



**COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ORDER: A
FUNCTIONALIST APPROACH**

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Abstract

SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19) a novel disease was first noticeable in 2019 at the Wuhan region in Peoples Republic of China as an epidemic. Later it grows into a global pandemic causing disorganisation to global system of development. Countries (industrial and less industrial) were at cross road to challenges posed by this dreadful cankerworm in areas like government spending, health, economy (trade and investment), education, agriculture and the like. Restriction of movement of people and goods across national boundaries either initiate a new world order or exacerbate existing order. This paper relied on secondary data to mirror functionalists view on developmental processes of society especially how society regenerate itself amidst serious challenges on it cohesiveness, stability, equilibrium, maintenance and productivity. It argued that since all units of the social system are independent but interconnected, a dysfunction in any of these component parts would result to imbalance in the entire structure of social system as epitomised in the covid-19 crisis. Even though critics accused functionalists of lack of being explicit on how social change occurs within the social structure. The paper concluded that how functionalism express the social system as product of

interdependence of functional parts is significant to understanding the network of relationship as well as adaptive mechanism particularly in the era of novel coronavirus (Covid-19).

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, Global Development, Functionalism.

Introduction

Functionalism is a significant perspective in sociology that mirror society in terms of the functions performed by its constituent parts. Other perspectives within sociological discourse include conflict, symbolic interactionism and so on. Functionalists view social problems in society as a product of inadequate adaptability to constant change by various institutions within the social system. Functionalist view point was first noticed in the writings of August Comte (Course of Positive Philosophy) and Herbert Spencer (The Principles of Sociology), (Turner, Beeghley and Power, 2007). But it was later polished by Emile Durkheim and of recent by Talcott Parsons to explain how society maintains statuses or adapt to roles. Durkheim takes more credit in the development of functionalism in modern times (Robert, 1973). In his analysis of social solidary, he pictures the social system as characterised by interdependence of roles coupled with lack of self-sufficiency of diverse units. This is more visible in societies with organic form of solidarity (Whitney, 1983; Turner, Beeghley and Power, 2007). Parsons advocated that individuals should freely take roles that best suited them than being assigned one. As people become more specialised in their roles there is possibility that new demands or roles may emanate from the initial ones leading to individualism (Bottomore, 1975).

Development as a concept entails the enhancement of the quality of life and livelihood. In its strictest sense, it implies life-sustenance, self-esteem and freedom from servitude. (Todaro and Smith, 2012). It implies interaction of individuals in institutional arrangement and the interdependence of constituent parts of the social system to ensure human

development. The nature and manner of their interaction is also significant to development. As earlier noted, the World order has recently been challenged by a dreadful cankerworm that allegedly originated from China (WHO, 2020). This implies that societies generate internal and external mechanism (status' and roles) to either cope with or fit into new exigencies created by the covid-19 pandemic. History of respiratory illnesses including coronavirus is not new to the world (John, 2001; Hays, 2005; Christian, 2016; Steve, 2020; Brands and Francis, 2020). But the history of the cause of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (Covid-19) that bedevilled the world recently was a coronavirus term SARS-CoV-2 which formally came to the notice of the World Health Organisation on 31/12/2019 (WHO, 2020). This started as an epidemic in Wuhan China with 59 reported cases as at 5 January 2020. By 15 January, about 282 confirmed cases was recorded by WHO with four cases each in South Korea, Japan and Thailand. In May 12, 2020 about 82,591 new cases were reported globally with daily infection rate of over 4200 persons (WHO, 2020).

Covid-19 spreading like wildfire globally illuminates a system of mutual dependence in economy, security and geopolitics. The World Bank Vice President (Hafez Ghanem) in one of his messages said "Covid-19 is testing the limits of societies and economies across the world and African countries are likely to be hit particularly hard". As a result, many economic and social analysts predicted a change in interactional patterns and interrelationship across world borders (Anagun and Oni, 2020). Activities may naturally readjust in the face of lockdown and other forms of restrictions; people, businesses and governance could adapt to new patterns of institutional arrangements for survival. For instance, the family need to purchase more food than usual because people spend much time at home and schools have to switch to online learning to educate those that world produce enough food for the family. Similarly, Competition among world powers particularly US and China must shift

to accommodate alliances that will facilitate vested interest (Steve, 2020) which is manifest in promotion of 5G network. In functionalist view, even where current arrangements are altered by whatever societal factor society has developed internal mechanism to naturally deal with such alteration. To understand how this works, it is necessary to leap into the contributions of some forerunners of functionalism toward stability and maintenance of system function.

