WORLD POLITICS IN COVID 19 DURATION

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ABSTRACT

The epidemic highlighted and exacerbated China-US tensions. As governments competed for international organizations, vaccine distribution, and pandemic response strategies, activity increased. Geopolitical movements accelerated as governments rushed to control medicinal supply, limit the economic damage, and gain global health governance power. Multilateralism was under pressure as world organizations failed to unite. The epidemic sparked debate about the World Health Organization (WHO) and its member states due to criticism. National interests and international solidarity interacted complicatedly during this time, as demonstrated in nations' collaboration and conflict. Domestic pressure on governments to balance public health measures and economic stability led to different crisis management tactics and efficacy. Crisis management raised civil rights and democratic concerns as authoritarian tendencies increased in some states. Virtual conferences and conversations boosted technology and digital diplomacy. Information warfare and deception tactics enflamed public opinion and societal tensions. After the outbreak exposed global supply system flaws, healthcare and technology needed more resilience and self-sufficiency. As economic inequality expanded, developing nations, who already had poor healthcare and financial resources, felt the repercussions more. Finally, the COVID-19 pandemic showed the strengths and weaknesses of international cooperation and the vulnerability of global systems to new threats, changing international politics.

Keywords : Pandemic, global politics, crisis, COVID-19, World Health Organization (WHO).

Introduction

Not only has the COVID-19 outbreak had an impact on people's health, but it has also had far-reaching political and economic ramifications, causing disruptions in industries such as trade and commerce, as well as in many other facets of people's day-to-day life. More and more people are becoming aware of the global geopolitical consequences that are being felt by various countries and regions. Lockdowns and regulations that isolate populations have been implemented in a number of nations around the world in an effort to limit the coronavirus. Furthermore, a number of influential governments are currently engaging in a worldwide war of perceptions, in which they are speculating on the factors that led to the pandemic, determining who is to blame for it, and determining which nations should be in the vanguard of the fight against it. It has been reported in a variety of news sites all across the world that, in the aftermath of the COVID-19 epidemic, there has been a change in focus away from the sickness itself and toward clashing ideas about the future after the virus has gone.

When it comes to the geopolitical repercussions of COVID-19, political scientists from all around the world share their varying perspectives on a regular basis. Although there are political scientists who consider the pandemic to be "a crisis revealing a new world," there are still those who believe that it will

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bring about small changes, and there are still others who are convinced that "the world before the Corona virus is not returning."

In addition to being a watershed moment in contemporary world politics, the COVID-19 epidemic has had a wide range of effects on the dynamics of the global community. In addition to putting public health institutions around the world to the test, the rapid spread of the virus across international borders resulted in significant geopolitical developments and diplomatic maneuvering. In this introductory essay, we will examine the ways in which the epidemic has altered the dynamics of international relations, the ways in which states have altered their behavior, and the ways in which global cooperation and rivalry have been brought to light.

In the middle of this crisis, nations battled to limit the spread of the virus within their boundaries while simultaneously managing the intricate network of international linkages. Different nations' reactions to COVID-19 have brought to light power dynamics and divisions that have been concealed for a long time in the areas of governance, healthcare, and economic management. Since the very beginning of the epidemic, diplomatic connections and alliances have been influenced by disagreements regarding the origin of the virus, the availability of information, and the distribution of medical resources.

As an additional point of interest, the pandemic has put to the test the international institutions and organizations that were founded with the purpose of promoting collaboration and decrease global dangers. When the functions of global bodies, particularly the World Health Organization (WHO), were investigated, it became clear that these organizations have both the ability to stimulate collective actions and the faults that they carry out. When it came to crisis management, nations' tactics varied from strong multilateral collaboration to unilateral actions motivated by domestic concerns and interests. This was the case at the same time.

In light of the fact that the world is still dealing with the aftermath of the COVID-19 epidemic, it is of the utmost importance to have an understanding of the current and in the future global difficulties by gaining an understanding of how this disaster has impacted international politics. Some of the geopolitical consequences of the pandemic that will be investigated in this inquiry include shifts in power relations, changes in diplomatic approaches, and the altering landscape of global governance. These are just some of the things that will be investigated. In the broader scheme of things, the COVID-19 pandemic is a watershed event in contemporary history. It altered the path that global diplomacy would take and provided insights that are vital for a future in which everything is always connected.

