



# Evolution of Global Political Security Pattern and Geo Game

<sup>1,2</sup>YIN Chao

<sup>1</sup>Shaanxi Normal University College of History and Culture, Shaanxi Xian, China

<sup>2</sup>Xi An Tieyi Middle School, Shaanxi Xian, China

**Abstract:** With the rapid development of information technology, the social economy is undergoing profound changes, and society has transformed from traditional economy to informationization and digitalization. As one of the important ways and means to improve the comprehensive quality and innovation ability of college students, innovation and entrepreneurship education has become an important content for colleges and universities to cultivate and cultivate a large number of innovative, applied and entrepreneurial talents. How to strengthen innovation and entrepreneurship education and teaching research in colleges and universities from the perspective of the Internet is an important topic that needs to be discussed in depth. In the context of the Internet era, the traditional higher education teaching model has been gradually changed by the Internet and has spawned many new ideas and methods, which provide a rich and diverse teaching voice for university innovation and entrepreneurship education.

**Keywords:** Evolution, Global Political Security, Geo Game

## I. INTRODUCTION

**The Internet can be said to be an extremely important type of technical means in the current social development.** With the continuous expansion of the research and application scope of the Internet, it is not limited to the application of one kind of technical means. It has shown strong application value and effect in many aspects, and thus derived the "Internet plus" form. The application and promotion of this "Internet plus" model has improved and optimized all walks of life. It also reflects strong value in enterprise management. In combination with the development of the "Internet plus" era, enterprise management must also carry out corresponding innovative research, which is also the basic requirement of contingency theory. The rise of any big country must have its strategic backing zone.

In 2018, the International Energy Agency will further expand its focus from crude oil supply to broader energy access, and the connotation of "energy security" will be defined as the availability of energy at a reasonable cost. In essence, the process of deterrence is a psychological process, which controls the strategic judgment of the other party and then affects its strategic decision-making. The logic of deterrence operation can be simply summarized as follows: assuming that A is the deterrent and B is the challenger, B generally needs to consider several aspects before deciding to challenge a certain target of A: (1) the value of the target; (2) The price to be paid; (3) The possibility of achieving the goal; (4) The possibility of paying the price; (5) A Possible response.

So under a certain reaction of A, B starts to calculate the cost and benefit, while A infers the possibility of B's behavior according to B's way of thinking, and then makes response and deterrence. A's response affects B's next action, so A and B

constitute deterrence in the interaction process. Urban fringe is a spatial entity that exists objectively but is difficult to describe accurately. The single factor division method and the multi factor division method based on population index or land index have two problems in the spatial division of urban fringe: the research precision needs to be further refined, and the connection between spatial units and attribute data is poor. From the perspective of economic activities, this paper believes that urban fringe is the result of the dual role of urban suburbanization and suburbanization. Based on the characteristics of industrial structure and industrial spatial layout, with the help of nonlinear regression, spatial autocorrelation and Gis analysis methods, a single factor spatial division method of urban fringe is established.

## II. THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

**First of all, the development of enterprises in the Internet era has a more prominent scale economy effect, which also puts forward higher requirements for the corresponding enterprise management.** Especially for the concept of "mass products", it needs to continue to innovate and optimize in combination with enterprise management, so that it can create higher profits for enterprise development; In addition, with the continuous development and process of the Internet era Under the international background of economic globalization and regional economic integration, as countries' economic and trade dependence is increasingly strengthened, the influence of geo economy on geo politics is becoming more and more important. The closeness of geo economic development has also become the main basis for the adjustment and change of geo political pattern.

National security is the focus of geopolitics research. The main object of geopolitics research is national relations, national interests and foreign strategic issues. Geopolitics plays an important role in a country's geopolitics. This kind of geo strategy covers both geo diplomatic strategy and geo security strategy. They overlap and interact with each other. They are different manifestations of geopolitical strategy. The study of geopolitics on the relations between countries serves the formulation of its foreign strategy, which aims to ensure the balance and order of the geopolitical pattern and the national security and stability. The United States is wary of the rise of any emerging country that may challenge its position. Based on its fixed geopolitical thinking, the United States is particularly worried about the rising China. Strategically, the confrontation component of the US China relationship is often higher than cooperation. On the other hand, the US Russia relationship is subject to many frictions due to US concerns about the potential of Russia's great power, as well as specific strategic conflicts of interest such as NATO's eastward expansion and the Balkan issue.



In the first decade of the 21st century, the number of energy security countries increased slightly, but the number of more security countries decreased significantly. The total number of two types of countries decreased from 36 in 2000 to 34 in 2010; At the same time, the number of more dangerous and dangerous countries also decreased slightly. In short, the overall optimization characteristics of the global energy security pattern at this stage are not obvious. For nuclear powers, deterrence is often global, especially the development of long-range strike weapons and the military application of delivery vehicles weaken the role of geography to a certain extent. However, it is undeniable that nuclear powers in a hostile or confrontational state often escalate their deterrence due to geographical proximity, and deterrence is often the most priority game option in geopolitics. For example, during the cold war, the two nuclear powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, intensively deployed a large number of strategic and tactical nuclear weapons in the Arctic region closest to each other, and the Arctic region once became the most densely populated region of nuclear weapons in the world.

