



Global Great Power Political Scenery in COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract: Geopolitics is how geography, economy, and demography affect politics, especially foreign policy. Geopolitics is the study of how the geography of the Earth influences politics and international relations. The COVID-19 epidemic has hurt international relations and heightened diplomatic tensions. With the epidemic, traditional international relations techniques must be rethought, emphasizing health diplomacy, crisis geopolitics, and border politics. Diplomatic relations have harmed uncertainty surrounding the trade and transit of medicines, diagnostic tests, and medical equipment for the coronavirus infection in 2019. On December 31, 2019, China alerted the World Health Organization (WHO) of people who had contracted pneumonia for unknown reasons. On January 12, 2020, the World Health Organization stated that a coronavirus was causing many respiratory illnesses in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. On March 11, the World Health Organization declared the Covid-19 eruption a worldwide pandemic. The primary goal of this study is to determine the global geopolitical consequences of the COVID-19 situation. This research employs three geopolitical theories: Alfred Thayer Mahan's "Sea Power," Halford John Mackinder's "Heartland" theory, and Nicholas John Spykman's "Rim Land" theory. It's a desk-based analytic and exploratory research that examines data from various nations to support specific assertions. Political science, particularly international relations and history, supports the notion. Then connect it to COVID-19 Situations. This study aims to identify the coronavirus positive and negative geopolitical implications over the world. Also, make an effort to resolve peaceful global challenges that have enormous ramifications for current international affairs.

Keywords: Geopolitics, COVID-19, Global Perspective, Impact, Scenario.

1. INTRODUCTION

Epidemic breakouts are not just a new occurrence in the world. Every pandemic has its characteristics, size, and effect. The coronavirus, also known as COVID-19, is not an anomaly. Although it is indeed active, providing accurate empirical evidence unclear, it seems to have significantly influenced society. The research examines how the coronavirus has affected international relations, both favourably and badly.

The formal disclosure of the coronavirus, or COVID-19, epidemic in Wuhan, China's Hubei Province placed the globe on a new pedestal. Although the first cases were recorded in December 2019 (thus the name COVID-19), WHO did not establish the Incident Management Support Team (IMST) until January 2020, at all three levels of operation: head office in office Geneva, regional headquarters, and government level. WHO was immediately put on an urgent footing as a result of this move? In a short period, this virus had spread all across the world. Hundreds of illnesses and deaths were reported in countries such as Europe, America, and Spain. Even nations like Comoros and Lesotho, which had no instances before March 2020, began writing their first cases in April and May 2020. It conveyed a strong message to the world that no nation or person is immune to the deadly illness.

However, although this is a worldwide health disaster, it is unfortunate that confident political leaders are exploiting the epidemic to settle geopolitical scores. International relations are altered both favourably and poorly as a result of this. Simultaneously, socioeconomic disparities within regions and nations have become even more pronounced. While some residents can deal with the National Lockdown restrictions and adhere to WHO-recommended health regulations imposed by national governments, others find it very hard to comply. It's important to clarify right away that Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, who now serves as the Director-General of the World Health Organization, has been outstanding. He's been forthright and objective.

The Research paper examines the geopolitics of the COVID-19 epidemic and the impact on international relations. According to the premise, it is a health issue, and it may impact politics. The study claims, based on desktop research, that the virus has revealed societal inequities. One of the results is that what began as a global health issue has now become a political issue that has impacted international relations. The assumption that some politicians have resorted to leveraging the epidemic for political advantage is linked to this. One suggestion is that political leaders throughout the world refrain from utilizing a global epidemic of this scale to settle personal scores. It is seen to be both dishonest and foolish, with long-term political ramifications. Gains made in the short term may come back to harm nations in a long time. Previous experiences, it is said, may be used to draw lessons.

