

Transformations of the World Order after the Corona Pandemic COVID-19: The Role of Culture, Science, and the Environment

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Abstract:

The global system has undergone important milestones that represented turning points in its path, represented by the end of the Cold War and the system's transformation into unipolarity through the coronation of the United States of America as the only superpower in the world, then the events of September 11, 2001, which were a turning point and deviation for the system and an escalation in its military path after the outbreak of war. Global terrorism and its transformation into a major threat to the system, and finally the outbreak of the Coronavirus and its transformation into a global pandemic, which has become one of the events that causes several transformations in the global system similar to major crises.

Therefore, the new world order is going through a phase of change and transition, as the Coronavirus pandemic has sparked several transformations in the global system in the interactions of politics, economics, and security, perhaps the most prominent of which are related to the cultural and scientific sectors, as we live today in a state of transformations in the global system due to the pandemic, which is characterized by the difficulty of reading data. The transformation it will impose on the system.

Keywords: *World Order, Coronavirus Pandemic, Culture, Science, Environment.*

1. Introduction:

The global system is founded on the pattern of existing alliances between major powers and is affected by the existing balances in the movement of international relations. The temporary nature of the global system often leads to the emergence of a new order as a result of the changes on the global scene. This is why the global crisis caused by the Coronavirus pandemic has presented new challenges to the global system. ; As a result of the repercussions that this pandemic has had on the internal and foreign policies of countries and various political, economic, cultural and health aspects, most countries have restored their priorities to confront the risks of the Coronavirus pandemic, which has been reflected in a number of repercussions of the Coronavirus pandemic on the transformations of the global system concerning culture, environment and health.

This research discusses the transformations caused by the Coronavirus pandemic on the global system, and from here several questions are raised about the topic, perhaps the most important of which is: What does the Coronavirus pandemic mean? What is the global system? How did the Coronavirus pandemic contribute to the cultural, health and scientific transformations witnessed in the global system?

The research is based on the hypothesis that “the results that may result from the spread of the coronavirus pandemic may lead to opening the door to new transformations regarding culture, health, and the environment in the global system, in conjunction with the clarity of civilizational conflict, and biology’s revenge on technology for the necessity of reaping economic gains and providing health security.”

Regarding research methods, the descriptive approach was used to explain the nature of the coronavirus pandemic and the global system, as well as the analytical approach by analysing the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic on the transformations of culture, science, and the environment in the global system.

These various transformations of the Coronavirus pandemic in the global system will be clarified in two sections, focusing on the concepts of the global system and the Coronavirus pandemic, and then explaining the extent to which the pandemic reflects cultural, scientific, health, and environmental transformations.

2. Pandemic and global order: a conceptual framework

The concept element in any study represents an important and pivotal factor, in order to explore the connection between the variable element and the fixed element in analysing and disentangling the interaction and the extent of ambiguity in defining the concepts of the study.

From this standpoint, this research aims, by way of introduction and with reference to those with the main specialty, to introduce these concepts, which are often used interchangeably without precise distinction between them, through three demands. The first requirement explains the concept of the Coronavirus pandemic, while the second requirement explains the nature of the global system, and then the requirement addresses the third refers to the nature of global transformations and their levels in the global system.

First: The concept of the Coronavirus pandemic.

Coronavirus in the language is a Latin word that means (crown) and (wreaths), and it takes the shape of a crown when viewed with a microscope (Hal et al., 2020, p. 11).

In terminology, the Coronavirus pandemic is defined as: “that pandemic caused by the spread of the Coronavirus since the end of 2019 and has spread to all countries of the world. It is a virus that can infect animals and humans alike and cause mild respiratory diseases, such as the common cold.” Or as severe as pneumonia, and it is transmitted from one person and country to another rapidly and effectively” (Obaid and Hussein, 2020, p. 69).

Historically, coronaviruses have been discovered since 1960, and the first viruses discovered caused infectious bronchitis in birds and chickens. Some varieties infect humans in 1960 (HCoV-229E, HCoV-OC43), and in 2003 the SARS coronavirus appeared (SARS-CoV). Then in 2004, the human coronavirus (HCoV-NL63), while in 2005 the type (HCoV-HKU-1) was discovered, in 2012 the MERS coronavirus appeared, and finally in 2019 the coronavirus appeared. New (NCOV-2019) (Rashid, 2020, p. 3).

