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Research Article

COVID-19 AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19, a pandemic declared by World Health Organization, and is soon expected to completely reshuffle the world order, given the changes the nation-states are going through. The main aim of this paper is to demonstrate how the pandemic like COVID-19 is shifting the priorities of the countries from everything else to health sector; doctors are celebrated as the heroes of the nations, there are no more army talks, allies that would supply arms and ammunition to each other, supply masks, test kits and vaccines now. The superpower like United States seems to be losing its battle with the COVID-19, recording the highest number of positive cases and deaths. The National health sector of a country is becoming a new standard of measuring the development of the country. National security is no more the concern, the health security is though.

Regional organizations like EU is showing the signs of split by not being in solidarity with its member states. Global organisations like the United Nations formed by the states no longer gives confidence to the states. This article evaluates the developments in the COVID-19 process and analyses that the world order will change after COVID-19. The world order predicts that it will cease to be unipolar or bipolar and that there will be new actor states that will balance each other in a multipolar order. Some of these actor states will take an active role in their regions while a few others will take an active role in the world. Moreover this paper will also discuss the opportunism of China to take the throne of world order, while America seems to be busy fixing its health crisis.

Key Words: Covid-19, World Order, Global Politics.

ÖZET

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından ilan edilen covid-19 salgını sürecinde ulus-devletlerin yaşadıkları değerlendirildiğinde dünya düzeninin değişeceğine yönelik tartışmalar artmıştır. Bu makalenin amacı covid-19 pandemisinde kahraman orduların birbirleri ile müttefiklik ilişkileri yerini ülkelerin sağlık personeli almakta maske, test kiti ve aşı gibi doktorların mihmandarlığında yeni kahramanlık öyküleri yazılmaktadır. ABD dünyanın süper gücü olarak pozitif vaka sayılarındaki artış nedeniyle covid-19 ile savaşını kaybetmektedir. Devletlerin gelişmişlik düzeylerini belirleyen güvenlik güçleri yerini sağlık güçlerine bırakmış görünmektedir. Çünkü virus insanlığı en gelişmiş teknolojik silahdan daha çok ve daha kolay etkilemektedir.

AB gibi bölgesel örgütler üye ülkeler ile dayanışma içinde hareket etmemekte ve birbirlerini suçlayarak bölünme işaretleri göstermektedir. Devletler tarafından oluşturulan BM gibi uluslararası örgütler de yaptıkları zayıf ve gecikmeli açıklamalar ile devletlere yeterli güveni sağlayamamıştır. Bu makale covid-19 sürecindeki gelişmeleri değerlendirmekte ve pandemic sonrası dünya düzeninin değişeceğini analiz etmektedir. Dünya düzeninin tek kutuplu ya da iki kutuplu olmaktan çıkacağını ve çok kutuplu düzende birbirini dengeleyecek yeni aktör devletlerin olacağını öngörmektedir. Bu aktör devletlerin bir kısmı kendi bölgelerinde aktif rol alacak, bir kısmı ise dünyada aktif rol olacaktır. Makale, ABD'nin sağlık krizini gidermek için mücadele ederken Çin'in, dünya düzenindeki fırsatlarını da değerlendirmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Dünya Düzeni, Küresel Siyaset

1. INTRODUCTION

COVID-19, a contagious disease, that is believed to have originated from the Wuhan city of China, has managed to enter into everything, be that world order, or the domestic politics. The global order is in transition. The countries with the best Health facilities are failing to curb the virus, take Italy and U.S. as an example. There is a growing trust deficit between the Health Governance and the civilians. From January 2020 to Mid-March, the positive cases increased from 44 to 180,000 in many countries. Although the Virus had its epicentre in China, but the epicentres has taken its shifts from Wuhan to Italy to U.S.A. It has almost spread to the whole world and now its nomenclature has changed from an epidemic to pandemic.

This pandemic has made China the victim of racism too. The President of United States of America, Donald Trump called the COVID-19 as a Chinese virus, to which people reacted and called the President's remarks as racist. Racism and Xenophobia have been co-conceptualised alongside the COVID-19 pandemic as equally problematic outbreaks (Roberts, 2020). These remarks are no new, e-bola also made the Africans victim of racism at the hand of Americans. The Chinese ambassador to South Africa, Lin Songtian tweeted,

We are doing instead of talking. We are friends not the enemy. Could the America do the same with Chinese?

