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Will the Pandemic Crisis Covid-19 be a Turning Point in Changing and Bringing a New World Order?

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Abstract. As the new pandemic broke out in almost the globe, part of analysts, observers and politicians hurried to talk early about the major changes that may be caused by the new spreading pandemic in all domains ; specifically at the political and economic fields, locally and internationally ; in an attempt to bring to the surface a profound perspective on the new world transformations and division. The present article main aim is to approach and investigate the global situation before, during and after the pandemic crisis of 2019 ; in all world continents, from the WWI until the Post Cold War era, not only that, but also to determine the pandemic crisis's effects and consequences in all sectors as well as on the international actors of the international relations , additionally ; to its impacts on some core concepts in Politics. Through this inductive paper we ; also present an extrapolation of the current world situation in the light of new-traditional struggle between the two great powers in the world : China and the United States ; beside the sweeping explanations of the pandemic outbreak through some theories.

Keywords. Conspiracy theories, Economic crisis, International actors, Globalization, the new world order, pandemic outbreak 2019, National security, Sino-American competition.

1. Introduction

Throughout history, and in each period; there exists a major event that brings its permanent and transformative effects on all fields- regional and international parts-. Furthermore, these events resulted the collapse of civilizations and empires; and emergence of others. The contemporary world, is not separated from these significant and influential events. Additionally, the last century decades were dominated by consequential achievements, evolutions, inventions, developing the nuclear weapons, events and wars which determined the fate of the world; such as the First and the Second World Wars, the collapse of the Soviet Union after the Cold War, and many other events, the spread of diseases, for instance.

An Overview about the great 20th Century events:

Historically speaking, the First World War was a milestone in the 20th Century history, regarding to its consequences and losses (more than eight million casualties), beside economic and financial damages due to the huge war expenses, it resulted hence; crises of poverty, unemployment and immigration. The end of the 20th Century first struggles brought changes in the world map, it led to the collapse of empires (The Othman, Germany, Austro-Hungarian, Russian Empires). In the other hand, the WWI formed new emerged states, as Poland, Finland,

Yugoslavia, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, for instance, as an execution to the Self-determination Principle. As many countries emerged, organizations effectively were established too ; mainly the League of Nations (1920).

The Second World War:

The unfinished consequences of the the WWI and the instability situation were direct reasons that paved the way to another big global struggle, more destructive and more aggressive with catastrophic records of casualties.

The struggle between the two Axis and Allied Nations was mainly due to Versailles Treaty and Hitler's expansionism policy in different countries (and among other reasons).

The WW2 was the heaviest event of time, in terms of weapons used, victims, and consequences on all parts of the globe. The World War II ended ; but with heavy and enormous changes too.

As the Soviet Union had control in some parts of Eastern Europe ; it started spreading Communism Thoughts. Thus, the American cooperation with the Soviet-Union turned quickly after the WW2 into an increasing tension ; in absence of trust status . The Soviet expansionism policy, and transformation created a shift in the globe powers, and generated new leading poles that would make another major struggle began ; the Cold War.

The Cold War time:

It is the new applied strategy used by the American leaders to fight the Soviet Union rise by the end of the Second World War. It was drawn and known to be with no direct armed conflict; but it was characterised by an extreme desire of both adversaries to compete militarily (owning atomic bombs), amid their expansionary policies, and gaining more alliances. The indirect conflict put the world at a probable nuclear catastrophe as a result of this threatening advance and race.

In the midst of the two superpowers continuous competition and struggle, the Communist role in Russia started to decline, it was marked with an external and internal economic failure and weakness, at the same time; due to the ten (10) years of failed war expenses in Afghanistan. All these features and others ; brought to an end the Soviet-American undeclared war. The end of the Cold War brought also major challenges to the new world order that keep the world in a continuous change as well struggle (new forms and strategies).

The Twentieth Century era

Despite the major events of the previous century, it knew a remarkable and prominent scientific, medical and technological progress, and successively within the new century, but this medicinal advance could not prevent some diseases to appear. The past century witnessed many pandemic waves such as the Spanish flu (1918) as a result of the devastating conditions of the WWI with the catastrophic record of casualties, and then ; there were other waves of pandemics along different decades, until the latest pandemic outbreak of 2019.

In situations of global lockdown and imposed procedures of isolation and home quarantine ; the Covid-19 is perceived to be the new update in the world atmosphere and relations as well, it also changed the international powers priorities. The late months of 2019 were full of pressure, hidden and apparent conflicts between countries ; Iran and USA, the military battles in Libya, and unstable political, economic social situations in some Arab countries due to the Arab Spring movements.

