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## COMPARATIVE STUDY THE IMPACT OF COVID-19-2020 AND THE SPANISH-1920 FLU IN AN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

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### *Abstract:*

**Abstract :** The impact of COVID-19's transmission affects not only the health sector but also almost all sectors of community life, especially economic and social political stability. Until this article was written, this virus has caused more than 650 thousand victims. Resulting in a wave of layoffs of more than 50 million workers. The social panic due to the adoption of the WHO Protocol has created Global Totalitarian, global uniformity, everywhere people are not allowed to leave the house, even if they have to go outside the house they must wear a mask, keep social distancing and always wash their hands with soap. Though COVID-19 is not the first pandemic. A similar pandemic happened a century ago, the Spanish Flu of 1920, although it claimed more casualties, the global impact was not that bad as what COVID-19 does today. This paper wants to explore further about; why does COVID-19 have more worldwide and uniform influence than the Spanish Flu? Why did COVID-19 influence the international political economy?

Keywords: COVID-19, spanish flue, international political economy

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### INTRODUCTION

Unlike other pandemics, the public response to COVID-19 has been very significant. Since the first cases were found in November 2019 in Wuhan, Hubei province, China, almost all countries around the world closed their flights in the following three months. Places of worship were closed, as were gambling venues, shopping centers deserted. Everyone is encouraged, even in some areas to face fines and imprisonment, to stay at home. Initially, it was only temporary, it was limited to approximately two weeks according to the WHO Protocol, but in fact, the urge or obligation to stay in the house became months, as the number of victims and people exposed to COVID-19 was getting out of control.

From the perspective of human relations, this kind of condition results in the cessation (at least drastically reduced) of human movement across countries. Likewise, obstruction of the flow of goods and export-import between countries. Social mobility or migration (even illegal ones) has slowed down. As a result, the world economy as a whole has also become severely constrained.

Related to the declining demand for transportation, tourism, or the level of consumption in general, it has resulted in a decline in world oil prices. When this article was written (mid-April 2020), the world oil price had plunged to its lowest level, namely US\$ 18 per barrel (<https://finance.detik.com/>). Whereas a year earlier it had reached the level of US\$ 65 / barrel, even a few moments earlier it had reached US\$ 100 per barrel. Almost all industries are sluggish. Not only because the level of demand has decreased, but because factories have to be closed (although temporarily) because employees are at risk of exposure to COVID-19, or at least to cut the chain of transmission must avoid gathering large numbers of people in one closed place.

Although not all countries impose total LockDown policies, the derivative policy variations from Lock Down (<https://wolipop.detik.com/>) which apply to various countries have resulted in the phenomenon of zero mobility, zero migration, extraordinary economic downturn, even in Modern countries, such as in Britain or the United States, experienced social unrest due to scarcity of logistics supplies due to the prohibition to leave the house. This situation becomes a pattern of social stability chain that was previously unimaginable.

## METHOD

To answer the first question: why is COVID-19 having a more global and uniform effect than the Spanish Flu? For the Era Comparison qualitative method is used. As for the second question: Why did COVID-19 and the WHO Protocol emerge as a binding world regulator (Coronocracy)? The Liberalism approach in international relations is used.

The qualitative methodology in the comparison of the era between the cases of Spanish Flu and COVID-19 refers to the situational comparison between centuries, namely between the events of a century ago when the Spanish flu took place (2018-2020) (Davis, 2013 and Breitnauer, 2019) and the COVID-19 cases that occurred today. There are at least 4 (four) aspects being compared, namely: transportation technology, communication/information technology, society as the original transmission medium (epicenter), and the existence of international health organizations or institutions.

The Liberalism approach (Mohammad, 2018) in International Relations, which allows non-state actors to become the main perpetrators of global cases, is very suitable to be used to understand why the WHO epidemic prevention protocol (WHO protocol) (<https://www.pwc.com/>) became a guideline for international relations when the Covid outbreak spread. Coincidentally, in several analyzes of international relations, since the early 1990s, studies of traditional security began to shift towards non-traditional security analysis, which became known as Human Security analysis (Hubert et al., 2001).