Despite the pandemic's unparalleled scope, many expect the COVID-19 disaster to usher in a new age of worldwide transformation. The COVID-19 issue has expedited gradual shifts in global geopolitics, reflecting a shift in power's economic and political centers. The allocation of power and interests will decide access to the COVID-19 vaccination: the Sino-Indian conflict in South Asia and the US-China competition in the Indian Ocean. Multilateral institutions like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, IMF, and development partners like Japan and the EU will be vital in the post-pandemic economic recovery and global trajectory. A more inclusive political and economic system should be their goal. Its absence from the area and reliance on India has diminished its power. Trump's unilateralism and withdrawal from global affairs aggravated the problem. The Biden administration will re-engage and re-focus on Asia. The allocation of power and interests determines access to the COVID-19 vaccination (Ali Riaz, 2021).

2. THEORY

Geo-politicians have proposed three theories on how to control the world from a geographical perspective: the "Sea Power" theory, the "Heartland" theory, and the "Rim Land" theory. Alfred Thayer Mahan of the United States came up with the "Sea Power" thesis; Halford John Mackinder proposed the "Heartland" theory from the United Kingdom, and Nicholas John Spykman, a scientist from the United States, came up with the "Rim Land" notion. These three geopolitical theories have been around for over 100 years. They all say that people who control the seas will control the world (Jianqun, 2018).

Geopolitical attention focused on territorial issues affecting water, land, and rimland at various periods and administrations. As the period of great voyages dawned in the 15th century, geopolitical debates began to spill over into the high seas. International commerce, marine navigation, and freedom of the high seas doctrines began to arise in the 17th century. Big nations would compete for geo-superiority with fire armaments or perhaps launch wars in the late 19th century. Geopolitical ideas arose during the two world wars, many of which centred on squabbling over the warring powers' areas of influence. The "High Frontier" idea was born out of the Cold War, when the United States and the Soviet Union formed military alliances, with their competition ranging from land and sea to outer space (Ibid).

Throughout history, geopolitical ideas have developed and grown in tandem with time. Before the Industrial Revolution, a country's national strength derived mainly from its vast geography and a massive population. The expansion of social prosperity was strongly dependent on agriculture and animal husbandry—the powerful state attained through capturing critical regions by conquering more people and acquiring extra land. In the context of the Agricultural Revolution, the "Land Power" thesis has arisen. Before the First World War, Europe was torn apart by battles fought for territorial control.

Since the Industrial Revolution, capital accumulation has been the primary driver of societal wealth creation, considerably outpacing the capacity of a state to keep up. Politicians and corporate titans in the state started to look outside their borders as capital accumulation showed signs of rapid development. Ocean-going commerce has pushed the major countries to compete for additional areas of territory. The larger nations seized more colonies, resources, and markets with dominating the marine power. Accordingly, great nations are fighting over control of maritime routes to solidify their foreign colonies and block rivals from attracting investment or assets.

The Second World War redrew the borders of the world's nations. Geopolitical studies in the post-World War II period focused on the struggle for independence and freedom of colonies across the

world. Comrade Mao Zedong's "Three Worlds Theory" was widely accepted by the world community. With the arrival of nuclear weapons and missiles, big-power decision-makers could no longer readily resort to force to settle conflicts. The three geopolitical ideas faded into the background during this era, with the Cold War taking centre stage. Since the turn of the century, political and economic polarization, economic globalization, social informatization, and cultural variety have all progressed. For better or worse, the contemporary period has progressed well beyond the fundamental "convergence of geography and political power."

"geopolitics has manifested a new ideology.....The views of the old geopolitics used to emphasize part of the territory, while the state concentrated on pursuit of the best interests. Even though this might lead to confrontation or a war, the tendency would rather remain as it was, as the old geopolitics focused only on space and power, as well as their relations." "The views of the new geopolitics are global, which emphasizes the world as a whole, and that no 'regional' issues can be solved independently without resolving other broader issues, thus providing an effective way to resolve many of the issues with global significance" (Scholvin, 2016).

3. METHODOLOGY

The research used a "desktop study" method that was both analytical and exploratory, so it was both. A look back at how pandemics arose, spread, and dealt with in the past. The research looked at how the Coronavirus has affected both excellent and bad international relations since it started spreading. It used an analytic method to do this. The study examined the socioeconomic situations of several communities to see whether or not they were able to comply with government regulations aimed at reducing the incidence of diseases.

4. OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH QUESTION

The covid-19 epidemic has been impacted by international politics, particularly between the United States and China. This outbreak's reaction has been affected by geopolitics in an unprecedented way. As we can see from history, pandemics have had political implications with varying degrees of impact on international relations. International relations have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic's global effects and the blame game. Coronavirus has unquestionably supported and restructured global partnerships, but it all depends on which country gets a thorough examination. Relations between certain nations have improved and even strengthened due to the epidemic, while others have deteriorated because of pre-existing political tensions. If possible, it would be best to address each of these effects individually for ease of reference.

5. DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS

A catastrophe opens the door to opportunity. A change in priorities paralyzes some while empowering others, exposes flaws, and mobilizes previously unknown resources and skills. Crises do not always yield game-changers, but they do pave the road. COVID-19 will also have a geopolitical impact. Game-changers open up new opportunities and introduce danger. However, this lethal virus has a critical and often underestimated geopolitical component. The COVID-19 controversy may impact international relations. In these unstable times, the game of great power struggle is unavoidable. Some will profit from the epidemic's instability (Gaub and Boswinkel, 2022).

Because of the epidemic, governments globally couldn't fight the coronavirus. It has exacerbated political rifts and damaged strategic confidence among the world's heavyweights. More Several nations banned medicinal imports as soon as the crisis began. A virus has heightened racial, nationalist, and xenophobic attitudes in some. Worse, many international and regional organizations are battling the epidemic. What effect will the Coronavirus have on global geopolitics? Will it simply accelerate current trends, or will it be a "game-changer" that changes the world? In and after COVID-19, the world will be full with new, old, and unknown. These research will look at the pandemic's effects from a geopolitical and possible space perspective (Yang, 2020).

This disease is spawning a new worldwide political system that lays less emphasis on democracy and more on the nation's motto, "America First." In these challenging times, a truthful picture of the current circumstances is vital (Iiyas, 2020). As a result, Pandemic alters the game and accelerates global trends. The Pandemic's longevity and spread are uncertain, with worldwide repercussions. COVID-19 may permanently alter supply chains. Today's diplomacy includes cyber diplomacy in the

wake of the flu epidemic. It is also hard to tell whether it will increase or decrease efficiency (Steinberg, 2020). This study may provide insight into how COVID-19 has influenced global geopolitics.

5.1. China's Strategy of Foreign Policy in Covid-19

COVID-19 originated in China, both a strategic gain and a disadvantage. Because it was first in line and had previously survived the initial wave, it could offer itself as an ally and a crisis management role model. Because it participated in the outbreak, China had to defend itself against inadequate communication with the WHO and slow political response times. A supply chain breakdown exacerbated an already tense situation, particularly in medical items. When President Trump initially lauded China's virus control, the international vocabulary changed dramatically: He began calling it "the Chinese virus." During the June military standoff between India and China, India blocked over 60 Chinese applications from its app stores. Within a month, the United States of America joined. Nobody should believe that China has handled this better,' French President Emmanuel Macron said in a mid-April interview. We have no idea. Without a doubt, events have occurred that we are unaware of it (European Parliament, 2020) during this situation, the EU started to speak out against China's rising assertiveness, with high-ranking EU officials saying: The EU's relationship with China has been described as "difficult" by the Commission's Ursula von der Leyen and the Council's Charles Michel.

5.2. The US Foreign Policy Approach in Covid-19

Despite Trump's isolationist comments, foreign policy has remained focused on global liberal order leadership. In particular, those that guarantee that the Indo-Pacific area remains a shared space, the global world's gravitational core, are explicit promises and goals." Chinese military aggressiveness in the Indo-Pacific and challenges to US hegemony are primarily to blame for this trend. Since the dawn of the twenty-first century, the US and China have been in geopolitical conflict. Bush's Grand Strategy and Obama's Re-Balancing Act made the US balancing act evident. Trump renamed the most significant and oldest US Pacific command, the Indo-Pacific Command, to reflect India's strategic role in US foreign policy. The US, Japan, and India have reaffirmed their Quad alliance, while the US has maintained its security agreements with Australia and Japan. Many people have backed Asia balancing techniques and Indo-Pacific strategy, including military exercises and bilateral and trilateral talks (Sharma, 2020).