Some Key Forerunners of Functionalism August Comte (1798 - 1857)

Comte was born in 1798 in Montpellier in southern France. He experienced both the revolt and revolutions that characterized France during his time which also reflect in his character. Comte ideas were influenced by notable scholars like Condorcet, Saint-Simon, Turgot, Montesquieu and the social conditions of post-revolutionary France. His major interest was to discover the laws that govern the operation of human society which could be used to reconstruct society. Some of his works include the "Course of Positive Philosophy" published between 1830 and 1842, the "System of Positive Polity" published between 1851 and 1854, (Turner, Beeghley and Power, 2007).

First, he coined the word sociology (science of society) and argued that "all phenomena are subject to invariable natural laws". Comte writings on the foundation of social stability demonstrated his functionalist viewpoint where he developed the concept of 'social statics' and 'social dynamics'. He viewed the former as mechanisms central for proper functioning and survival of the society e.g order, unity, consensus, peace etc. while dynamics concerns change or development experienced by society over time. His use of the concept of dynamics explains his argument on the "law of human progress" (Turner, Beeghley and Power, 2007)

Herbert Spencer (1820 - 1903)

Spencer was born in Derby England in 1820 but unlike other founding fathers he only experienced few months of formal education in his life. He was tutored by his father and uncle at home hence, learned and study mathematics and science from both father and uncle. Spencer became great through personal interaction with distinguished scientists and literary figures of his time. Note that only late in his life that Spencer turned to sociology (between 1873-1896) but his general work was considered one of the powerful intellectual writings of his time because of its ability to unite all sciences and questions of ethics under one set of general principle. Spencer other influences came from Comte, Karl Ernst, Von Baers, Charles Darwin etc. Based on those influences he came to the conclusion that the subject matter of sociology should be the study of the condition under which social differentiation and de-differentiation occur. Spencer's functionalist viewpoint was also expressed in one of his famous works entitled "The Principles of Sociology" fully published in 1896 where he tried to explain the basic laws of human organization. He employed the concept "survival of the fittest" (reflection of natural selection) to demonstrate cohesive mechanisms that ensure 'equilibrium' in society's structure. Even where these conditions are altered, society has the natural tendency to return to normal by balancing out the resulting changes to the social structure.

Emile Durkheim (1858-1917)

He was born in Epinal in France on 5th April, 1858. He followed his family Jewish tradition and hopes to become a rabbi. He studied Hebrew, the Old Testament and the Talmud, as well as some secular courses. He started his intellectual carrier in France, later went to Germany to study about German sociology which made him famous. He was greatly influenced by his religious background which was evident in his moral questions about social reality. Other influences came from Comte, Spencer, Marx, Fustle, Boutroux, Montesquieu, Rousseau etc, (Turner, Beeghly and Power,

2007).

Durkheim like Comte believed that the law of human organisation must be discovered. His focus was to understand the force that integrates society especially as it undergoes rapid change and differentiation. To him, integration will always involve a 'morality' or set of values, beliefs and norms that guide the cognitive orientations and behaviours of individuals. That is, people are bound together by a common morality. In Durkheim's view, society consisted of individual thoughts and social facts which are synthetic. Still, he explains "Collective Conscience" as the totality of beliefs and sentiments common to average citizens of the same society which forms a determinate system that has its own life. In essence, it means such aspects of culture (systems of values, beliefs and norms) that constraints individual thoughts and actions i.e culture regulates our perceptions and behaviours. That collective conscience evolved as a result of social interaction (Durkheim, 1893; Turner, Beeghley and Power, 2007). Social solidarity is the product of interaction or integration in human society. His analysis stems from macro view of society i.e looking at society as a whole (in terms of social order and collective conscience) to micro view in terms of solidarity i.e examining ritual and interaction of people in face-to-face contact. This could also be employed to explain phenomenon like the rate of suicide etc. He consolidated his idea of solidarity in his work "The Division of Labour in Society" in which he observed that division of labour is evident in all societies thereby, results to two forms of solidarity__ mechanical and organic solidarity. People in mechanical solidarity perform relatively similar task but in organic solidarity, tasks are highly differentiated due to complex nature of roles and status occupied diverse members of society. Complex social roles in this case lead to interdependence amongst individuals and institutions in human society. Religion according to him also plays functional role for the survival of the society the function of which include unity and maintenance of social group (Durkheim, 1893; Whitney, 1983; Turner,

Beeghley and Power, 2007).

