Research on China's Economic Development under the Background of Anti-economic Globalization

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Abstract. This article combines the China's economic development under the background of deglobalization. Through analyzing the impact of deglobalization on China's economic development, it explores China's strategies to cope with deglobalization. The study found that deglobalization has had a significant impact on China's economic development, mainly including the impact on foreign trade, investment environment, economic structural adjustment, and national economic security. In order to respond to these impacts, this article proposes strategies such as optimizing foreign trade structure, enhancing technological innovation capability, strengthening international economic cooperation, and improving national economic security prevention capabilities. The research results indicate that properly addressing deglobalization can promote the healthy development of China's economy. Based on these findings, this article also looks forward to future research. In conclusion, this study aims to examine the issues of China's economic development under the background of deglobalization and provide reference for relevant decision-making.

Keywords: Inverted economic globalization, China, Economic, Globalization.

1. Introduction

In recent years, the tide of reversing the process of globalization has swept the world, bringing new challenges and opportunities to the economic development of various countries. In this context, as the world's second largest economy, China's economic development has attracted worldwide attention. This study aims to conduct an in-depth study of China's economic development under the background of anti-globalization, explore the challenges and development opportunities that China faces in the global economy, and provide new ideas and suggestions for China's economic development.

Nowadays, most scholars have studied China's current economic development, the impact and influence of anti-globalization on China's macro economy, and the defects of China's current development model.

China's development has always followed the policy of economic globalization. In the context of globalization, the economic development of China can no longer completely rely on the improvement of the international environment, but needs to find a sustainable and stable economic development path that adapts to the new situation [1]. Therefore, this paper will conduct an in-depth discussion on the direction of China's economic transformation from multiple perspectives under the background of anti-globalization, and provide effective countermeasures and references for China's development under the background of anti-globalization.

The Chinese government attaches great importance to domestic demand and innovation-driven development strategies, and has increased investment in infrastructure construction, scientific and technological research and development, and human resources training [2]. At the same time, China continues to expand diversified economic cooperation and trade relations, and actively participates in the reshaping of the global governance system. These efforts have promoted the steady growth and structural adjustment of the Chinese economy, making China one of the more successful economies in the process of anti-globalization.

This paper aims to deeply explore the reasons and driving forces behind China's economic development (CED), analyze China's economic status quo and challenges under the background of anti-globalization, and provide a new perspective and theoretical basis for the understanding of CED.

Taking China's economic development under the background of anti-globalization as the research object, this paper makes an in-depth analysis of China's economic status quo and challenges. It aims to provide scientific basis and decision-making support for the exploration of CED path and the improvement of China's economic governance. Through this research, this paper believes that it can open a new window for CED, broaden the development path of China's economy, promote China's economy to achieve more stable and sustainable growth under the background of anti-globalization, and make new contributions to the development of the global economy.

2. The Proposal and Background of Anti-globalization

2.1. The Development and Present Situation of Anti-globalization

Anti-globalization is a hot topic in the field of international economy in recent years, it involves the gradual decline or even reversal of the process of globalization. The proposal of anti-globalization stems from the problems and reflections brought about by globalization. The background of anti-globalization also includes the slowdown of global economic growth, the rise of international trade protectionism, and the intensification of regional conflicts. Anti-globalization with serious populist color seriously threatens the development of globalization.

2.2. Global Development Trend under the Background of Anti-globalization

In the context of anti-globalization, the competition for liquidity factors among countries will become more intense, and the core of trade driven by technological innovation will also change [3]. For example, after the outbreak of the financial crisis in 2008, the technological change with "intelligence" as the prominent feature has narrowed the distance between market suppliers and demanders, thus inspiring the rise of cross-border e-commerce industry. The model adopts the development model of manufacturing production, design and development, sales service localization and circulation platform, sales platform, production platform enterprise. It has gradually become the center of global trade and has developed rapidly. Countries are also trying to increase the strength of foreign investment to recover and develop their own economies.

3. The Economic Development Status and Challenges of China

3.1. Characteristics

CED presents some unique characteristics against the background of economic globalization. First of all, China's economic development relies on domestic demand, and the domestic market has become an important support for China's economic growth [4]. In recent years, consumer demand has been increasing, and household consumption has become the main force driving economic growth. By implementing a series of measures to stabilize economic development, the government has promoted the improvement of people's spending power and promoted the continuous expansion of consumption's contribution to economic growth.

