategic investments which lower poverty and expand geopolitical influence as an effective approach for preventing future conflicts. The business development shows promising results which might decrease the number of people migrating from North African or Kyrgyzstan territories to Urumqi in the future. Border zones including Tibet and Xinjiang receive BRI funding that strengthens their integration which creates another trade gateway for blockaded Northeast Asian shipments to reach the Atlantic Ocean (Siddique and Shafqat, 2021).

b) South China Sea Dispute

Xi Jinping views the South China Sea as a crucial strategic component in his multifaceted external policy framework after numerous escalating naval territorial and maritime disputes emerged in the region. The important strategic waterway supports East Asian geopolitical dynamics since numerous countries possess sovereign claims extending over its vast maritime domain. The South China Sea handles annual trade worth \$4.5 trillion that exceeds Suez and Panama Canal values by five times and three times respectively (Gong, 2020). Powerful emerging nations like Japan together with numerous Southeast Asian countries depend on the vital maritime route for their basic energy materials. Scientists predict trillions of cubic meters of

oil and gas deposits exist within this region due to its rich resource base which heightens competition apace. Increasing disputes in the maritime area have prompted Western states as well as Philippine, Vietnamese and Australian and Singaporean forces to demonstrate naval interest through ship maneuvers and aircraft deployments (Wang et al., 2023). The region contains artificial islands built with extensive Chinese investments alongside military infrastructure which Beijing declares as proper sovereign rights. Public discourse about these actions remains minimal for China but the country instead concentrates on quiet diplomatic dialogue with ASEAN to find consensus solutions outside public view. Since multiple years the South China Sea functions as a significant "flashpoint" within the growing geopolitical tensions across the Indo-Pacific region (Anand & Forbes, 2021). The United States as an ASEAN Regional Forum participant maintains military installations in Japan along with Australia and South Korea. China considers US military exercise plans in the South China Sea as offensive actions since the United States has indicated plans for growing armed operations in this region. The progressing situation in the South China Sea reveals a dangerous conflict potential that lies concealed beneath its surface according to Vine et al. (2021). The region contains artificial islands built with extensive Chinese investments alongside military infrastructure which Beijing declares as proper sovereign rights. Public discourse about these actions remains minimal for China but the country instead concentrates on quiet diplomatic dialogue with ASEAN to find consensus solutions outside public view. Since multiple years the South China Sea functions as a significant "flashpoint" within the growing geopolitical tensions across the Indo-Pacific region (Anand & Forbes, 2021). The United States as an ASEAN Regional Forum participant maintains military installations in Japan along with Australia and South Korea. China considers US military exercise plans in the South China Sea as offensive actions since the United States has indicated plans for growing armed operations in this region. The progressing situation in the South China Sea reveals a dangerous conflict potential that lies concealed beneath its surface according to Vine et al. (2021).

b) Relations with United States of America

Under Xi Jinping's leadership China-US relations have grown in complexity through a strategic mix of competition and cooperation across multiple areas. The Chinese government describes its bilateral ties with the United States as "constructive strategic cooperation" between two major powers while emphasizing the importance of working together in a dynamic multipolar world (Boylan et al. 2021). 2021). The United States recognizes China as a "strategic competitor" while maintaining an adversarial position that reflects China's growing international influence and assertiveness. Under the Trump administration the United States adjusted its China policy by shifting the emphasis from Chinese exports to a stronger stance on imports and labeled China as an "economic predator" that poses threats to American economic interests (Heath et al., 2021). The Trump administration focused considerable resources on confronting Chinese espionage while arresting numerous foreign students and academics as well as Chinese citizens. The crackdown involved issuing arrest warrants against scholars and researchers linked to China's military together with travel advisories that protect sensitive information and defend national security. Modern U.S. diplomatic activity in Asia has shaped the Sino-U.S. relationship by creating strategic partnerships with American regional allies. A U.S. Deputy Secretary of State visited Beijing while a Chinese State Councilor traveled to Washington as part of high-level diplomatic exchanges. Xi Jinping's ascent to power gained momentum through his handling of U.S. policies during Trump's presidency according to Zhao (2023). This ongoing conflict is a key part of his strategic vision. Analysts recognize that there are real threats that add to the tensions between the two countries. Additionally, the cultural differences between the U.S. and China are becoming more apparent in areas like economic theory and policy, foreign and defense policy, and security policy. China views U.S. criticisms of its human rights record as politically motivated efforts to undermine the nation, rather than sincere concerns for human rights.