Chinese government has started doing a subtle PR of China in these times of pandemic. They have started rewriting their history by saying that the virus didn't originate in China but U.S.A. China's made up narratives at the moment are spreading as fast as the Coronavirus itself. Italian Foreign Minister, Luigi Di Maio, posted a video on Facebook showing the Chinese plane carrying the medical equipment and doctors to help Italy fight this virus (Karnitschnig, 2020). WHO Director General tweeted calling the Chinese-Italian cooperation as a heart-warming example of solidarity. Chinese ambassador to United Nations Zhang Jun responded;

A friend in need is a friend indeed. We will do whatever we can to help other countries in fighting the COVID-19.

World Health Organization has suggested other countries to learn from China, praising it for being the most ambitious and aggressive disease containment in history. And one more thing that had kept China prepared for this was its traumatic experience with SARS (Hillie & White, 2020). Prof Su, even went on to say that the situation in other countries resemble to what we experienced in the first weeks of SARS. China is using technology to fight COVID-19 too. In China, the people are getting alerts on their smart phones about the people infected in their areas, so that they avoid going in those areas that are contaminated with this disease. This is one more example of how China managed to curb the spread of virus, which mostly other countries failed to do (BBC, 2020).

While the international order reshuffles, the allies might reshuffle too. Europe might get closer to China because of China sending a huge aid to Europe and they were anyway allying because of the China's Belt and Road initiative (Green, 2020). The German President, Frank Walter Steinmeier, while responding to the racist comment of Donald Trump calling it as a Chinese Virus, said virus doesn't have a nationality and neither will the antidote. Donald Trump has upset his European allies by closing the borders to them without even consulting them, confirmed to many Europeans that Trump is little interested in helping his allies (Karnitschnig, 2020).

COVID-19 is a reminder that all eight billion of us are in the same boat (Fischer, 2020). This Pandemic is affecting every country whether rich or poor. Developed countries are more affected than the developing and underdeveloped countries. This pandemic also reflected that we cannot categorise the world into developed, underdeveloped and developing nations. The sheer mismanagement of the Pandemic in the United States is the best example (Krishnan, 2020).

But developing countries are in more danger not because of their poor health sector but their poor population who cannot possibly afford lockdowns. The virus is putting every country to the test of what they have been investing in all these years, United States is clearly showing the signs of being more focused in Pentagon than their health sector. The usual blame games haven't changed, United States of America is blaming China's Wuhan and China accusing America's military for being the origin of the Coronavirus, but the world is sure that the China is the main culprit in the scene. Staying indoors is the new reality, going outside is the new fear.

Masks and sanitizers are the new weapons of the security, guns and rifles are not anymore. Virus is the only talk in the town, media is done talking about something else, even if they do, and no one will hear them out. World Economy is expected to go in its worst phase. Capitalism looks like the history and the health department is the only reality as if the only thing that will last in this world is this Pandemic. It can be said that Capital mobility has decreased and capitalism is in crisis. The epidemic has gripped humanity and countries have closed in. Fear of survival has gripped humanity. While searching for solutions to nuclear threats that will destroy humanity, people revealed their helplessness in the face of the pandemic threat. Human beings are living in new normal situations that will sacrifice their gains in order to survive. The new normal necessitates a new world order.

2. COVID-19 AND WORLD ORDER

Ever since the fall of Soviet Union, the global order has been unipolar- U.S. as the world's only superpower. For the past 30 years, the world has been under the U.S. hegemony. The U.S. has monopoly over the World's global economy. Over the years, China has been constantly called as the alternative centre of power, a biggest competitor to United States. But due to the Pandemic, China is getting a good push forward and US seems to be in trouble. The Pandemic could thus mark the start of the Asian Century.

COVID-19 is expected to trigger the transformation of world order and strengthen the economic decoupling in spite of interdependence. The eyes are turning to United States of America as well, due to its failures in curbing the pandemic and its image in the international arena is also at the stake. This crisis is also highlighting the competent responses of East Asian countries such as China, South Korea and Singapore and the incompetent responses of the western governments such as Italy, Spain, France, Britain and United States (Mahbubani, 2020). It isn't only about the medical facilities but the quality of governance too. After seeing the China's response to COVID-19, every country is looking up to them.