OBJECTIVE

- To examine the role of the global powers during 'Covid-19' pandemic.

DATA, DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

This study is entirely dependent on secondary data that was gathered from a variety of sources, including current and historical printed and online media, papers and articles published by relevant institutes and the World Health Organization (WHO), as well as other publications. This particular data set was analyzed using descriptive analysis as the method of choice.

The role of the global powers in mitigating the Covid-19 pandemic

The World Health Organization (WHO) has stressed the importance of public health measures in averting a new pandemic outbreak. These practices include staying at home if one is sick, avoiding crowded locations, and covering one's face when going out. These preventative measures towards health were strongly pushed by the governments of a number of different countries. In countries like as Australia, China, and New Zealand, whose residents were subject to such stringent regulations about their health care, the COVID-19 pandemic had a smaller impact on their populations. Only a few Western nations, on the other hand, demonstrated a lack of concern when it came to complying to acceptable health standards. The United States of America was the destination of the most catastrophic incidents that occurred during the presidency of Donald Trump. According to BBC (2020), the President of the United States of America downplayed the severity of the COVID-19 epidemic by equating it to a common cold and expressing his lack of worry regarding the necessity of wearing a face mask. The position that President Trump took on the COVID-19 outbreak was influenced by the foreign policy that he pursued toward China. During the epidemic, the trade dispute between China and the United States had become a heated impasse, which had a chilling effect on the relationship between the two countries. Even when

he first started his campaign for president in the United States, President Trump continued to refer to the COVID-19 virus as the "Chinese Virus" in his public appearances across the country. The following is a description of how the Washington Post reported about Trump's personality: President Trump was scheduled to deliver prepared statements on Thursday during the news conference held at the White House to discuss the ongoing global coronavirus pandemic. However, one word that was written in black marker stood out from the rest of the remarks. In the notes taken by the president, the word "Chinese" had been crossed out and replaced with the word "Corona" (Chiu, 2020).
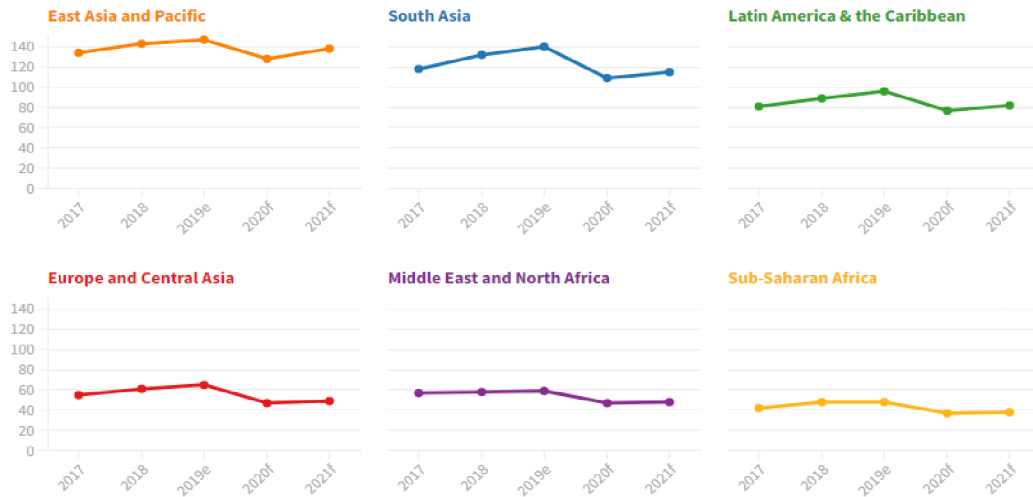

Fig 1 Remittance flows to each region (US$ billion)

With regard to the politicization of the COVID-19 epidemic, the United States At the forefront of the discussion was President Trump, who pointed the finger squarely at China and insisted that the country should bear the entire burden of accountability. In addition, the President of the United States made an effort to foment "American nationalism" among his followers in order to initiate a political hate campaign directed against China. To begin, the excessive nationalism that Trump exhibited contributed to the frenzy that he shown toward China, which in turn damaged relations between the United States and China. To put it another way, this was beneficial to Trump's impending election campaign in 2019. Second, the United States of America made an effort to cultivate a worldwide worldview that is hostile toward China. There was a lot of strong criticism directed toward President Trump's stance from academics.

