Xi’s China Dream – its appeal and dangers

Whatever personnel and policy changes emerge from the 20th party congress, China’s ambitions and revanchist ethnonationalist goals will endure.

A dearth of information sharing from China’s President Xi Jinping is rumoured to be behind the opening speech of the 20th party congress. China has a reputation for indisclosure, and it seems that this has been further years.

The commercialisation of the internet has given rise to a wave of popular political ideology that is often critical of the Chinese government. This is reflected in the rising tide of revanchist sentiment, opposition to the establishment of a new system, and a growing sense of nationalism. This is partly due to the failure of the Chinese economy, the spread of authoritarianism, and the suppression of political dissent.

In China, the internet is considered a tool for political control, and access to information is often restricted or censored. This makes it difficult for the Chinese public to access accurate information about the country’s policies and decisions.

The Chinese government has been accused of using the internet to stifle dissent and control the flow of information. This has led to the creation of a ‘Great Firewall’ that blocks access to many foreign websites.

However, despite these challenges, the Chinese government continues to promote its agenda both domestically and internationally. This includes promoting its own version of the internet, known as the ‘Chinese Internet.’

The Chinese government has also been accused of using the internet to influence foreign opinion, often through the use of trolls and other forms of cyber propaganda.

The Chinese government’s approach to the internet is often seen as a reflection of its broader approach to governance, which is characterised by a mix of authoritarian control and market-oriented reforms. This approach has been criticised by some for its lack of transparency and accountability.

In conclusion, the internet in China is complex, with a mix of both authoritarian control and market-oriented reforms. The Chinese government’s approach to the internet is an important aspect of its overall approach to governance.