The virus is not only a medical concern, but its uncontrollable spread, which is affecting every single sector of the society. In case of United States of America, which has invested most on its defence sector, exposes its meagre investments in its health sector. The military bases of United States of America all over the world cannot unfortunately shoot or eradicate this virus; it's the investment in the health centre that counts at the moment. Meanwhile United States of America has 737 U.S. military bases in 132 of the 193 member states of the UN and it is soon expected to run short of ventilators if the Pandemic lasts longer. Italy, which is ranked better for its health system in the world, completely lost its battle to the virus. The condition is so worse in Italy that patients are prioritized according to their condition; some patients don't get their turn to be treated and die without the treatment. The families cannot even attend the last rites of their dead ones.

There is a tension between the political institutions and health governance too, because the politicians are not able to do anything. In a developed country like United Kingdom, its own Prime Minister, Boris Johnson was tested positive and was recently shifted to intensive care unit. When Boris was discharged from the hospital after recovering from the virus, he no more talked about his business deals but advised people to stay home and to stay safe from Coronavirus. If the Governments and the health sector don't go hand in hand, it will surely delegitimize the politicians and make them irrelevant for the future. Well if not irrelevant but at least people will no longer follow the leaders blindly.

One more interesting thing is happening; the attention has shifted from politicians to the medical sector. The doctors and nurses all around the world are being applauded. Politicians being helpless are only able impose lockdowns; the real work is done by the National Healthcare services. Before this pandemic, the National security which is believed to be in the hands of the army would get the salutation only, but they are not even a priority at the moment. The doctors are called the real heroes of the country.

Someday when this is all over, we will likely put up statues of people in hospital scrubs. We will have parades in their honour. Their names will go on bridges, highways and memorial walls. Maybe they will get their own national holiday. Right now, though, our doctors and nurses are busy fighting for our lives. Some of them are dying (Lake, 2020).

The patriotism is increasing but the key element in the slogan is not an army, but a doctor armed with medical education and diagnosis and treatment. National security has taken a back seat. Health has all of a sudden become a priority and everything else has become secondary. Nobody cares about what is happening in Syria, Palestine, Iraq or Kashmir but what everyone is concerned about is their health. Social distancing and hygiene has become a new norm of life. The Nation-states are no more into Arms-race but buying face masks and protective gears. Masks are being supplied instead of arms and ammunitions. The world is all of a sudden into "Health is wealth" slogan. The definitions of Patriotism are changing to "preserving your own community" rather than blowing up someone's community on the name of humanitarian interventions. United States of America no more threatens Iran of war but as usual sanctions, by not allowing the medical aid. United States of America even threatened India's of imposing sanctions if they did not send the malaria drug that is the new saviour to the United States of America.

The Nation-states are no more judged on the basis of their nuclear arms but their health system. The media has turned its reporting pattern into numbers and graphs, that graph of cases is increasing, the deaths are increasing, the recovery is very less. The virus has affected everyone irrespective of its better health system. America,

Italy and Spain are hit worst. The politicians are turning into liars for people because while they say things are in control but in reality things are getting out of control.

Jon Alterman, a senior vice president at the centre for strategic and international studies in Washington says that the world after pandemic is going to be completely different than what it was before a week ago (Derviş & Strauss, 2020). Some economies will disrupt and some will likely collapse completely. The Superpower of the world, United States of America has lost its battle too, Trump totally dismissed it in the beginning but when the cases increased around him, he called for a one month travel ban with a label to the virus calling it foreign virus. "From everything is in control" to "this virus is dangerous" Trump is entering into the new realities by letting the America's image finally go down.

The digital society and the digital world is the reality of the 21st century. This century is defined as a century of immense data, trans-humans, block chain, artificial intelligence and robotic life. As digitalization increases in life, centralization and homogenization will increase as well. Policies related to politics will be prepared and enacted by technical and expert people. Technical experts will determine the preferences of the people. Many thinkers from Nietzsche to Freud, from Foucault to Agamben explained the problems of modern life. It is argued that humanity cannot solve its problems because it is unhappy. It is also argued that the superhuman that will emerge with technological developments and will be able to solve the problems of humanity. What happened during the Covid-19 epidemic process has increased the discussions on the new order. The social life of people who were confined to their homes raised the slogans "stay at home and life is good at home". It can be said that people are in psychological, economic and social helplessness. In today's world, political power control populations. The government controls the basic life requirements of the population such as health, nutrition and shelter. From the expert's point of view, the government makes choices between the dead and the living. In the post-pandemic period, personal freedoms may be more limited and authoritarian governments may become stronger (Akkaş, 2020:592-593)

