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JACINTHA NKENCHO

Building an international order has been a formal program of U.S. foreign policy since at least the 1940s and an aspirational goal since the nation's founding. According to its post–World War II architects, the international order protects U.S. values by maintaining an environment in which the ideals of a free and democratic society — like that of the United States — can flourish. The United States has used both power and idealistic notions of shared interests to underwrite the rules-based order. In this sense, it employed both hard and soft power to construct the order.

The rise of the Trump administration is a clear sign that America wishes to retreat from its role as the global policeman and turn its gaze inwards as its crumbling infrastructure and industry at home has hobbled any ability to project influence around the world in the way that it could in the past. Arguably, this process has been happening since 11 September 2001, but it is now an openly stated policy of ‘America first’.

The past world order had been patriarchal, bureaucratic and exploitative for the developing countries. Even in the current world order for the developing countries it remains bureaucratic, oppressive and no less imperial, with its neo-colonial trends in both fiscal, political and cultural terms, particularly at the end of colonialism. There is a high degree of inequality between and between States. It is a disadvantaged order of trickling advantages for developed nations, but not enough to place them in a leading role.

China and India are transforming the global climate, politics and economic environment to some degree. The world has acknowledged the rise of a challenging power from the South through the economic transformation of a developing country like China. China is revising the global agenda and building a new world in which the United States of America can no longer easily boast that she is the lone power. It's hard to ignore the fact that emerging countries like China are making big impacts in the world today. Its exports enter all the world's countries and disrupt the local economies. China is responding to problems and disasters globally, and delivering more support than ever before. China is considered to have handled the crisis better than the US in the latest COVID-19 pandemic and China is well known to have handled the crisis better than the United States and other European countries. In the International Forum, China has risen as a challenger to the United States, with China becoming the destination country for other developing countries in terms of assistance, especially because of its unconditional loans. Its infrastructural Deficit Countries Belt and Road Plan got praises but not without shortcomings. Developing nations, however, make up the greatest amount of the world's people, and many other economies are yet to grow and become robust, much like China. In total, the developed countries' demanding tasks are still nominal and negligible. The developed countries assume that the world system is either negligible or unstable for them and, hence, the need to fix it, else the credit

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