Implementation of Harmonious World Concept on Central Asia in China Global Initiatives

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p-ISSN: 2808-9529 (Printed)
e-ISSN: 2808-8816 (Online)

Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Indonesia (JISI)
http://journal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/jisi
VOL. 7, NO. 2 (2026)

Page: 121-131

Recommended Citation (APA Style):
The Implementation of Harmonious World Concept on Central Asia in China Global Initiatives. (2026). Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Indonesia (JISI), 7(2), 121-131. https://doi.org/10.15408/jisi.v7i2.51198

Available at:
https://journal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/jisi/article/view/51198

Article History:
Received: 2026-05-10
Accepted: 2026-11-03
Available online: 2026-11-18

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Abstract. *The concept of harmonious world is implemented through China Global Initiatives (CGI) for economic stability and security, China is significantly increasing security involvement in Central Asian countries. The goal is to create stability through the concern of harmonious world. Countries in Central Asia and China are building a strong industrial system and the certainty of economic integration, China is willing to modernize the economy of Central Asian countries, with the support of industrial transformation China emphasizes the principle of harmonious philosophy, as a form of resistance, against the clash of civilizations symbolized by imperialism and Western cultural hegemony. CGI is based on the concern of harmonious world, with valid views and self-esteem through inclusiveness and mutual understanding, China guarantees economic development, poverty reduction, and military power to create shared security in Central Asia such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikıstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. This research method is descriptive qualitative through data investigation about the concern, harmonious world and the dynamics of Central Asia, Data collection using literature studies from books, journals and official websites with a high level of credibility. This research shows that CGI aims to strengthen China's influence in Central Asia through political, military, and economic cooperation, Constructivism theory emphasizes that giving influence does not always use military intervention but rather a normative order approach through joint development and security. Indirectly, GCI aims to counterbalance western countries in Central Asia through mutually beneficial cooperation*

Keywords: *Implementation, China, Global, and Initiatives*

Abstrak. Konsep *harmonious world* diterapkan melalui *China Global Initiatives* (CGI) untuk stabilitas, ekonomi, dan keamanan. Cina secara signifikan meningkatkan keterlibatan keamanan di negara Asia Tengah. Tujuannya adalah untuk menciptakan stabilitas melalui konsep *harmonious world.* Negara di Asia Tengah dan Cina sedang membangun sistem industri yang kuat dan kepastian pertumbuhan ekonomi. Cina bersedia memodernisasi ekonomi negara Asia Tengah dengan dukungan transformasi industri. Cina menekankan prinsip filosofi 'harmonis' sebagai bentuk perlawanan terhadap 'perbenturan peradaban' yang disimbolkan oleh imperialisme dan hegemoni budaya Barat. CGI didasarkan pada konsep dunia harmonis dengan visi validasi dan harga diri melalui inkusivitas serta pemahaman bersama. Cina menjamin pembangunan ekonomi, pengurangan kemiskinan, dan kekuatan militer untuk menciptakan keamanan bersama di Asia Tengah seperti Kazakhstan, Kirgiztan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, dan Uzbekistan. Metode penelitian ini adalah kualitatif-deskriptif melalui penyelidikan data tentang konsep harmonious world dan dinamika Asia Tengah. Pengumpulan data menggunakan studi literature dari buku, jurnal, dan website resmi dengan tingkat kredibilitas tinggi serta dipercaya. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa CGI bertujuan untuk memperkuat pengaruh Cina di Asia Tengah melalui kerjasama ekonomi, politik, dan militer. Teori konstruktivisme menegaskan bahwa pemberian pengaruh tidak selalu menggunakan intervensi militer melainkan pendekatan tatanan normative melalui pembangunan bersama dan keamanan. Secara tidak langsung, GCI bertjuan menyeimbangkan kekuatan barat di Asia Tengah melalui kerjasama yang menguntungkan.

Kata Kunci: Implementasi, Cina, Global, dan Inisiasi

1. Introduction

The concept of harmonious world is a new form of Chinese diplomacy that serves as guidance in relations between countries and solving global problems. This concept was first introduced by Chinese President, Hu Jintao on September 15, 2005 at the summit celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. In 2012, President Xi Jinping developed Hu Jintao's ide of harmonious world into "Chinese dream of harmonious world" (Mohanty, 2024). Some important points about the concept of harmonious world are respecting the rights of every country in determining the direction of development, carrying out dialogue on the diversity of civilizations, promoting the democratization of international relations, and accommodating the interests of every country in the world.