Talcott Parsons (1902-1979)

Born in the United States, Parsons believed the view that certain structural categories that are stable contribute to the interdependent systems of society and as well, function to maintain it. To ensure this “homeostasis,” individuals should be well integrated into the social structure; they should exercise the freedom to choose aspects of society they best fit into rather than being assign with roles. He explain social system as a collection of individual actors in interaction motivated by desire for optimum gratification and where their relationship in terms of the situation and with each other is regulated by cultural and shared symbols. Parsons focus on the relations between status and roles in a social system that is where individuals occupy certain positions and perform certain functions (roles) to ensure order in the system. With further progress in society's development new roles/status may evolve which allow individuals explore their unique abilities or personalities leading to individualism within the social system, (Sjoberg, 1960; Turner, Beeghley and Power, 2007).

Parsons was also brilliant in his theory of action where he explain that actors within the social system acts base on functional significance. Norms and values that bind individual to the whole resounds his mind in making personal decisions. The goals of the individual are defined or motivated by cultural system and the achievement of these goals also benefits the entire society (see Turner, Beeghley and Power, 2007). Similarly, R.K Merton introduced the concepts of 'manifest' and 'latent' functions to further support Parson' system analysis. According to him, in as much as every part of society works hard to ensure stability, they may have dysfunctions; functions that create less adaptation of the system. While 'manifest' are well recognise consequences, 'latent' consequences are neither intended nor recognised by participants in a social system, (Ganon, 1972). For example, where in pursuance of a given accredited

formalised programme say education, an individual storms into a relationship that end in marriage; a latent consequence is completed. Generally, the functionalists focus on the interconnectedness of constituent parts of society and how each part functions for the maintenance of the whole. All things being equal, these parts function to create equilibrium, order as well as performance. But where there is problem (dysfunction), these parts must work hard to reproduce new system of order/balance, equilibrium plus performance (see Robert, 1973; Bottomore, 1975; Turner, Beeghley and Power, 2007). For instance, the prevalence of coronavirus (covid-19) in the world today compels readjustment of other parts of the system to create new form of order. Such dysfunction in health institution necessitated readjustment in government spending, politics, trade relations, education, agriculture, family lifestyle and the like. This way, a new social order (equilibrium and performance) is naturally created for the continuity of the entire social system.

Functionalism and a Justified World Order in Era of Covid-19 Pandemic

From a functionalist perspective, social order is derive ultimately from the functional prerequisites of social system which represent it presence as a necessary condition of their existence. Social actions assume its systematic and regular nature from the fact that it is governed by values and norms which guides behaviour. For instance, the health institution serves to promote well-being of individuals in the social system, but where certain pandemic in this case covid-19 threatens lives, a social dysfunction or disorganisation which affect primary function of health institution is introduced into the social system. Where one part of the system is dysfunctional, its effect trickles down to other parts hence, create disunity, disharmony, disequilibrium or lack of stability. Globalised competitiveness in trade, technology and security pronate direction of mutual dependence of nations and economies. National strategic plans take reshape as influence by dark pulse of covid-19 pandemic. Great

economic actors notably US and China could also map out plans of action toward more integration, sustenance or maintenance of world order. Such artificial course becomes manifest in drive toward isolationism, one-worldism or two-worldism in global socio-economic and political system especially in the US (see Joseph, 1990; Brands and Francis, 2020).

Isolationism was a dominantly US model used toward the closed of the first world war to 1941 when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. The basic aim here is for the US to try and avoid being entangled in other nations' problems but always work hard to limit its jurisdiction for independent action. Again, it can only drag itself in conflicts that serve its vested interest (see Brands and Francis, 2020).

One-Worldism is an economic model that rejects Isolationism. It was the post war initiative of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. This model presumed there was shared interest sufficiently enough among US, UK, China and the Soviet Union to establish mutual beneficial global structures that would help regulate commerce as well as political relations. Institutions promulgated in early 1940s for this arrangement should include the United Nations (UN), World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and a proposed international trade organization, (Brands and Francis, 2020).

