

A Research Paradigm of the Relationship between the International View of Order and the External Behavior of the State—the Example of the Conflict in the Galwan Valley

Xu Mingquan

Department of Politics and Administration, Guizhou University, Guiyang, 550025, China

Abstract: *Since the outbreak of the two world wars, the international system has changed many times. As the traditional capitalist countries and some emerging powers still pursue the old international order concepts such as supporting the hegemonic order in the establishment of the international order and constructing the international system in line with their own national interests with the external manifestations still represented by the old diplomatic concepts such as chauvinism and unilateralism. In contrast, the member countries represented by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and China, which pursues peaceful development, have promoted the development of Asia and the world with the help of the new diplomatic concept of consultation and cooperation. 2020, the handling of the conflict in the Galwan Valley by India and China can analyze the two different diplomatic concepts and the international order advocated by them. The old and new diplomatic philosophies and the countries' understanding of the international order behind them are a longer-term and clearer perspective for interpreting the foreign policies of countries in today's complex and changing international environment. This paper proposes a research paradigm that presents a different mode of thinking than the traditional one through the relationship between the international view of order and the external behavior of the state. It is an advancement in theoretical approach based on macro-historical and social perspectives combined with current micro perspectives to judge external military, diplomatic and other behaviors from the state's conception on the international order.*

Keywords: *International Relations; international order; diplomacy; Geopolitical Analysis; 6.15 Sino-Indian border conflict in the Galwan Valley*

1. Introduction

1.1 Research questions for the paper

The border conflict between India and China occurred in the Galwan Valley in 2020. The two sides' pre- and post-conflict handling of the events of the conflict reflect very different attitudes, and the two diplomatic philosophies and understandings of the construction of the international system are analyzed. Since the outbreak of the two world wars and the end of the Cold War, the international system has changed many times. However, traditional capitalist countries and some emerging powers still pursue the old international order that supports the imperial order and the hegemonic order in the establishment of the international order, and in this way they hope to construct an international system that meets their own unjustified national interests, so their foreign relations are generally characterized by the old The foreign relations are generally characterized by the old diplomatic philosophy represented by chauvinism and unilateralism. China, an observer country of the Non-Aligned Organization and a country pursuing peaceful development, has promoted the peaceful development of Asia and the world with the help of the new diplomatic philosophy centered on consultation and cooperation and the new international order concept advocating democratic order. Focusing on the old and new diplomatic concepts and the establishment of the international order behind them is a longer-term and clearer perspective to interpret the changing foreign policies and conflict events of various countries in the complex and changing international environment under the multipolarity of today's international landscape.

This paper hopes to provide government officials with new ideas to judge the foreign policies of other countries and reduce strategic miscalculations. Through the paradigm of thinking about the international order view and political-military-diplomatic relations, we propose a different mode of thinking from the

traditional one. It is not to break the traditional historical, economic, political, and social ways of thinking, but to judge external military and diplomatic behavior based on macro-historical and social perspectives combined with the current micro perspective from the state's conception on the international order, which is a progress that distinguishes

1.2 Research Significance

1.2.1 Theoretical significance

Explore the impact of different views of international order on the diplomatic and military actions of different countries to enrich the study of international order. Taking the border between China and India in the Galwan Valley in 2020 as an entry point, analyze the diplomatic history of China and India after their respective founding; analyze the characteristics of their respective diplomatic concepts. Analyze China's and India's respective tendencies toward the establishment of international order in terms of their diplomatic philosophies and foreign military actions. Analyze the international order concepts of China and India; analyze the root causes of the conflict between China and India from the perspective of international order. A new type of international order and a new type of diplomatic concept are summarized. This paper avoids the traditional geopolitical analysis and explains the conflicts in the world today more clearly from the perspective of the establishment of the international system. It has more theoretical significance compared to the traditional analysis of economic and military security. The paradigm of thinking through the relationship between the international view of order and the external behavior of states, such as political-military and diplomatic, proposes a different model of thinking than the traditional one, it from the traditional analysis.

1.2.2 Realistic significance

The evolution of China-India relations is analyzed from the perspective of international order pre-establishment and strategic prognosis is made. It is very difficult to accurately predict the development of relations between the two countries due to the combined effects of economic development and geopolitics. This paper avoids the traditional political analysis models and methods and cuts through the analysis of international relations with typical events. It integrates the theories of international politics and diplomacy into the analysis of realpolitik, which is more reliable than a single analytical perspective.

The paradigm of thinking through the relationship between the international view of order and the external behavior of the state proposes a different mode of thinking than the traditional one. It is not intended to break the traditional way of thinking about politics. It is a highly relevant thinking paradigm to make political predictions from the state's view of international order through a macro-historical and socially based perspective combined with specific international events of the present.

1.3 Current Status of Research

Research on international order and Sino-Indian relations in international relations has been richly discussed in the global academic community. Both Chinese and European and American scholars have conducted different studies from their respective perspectives. A section of scholars has provided an overview of the evolution of the international system from realist and neoliberal perspectives. On the basis of a historical summary of Chinese and Indian diplomacy, some scholars have launched a discussion and study of the new Asian order.

But on the whole, the academia loves to cut into the interpretation of international events from a single perspective. This is certainly in line with the principle of specific analysis of specific problems, but it is also fraught with contingency. Such a way of thinking is tinged with the logic of behaviorism. Some scholars, influenced by the old institutionalism, have focused excessively on the role of international law and diplomatic etiquette in state relations. And by now, under the influence of historical institutionalism, it is necessary to focus on history and concrete institution building. The role of path dependence has begun to emerge, that is, the role of the international view of order. Path dependence emphasizes the influence of structure and traditional history in political behavior; the deeper the historical influence of tradition, the greater the influence on behavior. Of course but this is not to discard individual factors like national leaders.

1.3.1 Research on the International Order

Chinese and European and American scholars have launched different studies on the influencing factors of the trajectory order. Chen Yue's *International Politics* gives a basic overview of the international

order.[1] Eichengreen in *Recent Books: Economic, Social, and Environmental: Global Discord: Values and Power in a Fractured World Order* describes values and power in a fractured world order.[2] Horne Gerald in *Undoing the Liberal World Order: Progressive Ideals and Political Realities Since World War II* summarizes the development of the global international situation and the post-World War II liberal world order.[3] Xu Chongli explores the relationship between international law and international rules in the international order in *The Battle over the Foundations of International Order: Rules or International Law*. [4]

It is worth noting that Chen Yugang's *International Order and the View of International Order* explains the view of international order mainly around three aspects. The first is the theoretical study on international order, which explores the issue of international order and international order view in the new era from the perspective of philosophy and international law. Secondly, it is a study on the international order view of traditional powers and some special regions; such as the international order view of the United States, the international order view of Europe, the change of Russia's strategic view and foreign policy adjustment, the international order view of Japan, India and Africa. Lastly, China's view of international order, from the inspiration of the traditional Chinese concept of family, state and world to contemporary China, to the position of China in the international order in the position of rising powers, including China's peaceful contribution to the international order view.