Since a long time ago, the United States government has realized that China's rapidly growing economy is a big cause of frustration. In order to advance his domestic and global political goals, Trump took advantage of the fact that the Coronavirus outbreak originated in China. This was done at the expense of China's standing in the international community. Following President Trump's charges that the World Health Organization (WHO) was politically involved and had misled the United States about the COVID-19 outbreak, the United States withdrew from the organization. It is vital to remember that this decision was made.

A widespread disregard for preventative health measures against COVID-19 was the second noticeable trend that came from the United States of America and other nations in Western Europe. In an effort to contain the virus, the governments of numerous countries that were affected by it had placed their entire countries or particular portions of their countries off limits to the general public. On the other hand, the installation of lockdowns and other health policies brought forth a number of protest movements in a variety of places all over the world. In the United States and Europe, there are even individuals who have gone so far as to refuse to wear face masks in public. Multiple significant rallies were generated as a result of the decisions made by their governments about lockdowns and other health regulations. In the years 2020 and 2021, demonstrations of similar nature took place in a number of European countries, including the United States of America, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark,

Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain, and the United Kingdom for example. Protesters asserted that acts taken by the government prohibited them from engaging in economic activity, violated their human rights, and violated their constitutional rights to freedom of movement.

Table 1: Government Responses to COVID-19 with Population Data

Country	Type of Government	Population (2020 est.)	Measures Implemented
USA	Presidential	331 million	Lockdowns, economic stimulus packages
China	Single-party	1.4 billion	Strict lockdowns, mass testing
Germany	Parliamentary	83 million	Regional lockdowns, vaccine rollout
Brazil	Presidential	213 million	Mixed responses, controversy over handling
India	Parliamentary	1.4 billion	Massive lockdowns, vaccination drives

This table highlights varied governmental approaches to managing the pandemic based on political systems and population sizes. Countries like China and India, with large populations, implemented strict measures such as mass testing and extensive lockdowns to contain the virus. In contrast, countries like Germany and the USA adopted regional lockdowns and economic stimulus packages, reflecting diverse strategies influenced by governance structures and population densities.

Political impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

That which is referred to as the pandemic's political impact is the manner in which the COVID-19 epidemic has influenced politics on a global scale. The pandemic has had a variety of effects on the political and governmental systems of different countries, including the declaration of states of emergency, the suspension of legislative action, the isolating or death of a large number of lawmakers, and the postponing of elections due to fears about the virus's ability to be transmitted further. Some of the more generalized political debates that have been sparked as a result of the epidemic include the merits of various political systems, the efficiency of crisis response mechanisms implemented by states, the extent to which the public's understanding of the virus has become politicized, and the adequacy of the existing frameworks for international cooperation. Additionally, as a consequence of the numerous challenges posed by the pandemic, democracy has been significantly diminished and deteriorated.

GENERAL IMPACTS

Leader popularity

Between April and July of 2020, the popularity ratings of the governments of Italy (+27 percentage points), Germany (+11), France (+11), and the United Kingdom all increased. This indicates that the outbreak may have first inspired a rally 'round the flag' effect in a number of countries. As time has gone, this transitory improvement has been less visible, and acceptance ratings have been fluctuating often as a result of the different ways in which each country has responded to the pandemic. As an illustration, the approval rating of the United Kingdom dropped from 51% in March 2020 to 41% in July 2021, whilst the approval rating of France increased from 27% to 35% during the same time period.

At the same time as the popularity rating of President Donald Trump of the United States dropped by six points, the approval rating of numerous state governors increased. For example, Andrew Cuomo of New York received 55 points, Roy Cooper of North Carolina received 31 points, and Gretchen Whitmer of Michigan received 30 points. As the rally-around-the-flag effect began to take hold, incumbent governments around the world experienced an average increase of 4.7% in voting intention polls, according to a review of polling that was performed both before and one month into the pandemic. To a significant extent, governments that were running for reelection during the epidemic ensured that this improvement was sustained until their election.