On the scientific side, the Corona pandemic is the latest member of the coronavirus series, and this type of virus is common in humans and other mammals such as bats. These viruses can cause the outbreak of a global epidemic (pandemic), and a global epidemic is likely to occur if the virus is new and has not been previously infected, in addition to the possibility of its transmission from one person to another effectively and continuously (Al-Baldawi, 2021, pp. 148-149), so on March 11, 2020, The World Health Organization officially classified the new Coronavirus (a global pandemic): It is a scientific term that is more severe and widespread than

the global epidemic, and symbolizes the international spread of the virus, and not being confined to one country (Hal et al., 2020, p. 10).

This is why the coronavirus pandemic is considered one of the most severe epidemics that have struck the world, and its symptoms are represented by (Lotfi, 2021, p. 271): -

Firstly - an increase in body temperature.

Second: Burning in the throat.

Third: Severe cough with successive coughing

Fourth: Shortness of breath.

The development of the disease can also lead to severe pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome, sepsis, septic shock, and death. Some infected people may be asymptomatic, meaning that the test results confirm the infection, but they do not show symptoms of the disease (Obaid, and Hussein, 2020, p. 70).

Here, the former Iraqi Deputy Minister of Health, Dr. Jaleel Al-Shammari, a specialist in pulmonary and respiratory diseases, states that the incubation period ranges from a few hours to (14) days. However, most cases had an incubation period of five days, as the symptoms do not appear easily and can be confused with other diseases such as bronchitis and influenza. The danger lies in the mode and speed of spread, as the coronavirus is a highly transmissible epidemic disease, spreading faster than some other infectious diseases that do not transmit through the air, such as viral hepatitis, which, despite its severity, spreads slowly through blood transfusion and sexual contact. This led to the pandemic's spread because the numerical cases depended on the health system's ability to diagnose and statistically confirm the infection, a voluntary act by citizens in developed countries who began to report infections, unlike in developing countries where reporting was not common. Additionally, the numbers announced by the Ministry of Health were not recorded until the case reached a stable condition in the hospital. This is one of the reasons for the increase in infections among the most at-risk groups, including athletes, as they regularly exercise and use their lungs fully for breathing, unlike ordinary people who use only a third of their lungs, allowing the virus to spread easily throughout the entire lung. Other vulnerable groups include those with obesity, individuals with chronic diseases who have weakened immunity such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, pregnant women, and women taking birth control pills, which increase blood clotting and thus the risk of blood clots or heart attacks (Al-Shammari, 2022).

Over time, the spread of the pandemic has decreased compared to the beginning of its spread for reasons that are (Al-Shammari, 2022):

- 1- At the beginning of the spread of the virus, there was exaggeration in the spread of the disease, especially in developing countries.
- 2- The method of burying patients due to the construction of individual graves led to terror, as the virus lives on living tissue, dies after hours, and ends completely after the person dies.
- 3- The method of treatment. The behaviour of the virus was unknown to doctors. The disease is new, and the World Health Organization has confused the system. Every period it issues a treatment protocol, and each country follows a specific protocol. A unified protocol for treatment has not been agreed upon. Also, giving only antibiotics was the main reason for the increase in Infections because antibiotics do not work on viruses. Antibiotics are against bacteria and germs, but only antibiotics are given because every viral infection can lead to a bacterial infection.

4- The behaviour of infected patients was ambiguous to doctors at first, but with the increase in cases after the first month of the spread of the pandemic in countries such as Iraq, Iraqi doctors relied on the chest index through which lung infection was proven, because the accuracy of the index diagnosis exceeds (90%), on the contrary. The accuracy of the swab is only approximately 50%. On this basis, some specialists believe that the origin of the virus is animal, but the reservoir animal is not yet known with certainty, and there are suspicions about bats and anteaters, concerning the method of transmission from one person to another, it has been proven that it is widespread through sneezing, coughing and touching, and the disease may develop. Within a week or more, it ranges from moderate to severe, and thus infection control measures remain the main pillar of prevention by washing hands, suppressing coughs, wearing a mask, and physical distancing for those who care for the sick, as well as social distancing between people. Information about this disease is incomplete and is evolving as the disease progresses. Time, especially since coronaviruses mutate and aggregate often, and this represents a continuing challenge to our understanding of this pandemic and how to take appropriate measures (Al-Jaloul, 2021, p. 12).