1.3.2 Studies on China's Relationship with India

Scholars have mainly summarized and analyzed the history of China's diplomacy and conflict with India. Yang Zizhen in *Sino-Indian Relations since the End of the Cold War* summarizes the development of China's relations after the Cold War from a macro perspective.[5] Neville in *A History of Sino-Indian Relations: Hostile Co-existence* summarizes Sino-Indian relations in *A History of Sino-Indian Relations: Hostile Co-existence*. [6] Zhang Xiaole reviewed the history of Sino-Indian relations from 1959 to 1964 in *The Transformation of the Nehru Government's China Policy and its Impact (1959-1964)*. [7] Duan Bin analyzed the normalization of Sino-Indian relations in "From "Cold War Confrontation" to "Good Neighborliness": A Study of the Normalization Process of Sino-Indian Relations (1968-1993)". [8] Zhang Runyi analyzes the Indian government's policy toward China in *An Exploration of the Motivation of India's Modi Government's China Policy Evolution (2014-2021) Based on a Neoclassical Realist Perspective*. [9]

1.4 Research methods

1.4.1 Literature Analysis Method

With the help of Chinese and European academic journal websites and official government websites, a large amount of relevant historical literature on the historical development of international relations and India's policy toward China was collected. The literature from different periods was classified and organized, and the unique viewpoint of this paper was finally formed by combing and analyzing the history of the evolution of international order and the official reports of the conflict in the Galwan Valley.

Reads, analyzes, and organizes relevant documentary materials through theories of international relations and the history of Sino-Indian relations. The international order view of the study in a comprehensive manner. The steps of implementation are, first, to prepare a research outline; second, to collect and identify relevant literature; third, to read the relevant literature in detail; fourth, to organize the extracted materials into items and articles according to the outline.

1.4.2 Inductive Analysis Method

By systematically summarizing China and India's respective views, ideas and tendencies on international order. Analyze the deep-seated causes of the conflict in the Galwan Valley from macro and micro perspectives. An inductive analysis based on Chinese diplomatic history and Indian historical literature on foreign relations.

A new paradigm for observing the relationship between a country's long-term external political-military diplomacy and its view of international order can be summarized from the above clues. The overall concept of a state's view of international order determines the strategic arrangements constituted by foreign military policy, foreign economic policy, and foreign policy, thus providing a different paradigm from the traditional economic, military security, and social analysis. The paradigm for studying the international view of order and the external behavior of the state is shown in Figure 1.

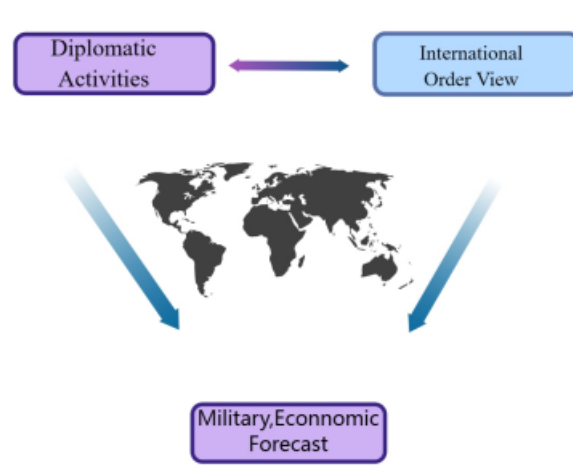


Figure 1 Paradigm for studying the international view of order and the external behavior of states

The study of comparative politics reveals similar views of international order but with different directions of external behavior, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, which used to dominate and support such an international order. The major differences come from having the combined power and size of the state. And the external policies (military actions, economic policies, diplomatic activities) of a country may lead to different foreign strategies even if they share the same view of the international order. So the analysis of the international view of order is not simply cultural determinism, much less institutional determinism. However, it is difficult to consider comprehensively through the traditional economic, military and social analysis. The research paradigm of traditional politics, military, diplomacy and national external behavior is shown in Figure 2.

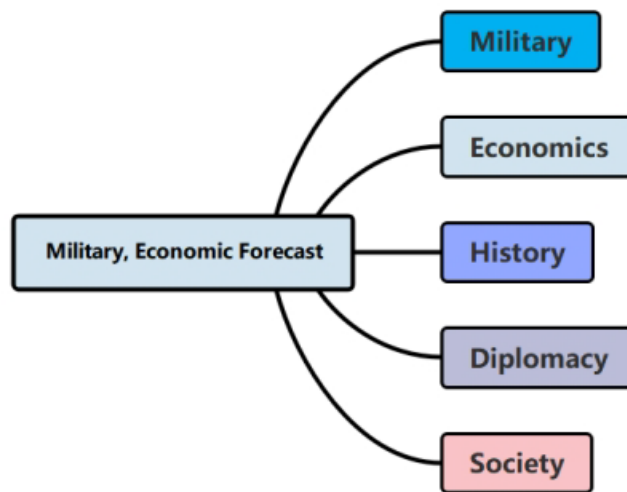


Figure 2 Traditional political analysis paradigm

1.5 Innovations and shortcomings of the study

1.5.1 Research Innovations

First, this paper combines multiple research perspectives to analyze the conflict in the Galwan valley, and in doing so, analyzes the old and new international order pre-establishment and diplomatic philosophy behind it. The concept of international order and diplomatic philosophy of China and India are interpreted from multiple levels, such as philosophy, history, and possibility; the future direction of China-India relations is predicted. The reasons for this conflict can be better analyzed from both inside and outside India, and the overall trend of Indian policy toward China can be more accurately predicted. Second, this paper combines the flexible application of theories of international relations from small events to analysis. It is more in line with the actual international reality by starting from the big picture. Third, a research paradigm of the international view of order and the external behavior of diplomatic, military, and political states is proposed.

1.5.2 Research shortcomings

The shortcoming of this paper is that there are many factors affecting the international order and the relationship between the two countries is actually fluid. In the near future, it will remain difficult to judge and predict the relationship between China and India because of many factors such as economy. A constant attention to the new changes in China-India is needed to make a reasonable and accurate analysis and conclusion.

2. The discernment of international order concept and diplomatic concept

2.1 The connotation of international order

International order refers to the stable state formed under the system established by the international rules on the basis of the contrast of international forces. Among them, international order is the order established by sovereign states in the process of exchange and interaction. The international order reflects the contrast of national power, and the world powers play a leading role in the creation and maintenance of the international system; therefore, the international order as an institutional arrangement reflects the will of the world powers. The international order changes with the development of the international system. In different historical periods, different models of international order exist. The most typical international order models are imperial order, balance of power order, hegemonic order, and democratic order. After the Second World War and the end of the Cold War, the international system has changed many times; the international pattern has shown multipolar development, but in the contemporary international system, the United States-led countries still play a dominant role.

