

# "POST-COVID-19 CRISIS AND THE WORLD: THE GLOBAL ORDER AND THE VISION OF VARIOUS FIELDS"

**Ananda Majumdar**

*The University of Alberta (Bachelor of Education after Degree Elementary, Faculty of Education)*

## **Abstract**

***Socially, Politically, Economically, Environmentally, the world and its order for continuation are expecting to be changed after the post-COVID-19. Their role of internationalism will, of course, affect the post-COVID-19 era follow by others to know how to control the pandemic situation and how to govern generally. Unicorn start-ups will be an endangered species in the United States and China especially and then the rest of the world. Left-wing politics will be extreme in 2021. In the United States, Bernie Sanders failed in the election in 2020, while in the United Kingdom Jeremy Corbyn lost in the election in 2019 as a left-wing leader. They will now rise, and the movement will have grown. Inflation returned after Donald Trump's worries about losing his re-election. The new Federal Reserve head of the United States is a supporter of the Trump administration and believe in modern monetary theory. The campaign of rebuild U.S. infrastructure by the Trump administration has raised his re-win as the President. The objective is to understand the post-crisis world order in different areas. The outcome of the research is to the aware community about its initiates to escape for any pandemics. The methodology was to select journals, newspapers for drafts and from there to write the final draft of this article. The feature question is what will be the image of global order in the post-COVID-19 scenario? The future imitative of the article is to its discussion within the community, seminar through its experimental and writing expansion as real research.***

***Keyword: Environmentally Sustainable, Good Governance, Invisible Free Market & Visible Strong Administration, East-West Co-operation, Internationalization of Knowledge Diplomacy, Post-***

***Crisis Global Order, Community Action, Carbon Emissions.***

## **1.INTRODUCTION**

Not only politically, but the economically post-COVID-19 world is also affecting, the impact is expanding over worldwide education and developing countries such as India have the opportunity to raise her wing for environmental and sustainable education. The world will face human rights issues, environmental issues such as the movement over global warming and pollution will be increased. During the lockdown the environment of the entire world has improved than before, developing country such as India's river the Ganges and its water has been cleaned and drinkable, the air quality of polluted cities such as New Delhi has been improved, people can breathe in fresh air by resulting lockdown worldwide. Therefore, the process will continue in another way after the post-corona crisis to making the globe fresh and clean environmentally. Due to the drop in carbon emissions, the levels of pollution in New York have reduced an estimated 50% because of measures to contain the virus. In Europe nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) emissions fading away over Italy, it is the same in Spain and the United Kingdom. Activists were advocating a decarbonized sustainable economy for a decade, but it has not been implemented; it is now an opportunity to thinking about such an economy after the crisis. Chances to come back activities like driving twice to the office, long drive after the pandemic is lower than before people did. The corona crisis is a lesson for humanity to learn from it that how important those priorities such as driving and commuting unnecessarily, spending time with families, focusing on core priorities etc. for the health and wellbeing of family, friends and the community. The issue of family life and work balance may be solved after the crisis. Throughout history, the spread of the disease has been linked to lower

emissions, even before the industrial age. People from every decade took initiatives and learnt from it. During the financial crash in 2008-09 global emissions dropped for a year due to reduced industrial activity that contributes carbon emissions on a comparable scale to transport. The global emissions from industrial processes, manufacturing, and construction made-up an estimated 18.4% of global anthropogenic emissions. The overall dip in emissions was estimated at 1.3% during the financial crisis; however, it has been rebounded by 2010 due to the economy recovered. Post-COVID-19 situations can be similar to after the financial crisis. The crisis has hope on the other side by community initiatives such as protecting each other from the health crisis, the word social distance is an effective community word and it has helped to control the increase of pandemic. The speed and its response have given some hope that the rapid action is taken on climate change as well. The message is according to Donna Green, associate professor at the University of New South Wales's climate change research centre that if we need to take action, we can, and we can also take action on climate change with real action, not by words.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW:**

