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CHINA'S EVOLVING INFLUENCE ON GLOBAL GOVERNANCE SINCE 2010 -PRESENT

Sofiya Perween

Student,

Amity University,

Noida (Uttar Pradesh, India)

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ABSTRACT:

Since 2010, China has been using economic, diplomacy and strategic power to change the international system, and has been increasingly checking it as a central force of global management. This article considers China's development roles in global management, and analyzes major initiatives such as the creation of "BRI", Asia Investment Infrastructure Bank (AIIB) and the increase in influence in global institutions, such as the UN and the World Trade Organization, and his report on the increase in soft power, technical ambitions and environmental leaderships in China, especially with the United States. This document has a conclusion of how the nation is led and affected by the future of international relations in the 21st century. This results in significant consequences of future global policies, economy and diplomacy.

KEYWORDS: China Influence, Global Governance, Belt and Road Initiative (BRI);, Multipolarity, International relation

INTRODUCTION:

China has been a major player in global governance since 2010, using its economic power, diplomacy, and institutional involvement to change the global order. China, which was once viewed as a developing country that prioritized its own domestic development, has evolved into a proactive global player that aims to affect the institutions, conventions, and laws that regulate international interactions. Its growing influence in global institutions like the United Nations, its strategic projects like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), and its support for alternative governance models that put state sovereignty ahead of liberal democratic principles all demonstrate this change. China has a two-pronged approach to global governance: it challenges the dominance of Western-led norms and institutions while simultaneously reaffirming its position as a significant power. China has increased its influence in Asia, Africa, and Europe by promoting economic cooperation and infrastructure development through programs like the Belt and Road Initiative. It has also taken the lead in climate change negotiations and promoted its idea of "cyber sovereignty" in discussions on

internet governance. These initiatives show China's desire to influence global governance to suit its interests in addition to taking part in it.

At the same time, discussions over China's goals and the possible repercussions for the current international order have been triggered by its increasing power. China's focus on state-centric governance models, according to critics, may jeopardize liberal democratic norms and human rights. In an increasingly multipolar world, proponents argue that China's active participation in global governance may bring stability and balance. Assessing the future of international cooperation and the dynamics of power in the twenty-first century requires an understanding of China's changing role in global governance as it continues to assert itself on the international scene.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Understanding the significant changes in the international order makes examining China's changing impact on global governance after 2010 important. China is challenging established norms and institutions that have historically been dominated by Western powers as it asserts its position as a significant global actor. This report sheds light on how China's strategic projects, such the Belt and Road Initiative, are changing economic relations and international collaboration. It also draws attention to the consequences of China's support for alternative forms of government, such as state-centric and cyber-sovereignty. By looking at these dynamics, the study advances knowledge of the intricacies of global governance, the possibility of a multipolar world, and the prospects for international relations in a world that is becoming more interconnected and competitive.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Since 2010, with strategic efforts and a proactive commitment to influencing international norms and institutions, China's impact on global governance has undergone a substantial evolution. Key themes and conclusions from a variety of sources that look at China's growing influence in global governance are summarized in this survey of the literature.

One example of China's strategic approach to global governance is its involvement with the UN. According to a USI article, China has successfully placed its citizens in important UN positions, giving it the ability to shape agendas and weaken established standards, especially those pertaining to human rights. China has been able to challenge the current rules-based system dominated by Western powers by aligning global governance frameworks with its long-term strategic goals thanks to its penetration into UN departments.

A key component of China's international strategy is the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which was introduced in 2013. By encouraging the development of infrastructure throughout Asia, Europe, and Africa, China hopes to increase its economic clout. The BRI is frequently defined in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN, demonstrating China's capacity to establish its leadership in international development while integrating its projects with global goals.

China has a multifaceted approach to global governance, which consists of both joining well-established international organizations and developing new structures that serve its interests. One example of China's efforts to promote alternative forums for cooperation that threaten Western hegemony is its participation in BRICS and other regional groups. Further illustrating its commitment to redefine international norms, China's support for "cyber sovereignty" also demonstrates its aim to influence internet governance standards that give priority to state control over individual liberties.

The literature emphasizes China's increasing confidence in tackling global issues like climate change and public health. Being the biggest investor in renewable energy, China has established itself as a key player in international climate accords, working together with other countries to advance sustainable development. Nevertheless, there are worries regarding China's independent stance on global health governance, which could hinder cooperative efforts and diminish transparency in managing global health emergencies.