The United States' strategic partnership with India has grown significantly during the previous two decades. President Trump's first visit to India in February 2020 brought a new level of strategic collaboration between the two countries. The US-India Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership considers convergent security threats to the rule-based system (CGSP). A month later, the close bond was visible. On March 14, US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and his Indian counterpart S. Jaishankar met to explore a coordinated global response to the COVID/19 outbreak. In the post-COVID-19 world, the US-China great power geopolitics will heat up. Isolationism vs Trump has constantly harped on China's tariff fears, causing a trade war. In January 2020, the US and China signed a trade deal that put an end to their strategic rivalry (Pant & Parpiani, 2020)

The US-China rivalry will re-ignite after COVID. Regardless of the election results, the US will struggle to relinquish its global leadership role. The G7 conference this week was marred by the displeasure of China's distortion of the Ebola epidemic's severity. A white hat delivery of medical equipment to US allies like Italy, US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo has mimicked Trump's "China Virus" language. Pompeo strengthened American backing for Italy in reaction to China's moves, indicating that Washington will remain committed in Europe (Sharma, 2000).

5.3. The EU's Geopolitical Implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The EU-China relationship was delicate before the pandemic but Commission President Ursula von der Leyen calling it "challenging" heralded a new diplomatic era which was perhaps inevitable given the growing hostility in US-China relations. The increasingly tense transatlantic relations between the EU and US have also been accelerated by the pandemic. Trump's arrival in office marked the start of a turbulent period culminating in the US imposing several tariffs on European exports in 2018. These tensions had already encouraged the EU to seek greater self-reliance, but this has been accelerated (Steinberg, 2020)

Following Russia's annexation of sections of Ukraine, military support for the Syrian regime, and heightened misinformation efforts in the EU, the EU-Russia relationship has become more convoluted, albeit not necessarily complex. These dynamics have not altered when Putin has extended his authority by changing the constitution and supporting Belarus' embattled leader (Alexander Lukashenko). The current global ties between the EU and Russia, and China may harm relations. After Russia took over parts of Ukraine, helped the Syrian government fight, and started spreading misinformation in the EU, the relationship between the EU and Russia has become more complicated, but not always complicated (European Parliament, 2020).

During the Arab Spring, Europe became worried about regional instability. The pandemic has only heightened that many dread nations, including Egypt, have taken advantage of the pandemic's secondary economic and social implications. Consequently, the European Union has a chance to discuss and change regional institutions, the study claims. While the future of democracy is unclear, the image is not either. Before the outbreak, democracy was retreating in Central Europe and Central Asia. This region has the most democracies but the worst quality. Protests increased in 2019, however. Similarly, the virus has distorted democracy. As tyranny has grown, so have pro-democracy marches and actions. Rescheduled elections Since COVID19, the present situation of democracy is unknown (Steinberg, 2020).

5.4. The Indian Strategy of Foreign Policy in Covid-19

The United States and its allies, like France and Israel, have gained prominence in recent years, in addition to India's long-standing military ally, Russia. An economic and geopolitical environment is driving this development. India is the world's largest producer and exporter of generic pharmaceuticals, making it a key participant in the battle against pandemics and other infectious diseases. The Anglo sphere and other developed nations have the most significant concentration of Indian Diaspora medical practitioners. Despite its inadequate healthcare infrastructure, Indian citizens helped eradicate smallpox and polio.