CED relies on technological innovation and industrial upgrading. Innovation-driven transformation and upgrading has become the main direction of China's economic transformation and upgrading, and high-tech industries have continued to grow. The country will strengthen the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries, promote the development of new high-tech industries, fully utilize internet technology to increase industrial added value, and contribute to sustained economic growth.

In addition, China's economic development attaches importance to green and sustainable development. Vigorously develop clean energy, promote the revolution in energy consumption, and strengthen resource conservation and recycling. By promoting green development, the Chinese economy has achieved a win-win situation between economic growth and environmental protection.

China's economic development is also characterized by openness. China adheres to the basic state policy of opening up, actively promotes trade liberalization and economic globalization. Through active participation in international cooperation, strengthen communication and exchanges with other countries to promote the common prosperity of the world economy. As the world's second largest economy, China's opening up has provided a broad space for its economic development.

In general, the Chinese economy has shown several characteristics against the background of economic globalization: relying on domestic demand, technological innovation and industrial upgrading, green and sustainable development, and openness. These characteristics not only reflect the advantages of China's economic development, but also provide a new path and direction for CED in the face of adversity. In the global economic changes, the characteristics of CED will further shape and lead the direction of the global economy.

3.2. The Challenge of CED

Against the background of economic globalization, CED is also facing a series of challenges. First of all, the instability of the external environment has brought huge uncertainties to the Chinese economy. With the adjustment of the global economic pattern and the rise of protectionism, China's foreign trade is facing severe challenges. The emergence of trade barriers, the escalation of trade frictions and the slowdown in global economic growth have all had a clear impact on China's export-oriented economy. This requires China to actively respond, accelerate the upgrading and transformation of industrial structure, and enhance the pulling force of domestic demand [5].

Although the total economic aggregate is in a leading position in the world, the imbalance and inadequacy of development still exist. On the one hand, compared to the development of the central and western regions, the economy of the eastern region is significantly better, which has led to the problem of imbalanced economic development between regions and has to some extent affected the stable development of society. On the other hand, in terms of economic growth models, the dependence on investment and exports has gradually increased, but the overall consumption and innovation driving force of society is relatively insufficient. This requires China to deepen structural reform and enhance its ability to achieve balanced internal and external development.

Third, environmental protection and sustainable development are also major challenges facing CED. For a long time, industries and production methods with high pollution and high energy consumption have seriously damaged the quality of the environment and affected the health and quality of life of the people. At the same time, resource shortage and ecological destruction also limit the sustainability of economic development [6]. Therefore, China must accelerate the green transformation, promote green development and low-carbon economy, and realize the coordinated development of economy and environment.

Against the background of economic globalization, CED is faced with many challenges. To cope with these challenges, the government needs to take a series of policy measures, including actively responding to changes in the external environment, promoting balanced regional development, and strengthening environmental protection and sustainable development. It is also necessary for enterprises to strengthen their innovation capacity and international competitiveness, and for all sectors of society to work together to form a sound development situation of joint contribution and shared benefits. Only in this way can China seize the opportunity in the tide of anti-economic globalization and achieve sustained, stable and healthy economic development.

4. Countermeasures for CED under the Background of Anti-globalization

4.1. Optimize Exports and Promote Economic Transformation and Upgrading

Against the background of economic globalization, China is facing the severe challenge of foreign trade situation. In order to cope with this challenge, China needs to make greater efforts to optimize its foreign trade structure to enhance its competitiveness and ability to cope with uncertainties [7].

China can also optimize its foreign trade structure through diversified market expansion. At present, China's foreign trade is mainly concentrated in a few major trading partners, and the dependence on foreign trade is high. In order to reduce external economic risks, China can actively explore new trading partners and markets, strengthen trade cooperation with developing countries, expand trade channels, and reduce the impact of trade frictions.

China can also optimize its foreign trade structure by deepening industrial chain cooperation [8]. In the context of globalization, the division of labor in the industrial chain is becoming more and more obvious, and each country plays different roles in the industrial chain. China can actively seek partners, strengthen cooperation with them in the industrial chain, enhance its position in the global value chain, and optimize the structure of foreign trade.

Facing the background of anti-economic globalization, China needs to take a series of measures to optimize the structure of foreign trade. By strengthening product structure adjustment, diversifying market expansion, deepening industrial chain cooperation and improving cross-border e-commerce development, China can improve its foreign trade competitiveness, cope with the challenges brought by anti-globalization, and promote the sustainable development of the Chinese economy.

4.2. Strengthen Scientific and Technological (S&T) Innovation Capabilities

Against the background of economic globalization, China urgently needs to enhance its S&T innovation capability to cope with the pressure of international competition and achieve sustainable economic development and transformation and upgrading. S&T innovation is the core driving force for China's economic development, and is of great significance for improving the country's independent innovation capability and competitiveness.