Second: The nature of the global system.

The term “new world order” is not new to us. Although the meanings it appears with differ from time to time, since the beginning of the nineties of the twentieth century, third world countries began for the first time to demand the need for a new world order to settle the international situation during that period. During that same period, several recommendations and decisions were issued by the Non-Aligned Movement calling for the establishment of a global system based on development, peaceful change, and expanding the base of international partnership. This system, in one way or another, represents the dominance and control of one pole over the international system despite the presence of other poles (punitive (2010, p. 131).

Against this backdrop, the concept of (system) has become one of the main principles upon which the study of international relations is based. It aims to discover patterns of interaction in international politics. Thus, the world system is defined as: "the patterns of relationships and interactions between the political actors present in the world during a specific period." Additionally, the world system refers to: "the elite controlling global decisions, including states, corporate interests, controlling financial and political groups, as well as pressure groups." In this context, we refer to several models such as unipolarity, bipolarity, multipolarity, or centres of power; in this system, it is not necessarily the state that is the main actor. Non-state actors such as transnational corporations, banks, international non-governmental organizations, and others have become major players on the global stage alongside national states. The term (world system) is a modern concept that emerged with the scientific and technological revolution our world is witnessing.

The term (system), used in various fields, here refers to a set of rules and general orientations followed by individuals or states, serving as a basis for organizing their collective life and coordinating relationships among themselves and with others. This builds a political, social, economic, or cultural structure, and the interactions within this structure are called a system (Abdo, 2010, pp. 7-26).

On the other hand, the world system refers to: "patterns of relationships formed over time through mechanisms and actors, aimed at enabling the prediction and management of cross-border political and social interactions." This definition includes the distribution and control of all capacities, whether military or economic, on a global level, as well as the development and establishment of rules, institutions, and organizations. The distribution of global military and economic capabilities may lead some parties to assume global or regional leadership. Apart

from these material capabilities, other factors influence the formation and drawing of global mechanisms, which in turn shape the features and structure of the world system (Abu Rashed, 2018, p. 12).

Accordingly, this concept has garnered attention from (David Easton), who believed that a system consists of a set of variables characterized by a high degree of interrelatedness and mutual influence (Al-Fahdawi, 2001, p. 33). Easton's analysis explains how the system maintains its continuity as a behaviour system in a world of stability and change, i.e., how it preserves its existence over time. The system faces demands and threats and must respond in a way that ensures its continuity and existence. The system's survival, strength, and popularity depend on its ability to take measures and decisions that distribute society's resources in a way that satisfies the governed, thereby ensuring their obedience and recognition of it as the supreme authority, preventing chaos and disorder (Mohammed, 2009).

Third: The nature of global transformations and their levels in the global system.

It is essential to understand the nature and extent of changes in the geo-strategic structure of international relations and their various levels to clarify the profound and structural international changes and transformations that dynamically alter the nature of the global system automatically. Based on this, the scientific study of international relations has progressed and manifested in various perspectives, among which several differences have crystallized. However, the image of "power politics" reflected the experience of the first half of the 20th century up to the 1970s. In contrast, the experience of the last quarter of the same century highlighted structural changes in international politics, pushing towards a broader analytical view that focuses not only on states and concepts of power and conflict but also on the emergence of new non-state actors and the importance of new issues that transform the global system under the influence of complex international interdependence and various new political and economic topics. This created a new perception, with the world becoming a system of interactions between states and other new actors (Waleed Abdul Hai et al., 2002, p. 6).

As a result, the transformations within the global system can be explained as: "the internal dynamic interactions which are the cause of change and are homogeneous with the system" (Al-Saleh, 2007, p. 30).

Some also highlight the level of transformations and confine them to several axes in the global system, whether through elements of power, the level of system institutions, the balance of power, or the level of power elements. The structure of the new global system is usually defined according to the pattern of power distribution among the major active states, which in turn determines the polarity distribution in the new global system. The more comprehensive military, technological, economic, educational, and cultural power the major states possess, the more they can impose their hegemony on the new global system.