Despite this, India will have difficulty coping with the COVID-19 situation. India's economic reforms and governance will decide its ability to capitalize on the economic opportunities that will emerge after the COVID-19 conference. The Chinese government will vehemently oppose any attempt to broaden its supply chains (Mohan, 2022)

5.5. The Europeans Strategy of Foreign Policy in Covid-19

European politics are in turmoil, and some leaders use the outbreak to their advantage for political gain. Italy's controversial right-wing politician Mario Salvini linked the problem of African migrants seeking entry into Europe with the COVID-19 conference. Turkish threats to release waves of people into Europe are playing out in this way. It was a test of Europe's tolerance for 2015's inflow of refugees. Right-wing political parties flourished throughout the continent as a result. The European leaders' dilemma is made worse through COVID-19's out-of-control implementation. It is not in anyone's interest for Europe to revert to a political environment not seen since the 1930s, even if only in a bit of fashion (BBC News, 2021).

President Macron wants a stronger, more autonomous EU. His view is that the EU should become more self-reliant to gain global influence. However, he has severe and complex domestic issues. Nationalist leader Marine Le Pen wants to run against President Emmanuel Macron in the next election. Although Germany's economy is generally solid, it has internal problems. Right-wing politics is spreading. The nationalist *Alternativ für Deutschland* party gained seats in the Bundestag in 2015. These groups will use any economic or social concerns to gain political benefit. Aside from the ongoing economic uncertainties and the coronavirus threat, these human security issues threaten to destabilize the hard-won but far from flawless European leaders' concord. Nobody wins if Europe reverts to a political climate last seen in the 1930s.

5.6. The Russian Strategy of Foreign Policy in Covid-19

The dissemination of COVID-19 will not harm Moscow. It will keep up its backing for the Assad government in Syria by military means. Russia is once again firmly established as a factor in regional politics in the Middle East as it pursues the most significant global influence. As a consequence of Russia's confrontation with Saudi Arabia over oil price, Moscow may face the most significant

challenge. Russia's economy is heavily reliant on oil earnings, and if these actions go awry, it might choke it to death. According to some analysts, the US economy is also a target of this. This year's US presidential race is of importance to Russia. Even while US-Russian ties have been deteriorating for over two decades, claims of election intervention in 2016 have further accelerated the decline. Despite the difficulty of proving the allegations, they have persisted in the lead-up to the 2020 US presidential election. Ever the cunning planner, Vladimir Putin is unlikely to allow a health epidemic to derail his larger geopolitical goals. Sowing conflict between and within Europe and the United States is his favourite pastime (Borshchevskaya, 2022).

5.7. The Alliances Strategy in Covid-19

As America's confrontation with China has heated up, alliances have become increasingly vital. President Biden's Asia strategy has emphasized allies. Forging new foreign partnerships such as those made under the newly formed AUKUS accord has been a priority since entering office (with Australia and the United Kingdom) (Kim, 2021).

China, for its part, has shunned formal alliances due to its alleged distinct view of world affairs and pragmatic desire to avoid entanglements. It seems Beijing's resistance is weakening. In recent years, it has increased military exchanges and drills with Russia, Pakistan, and possibly Iran. These alliances are still far from the US's allies (which involve mutual defence clauses, extensive troop-basing agreements, and joint military capabilities). If Chinese leaders decide that an alliance network is necessary to discourage the US and its allies, they may utilize this as the basis for a Chinese alliance network. It would represent a critical turning point in the US-China conflict and open the door to a new world of lower thresholds for regional and great power war (Kim, 2021).

Except for North Korea, China has no known allies. However, the corporation has official agreements with nations all around the world. China-Russia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership of Coordination for a New Era" and "China-Pakistan All-Weather Strategic Cooperative Partnership" are the pyramid's summit. Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Egypt, Brazil, and New Zealand. Also, China has worked hard to construct multilateral organizations administered by the Chinese government, such as the SCO, FOCAC, and the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum (CACF) (Ibid).

Without explicit defence agreements with critical allies such as Russia, Pakistan, and Iran, China's leaders may determine that the Communist Party's fundamental interests are unsustainable. Indeed, China's judgments have begun to alter. According to Chinese commentators, for Sino-Russian relations to continue to prosper, Beijing and Moscow must work together to challenge US-led alliances. Despite its repeated claims that China and Russia are "not friends," Beijing is increasingly claiming that their cooperation has "no higher limit" (Democracy Digest, 2021).