**It strives to speak with one voice on security issues, and its internal coordination mechanism is effective.** China and the United States have profound political contradictions. They are enemies in the security field. China and the United States have become the main contradiction in the security of the Asia Pacific region. Against this background, ASEAN has become a key force in the strategic security balance of the Asia Pacific region. The security strategic relationship in the Asia Pacific region is relatively stable and complex, forming a tectonic geopolitical security situation dominated by China and Russia, the United States and Japan, and ASEAN. Since 2000, with the reduction of fossil energy reserves, the energy supply security index of the two countries has decreased slightly. With the development of energy transformation and low-carbon economy, the energy use security index has shown a growth trend, but the security level is significantly lower than that of developed economies in the EU.

In addition, the political environment for the development of energy systems in this type of countries is stable and the economic support foundation is solid, creating favorable external conditions for the improvement of energy security. For general countries and traditional deterrence, the geographical nature of deterrence is more obvious, and traditional deterrence is more likely to occur within a certain geographical range. First, the lack of national strength. It is easy for superpowers to set off global confrontation and global deterrence, but if the deterrents are not both global superpowers and global military activities, deterrence between groups, big countries and groups, big countries and small countries, and small countries and small countries cannot go beyond the scope of geopolitics. Deterrence is also more likely to occur between hostile or unfriendly countries geographically adjacent or adjacent with overlapping national interests. Geopolitics is closely related to the survival security, interests and development of a country and a nation.

**Since ancient times, many wars have been caused by the struggle for geopolitical interests, and they are all continuous wars for their own national security interests.** In the modern history of the world, the rise and fall of many countries and nations are linked with geopolitics. Therefore, the political decision-makers of each country cannot ignore the importance of geopolitics, or they will pay a heavy loss to national interests and national security. National reunification is not only the main content of China's political security interests, but also the basic component of its military security interests.

After Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward the concept of "one country, two systems", peaceful reunification of the motherland has become the basic principle of China's national reunification. However, since Lee Teng hui took over the power in Taiwan, Taiwan independence forces have developed rapidly. The new leaders of the island have resorted to arrogance, refused peace talks, expanded armaments, obstructed reunification and accelerated national division. However, due to the high degree of energy dependence on foreign countries, these countries are inferior in terms of energy supply security. For example, the proportion of Japan's net energy imports in total energy consumption was about 80% before the Fukushima nuclear accident, but has gradually increased to about 94% since the accident. The energy supply security has been severely challenged, as shown in the indicators, the energy supply security index decreased from 61.8 in 2000 to 55.3 in 2018.

**North America, Southeast Asia - Europe, Southeast Asia - Oceania are the main directions of China's foreign marine transportation.** China's ocean transportation routes to the outside world are long, many of which are far away from China's military power, and often need to pass through many strategic key areas, which are easy to control. China's economic development and opening up increasingly rely on ocean transportation. Therefore, safeguarding the safety of maritime transport lines will be a new security issue for China. However, because the national economy is mainly based on the development of mineral resources and heavy industry, energy consumption is extensive, and pollution emissions are high, the safety of energy use is still lower than the other two security dimensions. At the same time, with the reduction of energy reserves and the simplification of energy supply types, the energy supply security index of these countries has decreased from 71.4 to 64.6 since 2000.

## CONCLUSION

To sum up, in the process of its rise, China is facing a severe situation of security environment in Northeast Asia, and may encounter a "rise dilemma". Therefore, if China wants to rise successfully, it must effectively alleviate the "rise dilemma", that is, comprehensively promote the four major diplomatic strategies: peripheral diplomacy, major country diplomacy, developing country diplomacy, and multilateral diplomacy. It should not only safeguard China's national interests, major country status, and world peace and stability, but also significantly enhance its soft power, so as to further establish China's image as a responsible major country.

## References

- [1] Ristea, Alina, Mohammad Al Boni, Bernd Resch, Matthew S. Gerber, and Michael Leitner. "Spatial crime distribution and prediction for sporting events using social media." *International Journal of Geographical Information Science* 34, no. 9 (2020): 1708-1739.
- [2] Cannon, Brendon J., and Federico Donelli. "Asymmetric alliances and high polarity: evaluating regional security complexes in the Middle East and Horn of Africa." *Third World Quarterly* 41, no. 3 (2020): 505-524.
- [3] Izotov, Vladimir S., and Anastassia V. Obydenkova. "Geopolitical games in Eurasian regionalism: Ideational interactions and regional international organisations." *Post-Communist Economies* 33, no. 2-3 (2021): 150-174.



- [4] Wilson, Jeffrey D. "A securitisation approach to international energy politics." *Energy Research & Social Science* 49 (2019): 114-125.
- [5] Meunier, Sophie, and Kalypso Nicolaidis. "The geopoliticization of European trade and investment policy." *J. Common Mkt. Stud.* 57 (2019): 103.
- [6] Doshi, Rush. *The long game: China's grand strategy to displace American order*. Oxford University Press, 2021.
- [7] Wang, Yufei, Zheyuan Ryan Shi, Lantao Yu, Yi Wu, Rohit Singh, Lucas Joppa, and Fei Fang. "Deep reinforcement learning for green security games with real-time information." In *Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, vol. 33, no. 01, pp. 1401-1408. 2019.
- [8] Van Aaken, Anne, and Jürgen Kurtz. "Beyond rational choice: international trade law and the behavioral political economy of protectionism." *Journal of international economic law* 22, no. 4 (2019): 601-628.
- [9] Ristaino, Jean B., Pamela K. Anderson, Daniel P. Bebber, Kate A. Brauman, Nik J. Cunniffe, Nina V. Fedoroff, Cambria Finegold et al. "The persistent threat of emerging plant disease pandemics to global food security." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 118, no. 23 (2021): e2022239118.