President XI Thought Process and Ideology

Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era is the main guiding ideology for the Communist Party of China. It is closely linked to the unique challenges faced by Xi Jinping and his colleagues. This ideology combines various enduring commitments from the rich history of the Chinese Revolution with current Party platforms and policies, along with new initiatives highlighted during Xi's leadership. At its core, as indicated by its comprehensive name, it offers a grand vision for China, emphasizing the modernization of socialism and the ultimate aim of creating a "prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful" nation. This vision is to be realized under the CPC's leadership, firmly guided by Marxist principles as it moves toward a hopeful future. Additionally, Xi Jinping Thought includes essential elements of Party leadership and governance. It stresses not only administrative efficiency but also the necessity for a shift in values and behaviors among the Chinese populace. This involves promoting a "positive" international role for China as it becomes more engaged with the world. It represents a comprehensive strategy aimed at aligning domestic goals with global responsibilities, demonstrating a sophisticated understanding of international dynamics while ensuring that the Chinese Socialist ethos remains central in its global interactions. Xi's doctrine encompasses five key elements, with two standing out as particularly vital. The first element revolves around the concept of a "new era," which aims to redefine Chinese identity while fostering a narrative of martyrdom and victimhood for the nation. This idea is closely linked to the anticipated "modernization" process set to begin in 2021. In this framework, Xi envisions a significant transformation as Chinese society strives for "moderate prosperity" and seeks to achieve high-income status, potentially marking a historic shift. The second essential component is the Chinese Dream, which emphasizes "socialism" and the need to reshape both Party and societal values. This vision aims to align one-party governance with Chinese cultural principles, demonstrating how authoritarianism can effectively operate in China, transcending simple functionalism. The other three policies are intricately tied to the governance structures of the CCP and tackle important issues such as corruption. Additionally, these policies help weave historical narratives that resonate with all Chinese citizens, depicting a shared journey of "catching up" or "getting rich." They present both a practical and aspirational vision of how the values of the CCP and Chinese Communist ideology can be embodied and realized (He & Tang, 2024).

Leadership Style and Personality

At the core of Xi's distinctive leadership style is the strong image he consistently projects, positioning himself as a powerful and influential figure. He emphasizes the need for increased centralized control over both the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the government to address urgent issues like widespread corruption, all while ensuring vital social and political stability (Xia, 2022). This strategy aligns with his growing reputation for making difficult decisions in challenging times. Analysts have observed that the Chinese political environment Xi operates in is not particularly open to dialogue; rather, it functions on a top-down decision-making model where Party leadership prioritizes the execution of established policies. This viewpoint implies that leadership is more focused on implementing policies than on encouraging collaborative discussions about strategies from the outset. Xi's image as a 'big father' or 'helmsman' resonates with this perspective, highlighting his considerable authority and influence within the system (Fu, 2021). Additionally, Xi's communication style sets him apart from his predecessors. He is often seen as a captivating public speaker, with his speeches rich in visionary and memorable statements, reflecting his mix of political thought, traditional values, and engaging charisma. Following a tradition embraced by many previous Chinese leaders, he weaves elements of traditional propaganda into his speeches, making them both sophisticated and appealing (Stadnytskyi et al., 2021). This blend of innovative ideas with traditional values and political principles showcases his strong performance and vast experience, which he presents

as advantageous for his people and the nation. Ultimately, this endeavor aims to craft his image as a robust and charismatic leader who has profoundly impacted both the Chinese Communist Party and the broader trajectory of the Chinese nation.