The Post Cold War era brought a new Chinese rival to the USA ; as an industrial power. Today, the new-traditional conflict between them ; knows a new phase because of the newest pandemic crisis, and its hard ramifications, and thus ; will the new phenomenon bring another

phase of struggle between China and America ? and will this pandemic crisis bring a new world order and leadership as well ?

2. The World Pandemic Crisis Covid-19

As the pandemic started to spread first in China ; then widely in different parts of the globe, it created a state of emergency and panic in the world ; in view of the high and increasing rates of infected and death cases in a short period of time. The daily W. H. O reports, and the national and local reports of the world countries ; reveal the serious and non-stopping course of the wide spreading virus. Most countries record and estimate daily - according to the medical and statistics data - catastrophic numbers of cases, infected and dead ones. The loss and damages are dissimilar from a country to another. In China, the epicentre of the pandemic for instance ; knows an accelerated rise in patients and fatalities rate. The number of confirmed cases as well deaths in the entire world lead to the a global trouble and imposed operational procedures as a response. Since the first outbreak of Covid-19 in China, then the rest parts of the world started to mark high amounts of infected and death cases. According to the provided information of national daily statistics of the disease, it is noticed that the United States has the hardest number of victims with one million .

In parallel, China reached an extreme speed in confirmed cases fatalities rated to thousands in a brief period of time. Based on the consequences of Covid-19 ; the pandemic crisis leaves hard, severe and continuous world impacts on the economic and social parts, precisely, countries started to have restrictions on public life due to the prevention measures and taken procedures, several countries are in a lockdown for indefinite time and people are working from home , in addition, it is also pointed that the pandemic ; beside paralysing the world, according to the International Labour Organization ; it has huge implications for all employment and decent work, it pushed many families into poverty ,thus, it is drastically stated that experts rated nearly to (1. 7) billion people in immediate danger of losing their livelihoods .

Many economists and researchers suppose that the future of the world economy after the pandemic crisis should change its strategies and policies , it could constitute an opportunity for humanity to develop a new economic, financial and social world model that would put human beings and their well-being at its heart . The sudden pandemic may provide also ; a close perspective to the world growth course after the pandemic; that will require a double process of recovering and compensation.

3. Pandemic' impacts on the international actors

As the pandemic left its influence on the globe population, it has thrown its own effects on the most world points and sectors. Politically speaking, the new phenomenon marked its impacts on the international relations and following actors:

3.1. The pandemic's impact on the individual

The international health is a matter of concern of small and big entities, from the individual to the national until the international ones, and thus ; cooperation and support to encounter such pandemic crisis are more than important , the individual awareness and collaboration are hence strictly needed ; as the individual represents the smallest unit, K. N Waltz and Ken Oye have revealed too the individual roles of cooperation in this situation of Covid-19 . Under common and traditional consensus of the natural role of the individual in its society ; and definitely in such conditions where all entities are influenced and concerned.

The Pandemic entered all the international relations' actors in responsibility, starting with the individuals' responsibility and their common participation in fighting the disease, and that is because governments cannot battle one-sided against the pandemic crisis. Furthermore, this

role, as observed, is directly given to the individuals and based on self-awareness and it is voluntarily taken by individuals in response to calls of immense sensibility of role and crisis's implications. In the other hand, including effects on the psychological and mental individual's health due to the long and renewed quarantine measures and social isolation and distancing ; have traced primiraly some social categories parts, these measures, beside work and schools, universities and institutions closure, fake news may translate into a range of emotional reactions ; such as distress or psychiatric conditions, unhealthy behaviors , where its disappearance or alleviation are matched to the pandemic updates.

3.2. Pandemic's impact on the state

As traditional and major entity in the global organization, the states are deeply included in the world pandemic crisis , they are introduced as actors in the international management of the 21st Century second decade biggest pandemic crisis.

The States's strategies, plans and policies in surrounding and eliminating the pandemic are different and varied from a country to another, in terms of its development, scientific and medical readiness and equipments. The pandemic outbreak has a hard hit on the international system and relations among countries, during the first few days of the virus spread ; continents' countries started to take actions to face and prevent coronavirus disease, and it became the first of their priorities ; in regard to the huge amount of infected and death cases, losses and damages in vital sectors ; mainly economically, as viewed that pandemics can cause acute, short term fiscal shock as well as longer term damage to economic growth . States started their responses to the crisis through certain and quick implemented policies, locally and at the global level, especially at the medical and cure procedures and precautions side.