Post-COVID-19 global scenario is a prediction. Human activities on environmental, social, economic, and political exploitation can be changed or cannot be. It is a lesson because of human-animal interaction. Human beings can forget it as well after a couple of years. The term world environment is not only a term to understand only about a protein life but a combination of various factors that made us livable on the planet called the globe. It is a miracle of life that the atmosphere of the world is fit for breathing, water suitable for production, re-production and for drinking, an atmosphere that supports organic life through optimum water and air, which joins in a unique way in our network. But due to governmental, business leaders and other effective policymakers understanding the world environment as a large-scale deterioration, the environment is now in danger due to anthropogenic factors and it has a connection with global modernity. The hope is through community action but how long? When people will forget, it will be forgettable like other pandemics in every decade.

## **3.METHODOLOGY:**

Journal reviews, newspapers, are the sources to write this paper. The paper is based on the Covid-19 scenario and has been discussed on socio-economic and political changes including any changes of power balance from the United States to other countries. Therefore, it is an interdisciplinary political paper. The methodology to write the paper has been also taken by the description of sources reading, gathering in-depth insights on topics, focuses on exploring ideas, summarizing, and interpreting and mainly expressed in words (documentary analysis through qualitative approach). The paper has written on a global based scenario due to the current Pandemic and what is expecting to be going after the Pandemic.

## **4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:**

Socially, Politically, Economically, Environmentally, the world and its order for continuation are going to be changed after the post-COVID-19. According to Donna Green, Associate Professor at the University of New South Wales's climate change research centre, that if we need to take action, we can, and we can also take action on climate change with real action, not by words. The Global supply chain will be away from China and towards Brazil, India, Mexico, and Southeast Asian countries. The United States will rebound from no growth in 2020 to an estimated 3% growth in 2021; however, it will revive nasty and long-forgotten counterweight inflation. The global growth for the rest of the world will be slower than those focused countries in the economy. Global travel will be resumed through teleconferencing, virtual entertainment, and e-commerce; though travelling will continue due to human nature when feeling bore. Due to the drop in carbon emissions, the levels of pollution in New York have reduced an estimated 50% because of measures to contain the virus. In Europe nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) emissions fading away over Italy, it is the same in Spain and the United Kingdom. Activists were advocating a decarbonized sustainable economy for a decade, but it has not been implemented; it is now an opportunity to thinking about such an economy after the crisis. The corona crisis is a lesson for humanity to learn over priorities such as driving and commuting unnecessarily, spending time with families, focusing on core priorities

etc. for the health and wellbeing of family, friends, and the community. Post-COVID-19 may change the internationalization of higher education as another field just like a political, economic field. It can be through the innovation of the new school of Environment and Sustainability and its various exploration along with disaster management. OP Jindal Global University of India already set a good example regarding setting up a new school of environment and sustainability just before the crisis broke. This school can be a role model for the post-crisis initiative in nutrition and sustainability and to secure the environment. Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea have blossomed into respect for science and technology, the culture of pragmatism, willingness to learn the best practices from around the world and showed their desire to catch up with the West. Their role of internationalism will, of course, affect the post-COVID-19 era follow by others to know how to control the pandemic situation and how to govern generally. The objective is to be understanding the post-crisis world order in different areas. The outcome of the research is to the aware community about its initiates to escape for any pandemics. The methodology was to select journals, newspapers for drafts and from there to write the final draft of this article. The feature question is what will be the image of global order in the post-COVID-19 scenario? The future imitative of the article is to its discussion within the community, seminar through its experimental and writing expansion as real research. The global growth situation will be estimated at 4%. China is expecting to have a solid 6% growth up from an estimated 2.8% in 2020. It will be possible for China because of its stockpiling oil reserves at cheap prices in 2020. However, the global supply chain will be away from China and towards Brazil, India, Mexico and the Southeast Asian countries. The United States will rebound from no growth in 2020 to an estimated 3% growth in 2021; however, it will revive nasty and long-forgotten counterweight inflation. The global growth for the rest of the world will be slower than those focused countries in the economy. Global travel will be resumed through teleconferencing, virtual entertainment, and e-commerce; though travelling will also continue due to human nature when feeling bore. Unicorn start-ups will be an endangered species in the United States and China especially and then the rest of the world. Left-wing politics will be extreme in 2021. In the United States, Bernie Sanders failed in the election