In summary, China's evolving influence on global governance is marked by strategic initiatives like the BRI, active participation in international organizations, and efforts to reshape norms that align with its national interests. As China continues to assert itself on the global stage, its actions will likely challenge existing frameworks and redefine the dynamics of international cooperation. The implications of this shift are profound, necessitating ongoing analysis of how China's growing role will impact the future of global governance and the balance of power within international relations.

PARADIGMS:

1. Chinese Characteristics in International Leadership (ILCC):

This idea highlights China's distinct approach to world governance by incorporating its philosophical, cultural, and historical legacy into its foreign policy approach. According to the ILCC framework, China aims to reshape international leadership by advocating for a model that aligns with its interests and values, therefore impacting the structure of global governance. To comprehend how China's relations with other countries influence its position on the international scene, relational theory is incorporated.

2. The Neo-Gramscian Hegemonic Theory:

This theory offers a prism through which to view China's ascent and its consequences for the liberal international order. It implies that China's involvement in global governance aims to support the shift to a multipolar world rather than just oppose Western hegemony. This paradigm makes it possible to analyze how China advances alternative governance models that represent its strategic objectives and makes use of its influence in international organizations.

3. Multipolarity and Global Governance:

Understanding the current dynamics of global governance requires an exploration of the

concept of multipolarity. By promoting a multipolar world, China is contesting the unipolar dominance that has been set by Western nations. This theoretical framework analyzes how initiatives from China, like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), play a role in transforming the structures and norms of global governance.

4. Constructivist Views on Norms and Identity:

Constructivism sheds light on how China shapes its identity internationally and how this affects its governing style. By advancing concepts like "community with a shared future for mankind" and "common security," China aims to create new standards that complement its understanding of international relations and prioritize collaboration over conflict.

5. Models of Global Governance:

To comprehend China's involvement in this context, it is essential to examine several global governance models. This involves contrasting established Western models with newer Chinese frameworks that challenge established democratic and human rights principles while emphasizing state sovereignty and economic interdependence.

In conclusion, this theoretical framework highlights China's strategic efforts, ideological foundations, and consequences for the future of international relations by integrating multiple viewpoints to examine China's changing influence on global governance.

METHODOLOGY:

1. Research Design Approach: To assess China's impact on global governance, the study will employ a qualitative research design with components of quantitative analysis. Time Period: From 2010 to the present, which includes major policy changes including the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), increased international cooperation, and China's notable economic growth. Goal: To investigate how China's actions have changed international institutions, trade, diplomacy, and geopolitical frameworks, as well as how its role in global governance is dynamic and ever-changing.

2. Information Gathering:

Chinese government white papers on trade, diplomacy, and foreign policy are examples of primary sources. publications and speeches by Chinese leaders, including Premier Li Keqiang and Xi Jinping. important international organizations' documents (UN, WTO, AIIB, G20, etc.). The International Initiatives of China: Information and reports about the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). economic alliances and trade deals. Interviews (when appropriate): conversations about China's place in world governance with diplomats, academics, or specialists in international relations. Books, scholarly articles, research papers, and publications examining China's position in international law, economic policy, and political strategy are examples of secondary sources.

Reports from International Organizations: Information and analysis about China's involvement in global governance frameworks from the World Bank, OECD, United Nations, and other international organizations.

News and Media: Examining how China's influence and foreign policy are portrayed in international media outlets such as The Guardian, New York Times, and China Daily.

3. Method for Analysis:

Case Studies: Belt and Road Initiative (BRI): Evaluate its effects on worldwide infrastructure, investment patterns, and the diplomatic clout of China.

China in the UN and Security Council: Examine China's participation in peacekeeping efforts, climate initiatives, and its impact on UN decision-making processes. **China's Role in Global Trade:** Highlight China's engagement with the WTO, its trade agreements, and regional collaborations such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

Comparative Analysis: Contrast China's conduct in international governance prior to and following 2010. For instance: Investigate shifts in China's strategy regarding trade agreements, environmental regulations, or military partnerships. Assess China's involvement in multilateral organizations in comparison to the U.S. or the EU.

4. Content Analysis: This technique looks for major themes and storylines that define China's approach to global governance by examining official documents, speeches by Chinese officials, and policy declarations. This study will shed light on how China presents its goals and role in the global system.

CHINA'S EVOLVING ROLE IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE:

China's strategic efforts, especially the 2013-launched Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), have had a considerable impact on the country's changing role in global governance. The BRI is a holistic framework designed to improve global connection and collaboration, not just an economic endeavor. It demonstrates China's desire to advance a different paradigm of globalization from conventional Western-centric strategies.