The urgency of the harmonious world concept in accordance with Global dynamics marked by strengthening globalization, increasing multilateralism, and non-traditional threats require China to promote the harmonious world concept based on the international community. Harmonious world concept focus on building global of lasting peace and common prosperity including some dimension, namely world of common security, world of shared prosperity, and world of inclusiveness and mutual learning. All these dimensions have relationship in the fields of politics, security, economy, and culture. A harmonious world must have a strong foundation in al all areas of life and cooperation of countries in the world.

The idea of harmonious world is the ultimate goal of several initiatives that have been set by the Chinese government. The initiative was created in the period 2021-2023, called the Chinese Global Initiatives (CGI) which consists of the Global Development Initiative (GDI), the Global Security Initiative (GSI), and the Global Civilization Initiative (GCI). This launch was systematically and directed conveyed at the Xian Declaration of the China-Central Asia Summit in May 2023. The main ide of initiative is to develop a comprehensive strategic partnership to develop the fields of development, security, and civilization (Zhang, 2023).

One of the regions that a priority and concern to China in implementing the concept of harmonious world is the Central Asian region. China has good relations with all Central Asian countries for 30 years. China established diplomatic relations with Central Asian countries in 1992. The relations have been established since Central Asia countries gained independence until now. Each country has a framework of cooperation with China, such as the Enduring Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (Kazakhstan), the All-Weather Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (Uzbekistan), the New Era Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (Kyrgyzstan), and the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) (Masalbekova, 2021).

China's diplomacy in Central Asia has been established for 30 years, thus becoming strategic partnership. Every Chinese leader has contributed to strengthening the region. However, President Xi Jinping has shown significant difference from previous leaders by strengthening political cooperation, mutually beneficial trade levels, and the intensity of people exchanges. This strategy aims to uphold the principle of fairness and mutual benefit with Central Asian countries. The agreement obtained is a high breakthrough divided into four blocks, namely politics, economy, security, and cultural exchanges.

The Central Asian countries have feature prominently in four levels of contemporary Chinese diplomacy. *First,* neighborhood diplomacy, due to their geographical diplomacy. This confirms that China will build relations between countries based on territorial proximity. The assumption is that countries around China have a direct influence on China domestic. *Second,* developing countries diplomacy, due to their developing status. The importance of building cooperation with developing countries to gain mutual benefits and shared prosperity. *Third,* multilateral diplomacy, due to Central Asian membership alongside China in multilateral mechanism. Multilateral approach based on global realities raises various common problems in Central Asia region. *Forth,* great power diplomacy, because of great power rivalry in Central Asia. China conceptualized harmonious world in Central Asia countries called 'build a community of common destiny for China and Central Asia'

(Leksyutina, 2024).

In terms of geography, China and Central Asia are neighbors. Central Asian countries view China as gateway to the sea where Central Asian can help to build relations with other countries. In terms of politics, China and Central Asian countries share the same views on international issues. The political relations between China and Central Asia are characterized by mutual benefit and mutual understanding. In terms of economy, China and Central Asian have complementary advantages that offer broad possibilities for cooperation. For China, Central Asian energy resources, raw materials, and markets are great importance. On other hand, Central Asian countries are interested in China's industrial, consumer, agricultural products, and markets. In terms of security, China and Central Asian countries share the same interests in resolving the problems of ethnic separatism, religious extremism, terrorism, and transnational crime threats (Zhuangzhi, 2021).

China's relations with Central Asian countries are marked by bilateral and multilateral cooperation within framework of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and China-Central Asia (C+C5) (Dunay, 2022). SCO was founded in 2001 with member states consisting Belarus, China, India, Iran Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. SCO is a regional cooperation organization that focuses on political, security, economic, and cultural issues. Goals and objectives of SCO are strengthening of mutual trust between member states, promotion of effective cooperation in all fields, jointly ensuring peace and security, and advancement to new democratic (Toktomushev, 2025). China-Central Asia (C+C5) is consist of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan focuses on economic development, cultural exchange, and collective security in the Central Asian region (Deng, 2024).