in 2020, while in the United Kingdom Jeremy Corbyn lost in the election in 2019 as a left-wing leader. They will now rise, and the movement will have grown. Inflation returned after Donald Trump's worries about losing his re-election. The new Federal Reserve head of the United States is a supporter of the Trump administration and believe in modern monetary theory. The campaign of rebuild U.S. infrastructure by the Trump administration has raised his re-win as the President. In 2021 the economy of the United States got its monetary jolt but also seen inflation rate, which will become the business story of 2021. The prediction of post-COVID-19 is difficult to say however due to its worldwide current economic field and an invisible actor, the virus. Questions are several such as how transmissible is it? What is the fatality rate among the population group worldwide? Which policy is the best for the conclusion or reduces the pandemic? Will warmer weather slow down the virus in the Indian subcontinent, Africa or in the Americas? When vaccine will finally appear after a long and several experiments worldwide? It is hard to say about the post-COVID-19 world in the context of these questions. However, scenarios from around the world can predict its future activities which can impact world order. Lockdowns somehow manage the flatten curve but not completely. The image of lockdown in Europe and Asia and partly in North America was looking relaxing. The return to normality is gradual but the social distancing will be continued by the end of next year (2021). Work from home will be continued for the foreseeable future and on the other side pubs, a cinema where people can socialize will begin to open with social distancing rules in places. The restriction on travelling will be continued but it will carry on its pattern such as domestic and international travel. It has been said earlier that when people will start to feel bore they will travel domestically if international restriction continues by the end of the year 2020 and in 2021. A combination of vaccine development will be continuing to explore within widespread testing capacity. It shows that lockdown will be avoided fully if the virus spreads again. The economy in this situation will face u-shaped and the countries will experience a contraction of economies than the economic crisis. The Western World will follow the footsteps of China by ending the lockdown once the curve of new infections will be flattened. It is assuming that the normalization can begin by the end of April 2020 and because of the prediction that the virus will

not be back in the winter of 2021. The creation of the confidence among policymakers is because of the better immune system of people that can fight against the virus has already created, much more effective control measure of emergency has been created etc. Though economic losses would not be offset immediately guarantees, liquidity support, short term work scheme will foster a strong rebound among people. In this situation, most economies will face a mild economic recession of an estimated 2-3% year on year. However, growth will accelerate in 2021 that will help most economies to return pre-crisis levels. The virus can be controlled, can not be controlled, it can rise again in the winter of 2021, resulting in several economic crises in this situation. The recovery can be in 2023 entirely by countries in the world. It is a hope for a complete cure, but nothing is guaranteed as it is an invisible enemy for human beings and people have no idea about its strength. The word order can be changed or can not be, but the resurgence of Asia in the world affairs will be cemented after the pandemic. India's medicine (Hydroxychloroquine) diplomacy is one of the great examples of current global affairs. Providing medicine by India to at least 50 countries in the world has been greatly appreciated by the world leaders as a humanistic approach that India always did during local to regional to the global crisis. China's mask diplomacy is not that humanistic but commercial even in this situation by its distribution worldwide. The global Chinese market and commerce, economic hegemony is going to be reduced. China is already sued by countries like Germany, The United States. India announces to taking federal government permission before any foreign direct investment (FDI) by any countries that have a land border with India, China is, of course, India's target for this announcement. India's several domestic industries can be bankrupt due to the crisis and post-crisis situation, it is China, who is waiting for the circumstances to buy those domestic Indian industries under its direct foreign investment facility; it is now closed due to the amendment by the government of India in its FDI policy. In South Asia especially in India exporters and importers may be waived from customs bonds after the crisis. India's trade partners shall work on the interoperability of trade transaction digital interfaces called SWIFT. India has a chance to leapfrog its export after the crisis when demand will rise. India already steps on it though goodwill medicine exports for the survival of humanity