In the other bank, the pandemic crisis has planted its impacts on the international relations ; either by enhancing gaps (struggles) or by getting efforts and work unified, for instance China and the States, as the World Health Organization has a limited capacity comparing to powerful states ; the role and response of the individual states ; namely China and the United States, matter immensely , in existence for the new-traditional struggle after the Cold War.

The pandemic affected the general world situations in a short period of time, where all life sectors are put under risks of hard losses, specifically ; on the world economic level which potentially may take a long time to recover, and that depends on the state power ; economically, financially and even politically.

The novel pandemic of 2019 stands for a new threat for the state as an international actor in the international scope in terms of its balance in the international network ; either stronger or weaker ; since the Covid-19 crisis will highlight the fact that globalization increases the vulnerability of nations which fail to take necessary precautions to ensure their security in the broad sense , as a result to its crisis management policies responses.

The potential shocks of the crisis for the short and long terms of each country – which are more economic in major- cannot be apart of the globe, either it affects or may get affected ; depending on its position in the world balance, in particular on in its ability in keeping a stable provision of its community essential needs.

3.3. Impacts on the regional and international organizations :

Regional and international organizations are traditional partners and effective actors in the international relations and organization as well, in addition to their essential programmes of development and promotion. These international corporations joined the world challenge to encounter the pandemic in response to the Un and WHO calls. The World Health Organization

and the International Labour Organization are at the top of the world organizations in regard to their missions and roles in the time of the Corona disease ; through providing guidance and practical recommendations according to each entity competencies.

The WHO ; and as a response to the pandemic crisis, it launched to the continents countries an updated operational planning guideline to help countries and to mitigate the pandemic risk . Also, the International Labour Organization keeps – in the light of the sudden outbreak of the pandemic—providing governments and workers to sustain economy and work, in addition to providing protection recommendations to labours, also, it called to respecting key provisions of ILO’ standards relating to safety and health , and protection for specific categories of workers .

Further, other organizations have updated their missions and programmes in accordance with the challenges’ plans to fight the disease and turned their objectives to a wide chance to collaboration based on their essential roles and strategies from their regional position, in response to Covid-19 phenomenon.

As a consequence, the pandemic crisis has revealed the effective and critical existences of such regional entities in most of the continents from main world organizations ; in their response to world calls, these structures added to their fixed and planned missions ; other duties of contributions through providing the possible support and equipments to communities.

Since the last February /March 2020 and due to the world warming of the pandemic crisis spread, many regional structures met in order to expose their plan to fight the pandemic in collaboration with the international efforts, for instance the European Union and the European Parliament, beside G7 and G20, have called for coordinated responses at regional and global levels through providing equipments and procedures .

3.4. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the pandemic crisis management :

As part of its sectors of interest, the United Nations (UN) established an international structure for human health. This international organization was created in 1948 as a specialized agency in the world populations health, with major and core principles at the international scale, its constitution defined 22 wide-ranging functions, of which the first to act as the directing and co-ordinating authority on the international health work . Across its global missions, the WHO managed critical and serious health phenomena and crises in different parts of the world’s continents ; under conditions of war and hunger troubles, trying to provide help, cure, there were a number of ‘new’ issues that had become prominent since 1948 . Until the first two decades of the 21st the International Organization still experiences pandemic troubles, after Ebola epidemic in 2013, which was centred as epicentre of outbreak in West Africa, by the end of the December 2019, another terrible pandemic outbreak hit the world in fast way and time.

The World Health Organization launched its warnings to the entire global communities and institutions ; as a response to the viral crisis, The WH Organization – as a first resource of the pandemic information and statistics – and after announcing the new pandemic outbreak as an international emergency ;provides world continuously and regularly with the latest records reports and updates of Covid-19.The WHO additionally, presents the real numbers of infected and fatalities cases, and to contain the pandemic circles and course as well. With the spillover of the pandemic wave ; increasingly the World Health Organization counts huge numbers of touched and death cases in most countries of the world continents under different countries circumstances and different levels of preparedness ; as mentioned in the table below which indicates and reveals a sample day case in major world parts. Until May 1st, 2020, the world

situation reached out according to the illustrated WHO statistical data table which demonstrates the global distribution and rates in the essential geographical parts of the globe :

Globally	4 338 658 cases (90 269)	297 119 deaths (5 073)
Africa	54 190 cases (2 438)	1 623 deaths (56)
Americas	1 864 468 cases (44 915)	111 934 deaths (2 813)
Eastern Medeteranian	305 189 cases (11 384)	9 558 deaths (169)
Europe	1 826 295 cases (24 627)	163 277 deaths (1 864)
South-East Asia	122 254 cases (5 637)	4 050 deaths (129)
Western Pasific	165 550 cases (1 268)	6 664 deaths (42)

Table1 : WHO, coronavirus disease Covid-19, situation report 106, May 15th, 2020.