The superpower is the one with dominant capabilities and influential military, economic, technological, educational, and cultural power. Major powers, though relatively less powerful, still have a significant global influence. The nature of the relationship between the superpower and major powers, and the extent of competition, convergence, agreement, or contradiction in their interests, are key determinants of the formation of the new global system. The new global system is essentially a natural outcome of the interaction between its units and their capabilities. Hence, the United States uniquely occupies the top of the international hierarchy due to its comprehensive power elements and its ability to impose its will and achieve its interests, benefiting from the military, technological, educational, cultural, and economic gap that

separates it from other major powers, along with its cumulative experience in managing global affairs and handling international crises (Al-Suwaidi, 2014, p. 52).

However, with the Corona pandemic, the balance of the virus affecting global power will lead to major changes in the patterns of power, which are likely to carry new scales and dimensions. A new type of power may be born, especially after the global system has experienced serious crises in the past, as it may become dependent. On (survival of the fittest in the face of the virus) instead of other standards that revealed the weakness of the health and administrative system in the Western world at this stage (Abdul Hussein, 2020).

As for the level of the system's institutions, the global system was characterized by the emergence of a profound transformation in the form of international organizations, especially the United Nations system and its charter, as a result of successive American administrations' control over these two mechanisms of persuasion and coercion, which reflects an example of a profound transformation in the form of the organization and its charter, especially the transformations that occurred in The concept of sovereignty, and the legislation to resolve conflicts under the slogan of what was called (humanitarian intervention) (Zaqud, 2013, p. 24).

While proponents of a multipolar structure in the new global order suggest that a review of the distribution of power elements among the main units in this system reveals that no single country possesses superiority in all aspects of power, they also cast doubt on the likelihood of the United States playing the role of a unipolar power, given its inability to influence all international interactions comprehensively. Joseph Nye points out that discussing the existence of a single dominant pole in the global system requires examining the extent of control exercised by this pole. In the contemporary world, it is rare to find a situation where a single country can dictate political and economic arrangements on a global level.

In this analytical framework, advocates of multipolarity argue that it is challenging to envision the United States playing a decisive role in achieving global stability and democracy. The centres of power in the new global system represent what is referred to as a "pluralistic security community," meaning these multiple centres, which share a capitalist orientation, are characterized by the absence of anticipation or readiness to use military force in their relations with one another. Although the global system's structure can be described as multipolar, indicating the presence of several powers within a security community, the major powers are the primary actors within this system. However, the term "unipolar" can also be used to describe the international system in the sense of a dominant coalition of countries that influence international interactions.

Therefore, alongside the United States, several major powers, each possessing a proportion of global power elements such as China, Russia, the European Union, Japan, and others including India, Brazil, and South Africa form a significant percentage of the global power constellation and power relations. A notable characteristic of these powers is their lack of serious agreement on establishing mechanisms for dialogue independent of U.S. interests in managing global system issues.

From the above, we can conclude that scholars of international relations use terms like "global system," "world system," or "international system" to refer to global changes, and these terms, while differing in some respects, generally indicate global transformations and variables in all their forms. The transformations in the global system have led to the emergence of new actors competing with the state within a broader global system.

This global system is viewed as a system of interactions in which non-state actors play significant roles in new political and economic issues, creating new processes in the system

that steer it toward cooperation or adaptation rather than violence and conflict. Consequently, the global system is merely a natural outcome of the cumulative development of the international system in its various dimensions. It shares many characteristics with the international system, such as its essence, goals, and even methods. If the goals of the global system include replacing the principle of state sovereignty with globalism, this is not new. State sovereignty has been challenged since its inception, with numerous attempts to surpass it, as evidenced by the concept of a global government.

3 for cultural, scientific, health and environmental transformations

Since the spread of the Corona pandemic in the world, its repercussions on the cultural, scientific and health sectors have had a negative impact, as it has caused a state of health and scientific instability. It has also placed the liberal economic system in a major dilemma, as the conflict is raging between those who give the economy priority over humans and those who give the humanitarian aspect greater importance. It highlighted the importance of health and environmental security after making humans the focus of scientific studies.

Therefore, it is necessary to clarify these various transformations of the coronavirus pandemic in the global system by explaining the impact of the pandemic on the theory of the clash of civilizations, clarifying the impact of the pandemic on scientific and research activity, and then explaining the expansion of interest in health and environmental care.