worldwide. This is an advantage for India with global partners. India can choose new markets by designing a new strategy to replace too much reliance on China for the import, especially Pharma API. But India's announcement on its FDI policy for China can lead anti-India policy by the Chinese government as well. India may call up a regional and international dialogue to set up new trade standards and certifications for import and export in the post-COVID-19 situation. However; India and the rest of South Asian countries need to be very cooperative among them in this situation and after the pandemic situation instead of their older political-social and religious conflicts based on two nations theory for a better inter-governmental platform, through due to minor stakeholders it can be difficult to make a platform beyond South Asia, but it is also not impossible. Therefore, group cooperation as the Indian subcontinent is desirable. Indian diplomacy in the scenario should not stop just after a few initiatives such as providing medicine. It must continue to play a larger role in building a better and sustainable neighbourhood in this new normal at a time when this partnership will be guided by new morals and ethics, challenges, and responses. East Asia such as Taiwan, Singapore, and South Korea have shown their best effort to control the virus. The far lower death rates suffered by those countries will be a role model by other countries after the crisis. It is not just medical capabilities, good governance, and cultural confidence of the societies of those East Asian countries that made them successful to control the virus. They have blossomed into respect for science and technology, the culture of pragmatism, willingness to learn the best practices from around the world and showed their desire to catch up with the West. Their role of internationalism will, of course, affect the post-COVID-19 era follow by others to know how to control the pandemic situation and how to govern generally. The post-crisis situation will affect U.S. immigration from around the world due to President Trump's announcement to ban immigration to the U.S.A. recently. It is his decision due to the pandemic and after the pandemic, situation to govern the United States without any disease from overseas that can enter to the States. The Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, U.S. is one of the renowned agencies in health and care, where the President of the United States proposed to reduce the budget even after COVID-19 emerged. Ideas of Nobel Laureate Dr. Amartya Sen; an

invisible hand of free markets and the visible hand of good governance will be refocused by the world as a combined model of a strong market and good governance. It can be hoped a strong government worldwide after the COVID-19 scenario. A strong government has always been seen in countries like Singapore, South Korea, and China. It has been possible due to their almost similar culture even politically there are way differences between China and South-East Asian countries. A Meritocratic government is expected after the COVID-19 situation in global order for better governance that can tackle any natural, artificial crisis. It is also not expected China leads global order through this country has various credits to become the leader of the world. China's political system is permitted by their system, not the system of the global order. It can not be supported due to several political, economic crisis between China and other East and South Asian countries. No one feels comfortable sharing a small room with an elephant, no matter how benefited it is. Therefore, the American presence will be welcomed to balance China's influence. America's ethos; with is or against us must be withdrawn for better cooperation after the COVID-19 world order. Political impact in advanced countries would be highly effective due to the misrule of the virus and allowing it to increase. Administration in Japan, the U.S. is in great trouble due to ignoring the virus at the first stage. The Prime Minister of Japan perhaps forcedly step down by their other political parties before the term, while in the United States recession has again started due to the devastation effect of the pandemic. The situation of the U.S. can lead to reducing the chances for President Donald Trump as a second time President. In the South, Korea citizens are appealing to President Moon to step down. Estimated 800000 people signed for a petition for the impeachment of President Moon who declared before that virus will disappear soon. South Korea was the next after China in the South-East Asian Region in the context of COVID-19-pandemic growth. Moon's approval rating failed in such a way and he was told by the people to resign immediately. Countries like North Korea is least capable to manage their situation and thus it has a chance to get out of control and spread the disease in the entire country. In Iran situation is horrendous, Covid-19 spreads among government officials, dozens of parliamentarians. are affected already. Communist Party of China is trying to control