The Central Asia countries are China's neighbor that has strategic value both economically, politically, and culturally. Instability and insecurity in Central Asia will have direct impact on China. Terrorism and separatism activities on the borders of Central Asian countries pose a threat to China domestic affairs. Then, the potential for trade between China and Central Asian countries provides mutual benefits. This reality makes China have to strengthen relations with Central Asian countries through the concept of harmonious world.

Previous research has analyzed China's in Central Asia as a response to Russia growing influence in the region through internal logic in China government (Yamaguchi, 2026). Another research also examines China and Central Asia countries from the perspective of regionalism. Also, providing an overview of the formation of regionalism and the impact of cooperation between China and Central Asia (Karabayeva, 2025).

This research focuses on the implementation of the concept of harmonious world in Central Asia in constructive theory. This theory explains that the concept of harmonious world serves as a norm and value for common interest in economic, security, and politic.

The analysis of the implementation of the concept of harmonious world in Central Asia will consist of three dimensions, namely world of common security, world of shared prosperity, and world of inclusiveness and mutual learning. The Chinese Global Initiatives (CGI) will be the main framework for promoting the concept of harmonious world in Central Asia. The concept of harmonious world will be applied to the fields of security, politics, economy, and culture. The purpose of CGI is harmonious world with creating prosperity, security, and mutual benefit.

2. Method

In this study will use qualitative-descriptive method, which is a method that investigates the problem by describing the condition of the subject or object of research based on visible facts. The focus is about analyzing the implementation of the harmonious world concept related to China's interests in the Central Asia region. This descriptive analysis is used to clearly show how implementation of harmonious world concept in Central Asia. Also, the idea of Chinese global initiatives is the main foundation for analyzing this discussion. Data collection in this study used literature studies came from journals, books, and official websites. Data regarding the harmonious world concept was obtained from an official China government

website concerning China's policy in Central Asia namely website of China embassy in Indonesia, China media, and China think tank. Books and journals from the field of China studies are used to analyze case studies of China's interests in Central Asia through constructivism theory. These written sources have a high level of credibility and accountability to be used as references in discussion.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 World of Common Security

The world of common security emphasizes the importance of a new security concept that focuses not only on traditional security (war) but also non-traditional security (international crime). China calls non-traditional threats as three evils, namely terrorism, extremism, and separatism. The new security concept also prioritizes mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, and cooperation. This emphasizes that every international security problem must be resolved through cooperation, multilateralism, and mutual benefit.

Terrorism in Central Asia is caused by religious fanaticism in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. In both countries, there is a radical Islamic group known as the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan which carried out attacks from 1990 to 2016. This group has joined the Taliban in Afghanistan. Terrorist attacks occurred in Aktobe Almaty, Kazakhstan in 2016. In Tajikistan, there were acts of terrorism in 2010 and 2018. The groups involved in acts of terrorism and extremism are Hizb ut-Tahrir and Jund al Khilafah. Ethnic conflict also poses a threat to the creation of a harmonious world. A place with high conflict intensity in Central Asia is the Fergana Valley. This region is located between the people of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. The ethnic conflict began with a land dispute fought over by three countries from 1990 to the present. Then, the conflict was prolonged and occurred in the southern city of Osh in 2010. The incident was one of the bloodiest confrontations in the history of independent Central Asian countries (Haas, 2022).

Other non-traditional threats come from drugs and arms trafficking in Central Asia. Illegal drugs and arms trafficking occur on the border of Central Asian countries and Afghanistan. These activities are related to terrorist group that need supplies of radical and terrorist weapon. The threat of drug trafficking and arms smuggling disrupts the borders of the Central Asian region. China together with Central Asian countries have focused on combating illegal drug and arms trafficking. Multilateral cooperation was formed within the framework of the SCO and the China-Central Asia Forum which resulted in security treaty through the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) (Aris, 2017). In the Global Terrorism Index, based on the level of risk regarding Central Asian countries, Tajikistan is ranked 74th, Kazakhstan 75th, Kyrgyzstan 80th, Uzbekistan 132th, and Turkmenistan 138th. The reality become obstacle for creating harmonious world. China has an important role in creating security in the Central Asian region (Haas, 2022).

