

POST-COVID 19 ERA: A SHIFT FROM MULTILATERALISM TO MULTIPLEX WORLD ORDER

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The Covid-19 pandemic is reshaping the international relations. Coronavirus has quickened the progress towards a more isolated world in which the future arranging standards of the global framework are different. In that perspective, China or the United States right away cannot come out of Covid-19 as a "victor". In such scenario, the concept of multilateralism conveys negotiations as it covers the very close outlook towards the shared interests of majority of people and adopts very possible and suitable steps to offer in the international affairs. On the other side, the most discussed phenomenon the "MULTIPLEX WORLD ORDER" that has been highlighted by **Amitav Acharya** in his book *The End of American World Order*, Polity Books, 2014. Multiplex-the idea covers both the notions of complexity and multiplicity. Complexity enfolds the rising number of trans-boundary issues and most of them are not a new one but have become more foremost and crucial. Such issues are complex just due to its multidimensional nature as they cannot be dealt single-handedly on the national level and usually, they are unpredictable too i.e. 1997 and 2008 (financial crisis), post 9/11 (Terrorism at the front level), Ebola outbreak (2013) and now the recent COVID pandemic (2019). While the multiplicity shows the enlarging figure and variety of entities presumed in shaping the world order not only the states but also the international firms, multinational bureau, non-governmental organizations, cross-border movements and non-state actors. In this multiplex world, we have different options between the different portrayals. Respectively, there is an unconventional narrative 'the American wit' that clearly defines how the liberal world was formed almost solely by USA. Though we have different narration relating to that how the other states and regions all performed a vital role in the formation of global order. So, the view of multiplex permits us to pluralize the stratagem, outline the cultural diversity and sketch about the emerging powers. The world order can be produced not just by a few great powers rather by a multitude of entities, including the evolving powers, well-known powers and non-state actors.

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Fontaine Richard (2020) in one of his article *Globalization will look very different after the coronavirus pandemic* acclaimed that the post covid-19 era wholly exhibits the world which is completely changed from the world of Western dominance that we have been experiencing for the last two hundred years. Basically, it points out a full substantial change of the world. The sustenance of global order rests on the regional order. Ironically, the founders of liberal orders are declining (at least temporarily) a part from that a few powers especially China is supposed to challenge the past ruling countries over the leading of a new wave of globalization and involving in the global economy at depth.

Currently, the Covid emergency drew a line under the period of neo-liberal minimization of the part of a nation state. The conviction of numerous years that the practical capability of a state is expected to go through disintegration and will undoubtedly destroy itself has been dismissed. The opposite international float towards "a nation state" implies that the new world is very much neglected old.

Qingming Huang (2020) in his article *The Pandemic and the Transformation of Liberal International Order* stated relating to the new world order that the normally perceived ideas of administration and authority will pass into the domain of other, fundamentally changed and going through significant change, pertinent relationships. The possibilities of America-arranged authority, constantly connected with hegemonism, are endlessly thin as the world is moving towards the development of new focuses of power, new international organizations without an articulated driven part of one of the most compelling worldwide players. Henry A. Kissinger was a National Security Advisor and Secretary of State under President Richard Nixon. In his book *World Order* he said, "The one thing every man fear is the unknown. When presented with this scenario, individual rights will be willingly relinquished for the guarantee of their well-being granted to them by the World Government".

As power-driven and logical progressions proceed, new vulnerabilities will rise to upset the surviving new world order scenario again moving from multilateralism to unilateralism. Men' troubles have not ended at this point; there are numerous difficulties and clashes that could confront the world as the following fiasco looms past the COVID-19 pandemic. Amidst a new world order in transition,

these vulnerabilities underscore the requirement for worldwide participation like never before.

As of now, it is hard to observe the shape, structure or substance of the post COVID-19 world spectrum. The last element was missing, a clear ideological separation, but it is now rapidly evolving as a result of the coronavirus. **Walt, S.M. (2020)** in his article *The Realist's guide to the coronavirus outbreak* briefly exhibited that the competition between the United States and China is now revealed in the four crucial dimensions: military, technological, economic and ideological. Smaller states will have to decide which narrative to accept, a trend that could widen the gaps between the great powers and their allies. The coronavirus pandemic is turning into a battle of narratives. Ultimately, the question of whether the spread of the virus was the product of human action or an accident might not matter much. Whatever its origin is, the pandemic has exposed wide ideological differences between the democratic West and undemocratic China. On a broader level, the democratic West is now more clearly resistant to undemocratic Asia. Opposing ideological views are a hallmark of the great competition for power.

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