2.2 The connotation of international order concept

The concept of international order contains the core values of society, the values of international order and national values. In the contemporary international order by can be interpreted from different perspectives, such as in the international system strength determines the international order; and the institutional norms of the international community. Different international orders reflect different views of international order, such as imperial order, homogeneous order, hegemonic order, democratic order; all reflect different views of international order. Today, all countries by their own international order concept, to fully understand the international order concept, it is necessary to study the country's history, economic, social development and other factors.

2.3 Connotation of diplomacy and diplomatic concept

Diplomacy is the use of strategies by sovereign states to deal with foreign relations through negotiations, mutual visits, instruments and other means to achieve the external goals of national interests. Diplomacy should be conducted in the interests of the country, but also under international law and international rules. Diplomatic philosophy refers to the style of action and the basic starting point of different countries in diplomacy; it reflects the country's view of the international order. The diplomatic philosophies of many countries throughout history have made great contributions to world peace, such as China's Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

2.4 The connotation of diplomatic ideas

Diplomatic philosophy is also called diplomatic thought; it is greatly related to the concept of international order, as it usually directly reflects the idea of international order. Typical diplomatic concepts such as liberal diplomacy in international relations theory: firstly there are not only disputes between different countries, but also peace and cooperation. Secondly peace can be won between different countries by means of international cooperation. Economic cooperation and common development are guided by this philosophy of diplomacy.

2.5 The basis of the international order - the evolution of the international system and the basic history of diplomacy

The first regional international system was the Westphalian system, which was regulated by the Treaty of Westphalia, the first international relations treaty with modern significance. From this moment on, the world began to enter a completely new era. Its main content was the definition of the borders of European

territories. France acquired Alsace and Lorraine and confirmed the three previously acquired bishoprics; Sweden acquired the most important ports on the Baltic and North Sea coasts and obtained military indemnities. The power of the emperor was limited and the independent internal and foreign rights of the vassals were recognized [10]; it also provided the same rights for Calvinism and Lutheranism and stopped the Catholic persecution of Protestants.

The Westphalian system had an important role: first, it set a precedent for settling international disputes by international conferences; second, it delineated the national boundaries of the European continent and recognized the independence and sovereignty of states. The principles of national sovereignty, national territory and national independence were established as important standards in international relations. Thirdly, the principle of *pacta sunt servanda* and the possibility of imposing collective sanctions on a party in breach of a pact were created and confirmed for the first time; fourthly, Protestantism and the old religions were recognized as having equal authority, breaking the doctrine of world sovereignty under the papal theocracy. Fifth, the system of permanent diplomatic representation began to be established in Europe, and diplomatic envoys were generally established in all countries to conduct foreign affairs activities. The Peace of Westphalia ended the 30-year war, created a political pattern of relatively balanced power on the European continent, and established the Westphalian system. Importantly, statism in the global frame of reference is statism in the international political sense, and this statism was laid down by the Peace of Westphalia. The Westphalian system was not only the first international system in the history of modern international relations [11], but also the first international system in the history of international relations to affirm statism in the form of a treaty, thus giving it a certain legal significance.

The Vienna System; the new system of parity established on the European continent by the victorious powers, led by Great Britain and Russia, through the Congress of Vienna after the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire at the beginning of the 19th century. Industrial capitalism had become the trend of development. Napoleon was defeated as the combined power of feudal forces on the European continent greatly exceeded the power of capitalism. [12] On the basis of sanctions against France, the victorious European feudal monarchs convened the Congress of Vienna, which defined the feudal order of rule and the system of states in Europe. We call it the Vienna System. After the Vienna System, Britain regained control of Europe and reached a European balance of power. The center of the world's international relations was still in Europe, due to the fact that the economic center of the world was also in Europe at that time.

Versailles-Washington system; the Versailles-Washington system was established at the end of World War I. The victorious powers held the Paris Peace Conference and the Washington Conference in 1919 and 1921-1922, respectively, and the participating countries concluded a series of international treaties represented by the Treaty of Versailles and the Convention of Nine Powers in The new international order of imperialism was established on a global scale. The main elements of the Versailles-Washington system were the stipulation that Germany and the Allies should bear the responsibility for the war crimes, the defeated countries should make reparations to the victorious countries and reduce their armaments, and the overseas colonies of Germany should be divided up among the victorious countries; the restoration of Poland should be recognized, and the independence of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia should be recognized. The Washington Conference and the Convention of Nine Powers: the naval armaments of the United States, Britain, Japan and other countries were restricted; China recovered its sovereignty over Shandong, and the powers agreed to "open doors" and "equal opportunities" as the common principle for invading China. The Versailles-Washington system was characterized by mutual compromise among the major capitalist countries based on their strength; Britain and France still maintained their status as European powers and played a leading role in the world by operating the League of Nations; the U.S. failed in its attempt to gain world hegemony by economic power, but restrained Japan's expansion in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Yalta system; after the end of World War II and the opening of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Yalta system became synonymous with the international order; this system got its name from the Yalta Conference held in Yalta, Soviet Union in early 1945 by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, the heads of the American, British and Soviet governments.

The Yalta system is the post-World War II international political landscape and order established at the Yalta Conference, which was characterized by a global Cold War struggle for hegemony centered on the United States and the former Soviet Union.

The upheaval in Eastern Europe in 1989 and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the bipolar pattern, as well as the final collapse of the Yalta system.

The essence of the Yalta system is the product of the power contrast and mutual compromise of the great powers.

3. A brief review of the history of border conflicts between China and India

3.1 5 previous border conflicts between China and India

Since 2020, five head-to-head conflicts have erupted between China and India. Three have occurred in the last 5 years alone.

The First Conflict: 1962 Sino-Indian Border War. This 1962 Sino-Indian border war was the largest of the Sino-Indian border conflicts and the first time India provoked trouble. Back in 1914, the British colonialists made a secret agreement with India to draw a "McMahon Line," with the new border being defined by the line joining the Himalayan Ridge watershed. In the late 1950s, India, with the military assistance of the Soviet Union and the United States, began to harass the Chinese border and attack Chinese civilians, and in 1962 the Indian army crossed the traditional border and attacked the Chinese army, which defeated the Indian invaders.

Second Conflict: Naidula Pass Conflict. In 1967 India was required due to internal political struggle. In the first half of 1967, Indian troops crossed the border at the Nai Tuk La Pass and the Chola Pass hundreds of times, shooting and injuring Chinese peace officers and soldiers, triggering the conflict. The Chinese army launched counter-attacks against the Indian troops advancing on the Naidula and Chola Passes. After these two battles, the Sino-Indian border saw more than 20 years of peace. That is, until another conflict broke out in 1987.