United States of America, the strongest ally is being doubted now in the global arena and China is using the containment of virus to its advantage. One of the articles in the foreign affairs predicted that the world order might change into the Chinese order (Derviş & Strauss, 2020). While United States of America is continuing to make mistakes, China is taking advantage of this new opening of getting into the scene to position itself as the global leader in pandemic response. Can China establish a global hegemony in post-pandemic era? This question has two dimensions. China is an active country in the global economy. In addition, China believes that peace will be achieved in the world with the one belt one road project. It should not be forgotten that China has an authoritarian government. The experience of America in the post-Soviet period shows that a global order cannot be established with force and oppression (Akkaş, 2020:594). In the post-pandemic period, global cooperation will increase more and new regional and global hegemonic powers will rise.

Chinese Foreign ministry is accusing the United States military for bringing Coronavirus to Wuhan city (Campbell & Doshi, 2020). The blame games are being highly played by United States and China. United States blame China and China blames the United States, while the world believes to blame China only, although Central Investigation Agency (CIA) is being accused too for creating this biological weapon (Karnitschnig, 2020). When the world expects the world's largest two economies to cooperate, they rifts are still in statusquo (Walker, 2020). But then Pandemic is Pandemic whether created or befalling a natural calamity, the world is supposed to deal with it. Whether a made up narrative or a reality, Beijing is claiming to have contained the Pandemic, the reports that are coming out of the country claim that China will soon resume to normalcy and Wuhan city, which happened to be the epicentre will open as well (Karnitschnig, 2020). Russia is also trying to hit west with these blame games while being totally unserious towards Pandemic back home (Macdonald, 2020).

There is a consensus that the post COVID-19 world will be more Asia-centric or more precisely China Centric (Köse, 2020). China will either become more constructive or more destabilising. But in any case the international order which had national security at its centre, will be changed drastically now and replaced by the health concerns. In other words, the importance of the state will increase in the new world order after pandemic. Because the state has become a safe haven for people. States struggling with the new diseases will be stronger. Confidence in the hegemonic powers of the world which is experiencing the epidemic process negatively, will decrease and new power balances will emerge. Different levels of cooperation can be established between these balances of power between the USA, the EU and Japan, between Russia and China or between Russia and USA (Fukuyama, 2020). New forces may emerge at the regional level in the medium

term and at the global level in the long term. India, Turkey and Iran may gain strong position in new world order.

For example, Turkey provided medical aid to 158 countries during the pandemic period. This may be seen as an opportunity for Turkey. Turkey advocates justice, human solidarity, sharing and the win-win principle in trade in the new world order. The structure of international organizations may change as those who support these values increase. Although Turkey is not a global power, it can establish the link between Asia and Europe in the new world order due to its position as an energy transfer center (Akkaş, 2020:595).

3. LIFE IN PANDEMIC

Lots of people are losing their jobs because of the pandemic. There is good number of daily wagers around the world, if the governments fail to pay them the relief or aid, they will die of hunger. In the second wave of COVID-19, India imposed a complete lockdown throughout the country; the lockdown has affected the lives of people in India who are mostly below the poverty line. For them their priority is food rather than self-isolation, if the government of India fails to help them with the aid, they will either choose to do suicide or become victims of depression.

Apart from economy, religious practices are becoming personal than institutional. People are advised to pray in their homes. In the religion of Islam, people are supposed to offer their prayers in mosques and homes but because of the pandemic, people cannot pray in Mosques, this might be an opportunity for preventing the secretarial conflicts too, because for a while the religion will also go into self-isolation with the person. Humanity might be recovered because of having no human connection throughout the pandemic. The person might go virtual throughout the pandemic but after the pandemic, the humans would want to have a real human touch. The life after pandemic would be very different, it might give the world an opportunity of turning the materialistic world into the world of humanity. It is also a possibility that the people might become psychologically more active and alert after the pandemic is over. This pandemic will sure help people to understand themselves in every context be that psychological or social.