The World Health Organization relies in its global medical and technical work on the members states' participations and contributions in financing the world organization, these contributions are known as 'regular budget funds' .

Despite its work and global mission, but this international organization is to no end criticized for its mismanagement and failure in dealing with the health crisis ; first, for the late announcement of Covid-19 as a global pandemic.

As a matter of fact, despite the World health's programme, but the latest pandemic crisis outbreak revealed some how the deficiency of the World Organization, some parts and the American administration is at the top, reprimanded the organization mismanagement in dealing with the crisis. As a reaction from the States, President Trump announced a 60 day hold on U. S to the WHO , for being unclear in information and for acting slowly. During the WHO media conference on March 2020, it therefore assessed that Covid-19 can be characterised as a pandemic .

In the midst of the World Health Organization continuous recommendations and activities, and due to an intensive pressure to pursuit the first spread point – epicentre- of the new pandemic phenomenon ,by the United States and many parts, especially the great dominant powers there have been more than 100 nations, including all European Union countries which called for an independent investigation in covid-19 .

As the pandemic crisis let all the entire parts of the world touched and concerned, as its comprehensive impacts are seen in all the world sectors, and organizations, the WHO is an included part, it is more than anytime necessary to the Organization in charge of the global health to check its strategies, amid insisting demands ; and as a response to some criticisms, the WH Organization instituted several reforms intended to improve its responses, through creating a reserve public health workers and a 100 million \$ emergency fund .

3.5. A global emergency, and Cuba's medical teams and aids :

The sudden outbreak of the new global pandemic crisis produced a world warming for its danger ; in regard to the daily increasing infected and fatalities cases. Governments exploited their hospitals, medical and technical staff and equipments to contain the crisis ; the new emerged trouble of Covid-19 brought the doctors and their humanitarian role in the first position across the whole world.

As part included in states – to – states aids and support ; the medicinal preparedness of some countries, China and Cuba ; by the way of illustration devoted their medical staff overseas.

Cuba’s worldly remarkable experience in medical support to countries ; is demonstrated across the last forty (40) years and more ; in times of crises and natural catastrophies, despite its few resources due to the embargo of 1960, between 1969 and 2000, medical teams helped victims of natural disasters in politically unfriendly countries, including Chile, Nicaragua, Iran and El Salvador , and some African Continent countries, Algeria is at the top, by sending medical expeditions.

Following to this Cuban policy that is agreed to be a Doctors’ Diplomacy in times of pandemics, and with the world spread of disease of Covid-19, Cuba and its medical teams have noticeable contributions across diversified parts in the world, starting with the the most affected country in Europe ; Italy and to France too. Cuba’s expeditions continue largely their humanitarian work with (1400) doctors to around twenty (20) countries , and thus, the Cuban medical aids remain a historic milestone in Castro’ country despite the modest conditions, but also in regard to the aids ‘incomes to the country.

4. The pandemic Covid-19 and core concepts

The new pandemic ; as it touched and affected critical and vital sectors at the local and global levels, in the other side, it impinged also some traditional concepts in Politics’ s discipline

4.1. National Security :

It is common that National Security is a core principle in States’ s creation. In its comprehensive and traditional perception ; National Security is the safekeeping of the nation as a whole .

As the state or nation is a member in the international community ; it affects and get affected by the external circumstances and events, mainly in economy, tourism for instance ; that is recognized to be the worst touched of sectors, by the cancellation of activities of this last as a result ; tourism faces a delay to season .

The Covid-19 pandemic trouble, likewise caused an impact on the national security. After September 11th historic attacks in the United States, there was a total review and change in each state’s national security ; as the fact that states have a responsibility to prevent terrorist incursions and attacks... ; as it is perceived that the international common cooperation in the age of globalization to guarantee security and stability to population ; is highly requested, to make it achieved ; under the new pillars United Nations’ Security Council . In view the near past, national security policy was all limited in safety provision for population counter-terrorism, but recently, threats are taking other forms, as some environmental risks and pandemics essentially, and thus national security expanded its conception by including health security. The new-old pandemic crisis of 2019 as many comparable troubles ; alerted nations for its threatening damages, not only in terms of infected cases and deaths, but also in the amount of panic.