Immediately after the election that took place in Israel in March of 2020, the virus began rapidly spreading throughout the country. Following the failure of Benjamin Netanyahu, a presidential candidate,

to secure a sufficient number of seats to form a government, Benny Gantz, a presidential candidate, was granted the right to establish a government. Nevertheless, Netanyahu's Likud party achieved its highest level of public support (41-43 seats in the first wave of April-May 2020) as a result of Netanyahu's pandemic tactics. As a result, Gantz requested that Israel's president give Netanyahu the mandate so that he could construct and head a new government.

Table 2: International Organizations' Responses with Initiatives and Population Data

Organization	Population Served	Initiatives and Actions Taken
WHO	Global	Global health guidelines, coordination of vaccine distribution
UN	Global	Humanitarian aid, peacekeeping adjustments
EU	448 million	Economic recovery packages, joint procurement of vaccines
G20	Global	Economic policy coordination, debt relief efforts
IMF	Global	Financial assistance programs, economic stability reports

International organizations such as the WHO, UN, EU, G20, and IMF played pivotal roles in coordinating global responses to COVID-19. They implemented initiatives ranging from global health guidelines and humanitarian aid to economic recovery packages and financial assistance programs. Population data underscores their broad reach and influence, emphasizing collaborative efforts to address health, economic, and social impacts globally.

States of emergency

When 84 countries declared a state of emergency in response to the outbreak, there was a rise in the number of concerns over the possibility of power abuse. However, according to Reporters Without Borders, there have been limits placed on the freedom of the press in 38 different countries. The use of minorities as scapegoats, the selective implementation of lockdown rules on political opponents, the holding of elections when the opposition is unable to successfully campaign, and the prohibition of large-scale demonstrations are some further examples. As a result of the broad implementation of contact tracing monitoring programs by a number of countries, many people are becoming increasingly concerned about their privacy.
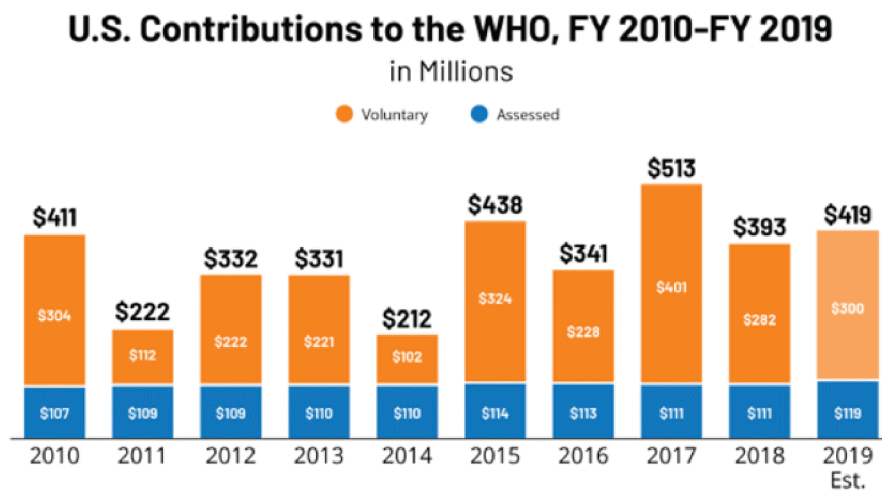
Human rights and freedoms

Even though the emergency powers that governments have in place to control the pandemic were implemented with the best of intentions, they have unintentionally raised questions about civil liberties and human rights. This is despite the fact that their intended benefits include protecting public health and reducing the risk to economies and essential services such as healthcare. Individuals who broke restrictions that limited public health were allegedly violently imprisoned, attacked, and even killed by government troops in the Philippines, according to some reports. This was done as a reaction to the acts taken by the government. There have been instances of violent conflicts between armed government personnel and civilians in countries such as Germany, Greece, and the United States of America.