The implementation of the world of common security in realizing a harmonious world is the Global Security Initiative (GSI) by President Xi Jinping at the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) in 2022. GSI have some principles to construct the concept of harmonious world in Central Asia. *First*, a vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative, and sustainable security. *Second,* respecting for integrity and sovereignty. *Third,* compliance with the purpose and principles of the UN Charter. *Fourth,* taking into account the legitimate security concerns in all countries. *Fifth,* peaceful resolution of difference and disputes. *Sixth,* security in traditional and non-traditional directions (Green, 2024).

China involvement in creating security in Central Asia based on the threat of terrorism and extremism group that disrupt world harmony. China make continuous investments in the Central Asia military forces by holding military education programs. The purpose of military training is to respond for non-traditional security on each country borders by strengthening the defense system (Marat, 2022). The threat comes from the Uighur ethnic group living in Xinjiang province, which is a form of separatism. This movement disturb peace on the Central Asia border. Separatist movement also occurred in the governments of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in Karakalpakstan and the Gorno-Badakhshan. China provided military assistance

to Uzbekistan and Tajikistan to combat the movement. China's policy shows its consistency in implementing the concept of a harmonious world through military assistance (Masalbekova, 2021). Separatism is related to acts of terrorism and if not responded to quickly can have a wide impact on the Central Asia region.

China and Central Asian countries are conducting joint military exercises in GSI framework to promote cooperation and coordination against terrorism and other external threats. The main goal is to create common security to maintain regional peace and stability in the Central Asian region. The military exercise was called "Peace Mission 2007" as part of anti-terrorism procedures to strengthen military cooperation between China and Central Asia (Aris, 2017). In 2016, China and Tajikistan have agreed on a security agreement on the construction of military base in the Nagorno-Badakhshan region. The base is identified as a border guard post, built with Chinese money, and soldiers from the Chinese People's Armed. China anticipates Afghanistan as one of the main security challenges by preventing terrorist activities into the Central Asia Region (Dunay, 2022). The effort is a form of China's commitment to implementing the concept of harmonious world by reducing conflict in world.

China has created a new mechanism for multilateral cooperation in promoting harmonious world with Central Asian countries namely China-Central Asia (C+C5) and Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). This cooperation is called China-Central Asia (C+C5), the first multilateral between China and the region without involving Russia. The summit on May 2023 in Xi'an city, Shaanxi Province, northwest China focused on sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity. The meeting was attended by representatives from China and Central Asian countries at the prime minister and foreign minister levels. The Chinese government stated that the C+C5 is very important to create world harmony in the form of cooperation in preventing transnational crime, drug trafficking, and terrorism. In addition, the forum is a form of joint collaboration for dialogue to build global security (Kobierski, 2021).

This forum is to strengthen the sovereignty of Central Asia countries and to combat the "three evils" namely terrorism, extremism, and separatism. Multilateral forum had seen China significantly enhance security ties with Central Asia. China strongly support strategic infrastructure, equipment provision, joint military exercises, military degree program in China and deployment of Chinese private security companies (Masalbekova, 2021).

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) plays an important role for China to create regional security in Central Asian region. This is evidenced by the formation of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) in 2004, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. In 2006, China provided an idea to the SCO for counterterrorism, especially the drug issue. In 2007, China and the SCO member countries agreed to an agreement with the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. This is a further step by China to create harmonious world. In 2017, the SCO and China's military role have thwarted 600 terror plans and extradited 500 terrorists through RATS. The meeting in Astana, Kazakhstan on July 2024, China provided an idea in the SCO to create multipolar world order. The basis for its formation refers to the United Nations, international law, and the aspirations of the SCO member countries (Toktomushev, 2025).