Since 2012, third-country military drills have increased in frequency and scope, with regular naval manoeuvres in the East and South China Seas. The patrol aimed against the US, which the Global Times said was "ganging up with its allies, including Japan and Australia." Weak Chinese-Russian ties, plus Russian insistence on strategic autonomy, may limit their collaboration. It is feasible that both countries might agree to give mutual aid, ranging from logistical support to direct assistance, even in grey zone or conventional military operations (Radio Free Europe, 2019).

Beijing's long-term goals and imperial impulses observed as suspicious around the world. Even its closest partners in the BRI agree. Others have said that they do not want to be associated with Beijing or Washington. Nevertheless, everything might change. Developing and established nations alike are being courted by China to destabilize the US and its allies. The "Finlandization" of vital strategic areas like the Korean Peninsula and Southeast Asia may push countries to abandon their strategic ties with the US (Chatzky and McBride, 2020).

6. FINDINGS

The United States has obstructed the World Health Organization (WHO ability)'s to carrying out its mission. The Trump administration has begun withdrawing the United States from the World Health Organization (WHO) on the basis that the WHO was "China-centric" in its early response to the spread of the coronavirus. When it comes to creating a new global order, there are many factors at play. This year's Covid-19 epidemic is a reminder of how quickly things may change.

After the pandemic, we realized that a solid defensive posture is a nation's best offensive. In this century's mass catastrophes, national clout and advantage will entrench international power dynamics. Furthermore, for now, the US lacks influence in this category.

Before the coronavirus, several concerns dominated foreign policy discussions: Moreover, the rise of non-state actors and the nationalist governments of Donald Trump and Xi Jinping in China signalled the start of global great-power competition. These tales, although genuine, lacked detail. These episodes were also early indicators that governments must acquire the capacity to rapidly bounce from the blows that terrorism and global reliance would bring. They addressed the growing need for resilience as a source of governmental authority in this nation.

Many saw global pandemics as non-traditional security threats that would encourage more cooperation among major nations rather than competing for relative advantages. International organizations were to help this global community handle these concerns.

Today's world should demolish all of these beliefs. The crisis has widened the gulf between the US and China. China and the US have often collaborated on global challenges in the past. But not this time. Trump's "America First" strategy has enraged close allies by diverting medical supplies, outbidding original customers, and compelling American firms to stop importing hospital-grade N95 face masks, among

Due to a lack of alternatives, many nations acquired defective Chinese medical goods, even those in the West. A large chunk of the world remains furious due to China's early concealment of relevant data. A pandemic disaster has prevented China from doing more responsibly earlier has enabled China to strengthen its position while assisting the rest of the globe. Amid criticism from the Chinese government, British Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab has called for "hard questions" to be asked about how the outbreak started and "how it could not have been stopped sooner," according to the Guardian. Of fact, these nations' ability to directly confront China is limited.

So long as China and the US continue to feud, global governance will suffer the most. The UN Security Council had its first meeting on the outbreak, which had emerged as the most significant security threat since WWII. According to Chinese Ambassador Zhang Jun, Beijing will not debate pandemic issues during its presidency, and the world will beat Covid-19 in a few months when spring arrives. The US and China are still at odds over how to continue with the joint resolution, with the US requesting that the UNSC resolution clearly state where the virus originated in Wuhan, China.

Nevertheless, the WHO's handling of this once-in-a-lifetime issue is more severe. Instead of leading a global response to this epidemic, it seems to have become a tool of Chinese interests, losing credibility with other parties. Under Chinese pressure, WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus was obliged to declare a worldwide public health emergency at the end of January. In mid-January, the WHO tweeted that "preliminary examinations done by the Chinese authorities have identified no unambiguous evidence of human-to-human transmission".