As intensive procedures to provide and guarantee a total national security, pandemics as local and international matter of concern, it imposed implementing more health security policies, including preventive, medical and technical measures under the recommendations of the W. H. O .

The new pandemic crisis added a new expanded conception to national security threats ; it became a great challenge for the state and its security as unexpected threats, health security is part of national security, accordingly, the potential dangers of pandemics are considered to be threats to national security . Unexpectedly, it became a great test for the state and its security to show more effort management and control to such new security issue. Stabilisation and control

of the state's health security issue is firmly correlated with its national security, as the concept of health security was formed and introduced by the United Nations in 1994, and thus, it is common that the less health issues are spread and their reasons are removed; the more community is secure.

4.2. Sovereignty :

As a core principle in statehood, sovereignty took and still a large theorists interest in the political and legal discipline. Among many political theorists, Jean Bodin; claimed that sovereignty is an absolute and perpetual power of a state.

Sovereignty is submitted to features of change in the time of globalization, the economic; particularly and in the light of market openness and integration, governments have no alternative but to adopt neoliberal economic policies of privatisation. In the level of the affecting features on the state's sovereignty, another element that possibly can be included is the spread of diseases and pandemics, additionally, in terms of reasons and linkage of spread, were the ecological, social and economic changes as direct repercussions to the external circumstances and emergencies updates. Thus, and under the International Health Law, it poses a number of important challenges to health field, demanding both national and international responses, but it was faced with States's claims about the principle of sovereignty in making this law in connection with the imperatives of the law to sovereign states.

Extensively, corporation between nation-states in this time became more than an obligation under norms and measures to encounter the common perils, pandemics are best given illustration in this regard, for the fact that disease can be transmitted easily and quickly to all geographical parts, and hence all parts entities are influenced and concerned.

In the other hand, state as a principal actor in the global structure, and in the age of globalization and the Neoliberal tendency; the nation-state is confronted by unavoidable necessity to give up part of its sovereignty as a measure taken, given that when a government, whether from a lack of capacity or conscious policy, is unable to provide for the basic needs of its citizens, notably at pandemics periods.

4.3. Regional Integration, International Cooperation and Globalization

The nature of the world events and conditions impose certain blocks of multiple spaces. By the way of illustration, in the contemporary history; it emerged a diverse set of regional entities across the world continents; with economic, political and growth approaches and agendas.

This tendency of common and multi-interests, and adopting liberal integration objectives and principles, created for instance; the European Union, the African Union, ASEAN and among others. The integrative entities serve under all international circumstances and occurrences, collaboration in time of crises is consistently a critical judgment of these blocks. At pandemics and with reference to response.

Unlike the African countries which demonstrated a weak effective response, according to the United Nations Index Report of June 2020, it calls to build more resilient economies through integration. and to expand; it is firmly related accordingly; to many joint reasons as weak resources and poverty too. In Europe, it is somehow incomparable case, where the European countries responded to the crisis a bit earlier with the provision and application of the preventative and the medical process. This unexpected new pandemic issue will call these regional structures to enhance their preventative and technical strategies to to fight against similar or different affairs.

In the other hand; and as an European case, Italy is marked to be the most infected and hit country in Europe; by the pandemic wave, in report to the incredibly high rates of infected and

death people in a short period of time. De facto, corona pandemic of 2019 stands for a big threat that the European Union countries experienced, and to their traditional principle of solidarity between the members states , in the two most aggressive months of the viral crisis in Italy ; there was no explicit help and response from the EU to the member country ; In reference to that ; the Italian government has gained massive support and help by non- European countries members ; China, Russia and Cuba with loads of medical provisions. Yet, the European Union countries ; and as an initiative to soften the relationship with Italy ; the European countries membres expressed their apology to Italy and its people for abandoning the country member. The latest pandemic crisis outbreak of 2019 represents a great challenge to the European Union entity, whether during the pandemic crisis and measures and policies of fighting taken ; or for after the pandemic period ; inside its structure or in terms of the external surrounding changes and interactions, the crisis provides a chance to the EU to check its strategies ; either as tool to maintain the inner solidarity or to appear in a strong position continentally and globally.

A world post pandemic crisis of 2019 would provide a clear image of shaping and re-shaping interrelationships.