First: The Corona pandemic and the theory of the clash of civilizations.

The intellectual foundation of the Clash of Civilizations theory was primarily based on cultural ideas and dominance. However, the COVID-19 pandemic expanded the concept and dimensions of this clash to include competition in controlling nature and confronting the threats it poses, utilizing modern technologies and techniques. This was evident in the Chinese model of overseeing the pandemic (Masais, 2022, p.11), thanks to its centralized crisis management and the use of emergency laws and stringent methods governed by direct decisions and orders from the central authority.

Some also point to the comprehensive value system derived from Confucian cultural traditions, which characterized the performance of Asian countries in general. These traditions make people less rebellious and more obedient compared to democratic Western countries and are considered among the reasons for the success that helped Asian countries like China, Japan, and South Korea effectively face the pandemic (Wintour, The Guardian, 2020).

China has demonstrated success in overcoming this critical challenge and controlling it through its socialist system dominated by the state. The effective management of all aspects of life in China by its state and socialist institutions played a crucial role. Moreover, there is the emergence of new powers—economic forces and civilizational states such as India, China, and Russia, which are changing the global system and redefining the economic order due to their significant economic growth. In contrast, the responses of France, Britain, and the United States were weak, thereby highlighting the weaknesses in the global capitalist system and its underlying theories, from the Industrial Revolution era to Donald Trump, passing through thinkers like John Locke and Adam Smith (Al-Khazai, 2020).

Various academic opinions suggest that the world might enter a new era of the Clash of Civilizations. According to Bruno Maçães, a researcher at the Hudson Institute, this era could be termed the "contemporary clash of civilizations," with the United States and China at the forefront. This clash goes beyond cultural and historical differences and involves a struggle over which model best handles crises like the pandemic. In the National Review, Maçães notes,

"Ultimately, the winners are those who possess new technologies to confront the crisis, leading to significant changes in the power distribution within the new global system" (Issa, 2020).

Conversely, some argue that the pandemic might reinforce the idea of dialogue between civilizations, highlighting the interconnectedness and shared values that deserve focus for building stronger ties. The pandemic underscored that no country could overcome the crisis alone; survival depended on others' survival, prompting a desire among people to coexist and jointly face the crisis (Inevitable Dialogue with the Other, 2020).

Moroccan thinker Idris Hani believes that the pandemic dismantled the cultural, racial, and national fault lines on which Samuel Huntington's theory of the Clash of Civilizations was based on it. It also dismantled globalization myths, imposing new fault lines based on shared humanity. Hani asserts that the pandemic marked the end of Huntington's civilizational model, especially regarding migration. The global health crisis achieved a form of isolation from a different angle, putting the world in a collective quarantine without discrimination.

Furthermore, the pandemic chased capital and restricted speculations, enforcing a new division beyond the North-South divide. Therefore, the pandemic may serve as a model for shifting civilizational interactions to new biological interactions (Snij, 2020).

The pandemic also led to the cancellation of numerous cultural events such as book fairs, theatre and film festivals, literary gatherings, and academic and intellectual seminars. As a result, cultural life experienced varying degrees of paralysis across many regions, with culture itself in a state of quarantine. Any culture that fails to develop adaptive mutations during this crisis appears fragile and remains threatened (Ben Hassan, 2020).

Additionally, the post-pandemic global system might establish a relative cultural superiority of the East over the West. S.D. Muni notes that one positive effect of the pandemic is the cultural ascendancy of the East, exemplified by the adoption of the "Namaste" greeting over handshakes and the preference for a plant-based diet over wild and Western food preferences. Despite being filled with superstitions, Eastern culture's traditional practices, such as yoga, may gain wider acceptance globally. Steven Walt believes the pandemic will accelerate the shift of power and influence from the West to the East. Europe's and the United States' slow and chaotic responses compared to China, South Korea, and Singapore highlight the adaptability of Eastern societies, which could help them endure the crisis better than the West (Mishra, 2021, pp. 31-32).

