



## COVID-19-A GATE WAY TO NEW WORLD ORDER AN INDIA CONTRIBUTES

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### **Abstract**

*The World Health Organization faced many challenges during the outbreak of Kovid-19. Globally, as of June 26, 2020, there have been over 9,413,280 confirmed coronavirus cases and 482,730 deaths. This paper outlines the challenges facing the World Health Organization in the 21st century, especially after the spread of COVID-19. This test was done as a detailed test. Newspapers, reports, and unpublished and unpublished newspapers are used as secondary sources. The data are presented in a classification based on the content analysis and research objectives. The study concluded that the World Health Organization's response to COVID-19 had triggered a global political crisis. For example, protests in Brazil, Nigeria, the United States, etc., to reduce prison conditions and political control. The United States and Madagascar have officially withdrawn their membership after the survey results suggested that the World Health Organization operates as a political entity. Brazil has also threatened to break free of ideological hatred. The study concluded that health problems, economic hardship, racism, etc., cause the World Health Organization. The study recommended that international health agencies focus on ending globalization and isolation.*

### **1. Introduction**

The World Health Organization (WHO) is an independent body under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Financial Council, which consists of about 194 countries. It has an Efficiency Committee and a General Manager. WHO is responsible for providing medical and technical assistance worldwide, especially in developing countries, based on its experience and has a constitutional responsibility to advance international public health standards.

Global health is a new and mixed reception, Garrett said, but the limited funding will impact global health and tropical medicine for the 20th century under WHO supervision. This global health assessment is corroborated by the adoption of the 2000 United Nations Millennium Development Goals, of which there are three clear health goals; The other two have had a significant impact on human health.

An international health survey of 18 developing countries shows that health care is limited to various conditions, including diabetes, asthma, angina pectoris, rheumatoid arthritis and depression, breast cancer, and other severe diseases of the breast and uterus. In general, less attention is paid to these areas. For example, efforts to control the spread of SARS have been slow, highlighting the significant challenges we face due to a lack of information about health problems caused by pollution and climate change.

Poor lifestyles and bad habits give rise to many health problems in society, leading to the rapid transmission of various diseases and disasters across the world. Conflicts, natural disasters and rural displacement, environmental degradation, and climate change increase global health risks.

Covid-19 was unveiled in Wuhan, China, in November 2019 when Dr. Lee first reported it to friends and staff. The Communist Party of China has denied the allegations, and those questioning the doctor are silent. Training; Sometime back, Dr. Lee contracted the coronavirus and died on December 6, 2020.



According to WHO chief Aden Tedros, on January 30, 2020, COVID-19 was declared a global medical emergency.

Most East African countries report daily coronavirus infection cases for several weeks. As of March 2020, there were 509 cases of coronavirus in Tanzania, with about 20 deaths.

Thus, this study is intended for introductory, research purposes, research questions, literature review, methods, results analysis, conclusions, recommendations, and proposals.

COVID-19 has created panic worldwide and created an opportunity for emergency medical care for a pandemic that has spread to almost every country in the world. Humanity, in general, appears to be the greatest threat to existence.

At the same time, their spread is pushing the global "reset button," where people worldwide choose to work together to solve a problem and create other social policies that will work globally in the future.

In this article, can try to understand what the world is like, the main features of the new world to come, and how can adapt to new world.

## **2. World Order**

Concept of philosophy of life-based on international relations. Its mission is to solve problems such as the sharing and accumulating economic wealth, social injustice, environmental inequality, and isolation from oneself, society, and the world.

As defined by Belize and Smith, the concept of a global system is meant to address the problems of international relations, that is, relations between national governments and between international organizations, governments, and international organizations. Therefore It can be used in the same way, 'this world' ordered.' The global system differs from the global system in that the basic research unit of the global system is the national system, while the global system focuses on the ideas and concepts that govern human life. The international system focuses on studying the movement, decentralization, structure, functions, and nature of the international political system in the context of politics and the military, while the global system focuses on politics, economics, society, culture, and other humanities Taste.

## **3. The disease has affected the structure of the modern world**

The global system is already undergoing gradual and continuous changes. Rising nationalism, uncertainty, distrust of international power, and the international system are signs of withdrawing from the practice of international cooperation. The COVID-19 attack has accelerated some of these processes and opened up new trends and trends in the world.