the situation but due to censorship, it is not quite clear about the situation in China. The economic impact in China is in great danger. The economy is going below the average expectation of the growth and it is unclear whether China would get back its yearly 6% economic growth like before? In Asian politics, it is China, where the virus is born and then spread worldwide. The President of China declared it a people war against the virus. The Global Times and other Chinese media started to narrate its features. Party Chief of Wuhan and Hubei were replaced, and the Mayor of Wuhan apologized for the entire devastation. Criticism began against the Communist Party and then the media started to show their leader with masks and in Beijing's hospital for taking care of the people. President Xi did not come to Wuhan and Hubei first time. This is an issue with their commitment. China's state-controlled media was blaming foreign media for blaming China as the creator. Through it is not clear whether it is man-made through laboratory or from an animal in China. As a domestic repercussion several academicians have been imprisoned and lost their job through the Communist Party of China due to condemn about party's role over pandemic in China., professor Xu Zhiyong of Tsinghua University, Beijing had been dismissed from his teaching and served prison due to his criticism over Chinese Communist Party as the failure party to run the country. As global initiatives, the Chinese government meet with the Head of the WHO and showed him their pandemic preparation for the safety of the people. WHO believed in China and praised the President as the great leader of the country to manage the situation? WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus later was criticized globally because of his deal with China and praising the Chinese Communist Party. It has been said that the Director of the Who is politically adaptable who is politically related to China through his country Ethiopia, where the political donation from China is in full swing. Russia and North Korea closed their border with China while Hongkong closed their border checkpoint and transportation link with China after January 2020. It declared a mandatory quarantine for anyone regardless of nationality who visited China within a fourteen days period. At the end of February, the government of Hongkong declared a range of counter cycling measures for the stimulation of the Hong Kong economy. Taiwan was the only country in the region which is really a winner against the pandemic.

Due to progressive initiatives by Taiwan such as isolation facilities in hospitals. In the United Kingdom Prime Minister Boris Johnson, Health Secretary Matt Hancock, chief Medical officer Chris Whitty went into self-isolation. The disruption at the top level of the government is huge and makes Britain an awful situation. The Virus has done much more in Britain which even IRA could not. British Parliament can not sit at all due to the modern pandemic which is unsafe. Ministers can not do their fundamental jobs, business stops. In the U.K. it is a national crisis and therefore many of the checks and balances on government and parliamentary democracy itself have collapsed. Due to health crisis election campaigns are cancelled in the United States and in Canada. The decision is because of public health risks. Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau was in self-isolation and cancelled all his meetings with provincial premiers. Prime Minister Trudeau was asking for an early election but opposition NDP (National Democratic Party) leader Ryan Meili opposed it by saying that the government should not ask people to vote during the pandemic. Most of the political parties of Canada such as Conservative leadership candidate Peter Mackay declared to cancel all future public campaigns. The President of the United States, Opposition Leader cancelled their rallies as well in response to public health concerns. However, according to pool Prime Minister Justin Trudeau will be in well placed in this fall for his third time Prime Minister candidacy due to his quite successful management to handling COVID-19 in Canada. The earlier election in fall 2020 has been though opposed by an estimated 42 percent and favoured by an estimated 38 percent. An estimated 38 percent of voters who supported Trudeau's Liberal Parties decision for an earlier vote, will vote Trudeau, while 30 percent voters will vote to Conservative Party and an estimated 18 percent voters will vote NDP and 6 percent for Green Party. This is how Trudeau Led Liberal Party is again expecting to get the highest votes in the Canadian election. Prime Minister Trudeau according to the source is the most decisive, intelligent, and best communicator, while NDP leader Jagmeet Singh was rated a close second. In this crisis, the Canadian Liberal Government announced an estimated \$107 billion COVID-19 aid package which is one of the biggest aid in the world. This is one of the reasons for public satisfaction after their loss of employment and then received government assistance