China has significantly increased its security involvement in Central Asian countries. The purpose is to create stability through a harmonious world framework through the implementation of the Global Security Initiative (GSI). The main strategy to promote harmonious world is to provide security for the Central Asian region. In addition, China builds trust through defense and military cooperation. In its development, China has created security and defense in the region with Beijing's support for local governments to eradicate non-traditional security, namely terrorism, extremism, and separatism. China's bilateral military support and training to Central Asian countries, such as 20 percent of arms sales, joint military exercises within SCO framework, and the establishment of military bases on the borders of Central Asian countries. Military technology cooperation to produce Chinese weapon in Central Asian countries. In other words, security stability in Central Asia region is part of the promotion of the harmonious world concept through

multilateralism cooperation between China and Central Asian countries.

3.2 World of Shared Prosperity

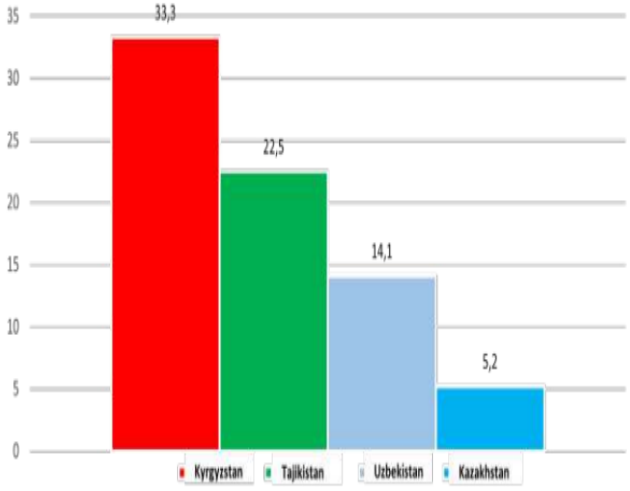
World of shared prosperity is one of harmonious world purpose. This dimension talks about a harmonious world by prioritizing collective economic development. The concept of harmonious world is also interpreted as a construction in resolving the gap between the north and south. Several important aspects are of concern in shared prosperity, namely regional trade, financial system, human rights protection, and other economic aspects. In the long term, China will encourage developing countries in Central Asia to play an important role on a global scale.

The concept of a harmonious world is found in Chinese President, Xi Jinping called on Global Development Initiatives (GDI). This initiative was introduced at the general debate of the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly on sharing prosperity, collective development, and accelerating the implementation of the UN Agenda 2030. This is an offer of solution to resolve disparities through multilateral mechanism and collectivity across countries especially the Central Asian region. President Xi Jinping proposed to foster development paradigm featuring benefits for all, balance, inclusiveness, win-win cooperation, and common prosperity (Wu, 2023).

GDI has been widely received by all countries specifically Central Asian countries, and achieved positive progress. GDI also lists the common development priorities for humankind. China through GDI has built a global open platform focusing on poverty alleviation, food security, development financing, green development, and digital economy. The initiative is line with the Chinese that "not only give people fish but also teach them how to get fish". China has practically demonstrated innovative solution to address complex challenges such as poverty, infrastructure development, and climate change (Baizakova, Orakbayeya, & Ussen, 2023).

The main problem in Central Asia related to harmonious world is poverty. In 2022, the poverty rate in Kazakhstan reached 5.2 percent (1 million people), in Uzbekistan reached 14.1 percent (4.93 million), in Tajikistan reached 22.5 percent (2.6 million), in Kyrgyzstan reached 33.3 percent (2.24 million) (Zhang, 2023). The concept of harmonious world based on prosperity will not be achieved if the level of inequality and poverty still high. China has a big responsibility in solving poverty on Central Asia. The implementation of the concept of harmonious world uses the principle of freedom in social development. The concept will reduce poverty through inclusive development and the use of innovation. The Chinese government provides assistance in the form of social development through education, training, and employment. The mechanism system that will be built to support welfare through the development of new industries, the development of the service sector, and the social provision system. The following is an overview of poverty level in Central Asian countries:

Picture 1. Poverty Rate Percentage in Central Asian Countries in 2022



Source: World Bank, "Poverty Headcount Ratio at National Poverty Lines", *World Bank Group,* (2022), https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC?view=map&year_ high_desc=true

Chinese President Xi Jinping at the China-Central Asia (C+C5) forum in 2023 wants to strengthen economic cooperation by providing a total of 3,7 billion USD in funding assistance to Central Asian countries. China has been promoting initiatives, projects, and allocating funds to every Central Asian country. The funding is used for infrastructure projects, oil and gas exploration, energy, digital economy, and manufacturing. China implementation of shared prosperity dimension to Tajikistan is

financial assistance in Tajikistan economy. The Tajik government views China as wanting to share prosperity so that it can maintain stability in Tajikistan. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) allocates 500 million USD to Tajikistan in the development of domestic infrastructure, such as highways, bridges, and construction (Ibrohimzoda, 2023).