With the outbreak of Coronavirus, major debates among various scholars and observers of international politics have taken place. These debates include influence of this pandemic on the contemporary international system. Further these debate and discussions accentuate on the measures and precautions that must be taken to halt the spread of this Virus. At this point, the expectation of the Coronavirus to lead to changes at many levels is increasingly outweighing. These changes are discussed in the context of global trade-protectionism, democracy-authoritarianism, and cooperation-conflict dichotomies.

The expectation that the effects of Coronavirus outbreak in the economic, political, social and psychological fields will be reflected in international politics beyond the borders of the country is also beginning to become more accepted. The question is at what level will this be effective. It is possible to express that the arguments that try to answer this question are basically divided into two. The first group says the outbreak is a temporary concern and has no potential to push new politics at either global or regional levels. Accordingly, once the outbreak has been controlled, the damage it has left will begin to be repaired and international politics will continue to operate on its own plane. Those with a more optimistic approach go one step further and realize the necessity of cooperation and express the expectation that tensions will be reduced. The second group claims that the epidemic will change existing alliances and that the cooperation, supranational institutionalization and global trade networks that are the main characteristic of globalization are not possible to function, so in other words it can be said that nothing will ever be the same as it was. Both views make an inference, centring on the effect of COVID-19. However, in order to analyse the effects of the outbreak on the system in international politics, it is necessary to determine the main elements of the system and to make an analysis of the impact of the outbreak on the potential change of these elements. More specifically, the effect of the Coronavirus should be read within the framework of the dynamics already showing signs of change for some time. So it can be said that there are two narratives that is either the world order will change after the pandemic is over or the world order will be the same as it was before the pandemic. In order to witness that we need to survive this pandemic first (Hille & White, 2020).

4. POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES

Fully conceptualizing and inferring the effects of the Covid-19 epidemic will be more clearly possible with the emergence of the effects of the crisis. However, in the current circumstances, it is possible to foresee some changes related to the crisis. We are primarily facing a global crisis, and the effects of this epidemic leave no

country out. Although countries' methods of combating COVID-19 has diverged from the point of mitigating the effects of the crisis, the spread of the crisis in this way is a result of the wave of globalization. The stories and theories of globalization we have heard so far have been mostly praising the circulation of goods, services, people, and the interactions of cultures, the global economy and international solidarity. In the outcome, a discourse claiming that all actors were positively affected by this interaction in some way was the prevailing view. The affirming approach to globalization highlighted some examples of solidarity and successful governance on issues such as environmental and climate issues, human rights and conflict prevention.

With this crisis, the negative consequences of globalization and such interactions will come to the fore. In this respect, we have to determine that we have come to the end of the glittering globalization understanding that we have become accustomed to. The need for international solidarity and cooperation is at the highest level in order to deal with an encircling crisis such as the COVID-19 outbreak. Countries will now develop new strategies to distance themselves from the effects of global problems and become more introverted and defensive. The only approach that could change this trend would be to increase solidarity and cooperation in the face of global crises. However, it would be a very optimistic assessment to predict that such an approach could re-emerge in the near term.

Another possible consequence of the crisis is that it will affect the distribution of power in the international system. The shift in power and currently taking place may gain momentum after this process. China, in particular, which is fighting the crisis effectively, will want to turn this success to its advantage. The biggest challenge China will face is the wave of this crisis, which is centred on China and which has ravaged the whole world, against China. In coming months, the media will be crowded with stories about exaggerated and inaccurate Chinese health and economic statistics, further worsening the trust level. Beijing might score more for being opportunist (Green, 2020).

On those governments it will depend whether the COVID-19 will change the balance between the great powers. United States might change its policy towards China and will reduce its global engagement towards the other parts of the world and use its resources more effectively to balance with China (Köse, 2020). This is a relative matter: the virus affects everybody, but will it have more impact on some than on others. Those who attach more importance to their image of omnipotence than to the facts put their country at risk. The later one acts, the more people die, the greater the economic and societal disruption, and the slower the recovery.

The consequences will be very different in countries where political institutions are weaker and where the illness or death of a leader has been known to generate the kind of power vacuum that might inspire rival leaders, opposition parties, or the military to launch a power grab. This is a particular problem in countries where checks and balances are weak and political parties don't have strong decision-making mechanisms, which is true in parts of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and post-communist Europe.