The Third Conflict: The Third Sino-Indian Border Clash of 1987. The 1987 Sino-Indian border conflict was the third border conflict in the history of China and India. In 1987, when Chinese troops patrolled the Dasando Valley sector, they found Indian patrol troops and occupied Chinese territory. The Chinese army then sent officers and soldiers, who went to negotiate, but the Indians refused and opened fire. Resulting in the death of a deputy chief, Chinese troops were forced to return fire and retake the high ground.

The fourth conflict: the 2013 India-China border tent standoff. On April 15, 2013, about 50, one platoon of Chinese soldiers were stationed on Chinese territory. India falsely claimed they invaded, which then produced a standoff.

The fifth conflict: 2017 India-China border standoff. Indian border guards crossed the border line into Chinese territory on the Sino-Indian border and obstructed the normal activities of Chinese border guards in the Donglang area, resulting in a standoff between the two sides.

3.2 Galwan Valley border conflict

2020.6.15 Galwan Valley Border Conflict; Galwan Valley is located on the Chinese side of the Sino-Indian border and is part of Chinese territory. Chinese border troops have been conducting normal patrols in this area. However, since April 2020, India began to unilaterally invade the Galwan Valley area to build roads and bridges and attempt to encroach on the Chinese border. Indian border troops entered the Galwan Valley on May 6, 2020 to conduct line crossing activities in an attempt to block the normal patrol work of Chinese border troops. Indian border troops provoked the dispute through violence, expecting to change the status quo of control on all sides of the border. The Chinese border troops did not rashly resist by force, but instead made peaceful overtures, but no substantive progress was made. On June 6, 2020, the two sides held military-level talks on related issues and reached a basic consensus, with the Indian side promising to refrain from further cross-border activities. On June 15, serious clashes erupted between China and India. Indian troops crossed the actual fire control line between the two sides, unilaterally broke the peace agreement reached at the previous military chief-level talks between the two sides, and attacked Chinese troops, breaking out into larger-scale clashes with Chinese border troops. Eventually, on July 14, 2020, China and India held talks again to complete a settlement of the dispute in the Galwan Valley area.

The two sides have engaged in numerous consultations and dialogues without success, rooted in the repeated violations of the consensus reached by the Indian border forces. The Indian border guards continued to cross the border knowing that the two sides had reached a consensus. The six conflicts between China and India (as shown in Figure 3) are not simply territorial disputes; the two governments'

different behaviors and philosophies can be analyzed behind the different international orders that countries in the world are thinking about today.

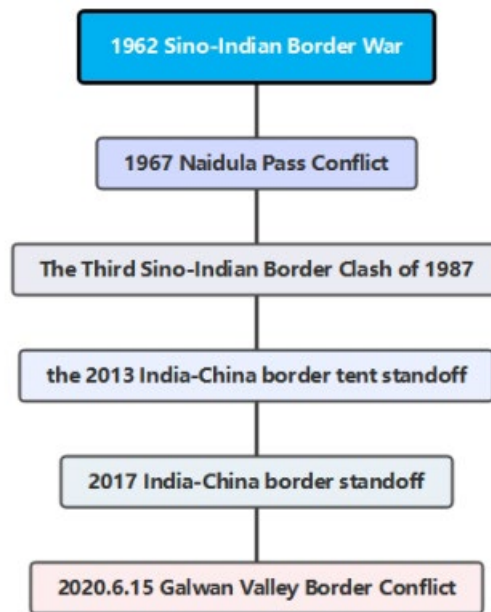


Figure 3: Review of China-India Relations

4. The old diplomatic philosophy typically pursued by the Indian government and the support behind it for the old type of international order

4.1 The old-type international order and the old-type diplomatic philosophy

The old international order has historically manifested itself as a hegemonic and imperial order, corresponding to the world and regional scale. Unilateralism and chauvinism of great powers can be manifested in the overall foreign relations of countries. Due to the advocacy of the old international order in the international system, the outward manifestation is necessarily the old diplomatic philosophy. It highlights the non-reciprocal foreign relations and extreme egoism in the pursuit of national interests. The foreign policy during the Napoleonic Empire was clearly hegemonic in nature, attempting to seize the hegemony of the European continent through unjust foreign wars. With the end of the Cold War and the expanding economic and military power of the United States, the contemporary international order is dominated by the United States; while the normal international order should follow the basic principles of international law, the United States ignores the basic international norms and pursues unilateralism and hegemony.

The old diplomatic concept refers to the use of one's military and political power to seek hegemony in diplomacy without considering the actual situation of other countries only from the perspective of one's own national interests. During the two World Wars, the Fascist alliance pursued such a diplomatic philosophy; it used military power to force other countries to sign unequal treaties. The old type of diplomatic philosophy remained after World War II, as the United States and the Soviet Union vied with each other for dominance of the world order during the Cold War in a bid for hegemony. The two major military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, pursued the concept of hegemonic diplomacy for their own selfish interests, disregarding the normal legitimate rights and interests of the countries against them.

4.2 A historical review of British colonial India and the concept of international order advocated by India

The Indian government's unilateralist behavior and military expansion were rooted in the pursuit of an imperial order in South Asia and even a hegemonic order in the world. The origins of the conflict in the Galwan Valley lie in the Indian government's territorial claims to the surrounding areas. Looking back at India's history: India became independent from British India, and its entire political, economic and cultural inheritance from the British imperial colonial period. The long period of British colonial rule

brought together ethnic, cultural, religious, and racial groups. After independence, Indian leaders believed that India became the successor of the British Empire in the South Asian subcontinent and deserved to receive the colonial gains of the British imperial period.

After completing independence in 1947, India promoted the liberation movement of the world's nations in the mid-20th century. Against the backdrop of the world's Cold War, India quickly rose to the status of a Third World country under Nehru's leadership. As India achieved national independence without completing its own social revolution, the government's partisan and social contradictions mingled and were not resolved by institutional mitigation. 1960 and 2020 were marked by the accumulation of internal contradictions in India. India desperately needed to establish an external enemy to divert domestic conflicts. The intensification of India's internal contradictions and the inheritance of the foreign policy during the British empire so supported the external expansion. India advocated a hegemonic order in the international order and attempted to construct an international system similar to that of the British Empire era in the 18th century. India has repeatedly engaged in military conflicts with its neighbors and has ambitions to establish hegemony in the South Asian context. That is why India recognized the illegal "Johnson Line" and "McMahon Line", and later annexed Sikkim and started to coerce Bhutan.

It is clear from this that India's own incomplete social revolution and its wholesale inheritance of the British colonial policy of foreign expansion led to a bias in favor of a hegemonic and imperial order in its attitude toward the international order. In its diplomatic philosophy, it is inclined to unequal and hegemonic diplomacy, and is prone to provocative cross-border behavior.