As common and familiar, Globalization ; the old and new concept in forms International cooperation is a result and combination of regional and transnational cooperations. In respect to the World Health Organization (WHO) and other heads of governments to raise a global challenge and procedures against the pandemic trouble, after being named ” a global warming” and that it is throwing its ramifications on all. The global cooperation , states-to- states is taking slow forms among international actors, it is presented in the international concern with race against time to find an effective cure to the viral attack, in midst of non- stop scientific and medical experiments, not far from that, there has been a huge provision by some countries with different aids, additionally.

Further, cooperation, globally raised, has shown a responsiveness in the area of communication and information in time of globalization ; that is required to serve the pandemic updates and activity under the cooperation of the United Nations with countries .

As the globalization traditional policies and effects are marked through the call for a global collaboration. In the age of globalization, the entire world went through and still radical chains of great events, and one may enquire how this traditional concept served in the spread or in countering against the pandemic disease.

With the spread of the global notion of a small open world along the last decades ; that is explicitly perceived to point out to globalization, and within the open communication and mobility ; people are easily linked and in connection , this brought communities – in its negative side – into troubles ; in the existence of globalization; by using all means to move across the world.

Yet, as globalization policies show weak and negative side ; due to the recent economic and pandemic troubles and others before, it is quite unacceptable thought to raise a point of closing doors, but globalization in its 21st pattern needs huge and deep-rooted reviews and checks, for the first main reason that the world will be different after the viral pandemic phenomenon, and that this latter brought many negative and positive shifts in parallel, second, the trouble exposed less international common collaboration, in the midst of unaccompanied races to find rescue vaccines, beside states-to—states common handling of the disease seemed to be fragile in some such way.

Economists and experts are drawing various future predictions for globalization in post pandemic phenomenon world ; based on political and economic pandemic outcomes, it seems

to be fluctuated between recovery and collapse, the future of the superpowers balance is still unclear, conjointly.

China and the United States in the age of the pandemic crisis 2019 :

The pandemic's phenomenon gave rise to an international alert in regard to the uncontrolled number of patients and fatalities across the world, and it influenced the international relations, not to make them more friendly, but all continents countries are ; by no means compelled to unify and corporate their efforts and strategies at the international level to find out a rescue to the global crisis.

In parallel, the old-renewed post Cold War Chinese- American struggle is taking a harsh amount of tension. The conflict dates back to a long time, with the continuous attempts of each side to dominate and lead the world ; militarily, economically and in technologies field, and the more this conflict deepens, the more a trend emerges consequently and there will be a separation into two systems with competing ambitions .

After the former Soviet-Union and UK history full of competition with the USA ; China entered the struggle with the USA as a new part from another continent ; that is known for its populations characteristics and nature. The talk about China – America draws a conceptual reason linked to China's big economic project of (2013), Silk Road Belt that aims to enhance commerce channels with Asia, Europe and also with the African countries. China's plan was two-pronged : the overland Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road .

In the other superpower side, the United States revealed a profound concern towards the trade superpower adversary growth. The Chinese globally expansionary project led the USA to create an equivalent great project to compete the Chinese ambitious domination, through the Indo-Pacific Strategy that includes in partnership with the States ; India, Australia and Japan.

The tension between the two superpowers came to field anew with the outbreak of the pandemic crisis of 2019, in the light of uninterrupted American recriminations to China for the virus spread, despite the American Administration first Head who revealed the Chinese's part mistake in regard to the slow and uncooperative Chinese side.

In the other hand, China is expanding its foreign policy through offering actively and regularly medicinal and equipments as a help to countries for the sake to eliminate the disease sharpness. The continuous competition between the two great powers in different vital fields ; under critical global events and atmosphere ; remains imponderable between the two poles. The pandemic phenomenon changed and postponed the world leadership and Globalization fate.

China's opportunities in leadership challenges over the world come through two fronts ; first in its influential membership in the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, in addition to the Chinese global provision of goods , and through these intends to build a new order based on respect for market economy and free trade exchanges, in addition to the human rights , which China is keen employ them in its line of competition with the USA.

Meanwhile, the United States bets on its military competence, and its activities to intensify competition at all levels to absorb the Chinese upgrading control.

Plus, in the two superpowers war and digital rivalry ; China's project of the Fifth Generation (G5) poses another alarming point to the United States ; thus this project stands for the development of communication and global network, furthermore ; China works on deploying technologies in all vital infrastructures, this latest generation of technologies will immensely give advantages nationally – to China – and internationally, beside the fast availability and its facilities, this project will help in increasing growth rates for China and to the adopting countries of this project.