In this context, the post-pandemic world is characterized by a clear civilizational conflict and the ideological justifications underpinning the Clash of Civilizations theory, which suggests the inevitability of such clashes. However, the nature of the conflict and the rise of emerging powers do not necessarily follow the inevitability of war based on military and economic strength. Instead, it might take other forms in response to the declining civilizational dominance of the West and the emergence of a new multiplicity based on biological competition, suggesting a move away from unipolar or hegemonic dominance toward diversity and multiplicity. This future may be open to conflict, but it is certain that it will not remain centred on Western cultural phenomena (Allam, 2020).

In conclusion, the Clash of Civilizations will persist under different titles, potentially evolving into a new cosmic clash involving unseen viruses that have reached advanced levels according to Darwinian evolution, such as the current coronavirus. This virus has impacted globalization and temporarily shifted humanity from a civilizational clash to a clash of species. The pandemic's aftermath may lead to a different global system, resulting in the decline of many strategic theories and the emergence of new strategic thinking (Belhadi, 2020).

Based on this, it is clear that the Corona pandemic has dismantled the theory of the clash of civilizations by abolishing the features of globalization and restoring respect for the state regardless of the type of authority. This coronavirus has disrupted the idea of the individual as a moral entity and demolished philosophy, while some have highlighted the capitalist system's investment in fear of Corona to further control... People's lives and behaviours and restricting their freedoms. Each country in the global system seeks to excel over the other by overcoming the Coronavirus and succeeding in confronting it. However, it appears that totalitarian regimes are superior in prevention measures and making vaccines (Abu Kharis, 2020, p. 4).

All of this leads us to the fact that every system is the result of the development of a group of cultures and ideas between different parties and civilizations. Therefore, there is no system capable of dealing with all crises with the same efficiency, which imposes indicators of the transfer of power towards the East. However, despite this, the repercussions remain. The Corona pandemic crisis is continuing in light of the emergence of several variants of the virus. In addition, it is not certain that totalitarian countries will continue to ascend to global governance, which makes it too early to demolish patterns of thinking and theories, especially the theory of the clash of civilizations. Here the question remains: What has Corona left behind the thesis of the clash of civilizations?

Second: The impact of the pandemic on scientific and research activity.

The global spread of the Corona pandemic crisis imposed several repercussions on scientific and research activities, represented in (Al-Azzawi, 2021, pp. 89-90):

A- Obstructing the development of education, preparation, and scientific upbringing programs: The pandemic has hindered work on developing education and infrastructure so that countries can catch up with advanced artificial intelligence so that technological dominance does not remain in the hands of a small group of countries.

B- A decline in the ability to finance specialized research centres and theoretical studies: Countries have stopped supporting, financing, and organizing conferences for most workers in academic research centres and institutions at various levels of their local, regional, and global activities in the field of studies and research in the field of artificial intelligence, largely due to the loss of research communication.

C- Impact on the security of scientists and scientific laboratories: The spread of the pandemic prevented protection, monitoring, and follow-up of the security of scientists to protect them from organized attacks by armed groups. As for laboratories and research facilities, their protection and follow-up of their work and activities were greatly weakened. There is no effective inspection by international organizations of laboratories concerned with studying experiments in research, studies and tests that affect the security of the individual, society, and the state, especially in the field of viruses.

D- Weak scientific, technological, and commercial cooperation: Global multinational commercial companies sponsor studies, research, and production laboratories in order to achieve material benefits after exporting them to global markets and promoting their purchase. However, this link has cracked and confused scientific communication and theoretical research with production in laboratories that were previously purchased. Local and international commercial institutions.

E- Postponing global projects for artificial intelligence: Projects to introduce nature into the framework of the market economy will be postponed, which aim to make nature private property, arrange the cost of its maintenance on employers, follow up on their work, and force

them to introduce appropriate improvements in production and transportation through its effective systems and formations, and perhaps energy projects. Solar and organic fuels are an example.

As a result, scientific research cooperation between countries and through regional groups and organizations will gain unprecedented importance. Science will no longer be just an auxiliary, routine facility produced by universities and research centres isolated from societal needs. Instead, it will occupy its natural position as a vital human activity and a primary condition for human survival. Therefore, the defence of the state and human survival in the future will not solely depend on the strength of their military and the readiness of their armed forces, but increasingly on the strength of their scientific and educational systems and the preparedness of their scientists to face challenges during wartime. This will also involve and be founded upon the health sector. Strong nations are those that invest in their national health systems to enhance their capabilities and improve their performance, especially if circumstances force them to take the lead in managing battles during viral and bacterial wars. In such wars, society views doctors, nurses, and health system leaders as the true generals and soldiers (Corona and the Test of the Traditional Concept of State Power, 2022).