4.3 Reasons for India's cross-border behavior in the perspective of the international system pre-establishment

The Indian government's support for the old international order inevitably led it to make the friction of military expansion in the Galwan Valley conflict and unilateralism in diplomacy and other acts of the old diplomatic philosophy. In order to establish a South Asian imperial order and even a world hegemonic order, India annexed Sikkim in 1975, refused dialogue and consultation on Kashmir, applied for permanent membership in the United Nations five times by 2021, and had five large-scale border conflicts with China. During the conflict in the Galwan Valley, the Chinese side communicated several times with Indian troops who crossed the border illegally and were persuaded to return. A meeting at the level of the Chinese and Indian military chiefs was held to negotiate specific matters to resolve the dispute, showing great sincerity. In contrast to the peaceful attitude of the Chinese side, the Indian side refused to engage in dialogue with the Chinese side, violating the agreement reached at the previous Sino-Indian military chief-level meeting.

The reason for this is that India's aim is to restore the McMahon Line and even the sphere of influence during the British Empire, and it is only natural that diplomatic unilateralism would come into play. For the historical British once sphere of influence, are hoping to inherit it in its entirety. The establishment of a South Asian imperial order and a world hegemonic order, and the construction of an international system that meets India's expectations are completely out of the question.

5. The Chinese government and its new diplomatic concept practice under the advocated democratic order

5.1 New international order and new diplomatic concept

The new international order refers to the international order under democracy and equality. The establishment of a democratic order of equality, democracy and harmony is in line with the current trend of multipolarity in the world, and opposes the monopoly of the big powers in international affairs. All countries are equal regardless of their size, oppose interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and use the platform of international mechanisms to resolve national disputes through peaceful means." After World War II, the Non-Aligned Movement emerged, and Third World countries wanted to seek a new way out of the world in a saber-rattling environment. Countries were eager to build a new international system, break the shortcomings brought by the old international order and reduce the widening development gap between the North and the South, and the new diplomatic concept was born in response to the international order advocating a democratic order, and various developing countries made different contributions to the establishment of the democratic order and the improvement of the new diplomatic concept.

The new diplomatic concept refers to the diplomatic concept of conducting diplomatic activities on the premise of equality and reciprocity. China and developing countries in general have made the greatest contribution to the new diplomatic concept. Mutual respect for national sovereignty is the premise of the new diplomatic concept. Not seeking international hegemony and communicating with other countries on the basis of equality and reciprocity is the core of the new diplomatic concept. The resolution of disputes through active communication and consultation is the subtlety of the new diplomatic concept, which has helped reduce large-scale military conflicts between countries. The new diplomatic concept is an outward expression of the state in support of a new international order of equality.

5.2 A historical review of China's new international order concept diplomacy

The pragmatic and peaceful attitude demonstrated by the Chinese government's calm handling of the conflict in the Galwan Valley highlights the more flexible and practical character of the new diplomacy. Before and after the conflict in the Galwan Valley, the Chinese side never acted to expand the conflict, avoiding the lack of a practical solution to the dispute and preventing India from using the construction of so-called fortifications to achieve its goal of encroaching on Chinese territory. It also initiated a meeting between the military chiefs of both sides to reduce the expansion of the conflict. At the beginning of the founding of New China, the Chinese Communist Party leaders put forward the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and achieved a breakthrough first in 1954 from developing China's relations with India and Burma. The expansion of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, a spiritual product, from the scope of bilateral relations to that of multilateral relations has gradually become the consensus of the international community.[13] Since 1949, China has signed agreements with Russia and Bhutan, such as the Agreement on the Eastern Sector of the Sino-Russian Border and the Memorandum of Understanding on the Three-Step Roadmap for Accelerating the Sino-Burmese Negotiations, which have substantially resolved the disputed issues and led to cooperation in different fields.

On December 31, 1953, Chinese Premier Zhou first proposed the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence when he met with a delegation from the Indian government. The Five Principles embody the spirit of democracy in contemporary international relations by emphasizing equality and democracy and recognizing the diversity of the world. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence clearly summarize the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, advocate non-aggression, non-interference and peaceful coexistence, and provide a realistic and feasible method for solving neighboring problems and dealing with relations between large and small countries. The five principles of peaceful coexistence were put forward and became the basic principles for dealing with the mutual relations between countries with different social and political systems.[14]

In short, China, guided by the idea of consultation and cooperation, has achieved a series of diplomatic achievements, demonstrating the strong vitality of the new diplomatic concept in the world. Chinese diplomacy has continuously introduced new ideas, put forward the Chinese dream dedicated to national rejuvenation, enriched the theory of peaceful development, built a new type of major power relationship between China and the United States, practiced the concept of proximity, sincerity, benefit and tolerance, and established a correct concept of righteousness and profit. China has always supported peace, equality, and democracy in the international order. China has put forward the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which provides a model for other countries in the world to conduct peaceful dispute resolution. The establishment of an international mechanism for dialogue and consultation will reduce unnecessary armed conflicts. China's peaceful diplomacy reflects

5.3 China, which supports a new international order of peace, actively maintains world peace

The Chinese government's active settlement of disputes under dialogue and consultation reflects its support for a new international order of democratic order. China has always faced various disputes in a peaceful manner and maintained an equal and respectful stance in communicating with other countries. At various times, Chinese leaders have stated that China will never seek hegemony in the world.[15] Whether it is the idea of seeking common ground while preserving differences put forward by the first generation of Chinese government leaders or the concept of a community of human destiny as described by Chinese leaders in the new era, it has greatly contributed to the peaceful development of the Asia, Africa and Latin America region and the world. The Belt and Road Initiative and China-Africa cooperation projects are even more exemplary of peaceful and cooperative development in the world, providing a new path to break the dilemma of trade protection in some countries under the downward pressure of the global economy. In contemporary China, the idea of peace is reflected in the activities of Chinese diplomacy and is an important part of the composition of China's concept of international order.

China pursues an independent and peaceful foreign policy, supports a new international order and diplomatic philosophy, and actively participates in the affairs of the United Nations in the context of a peaceful development path. The community of human destiny is the best solution to solve the world's problems, and the "Belt and Road" construction is a practical vehicle to promote the construction of the community of human destiny.

It can be seen that after the Cold War and the world financial crisis, China and other developing countries' advocacy of a democratic international order is in line with the reality of global development, and the construction of an international system without a hegemonic or imperial order in this way is in line with objective facts. After experiencing the global epidemic in 2019, the downward pressure on the world's economies has increased and trade protectionism is prevalent.[16] Only by establishing effective communication and active consultation in the new international order can we get out of economic difficulties.