"WHO opposes trade and migration restrictions," Tedros declared in late January. Withdrawing US funds "until a study performed to investigate the World Health Organization's involvement in badly mismanaging and obstructing the spread of the coronavirus," President Trump accused the UN body of being "extremely China-centric." However, despite Trump's decision to cut funding, prominent US lawmakers have called for a congressional investigation of the WHO's crisis handling (CCP).

Although much expected global collaboration and enormous power politics have continued unabated, the international order started to crumble before the present crisis, and great power rivalry had begun to change the global landscape. The Covid-19 problem has offered an urgency to get this process started. The CCP's antics have exposed the CCP, but the US and other Western countries' flaws have also revealed this plague. India, for example, must handle the externalities of this challenging environment. The Covid-19 problem prompted this technique. The pandemic also showed the US and other Western countries' flaws.

7. RECOMMENDATION

After COVID-19, there will be greater collaboration. Pandemics, natural disasters, climate change, and the need for crisis management collaboration will drive the agenda, evident in the G20 and G7 summits. To fight the disease, members urged more political collaboration. Meanwhile, governments may turn home to preserve their interests. Keeping this in mind, countries wishing to stop the epidemic from spreading might do the following:

- Follow UN, Red Cross, and other relevant organizations' needs evaluations and infuse COVID-19 funds into humanitarian relief, notably for refugees and IDPs, considering the extreme dangers displaced women face.
- Help governments in weak states prepare for the social and political shocks that the pandemic could bring by partnering with the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank, which have already begun mobilizing funds to deal with health system failures and economic shocks caused by COVID-19.
- Sanctions may lift via multilateral organisations such as the EU or the UN, or unilateral sanctions can be temporarily postponed for humanitarian reasons if required. Any impediments to the supply of humanitarian supplies should address as well.
- Work with UN envoys and other mediators to keep peace processes and conflict prevention initiatives alive by maintaining safe electronic interactions with conflict parties.
- Even when the election is postponed due to actual COVID-19-related conditions, such as assertions of extra-electoral help or covert diplomacy between the parties, voters may be guaranteed their right to vote.
- Wherever feasible, build or expand diplomatic back channels between states and non-state players most impacted by the crisis in order to exchange information on potential escalation risks intense areas;
- Invest in efforts led by the WHO, independent media, non-governmental organizations, and civil society to disseminate objective information about COVID-19 in fragile states to combat rumour and political manipulation of the crisis and keep the spotlight on conflicts requiring international assistance.

Pandemic COVID-19 might last for a long time, putting a strain on medical resources. In terms of crisis diplomacy, this will make it more difficult. However, it is critical to maintaining open communication lines and a cooperative attitude in an age when the international system seems to be on the verge of disintegrating.

8. CONCLUSION

Geopolitical dynamics are rapidly evolving. The global power structure is poised to alter dramatically due to geopolitics. Global governance, economic, and security institutions must reform to avert long-term conflict. However, more international projects focused on elevating low-income nations through sustainable business models are required to establish a more excellent balance in global living circumstances and allow economies to raise investment in health and public welfare. To avoid future pandemics like COVID-19, everyone must cooperate under an international security framework. Before WWI and II, sea power and colonial assets were treasured, then nuclear weapons and alliance networks during the Cold War, and lastly, soft power after the Cold War. Resilient power: a country's ability to withstand systemic shocks, responds to disturbances, and bounce back quickly. "Fail elegantly and recover brilliantly," says resilience expert Stephen Flynn. The epidemic has revealed that presently, a nation's best offence is its defence. In this century's mass catastrophes, national clout and advantage will entrench international power dynamics? Currently, the US lacks in this area of global influence. Prior to the coronavirus pandemic, foreign policy debates included: The events of September 11, 2001, demonstrated the rise of non-state actors, while Donald Trump's and Xi Jinping's nationalist administrations signaled the start of serious power struggle. These reports were truthful, although vague. We did not recognize at the time, but both instances were warning signs that governments needed to get serious about developing resilience in the face of terrorism and the underlying weaknesses of interdependence. They spoke on the necessity for resilience and the development of state power.

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