Hence, the mutual competition between the world superpowers ; took the USA to competition – by-competition response ; in the light of the Chinese technologies increasing expansion and its potential risks, as 5G telecommunication networks were one of Americas top national security and economic threats . The United States launched RAN (Radio Access Network) to deploy the 5G, but in the same time to break the increasing China’s communication advance and leadership, it first ; imposed constraints on the Chinese telecommunications in the States, additionally, the United States launched compaignn expeditions to some countries in order not to engage and include the 5G Chinese revolution, and thus, competition between the two great powers is open for new possible phases, futures and fields in post pandemic of 2019 era.

Pandemics in the heart of Politics Disipline Theories’ interpretations :

In the literature of intellectual and scientific writings ; it is hardly to find an idea or phenomenon expemted from the theorist and researcher’s pen, especially in today’s topical.

Pandemics’ phenomenon is submitted to projection of many modern theories ; mainly in Politics and Political Science, the theory detects this last ; origins, course, development, consequences and also its short and long terms dimensions.

Theory is the intellectual base, methodology and the essential provider with rules of thinking in certain orientations, it stands for a launchpad to the author and researcher to release their thoughts in an embodied work as readable, practical, and methodological outcomes.

With the evolution of Political Science Discipline, in parallel ; many theories evolved too, in an attempt to explain phenomena, national events or larger than that ; to the international scope, some of these theories succeed to enough extent in interpreting, setting rules of reasoning to the nature of events, in the other bank, some other theories failed in one way or another, and got crashed into a nature of reality, variables and other stronger aspects which differ from the societal individual and community nature and structure. As a theory is perceived to be a conceptual system, described in a language, accounting for a field of phenomena, explaining them .

Along the 20th and 21st generations ; and within pandemics phenomena time, these last took a big space in a large scale - coronavirus pandemic outbreak as a sample- in terms of the largest patients and fatalities cases in the age of progress and medicine. Some of ordinary people interpreted this phenomenon as being unreal ; and they lived with this conviction as a prevailing logic, irregardless whether it is rational or not.

Theories exist in different areas, disciplines and trends, for that purpose ;they established schools and methods for their thoughts and rules under various names and adopted ideas.

Chaos Theory of Edward Lorenzo, this physical theory - of 1961-in its explanation to the surrounding events, it studies the behaviour of dynamical systems that are highly sensitive to initial conditions.. ; it gives its own behavioural interpretation to the pandemic’s phenomenon which deals with nonlinear things that are effectively impossible to predict or control , it provides that pandemics outbreak is a reaction which generates either a good or bad reflection in the behavioural and systematic and dynamics and variety of the nature. In projection on Covid-19 pandemic phenomenon ;Chaos Theory and in its tracking process of epicentre of this pandemic ; it proved that the amount of pandemic is related to the quick precautions of the control measures taken to contain it , in addition to that, this theory approach has helped in predicting the course of epedimic in some European countries which relied in its prediction on the small natural and physical changes with the classical principle of causality of events.

Additionally, and in the context of pandemics origins, there have been many studies and perspectives that give a first reason of viruses emergence to animals ; as being premier source

and responsible of diseases spread ; from the early historic pandemic waves until the latest crisis of 2019.

Fukuyama and pandemics

The former Neo-Conservatism theorist, Francis Fukuyama positioned his perspective to Covid-19 pandemic phenomenon ; where he asserted that the powerful state lies in its ability to fight the disease, and not the type of the state's regime, not only that but it is governed also by the amount of citizens' trust to their leaders.. . Additionally, to his contextual perspective and thought to the positivity point of the pandemic crisis of 2019 that it accounts for the necessity for more public health interest for population.

Pandemics and Conspiracy theories

The constituting interpretation for the spillover of pandemics until the latest one of 2019; overwhelmed on the hypothesis of conspiracy.

Those conspiracy theories are based on variety of thinking patterns that are known to be unreliable tools for tracking reality , additionally, they stem up from a popular background and base.

A large part of ordinary societal individuals believe that this pandemic of 2019 has no existence, and they even deny to deal with in their realities.

The conspiracy theories or the conspiracy explanations accompanied approximately the pandemic waves ; especially in the 20th and 21st Centuries.

In the common interpretation, the conspiracy theory comes from doubt principle and population and public opinion's absence of trust in their governors and governments, it stands ; concisely for the gap status between states and their populations. From the Plague pandemic, to the Spanish Flu, AIDS, until Ebola and among others ; there were several explanations which circulated ; such as the popular interpretation, the medical and scientific interpretation.