4.1. Weak Nation-States

In countries where politics are more personalized, the death of a leader can trigger damaging succession battles that can split the ruling party and, in the worst cases, encourage a military coup. It is therefore extremely worrying that senior political officials and leaders have also contracted COVID-19, the disease caused by the new COVID-19, in countries such as Iran, and Nigeria and other countries that are already unstable politically. In all of these countries, any prolonged vacuum at the heart of government increases the risk of political crisis. A leadership crisis is just one of the potential sources of political instability the COVID-19 could spark. Others include the risk of popular unrest and the debt crises that will soon engulf many countries around the world.

Along with the fact that some of the main providers of foreign aid are now preoccupied with their own financial crises, there is a serious risk that politically and economically weak states will face a perfect storm of elite deaths, debt, mass unemployment, and social unrest. In countries where poverty is widespread, health systems are weak, and the cost of food is high, citizens are already under intense financial pressure. Despite earning the least, those who live in slum areas around capital cities often have to pay more for access to water and food than those who have valuable properties in the city centres. While the cramped conditions of slum living make it implausible to self-isolate, limited and inconsistent income make it impossible to buy in bulk or to stay home for weeks on end without working and risk starvation. For many of the poorest people in the world, hunger is just a few days away. The World Bank has warned that 11 million people could be pushed to poverty in Asia alone (Evans & Steven, 2020).

The measures taken by many governments to deal with the COVID-19 are only likely to increase these pressures, not least because they undermine many of the coping mechanisms that individual societies have innovated to manage financial insecurity. In India, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has banned people from leaving their homes for three weeks. This triggered a mass exodus from cities and considerable panic as migrant workers attempted to return home without transport; one person reportedly died of exhaustion after attempting to walk 168 miles to his village. India has mostly a poor population and if not of the virus, the poor masses will die of hunger. There are deaths of hunger in normal days too but now Pandemic has added to their suffering by even taking an opportunity of earning the daily bread. Though, Modi later asked for “forgiveness” for the impact of the lockdown on the poor but said the measures had to remain in place. But in a country like India, which has a huge population, can they afford social distancing. There are homeless people too, who even if accommodated, have to be accommodated in a sandwiched manner. According to the ICG report, if the disease spreads in densely packed urban centres, it may be virtually impossible to control (Tisdall, 2020).

In addition, states in the world geography are struggling with problems such as border conflicts, terrorism and drugs. Injustice in income distribution increases poverty and hunger forces people to commit crimes. Great powers leave debris as they achieve their goals through proxy wars. It is seen that weak states are affected more by this situation and people are dragged into more disasters.

4.2. The European Union Split

The European Union, which has taken strict measures by closing its borders during the migrant crisis, had compromised on its claim to EU values. In the COVID-19 crisis, the union was accused of leaving countries heavily affected by the outbreak alone, such as Italy and Spain. Indeed, EU Commission President Ursula von der Leyen wrote an article for the Italian newspaper ‘*La Repubblica*’ and apologised, acknowledging that the Union had not shown enough solidarity with Italy at the outset. The lack of co-ordination in the health sector among member states within the Union, intransigence in financial support initiatives and unilateral border closures appear to be new handicaps in the COVID-19 process. The Serbian President Aleksander Vucic, also unleashed a torrent of criticisms on the Brussels (Karnitschnig, 2020). He went on to say in a news conference;

By now you all understood that the great international solidarity doesn't exist. European solidarity doesn't exist. That was a fairy tale.

At its meeting on April 8, 2020, the Union once again failed to agree on developing a common economic program to counter the effects of the new type Coronavirus. The Union's goal was to establish a strong recovery program that would protect employees, companies and countries from the economic impact of COVID-19. At this point, Union bureaucrats continue to warn member state politicians of the threat of the Covid-19 crisis to the existence of the EU: Jacques Delors, a former president of the European Commission, said the EU project faces a deadly threat, while David Sassoli, the Italian president of the European Parliament, noted that Without Solidarity, the reason for being together will disappear.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

While leadership vacuums, popular resistance, and debt crises do not make political instability inevitable, all of them bring it closer especially if there is a leadership struggle in the midst of economic collapse and high food prices. It is only natural that countries around the world have focused on fighting the COVID-19. But as soon as its impact on public health is brought under control, it is essential that the international community urgently addresses the broader political and economic costs of COVID-19. This will take great generosity at a time of immense domestic hardship for the world's wealthy nations, and it will mean resisting the urge to become isolationist, which is a strong impulse at times of national crisis.