Two-Worldism was put forward by President Harry S. Truman as a corrective of One-worldism. The central belief here is that fundamental variations exist in vested interests (including ideology) between US and USSR which indicates that it will be unavoidable for Europe to be divided along economic and political line. This model rested on two offshoots of the Marshall Plan; the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) couple with General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (progenitor of WTO) and European Coal and Steel Community (that begot the EU), (Brands and Francis, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic now raised decentralised forces in global economic system, forces which have been growing in strength over recent years. This new trend of crisis compel governments to place restrictions on movement of both people and goods which may not likely change even after the pandemic. It is no news that most countries `have restricted about 70% of their entry points (land, sea and air) against foreigners. Stakeholders in United States particularly politicians (irrespective of party affiliation) advocate for a change in health spending. In the US, both democrats and republican politicians ask for a new “Buy American” rules for government health spending. Also, France would seek complete freedom in supply of critical medical facilities toward December, 2020, (Brands and Francis, 2020; Matthew and Michael, 2020).

About 90 nations seem to block export of medical goods into their territory. Over Twenty-nine impose similar restrictions on food stuff. Japan favours paying foreign companies especially those bring back their factories home; Trump administration might have considered similar policy option. The European Union (EU) tends to impose new restrictions on foreign investment as well as takeovers. Even Pascal Lamy (DG of WTO) and notable agitator of free-trade now emphasize the need to change the focus of international supply-chain management away from “efficiency” but toward “resilience” in other to minimize the effects of covid-19 disruption (Jacob, 2020; Brands and Francis, 2020). It is also visible that national governments' policies gear toward security in diverse areas of trade and commerce.

However, it is not every country that plans retreat from all aspects of globalization. For instance, New Zealand and Singapore now lead a coalition to expand trade particularly in medical products through reduction in tariff. This stems from the view that effects of covid-19 pandemic necessitated the need for more alliance or cooperation than recourse to autarky (policy of economic independence). Similarly, many

research and other forms of studies in the knowledge-based industry (educational institution) are currently carried out using online communication technology. Most people now cut travel cost and avoid distant or stressful journeys and this new trend (norm) may likely continue in the education industry even after covid-19 era, (see Jacobs, 2020).

If the challenges posed by the First World War, the 1918 Spanish flu be reflect upon then the challenges posed by covid-19 pandemic may not be short-lived. After the Second World War, it took a quarter-century before de-globalization was finally stopped, and the world spent about half a century just to return to pre-World War I stage. With the above in mind, the world may overcome covid-19 crisis but the current world order may unlikely revive without support. This may require governments' actions (particularly towards China) so as to rebuild or replace the world order. This agenda would foster what is known as “splinternet” (Brands and Francis, 2020), as rightly asserted by Eric Schmidt (former Google CEO) that “it is far less desirable than finding a way to coexist peacefully and profitably with China under one set of standards and a genuinely global market for technology and communications for instance, the production of fifth generation (5G) and possibly sixth generation (6G) wireless networks” (Brands and Francis, 2020).

Over the years, Africa and other less industrial countries are direct recipients of European economic and political gimmicks. The consequences of both WWI and WWII engulfed Africa even though it was not an actor in either of the world wars. As suggested by functionalist scholars, societies are independent yet interconnected so that alteration in one aspect of society influences the general structure of the whole. Stability of Africa particularly sub-Saharan Africa is shaken by disorganisation in political, economic, social and more recently by novel coronavirus (covid-19). Prior covid-19 most of the sub-saharan African

countries already faced daunting challenges in areas of terrorism, banditry, political instability, climate change and so on (AU Report, 2020). The situation particularly in Nigeria signal dysfunction in the social system. Societies were left to adapt to the new order, but in February 2020 the covid-19 pandemic showed it ugly face in the country. Within few months, the effects of covid-19 permeate all aspects of Nigeria's social system beginning with health, economy, politics to other aspects of social life, (see Chike,2020; Chukwuka and Amara, 2020; Anagun and Oni, 2020).

Imperatives of Covid-19 Pandemic and Nigeria Social Structure

Many nations of the world are concern about the possibility of economic recession. Economic and social change analyst predicted a negative change in global economic structure due to the impact of the covid-19 pandemic. World Bank Group in April, 2020 said that the economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa may decline from 2.4% in 2019 at a decreasing rate of -2.1% to -5.1% in 2020, which may cause the first region's recession in about 25 years, and the consequences may rest on three giant economies of Nigeria, South Africa and Angola, (Anagun and Oni, 2020). Most economies in less industrial countries including Nigeria experience a shift in their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in recent past due to covid-19 pandemic and this create challenges on the economic strength of such countries. Government economic policies are required to create balance in the system. For instance, microeconomic policies may reduce pressure on the economy; citizens' lifestyle as well as governance, (Amara, 2020).