Global Economic Recession: For non-economic reasons, this caused the first economic crisis and the most significant decline in GDP since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Quarantines, travel restrictions, and isolation affect many sectors of the economy. International financial institutions increased their total deficit from \$5.8 trillion to \$8.8 trillion, or 6.5% to 9.7% of



GDP. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has predicted a 3% slowdown in the global economy by 2020.

Emerging Nationalities: Government Bonds; long international holiday holidays; Desperate searches of any country for diagnostic equipment, hospital beds, protective equipment, and medical equipment; Depending on the local or national level, the international level of supply chain management has narrowed the boundaries of the International Policy Center. Instead of focusing on networking, swimming, and drowning, the disaster-stricken country had to work on itself anyway.

Globalization: With closed borders, unpredictable flights, declining migration, and a sharp decline in world trade, the neoliberal model of the global economy have experienced a significant recovery. Trade wars broke out before a catastrophe, but they exposed the weakness of global supply chains and forced countries to focus on self-reliance indirectly through globalization.

The importance of international institutions is diminishing: in the face of rising nationalism and conflict, international and governmental organizations are increasingly divided, politically embroiled, and searching for meaning. Major international agencies such as the United Nations, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Trade Organization, and the European Union have been criticized for failing to respond quickly and effectively.

War-torn China: Despite calls from the international community to hold China accountable, Beijing has seized the opportunity for a speedy recovery, and the weakening international situation has increasingly become an external pressure. He intensified his attacks in Taiwan, took away Hong Kong's independence, launched a series of attacks on Australia, attacked a Vietnamese ship in the Chinese Sea in southern China, and invaded India.

An increasing role in the development of technology. Technology has become the new frontier of cooperation and competition. It continues to connect the world and change the way people live; companies do business with countries and interact. However, it is also an additional tool at the diplomatic and military level, and regulation of critical technology infrastructure, from the Internet to 5G, has become a playground for international conflicts.

Global security at risk: Violence against women and human rights abuses have increased dramatically, pointing to other forms of violence. Without a safety net, the network would exacerbate the growing problem of migrant workers facing unemployment and struggling to get back to their roots.

The new approach to protect the environment and global ecosystem: Shutdowns, quarantines, and border closures have reduced global air pollution by reducing transportation and production. These positive environmental impacts are likely to be short-lived, but they exemplify that changes in our lifestyles can have immediate environmental impacts and demonstrate the benefits of mitigation measures such as housework, telephone conference, and online conference. In addition, improved research on zoonoses and infectious diseases has raised public awareness of the negative impact of global interactions on the spread of disease.

#### **4.Critical drivers for new world order after Covid-19**

Geo-economics: Analyzes the impact of COVID-19 on globalization, supply chain, trade, and economic relations.



If these global trends continue, they could create a global economy in contrast to the interconnected world, which until recently has been a natural state. In addition, a new form of "closed globalization" may emerge, one that is not free and open, as countries around the world become more cautious and choose their actions. This affects not only the developed economy but also the developing economy.

For example, this curse refers to the increasing economic losses due to excessive investment and dollars in the state. This means that countries like India will have to rethink their economic policies and development strategies to deal with a fragmented world. (For an overview of globalization, see our weekly article "Marking: Perfection or Change?")

**Political Geography:** Explore ideas and partners for creating a new global order.

The biggest problem appears to be that the news story is based on the Western liberal system. Many current accounts are for pairs aimed at a return to the Chinese-led global system or the US-led system. This tragedy has shown those governments with solid leadership and the ability to govern (democracy, democracy, or democracy), regardless of the form of government, can play an essential role in shaping the developing world.

**Reconstruction Assistance Purpose:** Benefit local industry competitiveness to meet global demand for medical equipment, medical equipment, and emergency supplies.

Creating new partnerships between countries and institutions can meet the foreign policy needs of countries that are willing and able to meet those needs.

For example, India's ability to develop large-scale Chinese "diplomatic diplomacy" or traditional medicine opens up the possibility of strengthening its global position in the post-COVID system.

