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**Is there a manifestation of order or disorder in the present world? Analyze logically and in line with global realities.**

World order is one of the fundamental concepts of international relations, as well as a lens through which to view and understand global developments and foreign policy choices. A world order refers to a system of structures sustained by various rules and norms regulating international economic and political cooperation and transactions. It simply refers to a totality of norms, procedures and institutional entities shaping and patterning international society at any point in time. A world order and its structures are shaped according to the values and systems of belief of the dominant.

The various world orders that have existed have formed the historical record of international relations: modern states have used these records to form and continue to form not only an international system such as the Westphalia system but also an international society with commonly accepted rules. Different types of world orders have existed in international relations starting with the reign of empires such as Roman empires, Ottoman empires etc, down to the European led order/State system, the balance of power, the Alliance system, the interwar order, Cold War Order etc. Currently, the world order in operation is the Post Cold War “unipolar order.”

The major feature of the unipolar order is centered on U.S hegemonic roles in the world. The US has a large dominance as the biggest economic and military power in the world. They also command a normative power as it is their major policies such as economic liberation etc which have been adopted amongst states (Mazarr & Priebe et al, 2016). Another central force in the present world order is globalization. The process of globalization, it can be argued, is now the most important development in world affairs. It marked the end of the world order dominated by nation states (or countries) and the beginning of an era in which national governments have to share their power with other entities, most notably transnational corporations, intergovernmental organizations and individuals (Abrahamsson, 2008).

In discussions on world order, questions often rise on whether there is a state of order or disorder. The first thing to note in answering this question is that there is never a perfect state of order as order coexists with disorder (Bleiker, 2005). There is only a state where disorder now exceeds order. For the present world order, we can say that it is in disorder. Currently, the outbreak of Covid-19 has caused the international system to halt as nations and organizations scramble to find a cure (Kissinger, 2020). The nature of the disease has caused an indefinite pause to most careers including the work of most public servants. The economy has also taking a historical hit with oil prices going negative for the first time in history as the global demand for energy also drops translating to the endangering of various mono-commodity economies such as Nigeria (Dunn, 2020).

Some other occurrences within the international system include the emergence of Trump and his Make America Great Again policies which have so far involved disrupting the present day interdependency of the international order. One of his most recent actions was withdrawing funding from the WHO to focus on providing pandemic aid for US citizens. His withdrawal from agreements which concern issues of global scope and significance such as the Paris Climate Deal have also caused worry for our collective faith as the US is a formidable source of financial power for some of these causes (Mullan, 2020).

Despite this state of disorder, there are some things which are occurring that are showing promise of a more inclusive and functional world order. One of these is the increased economic prosperity of China. The former developing country’s economic growth provides the possible origin of a new multipolar order where states are properly represented. However, this can only come to fruition after the world conquers this pandemic (Muggah & Yves, 2018).

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