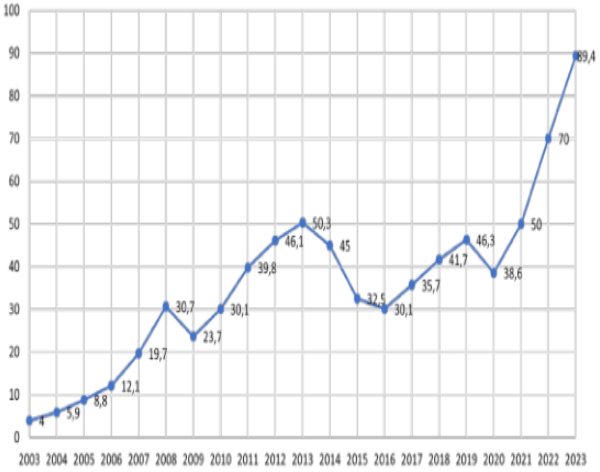
At the forum, the Chinese government explained economic development and sharing prosperity through the Belt and Road Initiatives (BRI). The concept of harmonious world will be realized through regional economic integration and multilateralism. BRI has several goals in building the economy in the Central Asian region. *First,* trade enhancement, through the construction of a railway connecting China and Central Asian countries. The aim is to increase trade intensity through efficiency in transportation costs and transit time. *Second,* regional integration, the railway will unite Central Asian countries to integrate cooperation and economic development. *Third,* infrastructure development needed to support the operation of the railway, such as facilities, terminals, and trains. *Fourth,* infrastructure will support sustainable economic growth. *Fifth,* logistics efficiency, can improve logistics efficiency and connectivity, thus facilitating the flow of goods between China and Central Asia countries (Interesse, 2023).

China's trade value with Central Asian countries increased to 89.4 billion USD by the end of 2023. This shows 27 percent increase from 2022 of 70.2 billion USD. The level of trade between Kazakhstan and China amounted to 41 billion USD. The level of trade between Kyrgyzstan and China reached 19.8 billion USD. Tajikistan achieved the maximum increase through trade with China. The economic level of Turkmenistan and China in trade only reached 10.6 billion USD. Uzbekistan increased its profit from trade with China by 14 billion USD. Trade activities are part of the concept of harmonious world in creating mutual benefits and sharing prosperity (Baizakova, Orakbayeya, & Ussen, 2023).

China has become a major source of capital investment for Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. Chinese investment account for more than 40 percent of the total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Central Asia. According the Chinese statistics, by the end of March 2023, China's accumulated direct investment in Central Asia countries exceeded 15 billion USD, while accumulated volume of engineering and construction contracts amounted to 63.9 billion USD. China has signed currency swap agreements with Central Asian countries. China's UnionPay card is accepted in Central Asian countries except Turkmenistan. The Chinese government promotes economic development in Central Asia not only to realize its own economic interests but also to build a security belt of prosperity, stability, and peace (Leksyutina, 2024).

In other words, China and the Central Asian countries are experiencing significant trade turnover. The level of trade is increasing from 2021 to 2023. Here is picture that explains the trade turnover in the Central Asian region:

Picture 2. The Volume of Trade Turnover between China and Central Asia Countries



Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China, "National Data", *Data Statistic,* (2024), https://data.stats.gov.cn/english/easyquery.htm?cn=C01

In December 2024 in Chengdu, the China-Central Asia Forum will hold further discussion on economic development in region. The forum will discuss multilateral cooperation in trade, agriculture, transportation, and industry. China will build strong solidarity and development strategies to create a harmonious world. Multilateral cooperation will create trade liberalization and common prosperity. China and Central Asian countries are committed to good neighborly relations and strengthening mutual strategic trust. In addition, collective actions to advance high-quality BRI cooperation and expand comprehensive cooperation in

potential sectors such as poverty alleviation, digitalization, energy, and infrastructure (Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Republic of China, 2024). The formation of China-Central Asia is Beijing's response to global dynamics by maximizing new opportunities. The national development strategies of Central Asian countries, such as foreign economic openness, favorable investment climate, and regional interconnectivity will be facilitated by China (Leksyutina, 2024).