**Multilateralism:** Emphasizes the possibility of the collapse of the world order after World War II. The global pandemic indeed requires a coordinated global response. Recent developments in the weakness of international institutions have provided a common choice for countries to either strengthen the foundations of the global governance structure or abandon those institutions altogether.

The crisis has strengthened regional efforts in specific areas such as B. India's efforts to revive SAARC and possibly encourage all countries to continue supporting government and international organizations and their influence on the new world order.

**Geography:** Focuses on using advanced and emerging technologies to combat COVID-19 and how their increasing use interacts with geographic and political processes.

Countries worldwide have implemented a wide range of secrets and experimental programs focused on data security to monitor, detect, detect and detect new infections before they spread. The growing demand for such technology may help consider what individual rights and future laws mean for the Internet environment, which now has a new approach to human existence.

The development of different forms of discrimination, Another negative consequence of this disease is a new generation of racism.



The world's societies can be selfish and multidimensional, leading to the rejection of free travel and refugee policies.

Often, there will be more questions about the origin of the product. In superpowers, strict adherence to hygiene measures related to products found in developed countries may be a new practice.

Sanctions and travel restrictions in many traditional countries may require border wall negotiations. Environmental protection: Disease contributes to future behavior change and positive environmental impacts and can also lead to negative perceptions of people's interactions and movement. If it does, it could change the work culture around the world by leaning towards communication.

However, since the most important actions taken during a natural disaster cannot be completely reversed with the most significant benefit during a natural disaster, changes will be seen due to this disaster, such as B. Communication surges and power outages. Along the way, the next danger is immediate.

How long will the global economy last, how much will it cost, and how will it affect all regions and countries?

How does the international system of government develop to such an extent that it depends on the law? What is the relationship behind the US-China catastrophe globally, and how is it shaping the developing world?

How can countries and international organizations transform the global health system to make them more resistant to global diseases? To what extent are international organizations like WHO intensifying competition between the United States and China?

How does technological progress create opportunities and challenges for the future in sectors such as education, employment, and tourism?

### **5. India is helping build a new global order and deserves its place**

As a democratic, growing, free-market party, India will be different from the others. India should do well to restore international well in the national interest. It must advance the national interest by recognizing and seizing the opportunities presented by international conflicts.

It is indeed an opportunity for a country to showcase its potential, leadership, and vision and pave the way for the future of the current world order.

Strengthening the Economy: A robust and self-sustaining economy allows us to listen to the world and do more. We look forward to supporting the overall global effort to reduce disruption to global supply chains by expanding productivity diversity and increasing production capacity. Examples are food and gardening, clothing, e-shops, ICT services, N.C.

India should realize its vision through Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan based on "Peace Towards Mother's Culture" to achieve happiness, cooperation, and peace.



## 6. Diplomacy and Cooperation

Neighborhood connectivity programs can be used as additional energy sources to promote local growth and development, people-to-people motivation, and business.

Collaborate with various parties and sub-parties to establish dialogues with different but similar countries through dialogue and dialogue with groups such as Russia-India-China (RIC) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Meanwhile, Quad Security (QUAD).

Protection and use of the Indian diaspora: Indians living abroad are a source of foreign exchange, technology, and intellectual property. Immigration and social security cooperation between the two countries are essential to enhance the system's efficiency. In addition, consultation methods should be introduced because they affect the interests of indigenous peoples already in their country.

Medical collaboration (promoting medicine, basic research, immunization, diagnostics, equipment, telemedicine, hospital administration, medical equipment and medical skills, and other treatments like yoga) is an excellent opportunity in India.

## 7. Playing a leadership role

India has always respected and promoted the code of conduct. This reflects India's emphasis on U.N. Security Council reform and its response to the International Court of Justice (ITLOS) ruling in favor of Bangladesh. India took this decision immediately and could set an example for other major countries.

**Initiate discussion of new areas that require international attention, such as** Renewable energy, climate change, network security and transparency, online trading, tax evasion, N.C. India has already reaffirmed its leadership with the establishment of the International Solar Energy Alliance and the Disaster Management Alliance (CDRI).