China should increase investment in scientific research and improve the level of basic research. Basic research is the source and cornerstone of S&T innovation, and only by constantly deepening basic research can it provide solid support for S&T innovation [9]. Therefore, the government should increase the investment in basic research, and formulate relevant preferential policies to attract outstanding scientists and researchers to join in basic research, and promote the transformation and application of scientific research results.

China should actively carry out technological innovation and engineering research and development, and strengthen cooperation between enterprises, universities and research institutes. Technological innovation and engineering technology research and development are important components of innovation, and are the key links to transform scientific research results into practical applications. The government should promote cooperation between enterprises and scientific research institutions, build exchange platforms, and promote cooperation and exchange in technological innovation and engineering research and development. The government should also provide corresponding policy support and financial support to encourage enterprises to increase investment in technological innovation and improve technological innovation capacity.

The government should establish a more complete intellectual property protection system and legal system, intensify the crackdown on infringement, and strengthen the publicity and education of intellectual property to raise the public's attention and awareness of intellectual property protection.

Talent is the key to technological innovation. China should strengthen talent cultivation and introduction, and build an innovative talent team. Only by having a high-quality team of innovative talents can promote the continuous development of technological innovation. Therefore, the government should formulate relevant policies, increase support for talent cultivation and introduction, strengthen cooperation between universities, research institutes, and enterprises, break discipline barriers, and cultivate innovative talents in multiple levels and fields.

4.3. Following the Trend of Globalization

In the context of globalization, China has actively explored and implemented a series of strategies to cope with challenges, one of which is to strengthen international economic cooperation. This

strategy aims to improve China's status and development space in the global economy, strengthen economic ties with other countries and regions, and promote common development.

On the one hand, an important way for China to strengthen international economic cooperation is to actively participate in the multilateral trading system [10]. China has become a member of the World Trade Organization and actively participates in the formulation and reform of global trade rules. Through the multilateral trading system, China has established more stable and predictable trade relations with other countries, providing a broader space for its own economic development.

On the other hand, China has also strengthened international economic cooperation by actively promoting regional economic cooperation. For example, China's participation in and promotion of a number of regional cooperation mechanisms such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the East Asia Summit, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization have enhanced China's economic ties and cooperation with neighboring countries and regions. Such regional economic cooperation helps to strengthen mutual trust among cooperative members, promote the interconnection of resources and markets, and achieve common prosperity.

At the same time, China is also strengthening bilateral economic cooperation with other countries. By signing bilateral cooperation documents such as free trade agreements and investment agreements, China has established closer economic cooperation with other countries. Such bilateral economic cooperation has not only helped expand China's market access and improve trade facilitation, but also facilitated the flow of technology, capital and talent, and promoted economic innovation and development.

Strengthening international economic cooperation is one of the important strategies for China to cope with anti-economic globalization. China has strengthened economic ties and cooperation with other countries by actively participating in the multilateral trading system, promoting regional economic cooperation, strengthening bilateral economic cooperation and developing international financial cooperation.

5. Conclusion

In the background of anti-globalization, this study takes CED as the research object, and discusses the challenges and development opportunities that China faces in the countercurrent of globalization. Through the analysis of relevant data and literature, this paper finds that CED has been affected by the global economy, but at the same time, it is also looking for a development path under the background of anti-globalization. The study found that the government should attaches great importance to the development of domestic demand and innovation-driven development strategy, and has increased investment in infrastructure construction, scientific and technological research and development and human resources training. At the same time, China continues to expand diversified economic cooperation and trade relations, and actively participates in the reshaping of the global governance system. These efforts have promoted the steady growth and structural adjustment of the Chinese economy, making China one of the more successful economies in the process of anti-globalization. This article also describes the current situation and challenges faced by China's economic development in the context of anti-globalization, in order to help readers better understand.

However, there are still some shortcomings in this study, which need to be improved and expanded in the future. First of all, the research of this paper is limited to the overall analysis of China's economic development, and the detailed study of different fields and industries is not sufficient. For example, in the context of anti-globalization, the development of different industries faces different challenges and opportunities. This paper can further study the development strategies and policy support of different industries, and provide more specific suggestions for the transformation and upgrading of China's economy. Secondly, the research method of this paper mainly relies on the analysis of relevant data and literature, and lacks the in-depth study of field interviews and surveys. Future research can obtain more comprehensive information and enrich research content through field research and in-depth interviews.

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