In the framework of global governance, the BRI accomplishes a number of goals. First and foremost, it seeks to create a "community of common destiny" by encouraging trade and cultural interactions between member nations. China has invested billions of dollars in infrastructure projects throughout Asia, Europe, and Africa as a result of this strategy, improving trade routes and establishing economic corridors that make transactions easier.

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In a nutshell China's strategic intention to reshape international relations in a way that advances its values and interests while cooperatively tackling global difficulties is demonstrated by its changing role in global governance through the Belt and Road Initiative. The future of global governance and the distribution of power in international relations will be significantly impacted by this shift.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES:

Challenges:

Perception of Authoritarianism: Questions concerning China's dedication to democratic principles and human rights are raised by its strong approach to global governance. China may become isolated on the international scene as a result of Western countries' opposition to and criticism of its attempts to weaken human rights standards inside international organizations.

Geopolitical Tensions: Tensions with other major countries, especially the US, may worsen as a result of China's expanding influence. Growing geopolitical rivalry might jeopardize collaborative attempts to address global issues as China challenges the current rules-based order.

Initiative Sustainability: Although the BRI offers chances for economic expansion, participant nations' ability to repay their loan is a matter of concern. Concerns regarding governance and transparency in projects financed by China could reduce their efficacy and spark a reaction against China's influence.

Global Governance Divide: China's strategy runs the risk of dividing nations who follow Western values from those that adopt its model in terms of global governance. International collaboration on urgent issues like trade, health security, and climate change may be hampered by this fragmentation.

Opportunities:

Leadership in International Organizations: China has positioned its citizens in important roles inside international organizations, most notably the United Nations, as part of its expanded participation in these institutions. This gives China the ability to influence agendas and policies while advancing its multipolar worldview, which prioritizes justice and fairness over Western domination.

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which was started in 2013, provides a framework for improving infrastructure development and economic collaboration among several areas. In addition

to fortifying China's economic connections, this program establishes China as a worldwide development finance leader, offering a substitute for programs run by the West.

Soft Power Projection: China presents itself as a trustworthy partner for emerging countries by investing in infrastructure and development projects. By strengthening bilateral ties and fostering goodwill, China is able to promote its development model and increase its influence.

Leadership in Climate Change: With large investments in renewable energy, China has taken the lead in international climate negotiations in recent years. This puts China in a good position to push for measures that serve its interests and improve its reputation internationally in international discussions on sustainability and climate action.

CONCLUSION:

Since 2010, the international scene has seen a dramatic change due to China's growing influence in global governance. This study emphasizes a number of important findings:

Enhanced Assertiveness: China has evolved from a passive player in international governance to an assertive leader, actively influencing institutions and international norms to suit its interests and beliefs.

Strategic Initiatives: China's dedication to expanding its worldwide influence through infrastructure development and economic ties is demonstrated by the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the creation of alternative organizations such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

Effect on International Norms: Traditional norms, especially those pertaining to human rights, have been diluted as a result of China's increasing representation in institutions like the UN, which has raised questions about accountability and transparency.

Implications for Policy:

According to the findings, authorities need to take a positive approach to China's changing position in global governance. A balanced international order depends on cooperative frameworks that respect democratic principles and human rights norms while incorporating China. Western nations should also reevaluate their plans in order to successfully offset China's influence without inflaming global tensions.

Limitations:

One of the study's acknowledged drawbacks is its dependence on qualitative data, which might not fully convey the complexities of China's influence. Furthermore, results may vary as geopolitical settings do because international relations is a dynamic field. The emphasis on large-scale projects may obscure smaller but equally important activities that support China's global governance approach.

Future Research Topics:

Future studies ought to examine the long-term effects of China's influence on certain

international concerns like cybersecurity, public health governance, and climate change. Insights into changing power dynamics may also be gained from comparative studies that look at how other growing countries engage with global governance frameworks.

Important Things to Think About:

Several important factors become apparent as China continues to demonstrate its influence on world governance:

The necessity of inclusive discourse that protects fundamental rights while taking into account a range of viewpoints. the possibility that if nations support efforts led by China or the West, global governance frameworks may become more fragmented. The significance of accountability and transparency in Chinese-funded initiatives to allay worries about human rights abuses and corruption.

In conclusion, comprehending China's changing role in global governance is essential for dealing with the intricacies of modern international relations and fostering a collaborative effort to tackle worldwide issues.

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