China wants to focus on the Central Asian region by building stability, prosperity, harmony, and connectivity. The goal of GDI within the framework of the concept of harmonious world is to promote comprehensive development in production capacity, poverty reduction, and economic stability. Central Asian countries and China are creating a strong industrial system and providing certainty for economic growth. China is willing to modernize the Central Asian economy, supported by industrial transformation. Other countries in the region are also taking steps to promote industrialization.

3.3 World of Inclusiveness and Mutual Learning

Inclusiveness and mutual learning relate to world civilization by recognizing and respecting cultural, historical, and social differences. The concept of harmonious world explains mutual tolerance or religious, ethnic, and group diversity. The object of this harmony is cultural diversity which is an important part of human life. The concept is applied by creating dialogue between countries about maintaining world diversity, promoting peace, and inclusiveness.

Chinese President, Xi Jinping launched the Global Civilization Initiative (GCI) in March 2023 to show respect for cultural, ethnic, and civilization diversity. The initiative aims to hold civilizational dialogue and people-to-people cooperation in fostering a common understanding of civilization. There are four important aspects in the GCI, namely respecting the diversity of civilization, advocating human values, civilizational innovation, and holding people-to-people exchanges and cooperation. In fact, GCI indirectly want to argue that there is no clash of civilizations as stated by Samuel Huntington. The differences in civilization in the form of ethnicity, language, and skin color are forms of global diversity that must be preserved. GCI is China vision to bring the world community closer and together build world civilization (Bobokhonov, 2024).

China-Central Asia Meeting in May 2023, Kazakhstan expressed support for the GCI in Central Asia. In January 2024, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev officially expressed support for the implementation of the GCI. This initiative will be developed and followed by other Central Asian countries to understand inclusiveness and respect for cultural differences (Bobokhonov, 2024). China and Central Asian countries are initiating the 'Cultural Silk Road' to strengthen cultural and civilizational exchanges. This plan is in line with the GCI's vision of respecting global differences and respecting humanity. The GCI in Central Asia has promoted human values such as peace, democracy, and freedom. In addition, the GCI prioritizes mutually beneficial, inclusiveness, and tolerant civilization exchange. China's efforts in building a common civilization are to solve cultural barriers (Nourzhanov & Peyrouse, 2023).

From 2004 until 2024, China has opened 13 Confucius Institutes in Central Asian countries. The institution consists of 5 in Kazakhstan, 4 in Kyrgyzstan, 2 in Tajikistan, and 2 in Uzbekistan. The vision of the Confucius Institute is to be a bridge for communicating differences in culture and civilization. Universities in China and Central Asian countries also strengthen educational cooperation to learn about each other's culture and civilization (Sun, 2023). Educational cooperation is part of the GCI vision by providing opportunities for student in Central Asian countries to study directly in China through scholarship programs. In 2010, the number of Central Asian students in China was 11.938 students. This number is expected to increase to 28.532 students studying in China by 2023 (Masalbekova, 2021).

Another sector that correlates with GCI vision is tourism. Tourism is a multilateral cooperation that is not only economically beneficial. This sector can strengthen cultural exchanges and create mutual understanding between people in China and Central Asian countries. In January 2022, President Xi Jinping stated that will

enhance tourism cooperation between China and Central Asian countries. China's commitment is demonstrated by including Central Asian countries in the list of international tourist destinations for Chinese citizens. This effort has a positive impact on humanitarian and cultural exchanges between China and Central Asian countries.