Across modern history, each pandemic crisis had its own different version of narrations ; coronavirus of 2019, for instance ; revived again the conspiracy theories which seems to be different from the other pandemics crises, first, in terms of the fast spread, and numbers of patients and victims in a short time and that it broke out in the age of medical and scientific progress, hence, to the virtual media and the speedy diffusion of information whether real or fake in relation to the pandemic. The conspiracy theories took a large space in the explanation of the viral spread ; from the individual, social bases to many theorists parts also.

The wide spread of conspiracy interpretations which accompanied this latter are put in many divergences, first with a matter coming to the forefront again around the 5th Generation Chinese mega project for the telecommunications, it had enough share of some explanations ; theoretically, politically and popularly and even controversial media campaigns against China's intend through this project, claiming that the 5G technologies transmit the Covid-19 through the radiation, yet, this hypothesis was officially denied by the World Health Organization last April 10th ; on the Organization's official page on Facebook , in attempt to stop the circulating talks in the virtual world ; in regard to social media trends around the 5G.

As the scientific advance covers many vital domains in communities and countries ; the military field ; hence as other parts ; recognizes continuously such development. The world countries ; especially the developed ones use technologies in manufacturing weapons, this industry progressed and knew a massive use hugely in the last major world wars ; with introducing the nuclear and chemical weapons to the armed struggles, and then, weapons industry became a norm of measuring the power and advance of each state. In the midst of the sharp rivalry in race for the military pre-eminence which takes several forms and patterns ; chemically and

biologically, and as part of the chain of conspiratorial narrations of Covid-19 outbreak ; there is another theoretical vision of conspiracy came to the surface in the time of pandemic of 2019. In the early beginnings of the virus spread in the world, there has been a big doubt over the origins of the virus ; even officially, and that it is a Chinese product, under some beliefs that the new coronavirus has been intentionally manufactured and purposefully spread for either as a bio weapon or for political economic gains , which have flourished in the light of the Chinese preservation towards some facts.

As it is the case in any game rules, there are the two traditional elements of attack and defense, in projection on the pandemic conspiracy theories, whenever there is an attack and spread of fake and false news ; in parallel ; they are matched with a scientific and official refutation to the relationship of biological weapons and the spread of the disease ; where many scientists asserted that it is no relation to biological producing of the virus, as stated by the American virologist Kristian Anderson that the new Coronavirus clearly originated in the nature .

Given that the conspiracy theories; hence various theoretical and popular sub-explanations to the novel pandemic crisis and to other erstwhile pandemics - are popularly, theoretically made in absence of trusted narratives-reveal the popular interaction, expressly on social media; in a world openness as a principle of globalization, in respect to the tensions, doubts; which are more frequent, remarkably between the great powers; within the resurgence of protesting waves in major capitals, these sequential changes gathered make a bigger global strain within the instability status, thus, it is historically common that the successive accumulations of world occurrences resulted large wars ; which immensely generated changes. In time of critical world clashes and challenges ; the world apparently is at war for repositioning with political and strategic balances with new rules..

5. Conclusion

The pandemic outbreak of 2019 seemed to be first; a landmark occurrence in the second decade of the 21st Century ; in regard to its fast expansion in the world, and consequently to patients and fatalities hyper high amount, within the world emergency and the fluctuated preparedness between states.

Second, the novel pandemic is a deep lesson for all communities ; from the smallest entity to the global social, economic, health, humanitarian and political scopes ; either for good or negative. The huge projects of countries in post Covid-19 pandemic world are divided between states' endeavour to compensate losses ; mainly in the economy sector, and their attempts to redress and adapt to the new world phase.

As war imposes its rules ; the novel pandemic of 2019 will impose its rules in world of after pandemic crisis era, the world balances ; either will bring new patterns and structures, or will give up on the allies groups that existed before the outbreak.

Yet, Globalization fate in post Covid-19 pandemic world remain ambiguous, these deep shifts will take time to give its results, as it will be with countries to recover and follow their growth processes for the short and long terms.

Another well-established point to take big space of concern is the medical sector ; in regard to the fixed and huge missions of the medical teams across all countries in their fight with the the viral pandemic.

Observers and experts ; and during the latest outbreak of 2019 , highlighted some deep insights to the world after the pandemic end, amid unclear visions and conception to the new world status; for the simple reason that the ongoing events and circumstances will define the next world leadership pole.

With the huge ramifications of the disease on all countries' sectors ; which would draw a double dimension of activities and operations to get rid of its traces, especially at the economic dimension, that would take much concern and time as well, in the light of attempts to predict the new world line and shape after the pandemic crisis of 2019.

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