Citizens' privacy, freedom of speech, and association, along with other civil liberties and human rights, have been put in jeopardy as a result of the deployment of digital surveillance technology by a number of governments. Despite the absence of the essential legislation governing the use of data, the Ecuadorean government has introduced a new GPS tracking system, which leaves the information of users vulnerable and insecure. The introduction of a track and trace app in South Korea by health officials, which forced users to provide personal information, gave rise to concerns around privacy and the possibility of discrimination. As a direct consequence of the epidemic, 186 countries have implemented border restrictions, which significantly restrict the right to freedom of movement. This is an insult to the hurt that has already been created.

There have been socioeconomic concerns that have had an effect on the liberties and rights of the most vulnerable communities. One of these issues is the ongoing prejudice that minorities are subjected to.

Democracy

In their assessment for the year 2020, Freedom House asserts that "the COVID-19 pandemic has fueled a crisis for democracy around the world." As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, democratic activity has been rendered ineffective due to the fact that the virus and its limits on "lockdown" have caused a great deal of disruption in both practical and logistical aspects. It became necessary for governments all around the world to postpone, cancel, or suspend a number of democratic elections that were scheduled to take place at the national and subnational levels of government or to cancel them altogether. According to the study that was published by Freedom House in 2020, the responses of certain nations to the pandemic have been highlighted as being destructive to the interests of their nation's population. In the case of Nicaragua and Turkmenistan, for instance, the presence of COVID-19 has been disputed, whereas Tanzania and Brazil have advocated for treatments that are either hazardous or have not been demonstrated to be successful.

U.S. Contributions to the WHO, FY 2010–FY 2019
in Millions

● Voluntary   ● Assessed

Among the measures that have been reduced are "checks against abuses of power, protection of vulnerable groups, transparency and anti-corruption, free media and expression, and credible elections." This is the reason why this has occurred. In an opinion piece that was published in Newsweek, it was stated that even the most robust democracies "failed to guard themselves against abuse of power" when they were granted tremendous responsibility to protect the health of the general public. How come? Since emergency powers allow governments to "make regulations without an act of parliament" during times of crisis, this is the reason why emergency powers exist. The majority of the time, these abilities are intended to combat instability and to take "rapid action" when it is required. By utilizing their emergency powers, certain governments have been able to increase their respective levels of authority. It is possible that this occurred in Moscow, where tens of thousands of cameras that are equipped with facial recognition were allegedly set up to monitor the development of the disease. Nevertheless, there is a possibility that these systems will continue to function even after the virus has been eradicated.According to study that was conducted by the Brookings Institution in the year 2020, "the challenges that are posed by the need for mass surveillance suggest that the resilience of democratic regimes cannot be taken for granted."... "Multiply the production of fake news, conspiracy theories, and manipulated information" was something that foreign players were able to do during the COVID-19 pandemic, according to the same report. In addition, the scientists noted that "Russia and China exploited the chaos induced by COVID-19 to promote their geopolitical interests and continue to destabilize western democracies." This statement brought attention to the risk that foreign disinformation poses in relation to the virus.

Table 3: Global Economic Impact and Policy Responses with Population Data

Indicator	Impact	Policy Response
GDP Growth	USA: -3.4%, China: 2.3%, Germany: -5.0%	Fiscal stimulus, monetary easing
Unemployment Rates	USA: 14.7%, China: 5.2%, Germany: 4.8%	Job retention schemes, unemployment benefits
Trade and Supply Chains	Disruptions and shortages	Trade agreements re-evaluation, supply chain resilience measures

This table illustrates the profound economic repercussions of the pandemic, with varying degrees of GDP contraction and rising unemployment rates across different countries. Policy responses such as fiscal stimulus and monetary easing aimed to mitigate these impacts, though disparities in economic resilience and trade disruptions persisted, affecting global supply chains and economic stability.

As a consequence of COVID-19, there will be "long-term effect on established democracies around the world," as stated in an essay that was published in the journal Democratic Theory. Despite the fact that proportional remedies to a worldwide epidemic are absolutely necessary, the increasing prevalence of democratic backsliding is a long-term effect that needs to be addressed. Excessive measures that are imposed in an aggressive manner add gasoline to the fire of democracy, which is already in decline in places where it is already shaky.