It goes without the say that “health is wealth.” At the same time, David and David (2006) affirmed that “the Gross Domestic Product per capital as a result of the pandemic (covid-19) would largely cause changes in other areas of human endeavours like education, productivity, export/import, exchange rates, price of oil per barrel, fertility rate, consumption and savings rates. They also stressed that countries can adapt traditional

mechanism such as reducing trade tariff to promote trading, restructuring well placed state-owned enterprise, export promotion, increase infrastructure invest in education and health care services among several others. This means that the pandemic can influence economic prosperity of Nigeria in no distant time. Like in other nations the coronavirus (covid-19) pandemic affect diverse sectors of Nigeria economy such as the price of crude oil, education, health, agriculture, tourism, and so on, and as well, affects citizens lifestyle,(Eneji, Odey and Bullus, 2016; Anagun and Oni, 2020; Amara, 2020). In a bit to uncover how alteration in one aspect of society affects the entire system we will briefly analyse some of the institutions that constituted the Nigeria social structure and this may include Health, economy, agriculture and education.

Covid-19 and Health Institution

Corona Virus (covid-19) has largely affects all institutions in Nigeria; in fact, one of the worst hit sectors by this pandemic is the health sector. The health sector can be regarded as been aggregate output of human health and social services. With limited number of health practitioners and facilities, the health sector is overburdened thus the need for government to increase its spending on health sector. A further effect on health is that access to care for simple illness becomes harder than usual due to the fear of the virus spreading. Many health care centers have placed restrictions on how patients get treatment or admitted to prevent overcrowding in hospitals. Also, the needs to provide equipment's and medicine for health services have led to a reduction in the production of vaccines for other diseases especially vaccines for immunization for new born babies, therefore leading to increase in infant death rate. As such, the African Union Report (2020) reveals that if there still exist a persistent increase in pandemic (COVID-19), it will be difficult for most African countries including Nigeria to treat their patients. Increase in number of cases has been reported on daily bases by the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC). Government has channel resources toward purchasing/production of vaccine as procurement of other medical equipment.

Covid-19 and Economic Institution: Price of Crude Oil

The covid-19 had significantly cause reduction in crude oil prices globally. Oil producing countries; those whose revenue predominantly depends on oil particularly in less industrial countries were worst hit. Just three months into the pandemic crisis global oil price fall by 44.07% and within the same period the price of oil per barrel reduced to US \$30 as opposed to \$65 per barrel in November, 2019. Nigeria might have lost up to US \$19 billion within the same period (CBN, 2020). This means that the economic output of the country will be negatively affected by shortfall in crude oil price because oil constitutes 90% of the country's foreign exchange. Similarly, in the 2020 national budget oil revenue accounted for about 31% of the total budget (CBN, 2020). Even the prices of non-oil commodities have drastically fallen: aluminium (0.49%), lead (1.64%), metal (4%), copper (0.47%), natural gas (30%) and cocoa (21%), (Brookings Institution, 2020; African Union, 2020; Amara, 2020).

Covid-19 and the Agricultural Institution

Agriculture is said to form the major part of the Nigerian economy, which is also the aggregate output of crop production, livestock, forestry and fishing. Asides oil, agriculture is one of the largest income generation from the non-oil sectors to the Nigerian economy. According to the National Bureau of Statistics Report (NBS, 2019), agriculture has contributed 28.25 percent to the overall GDP during the third quarter of 2019. This was a significant contribution, and however, this contribution set to reduce with the outbreak of the deadly disease during the lockdown period, also border closure leading to disruption in transportation and internal supply food chain. Remarkably, according to World Economic Forum Report (2020), domestic restrictions and import delays are hindrance to farmers, while farmers are warned against predictive failure in production if government does not act. Also, Nigeria fertilizer stock during this report was 20 percent below its normal levels; there are only enough seeds to plant. The result of this is low production of food consumption, which is a

gradual movement towards malnutrition in Nigeria. In addition to this, COVID-19 threatens to profoundly affect the livelihood of poor rural farmers who depends on agriculture, (CBN, 2020; Anagun and Oni, 2020). Also, there was a decrease in the GDP of Agriculture from 26.75 percent to 19.99 percent from 2009 to 2014; it then experiences an increase from 19.99 percent in 2014 to 21.2 percent in 2018. This could be as a result of high consumption of food in the country due the outbreak of the deadly Covid-19 pandemic. It was observed that during lockdown in February, 2020 there was a drastic increase in food consumption (Amara, 2020).