regularly through this aid package. In India, Prime Minister Narendra Damodardas Modi maintained the lockdown rules from day one when the country had an estimated 600 cases and 10 death (March 24<sup>th</sup>, 2020). But the growth rate of COVID-19 victims in India is fast like the United States and Brazil after four months since her first lockdown. There was no ultimate vision for the migrant workers and the lockdown damages their future, employment. Workers were unable to afford food and rent. With no transportation migrants to the cities were left with no choice but to walk the interstate highways to return their villages. The Finance Ministry of India declared free rations and minimal cash support to the unemployed workers, but it was not enough for a comfortable livelihood. An estimated 119 million jobs lost during the first two weeks of the lockdown and there is no clear what they will come back to their jobs. It is a disregard for the poor. Indian health care system is extremely poor due to the lack of public investment for decades. Modi Government reduces the budget in health care more and is trying to focus on super specialty private hospitals like the American Model. Trans-national borders have been closed as the decision by the governments of every country. Though it is not clear that how does the disease control or has it been controlled by the shutdown of the borders worldwide? But a popular response by the government around the world. Prior to the pandemic, it was a popular doctrine of every government for the border orientation, but the COVID-19 crisis has changed the ideologies of the government and now they are fighting against the invisible disease through the closing borders form their neighbour countries. The tension between the U.S and China is another political crisis during the pandemic. Global politics is impacting due to the rivalry because of its global intolerant issue. Countries are blaming each other during the pandemic. U.S. President Donald Trump is accusing China of the virus by saying the Chinese virus. The border disputes between China and India are in full swing and the situation of a full-fledged war between the two countries creates. Hongkong and Taiwan are not complying with China and trying to become independent, and the United States is morally supporting the entire Taiwan and Hong Kong issues against China. Australia, India, United States and Japan are making an ally of friendly countries against China to stop Chinese aggression in Asia. The South China Sea is one of the major war spots to starting a war between the

United States and China and then turning into a world war due to its global interest to use this international waterway. The pandemic in the United States crashed its economy and political will, therefore its position as the Superpower in the world is decreasing, and in question. China meanwhile is showing much aggressiveness for its establishment as the next superpower. The World after the crisis is a hobbled West and a border China.

## 6. CONCLUSION:

Post-COVID-19 may change the internationalization of higher education as another field just like a political, economic field. It can be through the innovation of the new school of Environment and Sustainability and its various exploration along with disaster management. OP Jindal Global University of India already set a good example regarding setting up a new school of environment and sustainability just before the crisis broke. This school can be a role model for the post-crisis initiative in nutrition and sustainability and to secure the environment. The global environment is better during the crisis due to lockdown. Does it need to be realized how can environmentally the world be saved? Is lockdown necessary even in normal conditions to provide nature with a backup? These questions need to be analyzed and the initiatives need to be taken in the post-COVID-19 world. This is how the issue of global warming may reduce as well. The interconnection between the environment and internationalization of higher education is an opportunity for foreign students to experiment over it during their use of long-haul international flight and observe its negative effect on the environment. India can capitalize as a study destination for regional students that can reduce longer flights and the association of carbon emissions. Therefore, can we say that the post-COVID-19 world will increase India's destiny to become a hub of internationalization of higher education? It can because of India's initiatives through the draft of National Education Policy 2019 by saying internationalization at home, cultivate a global outlook. India has shown its promise by settlement a newly constituted National Research Foundation that will support an especial scheme for offering research scholarships to intellectual and talented international students from the developing world. It is India's geo-political vision that can be mobilized faster in the post-COVID-19 global order. India has a chance to re-invent

itself in this way as an active player after the crisis which will be recognized as India's knowledge diplomacy. The question is what will be the image of global order in the post-COVID-19 scenario? The answer has been described already through politically, economically, socially. It has been described over countries that have influenced through their vast geographical, economic, and political image in the current world. It will, of course, be an opportunity for a total purification of the global scenario by countries through fair cooperation and peace instead of free trade and violence. This can lead to a huge change in the global order if they wish to react over the normalization positively to make an environmentally sustainable globe.

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