6. Formalization of the research paradigm of the international view of order in relation to the external behavior of states

6.1 Summary Steps of the International View of Order



Figure 4. Elements of analysis of the international view of order

Analysis of the international view of order requires a combination of macro and micro perspectives, and some of the main analytical perspectives are exemplified below. These include state internal affairs (policies), military security, historical institutions, diplomatic activities, political economy, values, and social contradiction analysis. Among them, the factors influencing the international view of order are the focus of summarizing the international view of order, as shown in Figure 4.

6.2 Perspectives on the internal affairs of the state and the international order

The internal affairs of the state are inseparable from the external relations of the state. Internal affairs refers to the state of development of the state's internal social development, economic development, political system and other areas related to politics. The connection of internal affairs is mainly the effect of policy changes within the state, as in the case of the U.S. elections and the passage of bills in the U.S. Congress. The relationship between internal and external affairs is very close, and to some extent, internal affairs is a decisive factor in the international view of order. However, as a political scientist or strategist of a different nationality, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain useful information from direct observation of the exact internal affairs. This is because in terms of cultural security, the state needs to make control over strategically important media such as the Internet and television. Analyzing the international view of order through internal affairs or observing changes in the internal affairs of the state through the international view of order is a clear way of analysis.

The areas of interest for internal affairs should be placed at important points, such as congressional sessions, national elections or major political events. Of course, this requires extensive information-seeking skills and discernment, otherwise there is a high risk of strategic miscalculation. The dynamics of a country's internal affairs are closely related to its international order, and can even simply reveal some components of its view of the international order. Changes in the general policy of a country can change the concept of international order. For example, the 5-year plans of some countries can also be analyzed in the next few years. Of course, the concept of international order is a long-term concept, which makes it much easier for analysis.

6.3 Military security and international order concept

The military is the continuation of politics, and the consideration of military security is an important factor that is closely related to the concept of international order. The formulation of military policy is to some extent a direct reflection of the concept of international order, the most typical example is India's risky policy on the border, and the U.S. global military policy. Military security is generally divided into two types, one is the strategic defensive military policy, which does not emphasize the military security threat in the world for the purpose; it emphasizes only the strategic defense in its own territory, which is an inward-looking military security policy. Most countries in the present era also retain their military forces for the purpose of homeland defense, not for the establishment of a hegemonic order. Another important factor in this, of course, is the invention of nuclear weapons, which broke the boundary between defense and offense. The line between strategic defense and strategic offense began to blur.

The other is the offensive military policy, which mainly serves to establish its own international order. Both World Wars broke out for this reason; the later dominant international order wished to challenge the earlier dominant one, and the twin developments came into serious conflict over military security. Typical examples are the conflict between the Allies and the Axis during the First World War; and the struggle for hegemony between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. Analyzing the view of international order through military policy is a very direct way; it is very intuitive. But there is an important factor to consider, and that is military calculus. Many deceptive military policies actually mislead competitors. The analytical approach to military security is not always the most accurate, and it is important to identify strategic misdirection and military ploys.

6.4 Historical Systems and the View of International Order

Historical political science is a new discipline,[17][18] but the relationship between history and the view of international order is the deepest. The international view of order is not a concept that can be formed in a short period of time, it is rooted in the process of developmental changes and development of the state; the role of historical institutionalism then begins to emerge, and the influence of history is actually intrinsic to the state's view of national order. If we want to analyze a country's view of international order in a comprehensive way, it is much easier to observe it from the historical perspective. [19][20] That is, we should pay attention to the influence of history as well as the influence of individuals, which is the key of historical institutions for the generation of the concept of international order.

Take the history of the United States as an example, in which the development of territorial expansion can be analyzed to show that the early American view of international order was an outward-looking direction of expansion. Of course, the best way to summarize the concept of international order is to think about the problem in different dimensions of history. One can analyze the view of international order from several historical perspectives such as changes in national territories, changes in national policies, and the development of migration.[21]

6.5 Political economy and the view of international order

The development of economy has a profound influence on the view of international order, which also determines that most of the economic issues are also a political issue. Politics is rooted in the economy and determined by the economy. Politics must be understood on the basis of the economy.[22][23][24] Politics does not exist in isolation from the economy; a certain politics always arises on the basis of a certain economy and is conditioned by a certain economic basis. Politics reacts to the economy and gives a great influence to the development of the economy.

Politics reflects the objective requirements of economic development and the economic interests of various classes [25][26], strata and social groups in economic activities. The gain or loss of economic

interests is the most fundamental stake, and the political activities of any class and social group are ultimately aimed at realizing and maintaining the fundamental economic interests of the group. Politics is the centralized expression of economy. It can be seen that politics and economy are mutually prerequisite relations. Politics and economy are closely linked, and the two are dialectically unified

The economy determines politics, and politics determines the formation of the international order concept. The politics of any society, by its nature, is determined by the economic relations and economic system of that society. The political activities of a particular class or social group are ultimately for the protection of their own economic interests, and the fundamental opposition of economic interests must be concentrated in political struggle. Politics has a huge counter-effect on the economy, guiding and influencing the development of the economy. With the right political leadership, the right political line and policy, economic construction can be successful. The correct organizational leadership is ultimately expressed in the development of productive forces and the improvement of the material and cultural life of the people.

6.6 National values and the view of international order

National values are a way of judging the view of international order on a moral level, and influenced by behaviorist ideas, this way of thinking is actually very flawed. This is because every country can promote its love of peace and its own values. The focus of this approach has to be analyzed in the context of diplomacy and military security.

6.7 Diplomacy and the International Order View

Diplomacy is the process by which countries establish embassies and send ambassadors to each other in order to realize their foreign policies (including spreading their own ideas of international order). The activities of interstate relations are conducted through visits of heads of state to each other, participation in international conferences, negotiation and conclusion of treaties, and other methods. Diplomatic activity is the exercise of sovereignty in foreign countries by peaceful means, and diplomatic activity is closely connected with the concept of international order.

It is common for diplomacy to help establish and dominate the international order by itself. Diplomatic activities are characterized by international values and the concept of international order. This is because the establishment of the international system is many times named after diplomatic treaties, such as the Treaty of Westphalia and the Yalta Agreement. Diplomacy is the primary site of establishment of international order in times of non-war. More importantly, diplomacy is the activity of communication between nations, which reflects the development of relations between two nations. The history of diplomacy is a clear reflection of the development of relations between two countries. Nowadays, there are hot topics of diplomatic history analysis such as the history of diplomacy between Russia and European countries, and the history of diplomacy between Russia and the United States. It is a direct way of observation to analyze the view of international order through the diplomatic activities of countries.

6.8 Basic classification of contemporary view of international order

Various contemporary states have different conceptions of international order; different historical periods also have different dominant players of international order. From the same historical period, each contemporary power has its own view of international order, such as the U.S. view of international order, Russia's continental strategy, China's new view of international order, and India's international strategy in South Asia. Among them, there are countries that attempt to become the dominant international order and those that wish to establish a peaceful international order. Of course, the evolution of international order to distinguish different views of international order is a broad classification of hegemonic order, democratic order, homogeneous order, and imperial order.

