

ABSTRACT

Having the fastest thriving economy in the world, the nuclear-armed China, with its immense human potential has become a potent actor at the global political arena. The synergy achieved by the factors, predicts a super power edge for China as a permanent member of Security Council in 21st century.

Situated on the western coast of Pacific Ocean and bordering 14 countries, China is the third largest country in the world. Its land area is 9,526,900 sq. km. It is the most populous nation on earth with more than 1.3 billion people, almost one fifth of the world's total. An economic giant with a GDP of 1.20 trillion dollars, the world's largest goods consumer economy, has the fastest growth rate in the world. China is one of the oldest civilizations, dating back about 5,000 years, possesses world's largest army with nuclear punch.

China was being ruled by Manchu dynasty till 1911. In 1911, a minor army in Hubei province triggered opposition on 1st January 1912, Sun Yat-Sen a western educated leader of nationalist party was declared as president of Republic of China. After the First World War, Chinese communist party was formed in 1921. The Nationalist and communist allied with each other to reunite the country but in 1927, they separated themselves and started fighting with each other.

After 2nd world war, Nationalists were completely defeated by communist and Peoples Republic of China were proclaimed on 1st October 1949 under Mao Zedong. Keeping in view, Chinese colossal economic, human and military potential and its significant role in international relations, particularly in post cold war era, envisages her role as a "super power" in the 21st century.

The study explores the economic strength of China, its global status in terms of international affairs, and the military might of China along with other related issues. The study concludes that the greater China would not be hegemonic or authoritative but rather it would be a positive dominant player in the world affairs.