Covid-19 and Educational Institution

Education is seen as the first and important yardstick for any nation that sets to experience development. In Nigeria, the output of education is aggregated to be primary, secondary, and tertiary education. All these levels of education were partially or fully closed due to the impact of covid-19 pandemic. The decision to close down schools affected more than a hundred countries worldwide and impacted on the majority (about 90%) of student's population globally (UNESCO, 2020).

In taking this decision, Nigeria is not excluded from this impact. According to Nigeria Education in Emergencies Working Group (2020) accounts that close to about 46 million students throughout the country will be affected, not only that but about 40,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) children to be given some form of learning in camps and host communities will be affected by stoppage of learning in schools. This shows that educational sector is also greatly affected by the deadly coronavirus, and the society will have to adapt to the new change. Presently, in the mode of teaching; many schools in Nigeria and around the globe, have adopted the online teaching method while for the younger ones, their parents have become their teachers or merely get teachers to teach their kids at home.

While many European countries have successfully implemented their school setting using online digital tools like zoom or google meet, the question remains; can Nigerian education survive the online teaching methods, coupled with the unavailable network and high rate of purchasing data? In essence, the virus; COVID-19 would be seen in education as a result of the changes in modes of teaching and how students relate in schools, the ability to adapt to this remains a question to be answered. However, this pulse a fear in the minds of parents and guardian as regards the students ability to recall and regain all what they've been taught, (Anagun and Oni, 2020).

In fact, the virus did not affect much of the student population may be, due to policy that ensure closure of schools to enforce social distance which help to cut the rate of infections and also reduced overstretch of health facilities in the country (Anagun and Oni, 2020; Amara, 2020). Not just on health services, other sectors of the society would suffer if the pandemic persist as observed in the analysis above. Even when the functionalist perspective is not explicit on how social change might occur in society, it still gives insight into the internal workings of institutions performing roles to ensure the continuity of the whole.

Criticisms of Functionalist Perspective

Functionalist perspective helps to explain the functions of societal structures or institutions and how each contributes to the success of the entire system. It however fails to provide us with clear picture of life within this social system, (Hughes and Kroehler, 2008). Dahrendoff (1929), viewed structural functionalism as utopian in the sense that it shows a world with little development histories full of consensus showing high degree of integration and always tendering towards maintenance of status quo. For example, the conflict between the US and China over security and economic dominance today has put the entire world at cross-

road. The Covid-19 may not be the factor that initiated such conflict but serve to fuel this crisis. America did not trust China particularly over what she felt as conscious spread of the covid-19 and consequent mass export of suspected Personal Protection Equipment (PPEs) and she (US) is determine to react, (Brands and Francis, 2020).

Furthermore functionalist are been criticize for not seeing dysfunction in the society, they always talk about stability, order, consensus, order without recognizing the fact that conflict is inevitable in a society in as much as human being interact with one another. This means that consensus, cohesion, stability, order and equilibrium are mere theoretical marsh especially in situations where social actors are motivated by vested interest. Recent increase in political and economic conflict between USA and china on one part and political conflict between USA and Russia is a perfect example, (Brands and Francis, 2020). The US also suspect Russia on perceived plan to undermine it one-worldism economic model during the 2016 presidential elections in the United States.

China on its own part has no plan to supplant one world order or model rather, try to take advantage of such institutional arrangement. It schemed to exploit than embrace the so-called developed world's ideals of open market economy. This is seen in China's plan to inject over \$1.4 trillion over five years just to strengthen domestic firms who are interested in carrying out projects in areas like mobile communications and data centres, artificial intelligence and other technological fields. Again countries like Germany, Australia, Norway and Sweden that oppose Chinese strategic policy were heavily sanction particularly with bans on importation (Brands and Francis, 2020; Liza, 2020).

Conclusion

How the world succeeds toward this coronavirus crisis would go a long way in shaping international opinion toward the global order. This envisages the way and manner China, USA, Russia, UK and the entire European Union acts in the race to manufacture vaccine for patronage by other nations. The world in functionalist perspective is a nip system only separated by functional roles which promote unity and coexistence. It is imperative for government across the globe to initiate economic, health and other forms of policies that would slowly allow societies adapt to the new world order ushered in as result of the pandemic.

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