Media freedom

Additionally, the COVID-19 outbreak has had a huge impact on the independence of the media in all of its forms. Some nations have implemented restrictions on websites in an effort to prevent the dissemination of false information and reduce the number of bad portrayals of themselves that are published online.

Through the censorship of millions of pieces of content on the most popular communication network, WeChat, as well as the live-streaming platform, YY, the Chinese authorities attempted to exert control over the worldwide narrative of their initial hesitation and inability to manage the initial outbreak. In addition, a few of nations have implemented measures to restrict access to international news outlets on their respective Internet systems. With the intention of preventing the dissemination of false information, this action is being taken. For instance, Egypt and Bangladesh are two examples of this. One of the rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is the right to freedom of expression; therefore, the limiting of criticism in the media was a breach of that right. Media organizations and journalists could be more easily targeted for prosecution and incarceration, frequently without due process, as a result of these limits. However, this could be more easily accomplished.

Political discourse

When conducting their investigation on public discourse, researchers Abulof, Le Penne, and Pu utilized Google Trends as well as the NOW (News on the Web) corpus. According to the findings of their research, in the year 2020, there was a rise in the number of people who were thinking about "death" and "mortality" on a global scale. In accordance with the findings of their research, the term "covid" and "coronavirus" have been the most frequently used to describe this condition since the year 2004, and they have also observed comparable tendencies in other languages. The politicians, who are fostering, capitalizing on, and manipulating widespread existential terror, are said to be to fault for the surge as much as the epidemic itself, according to those who believe that pandemic politics is to blame.

An additional discourse analysis suggests that ideological divide was the most prevalent strategy utilized in the pandemic speeches delivered by both Trump and Bolsonaro. This suggests that political rhetoric has the potential to be utilized for the purpose of manipulating society. Women were more likely to highlight the personal repercussions of the virus, while men were more inclined to use military metaphors to explain the spread of COVID-19 and their reaction, according to the findings of a study that analyzed speeches delivered by twenty international leaders during the outbreak of the virus.
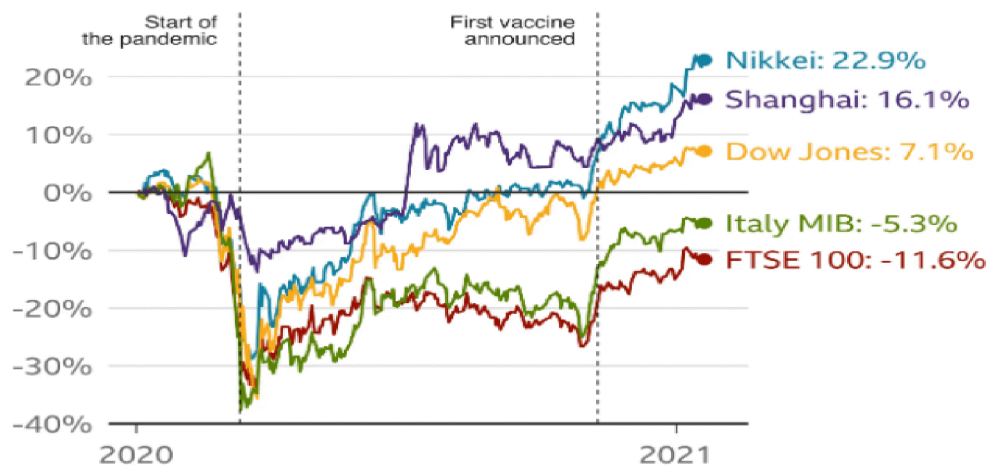
Table 4: Diplomatic Relations and Global Cooperation with Population Data

Countries/Regions Involved	Population (2020 est.)	Key Issues	Diplomatic Actions and Resolutions
USA-China Relations	USA: 331 million, China: 1.4 billion	Trade disputes, blame games over COVID-19 origins	Diplomatic dialogues, trade negotiations
EU-UK Relations	EU: 448 million, UK: 67 million	Brexit complications, vaccine distribution	Negotiation of post-Brexit agreements, aid packages
Global South Cooperation	Varies by country	Access to vaccines, debt relief	International forums, solidarity initiatives

Diplomatic relations were significantly shaped by COVID-19, as seen in the strained relations between the USA and China over pandemic origins and trade disputes. Brexit complexities and vaccine distribution challenges tested EU-UK relations, while global South cooperation focused on equitable vaccine access and debt relief. Population data underscores the demographic scale influencing diplomatic dynamics and collaborative efforts to address global challenges.