In this context, the COVID-19 pandemic has imposed the treatment of scientific research as a necessity rather than a luxury. It has become a fundamental part of modern life and essential for its continuation. Active participation with advanced nations in a comprehensive research system is crucial, whether in applied sciences or strategic sciences that mitigate risks and challenges within an objective and precise national vision. Despite the importance of scientific research in the development of peoples and nations, the pandemic has emphasized that medical research and the discovery of drugs, vaccines, and serums are vital necessities related to human life and survival, as well as the survival of other living organisms. It is necessary to leverage this research to provide a modern communication model that can be utilized for education and remote work.

This model, which gained reliance during the COVID-19 crisis, is expected to continue beyond the crisis because it has proven its effectiveness, importance, and speed in accomplishing tasks from home (Bin Saqr, 2020, p. 84).

This is why it is clear that the Corona pandemic crisis has proven the centrality of the role of research and scientific activity and the importance of quickly distributing vaccines to the largest possible number and the ability to produce them in large quantities, and thus the necessity of reaping economic gains in exchange for the purchasing power of treatment by countries.

Third: Expanding interest in health and environmental care.

The coronavirus pandemic crisis came as if biology were taking revenge on technology, and an uprising from nature against the capitalist system that was accustomed to spending on armies dozens of times what it agreed on health, after linking this to profit and the supply and demand market. The coronavirus pandemic has demonstrated the importance for developed and developing countries alike to reconsider the health care system so that the state re-engages strongly in this vital sector after it withdrew from it decades ago, leaving this space to the private sector, and then; Hospitals, medical and insurance industries companies will be subject to a review of their roles and ability to manage major crises, and this is related to the need for governments to direct huge investments into the health scientific research sector because of its vitality in confronting upcoming health crises (Jaber, 2020, pp. 118-119).

From another angle, the health sector has become, under the shadow of globalization, one of the largest sectors targeted by the free market mechanism, by transforming this sector into

another field of profit-making and capitalist greed. To the extent that the capitalist system and its main mechanisms have developed, especially the market mechanism, the achievements of scientific development have become employed to serve... The demands of this mechanism, as the advanced industrial countries have transformed the medical field into a profitable field by conducting the largest trading operation in medical goods and materials (Karim, 2021, p. 294).

In the same regard, the pandemic has had major repercussions on the global health system, after it turned into a global epidemic that led to the collapse of the current health system, which is based on confronting diseases and epidemics whose course is easy to predict. Likewise, the idea of the quality of health service provided in hospitals is no longer a decisive indicator in Improving health care and preserving the lives of patients. Indeed, all countries of the world, including countries that have advanced health systems and superior health care, found themselves facing a new kind of danger, and the role of the health system was limited to trying to reduce the risks resulting from the pandemic by providing health care that deals with the repercussions. The virus, such as fever reducers, ventilators, and immune boosters (Hamdi, 2020, pp. 161-162).

Moreover, the challenge facing the global health system is that it could not predict the spread of the pandemic. There is another challenge related to how to create a new health system that deals with the concept of intolerable risks and potential biological wars against humanity in the event of the emergence of new epidemics, which led to There are several impacts on the global health system, represented by a shortage of tools and supplies, a shortage of ventilators, a shortage of medical and nursing personnel, and a shortage of intensive care rooms in hospitals. However, many countries were able to overcome these matters, such as China, Germany, the United States, and Turkey. Even Egypt was able to overcome them in a way. Partially on some of these problems, such as the problem of tools, masks, and supplies. Many countries turned to the economics of manufacturing masks, disinfectants, and protective tools. Countries that possessed a comprehensive health insurance system and a strong health infrastructure were able to deal with the crisis more successfully than countries that do not have comprehensive coverage.

The most prominent example of this is the United States of America, which has the largest health infrastructure in the world, but it has an insurance system that does not guarantee coverage for everyone. Therefore, the pandemic made the future of the health system among the priorities of scientific research, due to the violent effects that affected the economic field, public freedoms, travel and movement, and perhaps the future of many political systems, and the status of some major countries, and demonstrated the inability of the health system to confront potential viral challenges, and therefore there is A new health system whose features will take shape in the next few years is based on the preventive component and the concept of public health more than the curative component that deals with cases whose occurrence is easy to predict (Hamdi, 2020, pp. 172-173).