The obstacles in implementing the concept of harmonious world in Central Asia are differences in language, culture, and ethnicity. People in Central Asia use Russian while Chinese people use English. These differences become obstacles in building communication and mutual understanding. The cultural and civilizational relations between China and Central Asian countries should be inherited sustainably for the future. The impact will create mutual understanding, bridge cooperation, and build a China-Central Asia Community. China efforts in implementing GCI are organizing events such as the "International Silk Road Expo"," National Concert Exhibition", "Global Silk Road Tour", "China-Central Asia Year of Culture and Arts", and "Culinary Festival". In addition, television shows, songs, and arts serve as a medium for cultural exchange to appreciate the diversity of civilization (Zhuang, 2024).

The Global Civilization Initiative (GCI) is a logical expression of human values in building a shared understanding of civilization. The establishment of a world of inclusiveness is based on China's historical experience of 5.000 years ago. The concept of a harmonious world through GCI does not aim to create conflict with western civilization. However, China emphasizes the first principle of the philosophy of 'harmony', which was first written on the Oracle Bones thousands of years ago during the Shang Dynasty. This initiative is a form of resistance to the 'clash of civilization', symbolized by imperialism and cultural hegemony associated with the western. The GCI based on the concept of harmonious world offers a vision of validation and self-esteem by promising peace through inclusiveness and shared understanding.

3.4 Analysis of Constructivism Theory on China Interest in Harmonious World

Constructivism posits that state behavior is determined by ideas and identities. This theory looks beyond mere military or economic calculations. In Central Asia, identities and ideas are shaped through a distinct structural system.

Constructivism views China as constructing an identity for itself as a "friendly" nation characterized by mutual benefit and openness. China does not project a realism image that prioritizes military might or hard power. Its objective is to revive the ancient Silk Road for international trade in Central Asia. A positive identity for China will serve to diminish the perception of a threat among the nations of Central Asia (Wei & Turaeva, 2026).

The China norms introduced in Central Asia is "harmony without uniformity". It's underlying rational stems from ancient Confucian philosophy. The China government seeks to ensure its socialist system does not conflict with and can instead coexist alongside the political system in Central Asia. By applying this norm, China avoids imposing its ideology, focusing instead on fostering economic development and political proximity within the region (Karabayeva, 2025).

In other words, constructivist theory analyzes the concept of a harmonious world as a means of strengthening identity and establishing norms form the countries of Central Asia. Strengthening identity through the development of a positive image via mutual beneficial cooperation and shared security.

4. Conclusion

The implementation of China Global Initiatives (CGI) divided into specific fields. Firstly, world of common security is shown by the strengthening of military power between China and Central Asian countries. Military power is increased collectively through various ministerial meetings and joint agreements. Secondly, world of shared prosperity describes how China is the solution to solving poverty problems in Central Asian countries. Poverty is the main obstacles in creating harmonious world condition. Thirdly, world of inclusiveness and mutual learning explained that GCI is the main framework in implementing the concept of harmonious world through people-to-people approach such as cultural exchange, dialogue, and tourism.

The result of research provides both practical and theoretical contributions. The China Global

Initiatives (CGI) demonstrates that China attempting to strengthen influence in Central Asia through economic, political, and military cooperation. China's interests in Central Asia are achieved without using a military approach but rather through regional cooperation prioritizing the idea of common development and security.

Limitation is that some of the discussion tends to focus on the Central Asian interests than China motives. The concept of harmonious world is flawed, as China seeks to increase military power in Central Asia despite existing economic and development cooperation. China should prioritize economic cooperation particularly development investment. The use of constructivism theory is also limitation so that it cannot explore more deeply other factors, namely balance of power and security dilemma to understand the implementation of harmonious world concept.

Recommendation for future research is use the theory of complex interdependence to illustrate that China and Central Asia countries creating interdependence. Research analysis focus on what makes China cooperate with Central Asia, such as national interests and rational choice. Researchers can use realism theory to analyze China in Central Asia, particularly the balance of power and security dilemma concept. This theory linked to the growing influence of United States and India in Central Asia which poses a threat for China. Future research will be more comprehensive in describing the interests of China and Central Asia.

ETIC STATEMENT

This study received a retrospective ethical review from the Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, Indonesia, on September 29, 2026, under Reference Number B-18/F.11/TL.00/9/2026. Following a review of the submitted research documents, the Ethics Committee determined that no ethical issues were identified in the research. The study was classified as having low ethical risk, as it employed a qualitative descriptive approach based on literature review and did not involve direct human participants.

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