COVID-19 and the changing Geo-Politics:

After the current COVID-19 pandemic has ended, the question of how a future coronavirus pandemic may impact the geopolitical situation around the world will undoubtedly come up. There is little doubt that South and Southeast Asia, Europe, and other regions will go through transformations. Rising nations such as China and the United States may be able to maintain their dominant positions in these regions. In many countries and regions around the world, the pandemic caused by COVID-19 will have far-reaching ramifications for the geopolitical and sociopolitical-economic crises that they are currently experiencing.

Fig 2 Impact of covid on stock market

South Asia Geo-politics and India:

Throughout the crisis caused by the Corona virus, India has been a significant actor in both international and South Asian politics. There are a few ways to look at India's involvement, one of which is through its diplomatic attempts to assist other nations, particularly in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). There is also the possibility of addressing the situation at home through the organization's internal efforts.

In order to combat the pandemic, India has built cooperation mechanisms with a large number of nations that are geographically close to it as well as a large number of nations that are strategically significant. The porous borders that India shares with its neighboring countries, such as Nepal and

Bangladesh, make regional cooperation an extremely important issue for India. To oppose in an appropriate manner any attempts by the Pakistani administration or military to use this crisis to rekindle past complaints against India, we need to exercise tremendous caution and be exceedingly cautious. In response to China's efforts to divert attention away from the fatal coronavirus outbreak, India has recommended a concerted response from South Asian countries.

Ever since the crisis first started, the government of India has been taking a proactive posture in matters pertaining to international affairs. As one of its earliest responses, India evacuated its own residents as well as citizens of other countries from Wuhan, China, which was the location of the first COVID-19 outbreak. People from countries in the International Organization for Relief (IOR), including as Madagascar, South Africa, the Maldives, and Bangladesh, participated in compassionate ground evacuations. In the fight against COVID-19 that is taking on all over the world, India has been an important supplier of drugs to other countries. India is the country that produces the anti-malaria medication known as hydroxychloroquine (HCQ). This medication is used by a number of countries, including the United States of America, Brazil, and Israel.

Table 5: Public Opinion and Political Leadership Ratings with Population Data

Country	Population (2020 est.)	Leadership Approval Ratings	Public Trust in Government Handling of COVID-19
USA	331 million	Approval: 45%, Trust: 40%	High/low depending on period
UK	67 million	Approval: 39%, Trust: 35%	Varied opinions, controversies over decisions
Germany	83 million	Approval: 65%, Trust: 60%	Stable approval, trust in health measures
Brazil	213 million	Approval: 28%, Trust: 25%	Fluctuating, criticism over pandemic response
India	1.4 billion	Approval: 62%, Trust: 55%	Mixed, varying perceptions across states

Public opinion and leadership approval ratings varied widely during the pandemic, reflecting divergent perceptions of government handling and policy effectiveness. Countries like Germany garnered higher approval for stable leadership and effective health measures, whereas Brazil faced criticism and fluctuating trust amid controversial responses. Population size contextualizes the scale of public sentiment and the challenges faced in maintaining public trust and confidence.

The nation of India was the first to step in and offer assistance to the Seychelles and Mauritius when they required assistance. In order to fulfill the requirements of the SAARC nations, India has committed to delivering HCQ to Bhutan, Nepal, and Bangladesh. These three countries are the only ones that rely on Indian pharmaceutical. Indicative of the progress that has been made in bilateral ties is the fact that India has agreed to export anti-malarial drugs to Malaysia.