7. Philosophical sources of the research paradigm

7.1 Philosophical sources of the international view of order

The research paradigm of the relationship between the international view of order and the external behavior of the state is an ideological methodology that relies on the guidance of philosophy. Based on the development of the philosophical thought of Chinese philosopher Mao and the modern classical

western strategic works on the global view, combined with the development history of Chinese political and military strategy, the largely mature method of analysis of the linkage between the grand historical view in the world strategic works and the modern political and military strategic research is organically combined. In a globalized international society where global contingencies are more likely to occur, the limitations of vision and subjectivity of thinking in traditional political-military strategy research are eliminated. The basic theoretical summary of the philosophy and practice of military and political strategy from a large historical perspective is made on the basis of combining the strategic ideas of previous generations. This is the philosophical source of the paradigm of research on the relationship between the international view of order and the external behavior of the state.

The history of all societies to date has been the history of class struggle.[27] Since then, the study of strategy has accompanied the political and military development of mankind, breaking the limits of mountains and oceans, and has developed with the uniqueness of its time. There is no shortage of excellent political and military writers in the long history, and there is no shortage of strategic decisions that are either limited to the time period in which they were made or limited to the subjective consciousness of the maker, and there is no way for future generations and contemporary researchers of strategy to escape the limitations of their time. But history will repeat itself in rhyme, and it is objectively feasible to reduce the occurrence of mistakes based on the experience of previous generations.

Napoleon's expedition, Russia's strategic depth of land, the late Qing Dynasty's theory of the defense of review strategists' thinking, there are examples of success and seemingly crazy imagination. But in any case, history has already happened, and later studies based on strategic history are more reasonable and objective than boundless strategic projections. The grand historical perspective was first proposed in the study of history, and a review of the intellectual development of the best strategists in the East and West shows that the grand historical perspective has long been integrated into their core strategic considerations. Based on the global view of the big historical perspective of linking thinking and grasping the laws of the historical kernel as a starting point, and the reasonable combination with the scattered excellent military and political strategic thinking, the author summarizes this part of the abstract as the big historical perspective of political and military strategic philosophy. The overall summary is to think about long-term and short-term, grasp the main and secondary; thus, the concrete description is: from the different dimensions of time and space; the different dimensions of core political interests and objective conditions of achievement; the different perspectives of the level of knowledge of the thinker; to clarify and adjust the strategic objectives and layout of short-term and long-term; to make strategic decisions and finally form the strategic philosophical thinking.

7.2 Who is the whole and who is the part? -Discussion of core philosophical issues

The macroscopic embodiment of chemical reactions as the creation of new substances is found to be the recombination of atomic molecules from a microscopic perspective; although this is a common knowledge of chemistry in secondary schools, it reflects the closely interconnected relationship between the local and the whole. Without understanding the reactions between particles from a microscopic perspective, one cannot understand the reasons for the internal identities of many phenomena; if one focuses only on the surface and overall generalized phenomena, one can only come up with a generalized summary. The abstract summary of reaction formulae under microscopic localization can make precise scientific macroscopic inferences, and the macroscopic experimental phenomena can in turn verify the local inferences retrospectively. For a thorough and clear understanding of the principles, it is necessary to look at both the local and the holistic perspectives, which cannot be separated independently or mixed in one place.

In short, the same thing should be observed and studied from different perspectives and in different contexts. Observation between the "part and the whole" gives different answers, and thus rises to a comparative observation between the part and the part, the whole and the whole of different things. A more specific description is: to expand the span of time thinking without making generalizations, but to take into account the objective reality of a specific time; to think across different knowledge systems without abandoning the core theories; to break the limits of geography and the limits of enemy thinking, etc. This is the first issue to be discussed in this section, and also the most important, the root of solving all problems.

The change of perspective of observation and research is for the correct understanding of the contradiction of things. The method of analyzing the law of development of things through primary and secondary contradictions is widely known, and the second issue of this subsection will inherit and develop this method in depth. "Things are driven forward by contradictions", by virtue of perceptual

observation one can recognize different contradictory points in everyday life and even in things such as national strategies,[28] combinations and separations, revolutions and counter-revolutions Through the recognition of contradictions we deepen our knowledge of the laws of things scientific understanding. As for the most important contradictions, the main and secondary distinctions and specific solutions, historical figures gave incomplete but also highly discursive historical solutions; they either started from the solution of practical interests or from the length of time to synthesize the factors influencing things in many aspects. [29][30]In essence, it is also a method derived from a global observation and analysis of the "part and the whole" under a broad historical perspective, which emphasizes a more objective and realistic distinction between the order of primary and secondary contradictions in front of the complex contradictions, and a more flexible combination of strategic philosophy and reality.

The secondary contradiction is subordinated to the primary contradiction, which is the recognition of the kernel law of things, while the external drive to resolve the contradiction is to the easy local eventually to the complex whole. The idea of partial and whole not only points out the problem of how to strive to recognize the primary and secondary contradictions of things, but also guides the methodology of solving the primary and secondary contradictions. There are primary and secondary contradictions in things, and there are priorities in problem solving; through the recognition of the primary and secondary contradictions in the laws of the kernel of things, understanding and formulating the real core goals, and setting the stages to advance. The abstract narrative is: in order to solve the primary contradiction of things, the struggle between the two sides of this contradiction to promote the whole from the local, from simple to complex to contribute to the mutual transformation of the two sides of the contradiction.

As we all know, the war between Japan and China in the Eastern front of World War II was a war to the death between a fascist power with a lot of contradictions and a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country that was gradually armed and had a large area and rich resources. Chinese battlefield's vast and long-lasting consumption, avoiding confrontation with its temporarily strong military forces; from consumption to respond to war to consumption to counterattack, from passive resistance behind the enemy's back and front to strategic counterattack of comprehensive siege. In accordance with the Japanese objective of a quick solution to the war in China after the southward campaign in 1937, the Chinese military and people, after a comprehensive and objective analysis of the characteristics of the enemy and us, adopted a strategy of protracted warfare as a whole nation to drag down the war machine that had risen in the Meiji era. Chinese strategic philosophers made their theoretical practice more than seventy years ago, but of course the above example analysis is only a drop in the ocean in the vast river of humanity.

Observing things from the perspective of local and whole, we arrive at the primary and secondary contradictions; advancing the transformation of both sides of the contradiction from local to whole to solve practical problems. The philosophical view of the local and the whole is based on experience and summed up under the guidance of the idea of the larger historical perspective; it is not mechanical historical determinism and metaphysics that can combine strategic research with the larger historical perspective. The development of things is eternal, firstly, because the internal contradictions will constantly change, leading to changes in the specific stages of goals and solutions, i.e., the process of local and overall advancement will transform or alienate each other; secondly, changes in the objective conditions in which the local and overall advancement of specific stages and methods will also lead to mutual transformation or changes in this regard. This is the third problem discussed in this section, the transformation of the local and the whole; it is the most common and difficult problem to solve in the process of promoting the resolution of the contradiction of things; in the old Chinese saying, "there is no constant force in the army and no constant form in the water".