Regarding the environment, the COVID-19 pandemic has brought the world's attention to a long-standing mistake: not giving sufficient importance to environmental health in its ongoing dialogues over the past decades. Despite numerous international conferences on the environment, harmful carbon emissions affecting the ozone layer, agreements on protecting seas, oceans, and marine life, nuclear and uranium emissions and radiation agreements, and agreements to facilitate the work of global health organizations and environmental protection organizations in combating pollution, global performance in this area has not fully aligned with the magnitude of the risks and threats. Major countries, especially the United States, China, India, Russia, the European Union, and Japan, have shown significant differences in controlling emissions, restructuring polluting industries, and the extent of harmful environmental

experiments. As a result, environmental and health conditions have continued to deteriorate, particularly in China, India, and Southeast Asian countries (Alwan, 2021).

On the other hand, the pandemic's only positive impact has been on environmental security. Government measures to combat the pandemic, such as lockdowns, reduced transportation, and halted industries, have decreased pollutants discharged into water and air and reduced carbon dioxide emissions, leading to improved air quality. Additionally, water quality has improved due to decreased industrial waste and reduced pollution from oil spills and derivatives as shipping accidents decreased. The tourism sector's pause also limited the amount of waste tourists would typically discard on beaches and in bodies of water, such as plastic bottles and coins thrown into public fountains (Hamza, 2021, p. 191).

After the Corona pandemic, the world will reconsider all its previous steps under the pressure of facing the fate of death and annihilation and will take revolutionary measures in the field of environmental sanitation. Countries that refuse to cooperate under the pretext of the economy's need to produce under healthy and environmental conditions will fall under unprecedented pressure that will push them to adhere to new international standards that are implemented by international institutions. New ones are being developed to accomplish this task, and accordingly, there has become a global trend towards concern for public health and the Earth's environment.

It is anticipated that the world, through its various institutions and international decision-making centres, will reassess the most critical fields for safeguarding the future. This reassessment will prioritize scientists, researchers, activists, and investors in medicine, life sciences, environmental science, genetic engineering, economics, education, and humanitarian relief and welfare. These groups are expected to receive increased support, encouragement, funding, and education to emphasize the importance of their specialities and work.

Additionally, the current and future focus of scientific and research activities is expected to shift towards health and environmental research, modern education, the development of remote learning, and vital industrial and agricultural sectors. Given the role of these activities, there is a significant likelihood that their importance will grow among decision-makers and investors in the political, religious, and interest groups due to their material and reputational profitability. This will enhance the credibility and seriousness of those involved, regardless of whether their interests are noble or otherwise (Alwan, 2021).

4. Conclusions:

The Corona pandemic is a type of biological warfare launched by certain international powers to sabotage the global order or to control it. Therefore, based on the lessons available from this pandemic, what should occupy the minds of decision-makers, researchers, and strategic planners is the necessity of recognizing the true role of certain sectors and society's attention to and appreciation of their vitality. Al-Al for its role in the life of the individual, society, and the state, so the pandemic serves as an opportunity to review agreements related to the environment, which made countries reconsider their calculations in arranging health and environmental priorities.

In conclusion, the escalation of the coronavirus pandemic has led to important rifts in all corners of the global system, and this context can be understood within the framework of several transformations, each of which raises a degree of controversy. This means that the world has witnessed difficult situations in the economic, political, cultural and health aspects, and thus this global pandemic has revealed The weakness that the global system suffers in the face of crises, which represents a turning point in the global system, with the difficulty of

deciding the directions and forms of transformation, the post-pandemic period will represent a transitional phase for transformation in the system and not the turning point itself, and accordingly the world will witness the birth of a new global order that is different from what it was before. The pandemic.

The Corona pandemic has shown the weak capabilities of countries to confront new global epidemics, which has made them reconsider their calculations to establish a biological defence system to maintain global health security.

As long as the pandemic knows no borders, all countries must be guided by international standards to implement this system at the global level to avoid biological wars that have taken the lead in the global system.

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