Following the conclusion of COVID-19, India has been making efforts to establish a credible degree of goodwill in the intention of enhancing its global standing. In addition, India has been concentrating a significant amount of its attention on the strategically significant Indian Ocean Region. It's possible that India's diplomacy in the Indian Ocean Region may determine the role it plays in the emerging global order.

COVID-19 and the West Asia's Geo-politics:

Even in West Asia, sometimes known as the Middle East, the virus has been observed to have a significant influence. A number of different degrees of geopolitical effect are being seen by COVID-19 in one of the most unstable locations in the world. Recent years have seen the outbreak of epidemics caused by the Corona virus in a number of nations, including Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, and Qatar. Despite the fact that regional state responses to COVID-19 have gathered up momentum, the Syrian civil war continues to drag on, leaving the country ill-equipped to carry out diagnostics or tests. Due to the ongoing hostilities in the region, which range from Yemen to Syria, millions of refugees are now facing a new calamity. These hostilities have been going on for quite some

time. The camps in which these refugees are being housed are extremely deficient in resources. Daily military actions are still being carried out in certain regions, notably Idlib, despite the fact that the virus is quickly spreading throughout the region.

The ascent of Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman (MBS) to the status of regional superpower in recent years has begun to loosen Saudi Arabia's social and political moorings from their traditional conservatism. This has resulted in the introduction of reforms such as the right of women to drive, economic liberalization, and culturally open policies toward the West. A robust and stable global economy was essential to this politically unstable and economically significant shift in Saudi policy, which successfully managed a long-term transition away from the petrodollar. This move was achieved by Saudi Arabia.

Even while the inner workings of the power confrontations between Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Israel are still emerging, the amount to which COVID-19 affects the regional political balances will be dependant on broader economic developments. This is the case even though the power battles are still in the process of developing.

COVID-19 and Europe's Geo-politics:

The crisis caused by the coronavirus poses a threat to the foreign policy of the European Union in a number of different ways. Numerous Italians are of the opinion that the European Union as a whole is currently experiencing a crisis of solidarity. This crisis has caused a number of member states to experience feelings of vulnerability and isolation. This is not simply the case because they are temporarily without masks or ventilators, but it is also the case because the healthcare systems in southern Europe may not have had the resources they required due to the tough austerity measures that were adopted ten years ago. This notion, regardless of whether or not it is true, undermines the cohesion of Europeans.

The capacity of the European Union to effectively address the disease has also been hindered by this setback. Following the conclusion of the crisis, the European Union will once again face the geopolitical difficulties that it has faced in the past. On the other hand, it might be necessary to approach them with less internal unity and less external credibility than it did in the past situation. In order to forestall the occurrence of this scenario, the European Union and its member states must make the rescue of their economies and the improvement of their healthcare systems their top priorities. At the same time, they must maintain sufficient political influence and financial resources to form deeper geopolitical linkages throughout Europe.

CONCLUSION

Finally, the COVID-19 pandemic has irreversibly impacted world politics and global dynamics. The epidemic drove governments to race to handle the health crisis, complicating international relations and accelerating geopolitical inclinations. One of the biggest repercussions is rising geopolitical tensions and world power rivalry. The complex mix of collaboration and antagonism, especially between the US and China, defined global pandemic responses and international relations. Power battles center on vaccination diplomacy, supply chain reliability, and technical dominance. The epidemic also demonstrated the power of global government and international cooperation. International organisations like the WHO were criticised and demanded to reform despite their vital role in coordinating responses and sharing information. The crisis revealed global institutions' strengths and weaknesses in transnational issues and collective action. The pandemic showed the need for strong leadership in times of crisis and the limitations of different cultures nationally. Different governments' actions, from economic stimulus packages to draconian lockdowns, combine public health with economic stability and social cohesion. The long-term repercussions of COVID-19 on international politics are unknown. Thus, individuals are discussing pandemic preparedness, global health security frameworks, and inequalities in the wake of the catastrophe. We must unite to fight future global crises, as this exceptional crisis has taught us how intertwined nations are. The whole influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on global politics is unknown, but it has changed diplomatic relations, tested international collaboration, and made people ponder about future world governance. After the pandemic, the world must use its lessons to create a more cooperative, inclusive, and resilient international order.

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