Finally, the overview of this section should be to fully observe and distinguish the contradictions of things from simple to complex complete solutions with the perspective of local and overall; during which new difficulties are constantly generated in the continuous transformation and adjustment of local and overall, and finally promote the transformation of both sides of the main contradiction or the achievement of the core goal.

7.3 Rationality under the whole picture and bondage in the cage

Those who do not plan the whole picture are not enough to plan a field. The global thinking of military operations and political strategies is an important factor in determining their stages and ultimate victory. Will greatly reduce the plight of those in authority, in the long run China's thousands of years of peasant wars are essentially the result of land annexation and exploitation; the frequent capitalist economic crisis in modern times is the actual cause of the two world wars.

If we do not base on facts, we cannot take the whole picture and fall into subjective assertions. From oneself to others, from short-term to long-term, from one country to many countries and even from local thinking to global consideration; rationalize the subjective and objective factors. Take the World War II Sino-Japanese contest as an example; due to the limitations of Japan's domestic militarism, its political and military strategic approach ignored the resource factors insufficient to sustain a long war and the objective difficulties of the long Chinese front, so much so that in the Battle of Nomonkan, May 1935, the Japanese Kwantung Army made an armed provocation to the Mongolian border guards in the Khalsin River area of Outer Mongolia in an attempt to attack the Soviet Union to the north, the two sides lasted four months, and the Japanese were defeated by the Soviets. After attempting the crazy move of the northward strategy, the southward movement was caught in the quagmire of the Chinese battlefield, and then the adventurous strategy of eastward movement into the Pacific accelerated the demise of Japanese militarism.

8. Conclusion

8.1 The deep-seated causes of the conflict in the Galwan Valley from the perspective of the construction of the old and new international systems.

From the surface, the reason for the conflict between China and India is the territorial dispute. India has always had territorial claims on Pakistan as well as China. Since the establishment of independence, India has been subject to many frictions with its neighbors. However, in the perspective of international order construction, India has inherited the ideal of establishing world hegemony during the colonial period of the British Empire. So for many years it created border frictions at the borders of its neighbors in an attempt to establish a hegemonic order in South Asia. Under the ideology of the old type of international order concept Indian politicians took the liberty of launching the order to cross the border without regard to the lives of Indian border guardsmen. India has violated both the basic principles of international law and the agreement reached between China and India. The new international order that China actively supports is based on equality and cooperation, consultation and dialogue. China and India, as the world's major developing countries, play an important role in the construction and maintenance of the international order. Two different ideas of international order are bound to bring about a conflict of ideas; the pre-establishment of two international orders will certainly bring about a confrontation between the two system dominators. This is the deep-seated reason for the border conflict between China and India in the Galwan Valley in 2020.

8.2 China-India Border Situation Outlook

The possibility of a large-scale border conflict between China and India still exists. Because India has not completed its own social revolution and inherited the ideas of the British colonial period, it is inclined to establish a hegemonic system centered on itself with regard to the establishment of the international system. Because of its desire to establish a hegemonic system in the South Asian continent, India is bound to clash with its surrounding neighbors. China supports a new international order of peace, democracy, and freedom; the pre-establishment of two international orders is bound to bring conflicts, and such conflicts will continue.

The direct cause of the territorial dispute between China and India on the border is the intensification of conflicts in the Indian government; and the internal cause is the historical inheritance of India's colonial ideology from the colonial period of the British Empire. From a more macro and direct perspective, India's desire for a hegemonic system of international order on the South Asian continent is in conflict with the peace-loving China. There have been six major conflicts between the two sides by 2020, and this will continue.

Both the Chinese and Indian people are peace-loving, and peace and development are the eternal themes. As Chinese President said in the report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, At present, the changes in the world, the changes in the times and the changes in history are unfolding in an unprecedented manner. On the one hand, the historical trend of peace, development, cooperation and win-win is unstoppable, and the trend of people's hearts and the general trend determines that the future of mankind is finally bright. On the other hand, the bullying of the weak, trickery, zero-sum game and other hegemonic and hegemonic bullying practices are deeply harmful, the peace deficit, development deficit, security deficit, governance deficit aggravated, human society is facing unprecedented challenges. The world once again stands at the crossroads of history, where to go depends

on the choice of all peoples.[31]

8.3 Proposal of a research paradigm on the relationship between the international view of order and the external behavior of states

Since the general concept of a country's view of international order determines the strategic arrangements constituted by foreign military policy, foreign economic policy, and foreign policy, it is a scientific method to analyze the country's view of international order to conduct relevant military policy, foreign direction, and economic policy; as shown in Figure 1 above. Of course this is not to abandon the traditional research methods, because the summary of the international order view requires a lot of historical, economic and military analysis. Otherwise empty talk about the influence of the international view of order on external behavior is undoubtedly a paper exercise.

8.4 Prospects for the international order

The conflict between the old and new international system construction is inevitable, and the peace between the old and new diplomatic concepts is inevitable.

History was once caught in a roundabout. After the formation of the international division of labor and the world market, East and West were gradually connected into a global whole that promoted mutual dependence and could not be divided. The world scientific and technological revolution pushed the development of modern economy, colonial movement brought the world market, pushed the development of world capitalism, and finally contributed to the completion of the construction of the world international system.[32]Unfortunately, every change and transformation of the international system, such as the Versailles-Washington system and the Yalta system, was accompanied by two world wars, the Cold War and local confrontations. The root cause: the support for the old international order, such as the hegemonic order and imperial order, by traditional or emerging powers in different eras has led countries into the strange circle of Thucydides' trap. The international system that advocates the old international order in the construction of the replacement will inevitably lead to the rising hegemon to challenge the system of the first world hegemon, in order to establish a new hegemonic order or imperial order, the construction of their own international system; this is precisely the deep-seated reason for the outbreak of the two world wars and the Cold War confrontation.

History cannot be trapped in a cycle, and will certainly not be trapped in a cycle. With the trend of multipolarization of the international pattern, a new international system is gradually being constructed. The international order of hegemonic order dominated by the United States will exist for a long time, during which there will be many countries that attempt to establish a new hegemonic order, such as the attempt of the Indian government in the Galwan conflict, and chauvinism, unilateralism and other diplomatic acts will always exist. But the trend of international order toward democratic order will not change, and the number of countries that agree with the new diplomatic concept will only increase rather than decrease; the recovery of the world economy after the global epidemic needs a new international order, and countries need a new diplomatic concept in order to gain more practical benefits.

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