Civil wars, political instability, and poverty kills millions of people every year. These deaths rarely elicit the kind of comprehensive media coverage that COVID-19 has received, but they are no less important. It is possible to prevent the worst political consequences of the Coronavirus but only if governments and institutions act now. Wealthy and developed nations must increase their aid budgets rather than cut them, and international organizations must anticipate and work to avoid political crises more proactively than ever before. That is the only way to collectively survive the present in a way that does not undermine the future.

BBC Future in one of its articles on “how will the COVID-19 change the world” mentions four extreme combinations vis-a-vis four results; a) State Capitalism: Centralising response, prioritising exchange value, b)

Barbarism: decentralised response, prioritising exchange value, c) State Socialism: centralised response, prioritising the protection of life, d) Mutual Aid: decentralised response, prioritising the protection of life (Mair, 2020).

When the Pandemic ends, the people will re-orient their investment plans. The investments will go in public good, hygiene and health sector. The cafes and restaurants might go into losses because people will get used to eating at home and wouldn't want to get sick with the food from outside. People will be very conscious of their health. Paul Conway, a professor of Psychology at Florida State University argued that when people unite against common enemy, their interests are aligned and their camaraderie can blossom into reduced prejudice (Edsall, 2020).

The world order will be no more a military order, China might play a trick by rising to the new world order, but the people around the world will be changed to another level. If the governments don't curb the COVID-19, the trust deficit will increase between the people and the government, not the other way around. Leaving aside the response of countries like the US, China, Italy, Spain and South Korea, whose health systems have enabled a relatively sophisticated response to the virus, there are real and legitimate concerns about countries whose healthcare capabilities would quickly become overburdened. In this category are countries like Pakistan, India, Indonesia and Bangladesh, which are housing some 1 million Rohingya refugees (Walker, 2020).

According to Kissinger, there has never been a global world order. There is a chaotic order in international relations because ambition and interests cannot be adequately restrained. The world order is established by the values and efforts of the powerful(s). For example, international organizations like League of Nations and the United Nations led by the United States. Thus US gained legitimacy. The aim of the world order established under the leadership of the USA was to spread the market economy, human rights, freedoms and democracy. However stating that these principles could not be realized, Kissinger talks about the structural crises of the 21st century world order. These are: the state system which is the basis of the international order, was insufficient in most places. Collapsed and unsuccessful states created unmanageable gaps, while the political structure of the world was the nation-state model, the international economic system became global (Kissinger, 2016:13, 17, 35, and 39, 281-283, 399-406).

In the post covid-19 world order, an effective management at the global level is required. It is important for societies to maintain relations based on trust with each other and to develop social solidarity for international peace and stability. Saying that the post-epidemic world order will not be the same as before. Kissinger suggests that the reckoning with the past should be abandoned and that humanity should develop a common struggle against the epidemic. As a global power in the fight against the epidemic, a three-stage joint action plan should be implemented under the guidance of the USA. First effective and urgent action against the epidemic at the national level, cooperation and solidarity against the epidemic at the global level and vaccination studies should be supported. Second the leaders who learned from the global economic crisis of 2008 should implement plans to prevent the epidemic, including the most vulnerable parts of the world. The problems of the world economy which have arisen at the global level due to social distance and closure should be solved with a global partnership. Third liberal democratic values which are the greatest achievements of humanity should be sacrificed to extraordinary practices due to the problems experienced during the epidemic process. Stating that the biggest challenge of the leaders is to manage the crisis while building the future, Kissinger states that problems can be overcome with the balance of power and legitimacy to be observed in diplomacy (Kissinger, 2020).

In recent years, the world order has been criticized in international meetings. It is stated that the international system does not represent justice and serves the interests of the great powers. The use of nuclear weapons possessed by states has the power to destroy humanity. How will the international system destroy these threats? While discussing the answer to this question, humanity again encountered the virus that destroyed itself. Thoughts, theories and lives are re-discussed. By drawing lessons from the past, articles and books were written explaining how the future could be. In the post covid-19 world order, the concept of justice, equity, solidarity and sharing will be discussed more. In the new world system, international organizations will represent the understanding of justice based on meeting the basic needs of humanity and the win-win principle. Considering the achievements of humanity from past to present, it can be stated that it has this common will and power.

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