Criticism and Challenges

His leadership has encountered a variety of challenges, both from internal issues within the country and external pressures in the global arena. Domestically, China is grappling with a slowdown in economic growth, which has heightened awareness of the growing inequality among its citizens. This economic situation has led to social unrest and has emboldened critical voices to question the restrictions on personal freedoms. Numerous reports highlight ongoing problems related to the detention of legal professionals, outspoken human rights advocates, and members of the ethnic Uighur community, raising serious concerns about the state of human rights in the country. Since around 2018, China's standing on the international stage has noticeably declined, particularly among Western nations (Grosse et al., 2021). This decline is largely attributed to domestic policies that increasingly stifle dissent and raise alarms about widespread human rights violations. The situation is further complicated by China's assertive and often aggressive actions towards countries like Australia, along with its military operations and geopolitical strategies in sensitive areas such as the East and South China Seas and Tibet. The interplay of these factors continues to significantly influence both domestic perceptions and international relations. Moreover, China is facing criticism for its aggressive foreign policies, which are evident in changes to Hong Kong's electoral system, its refusal to address the origins of the pandemic, tighter control over its tech industry, and its crackdown on the crypto currency sector. An increasing number of people are beginning to question the viability of Xi's vision for a "new China." Authorities have also indicated plans to downgrade GDP as a key performance measure. Nevertheless, Xi continues to exhibit a leadership style reminiscent of Mao, marked by personal autocracy, a disregard for passive dissent, and a tendency toward conspiratorial thinking (Hills2024). Despite the various challenges he has faced during his tenure.

Future Prospects and Legacy

Xi Jinping has created a more centralized regime that is likely to influence the dynamics of the party and state for the foreseeable future. We offer our readers a detailed reflection that highlights the key events and themes from the past decade, allowing a look back at the significant aspirations and complex challenges that characterize the Xi era, along with the objectives set to tackle them. Readers can assess the ongoing relevance of the main arguments presented in the research (Tsang & Cheung, 2022) while contemplating the future challenges posed by the international landscape and the potential rise of emerging and developing nations—elements that could affect us all. The upcoming political and institutional shifts within the People's Republic of China are sparking renewed competition among various stakeholders. Although Xi has stepped back from his formal roles as head of state and general secretary, he continues to attract significant attention from analysts and scholars. His accomplishments over the past decade are noteworthy but also bring various challenges to light, which become evident through a careful and critical examination of recent history and future forecasts made by experts. The range of anticipated changes is both extensive and significant. While some nations embrace the emergence of a new China, others are cautious about its trajectory (Düben, 2020). The dissemination of its model and ideological principles is apparent, raising an important question: will Xi's ideological framework continue to hold sway in the post-Xi era? The discussion focuses on the expected economic transformations, China's shifting international role, and the necessary reevaluation aimed at achieving independence in technological, environmental, and other crucial sectors. Xi is viewed as a dynamic reformer, yet the relationship between him, his policies, and the general public remains ambiguous. There is a collective hope that history will not repeat itself. The discussion focuses on anticipated economic shifts, China's changing role on the global stage, and the need for a reevaluation to attain independence in crucial sectors like technology

and the environment. Xi is viewed as an energetic reformer, but the relationship between him, his policies, and the public is still ambiguous. There is a common hope that the past won't repeat itself.

Conclusion

When analyzing Xi Jinping's leadership and his reform strategies in China's economy, politics, and society, several key observations stand out that deepen our understanding. Xi Jinping serves as both a charismatic leader, deeply engaged with ideology and moral principles, and a pragmatic reformer, making him a complex figure with significant influence. His appeal lies in his departure from strictly ideological and conservative frameworks, which some analysts label as ultra-conservative. Instead, he advocates for dynamic reforms across various sectors, employing ideological narratives and symbols that not only bolster his governance but also resonate with diverse segments of Chinese society. Furthermore, his strong inclination to drive substantial change, coupled with his ability to inspire hope in the nation and instill fear to maintain order, paints him as a rational leader committed to modernizing his country, party, and nation through a contemporary revolutionary approach. These insights illuminate the symbolic and ideological foundations of his leadership, prompting a closer look at the complexities of Xi Jinping's governance and the key initiatives shaping the country's future. Lastly, it is essential to delve deeper into the foundational logic of modern Chinese history, which reveals the evolution of paradigms over time that highlight change and reform during various stages of development within Chinese society, economy, political structures, international relations, and cultural domains. Grasping this intricate context is crucial for assessing Chinese policies, understanding their underlying motivations, and considering their far-reaching implications on the global stage.

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