Promote Vasudhaiva family's philosophy and ancient ideas based on spirit, equality, and peaceful coexistence so that they can harness the sheer power and show the world the way forward.

The world is facing its worst conflict since World War II. COVID-19 will undoubtedly be a step towards a new global order. However, it is currently difficult to determine the format or content of the international system behind COVID-19, even if it depends entirely on the size and scope of the spread and the capacity of countries.

In our joint fight against this crisis and to revive the global economy and ensure that the economic crises caused by this disease are shared equally so that no country faces the most incredible economic hardship.

## 8. World order/world order

- The policy and philosophy of international relations, international organizations, governments, and international organizations.
- It focuses on the concepts and principles governing human life and tries to solve problems affecting human beings.



## 9. The impact of COVID on the modern worldview

- Big disappointment: The IMF forecasts total losses of \$5.8 trillion to \$8.8 trillion by 2020, with the global economy shrinking by 3 percent.
- Growing patriotism and global shocks: Supply chain supply has led to a sharp decline in world trade.
- They are downplaying the importance of international organizations like the United Nations, WHO, and N.C.
- War-torn China represses at home and abroad.
- We are enhancing the role of technology development in international cooperation and competition.
- Global security is threatened by increased violence against women, human rights abuses, and the problems of migrant workers.
- A new way to protect the environment and global ecosystem from temporary environmental impacts is by expanding research into zoonoses and infectious diseases.

## 10. Key points of the covid-covid global system

- Geoeconomics: future impact of COVID on globalization, supply chain, and trade
- and economic relations.
- Geography: Theories and observations that help create innovation
- Aduunka global system.
- Strengthening operational support through local industry competition
- Follow international standards.
- Multilateralism: Lack of world order after World War II.
- Geotechnical: Impact of Advanced and Emerging Technologies on Problems
- Individual rights to geographical laws.
- Potential discrimination to pay
- Like a modern racist.
- Environmental protection: future impact of covid on cultural change
- and international physical contact behavior.
- Capacity building for financial self-reliance to support international efforts to reduce supply chain disruptions.
- Diplomacy and Cooperation in Neighborhood Integration Programs
- Responsibilities and Standards: To supervise and participate in Indian films with new care partners in collaboration with various stakeholders. Vasudhaiva Family Darshan.

## 11. Conclusion

Research says that in the early twentieth century, the traditional leadership of the World Health Organization in global health issues was confronted by new campaign groups such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria and the group's Immunization and the GAVI Alliance. Went. Help.

The study found that the WHO was politically divisive. The United States is the largest donor to the WHO, but with few votes, meaning decisions are made by a majority, and China pays less than the United States and is larger than the United States, meaning that the WHO is an organization. , Chinese



noble. Also, the U.S. has accused China and WHO of hiding information about the corona virus. Some U.S. lawmakers and activists are calling for the resignation of the WHO chief.

The study found that the WHO's treatment of COVID-19 had caused widespread political controversy worldwide, including protests in Venezuela, the United States, and an influx of prominent doctors. Furthermore, epidemiologists, virologists, and other researchers worldwide view the spread of the coronavirus differently.

The study showed that many countries affected by the corona virus had been negatively affected politically, economically, socially, and psychologically, especially in the United States of America, Britain, Spain, Italy, and Germany. Turkey, France, South Africa, Brazil, Mexico, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines, and the WHO and other international agencies have failed to reach an international integration to fight Covid-19.

The study showed that corruption, racism, and intolerance are rising in the World Health Organization. The United States, Madagascar, and Brazil have all refused to join the WTO and have announced that they will leave immediately.

Finally, the study noted that the European Union's historic economic planning poses risks. Forget the fight against COVID-19, and the authorities only considered and accepted the financial package. It shows how WHO and world leaders coordinate their actions in the fight against corona virus. "It is like killing a snake without cutting its head."

The document recommends that the United States be a significant donor to the WHO and that other member states distrust the WHO's position on the war against COVID-19 and, consequently, its incompetence. It is followed by most of the countries of the world. As a result, the position of the public health authority is uncertain. International attention is now shifting to regional institutions and other organizations like the E.U., United Nations, GATT, NATO, A.U., paving a new global order. It marks the end of globalization and the gravity of division.

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