From a Human Security perspective, it becomes easier to understand why COVID-19 in such a way results in a global uniformity of handling, which, even though it is as simple as staying at home, working from home (WFH), Lock Down and social isolation troubles people all over the world.

The Liberalism approach is also used to explain the meaning of Coronocracy in the title of this article. As a complement to the analysis, as well as affirming the legitimacy of liberalism in international relations, the relevance of the issue of The Clash of

Civilization, written by Samuel P. Huntington (Huntington, 2011), is also associated with the COVID-19. In this section, it is worth adding one question: Will COVID-19 mark the end of International Relations Realism and replace it with Liberalism?

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Spanish Flu

When the news of the global spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) emerged, global financial markets reacted pessimistically and acted in ways not seen since the 2008 financial crisis. But fully understanding the potential of the future economic impact of the virus causing the disease remains difficult - because the spread of disease on this scale is unprecedented in the modern world.

A somewhat similar comparison is the 1918 influenza pandemic (David, 2018, and <https://www.suara.com/>), which is known as the Spanish flu (because the phenomenon was first reported in a Spanish newspaper) (<https://www.matamatapolitik.com/>). This will be discussed further what lessons can be drawn from the historical pandemic for policymakers today?

The 1918 flu was the first global pandemic before COVID-19; its potential was exacerbated in the era before international public health bodies such as the World Health Organization (WHO). About a third of the world's population is affected by this acute respiratory tract infection. Conservative estimates put the death toll at 20 million, but it could be 50 million. (<https://www.alinea.id/>) By comparison, nine million people died in fighting during the first world war.

It's estimated that about 2-3% of those who contract this RNA virus eventually die, but most deaths result from complications - such as pneumonia - rather than the flu itself. There have been multiple flu waves, and most of the deaths occurred within a week of each outbreak. The last outbreak, in 1919, occurred a year after the disease was first identified.

This pandemic has spread globally because this case appeared for the first time at that time. The first world war had just ended, and the entire army was being demobilized, they returned home with the disease. The plague is spreading along major transportation routes. Most of the world's population is already weak and susceptible to illness because of the recent war, especially Germany. Worse, there is no transparency and little policy coordination. Wartime media censorship is still in effect and the government is preoccupied with peace planning (Davis, 2013).

Those who fall victim to a pandemic are usually those at the peak of their lives, between 15 and 40 years. Apart from these deaths, exposure to the flu has serious consequences for the long-term physical and mental health of many victims, especially the very young. There are also immediate and long-term consequences for the economy. Urban populations have proven particularly susceptible to this strain of flu, partly because of pollution. Researchers recently found that more people died in more polluted cities in 1918 than in less polluted urban areas, suggesting a direct link between air pollution and influenza infection.

The immediate economic consequences of 1918 stemmed from the panic surrounding the spread of the flu. Major US cities, including New York (<https://www.nytimes.com/>) and Philadelphia, are temporarily closed while their people are bedridden. As in

present-day Italy, businesses are closed, sporting events are canceled, and private gatherings - including funerals - are forbidden to stem disease. The pandemic's economic consequences include labor shortages and rising wages and increased use of the social security system. Some economists disagree on the headline figure for lost GDP because the flu's effects are hard to separate from the confounding effects of the First World War.

The long-term consequences proved dire. A very high proportion of adult health and cognition is determined before the person is born. Research has shown cohorts born with the flu achieve lower education levels in adulthood and experience increased physical disability rates, resulting in lower lifetime income and lower socioeconomic status than those born immediately before and after the flu pandemic.

The lessons from 1918 are definite. First, public health responses to the spread of the disease must focus on prevention. The 1918 pandemic resulted in so many deaths because so many people contracted the disease. They were exposed because policymakers failed to stop the spread. Indeed, their actions helped spread the flu more widely. The repatriation of troops to their home countries is probably the leading cause. (<https://historia.id/>)

Infectious disease control policies do work. Researchers found that US cities that implemented measures to reduce infection contact between people early in the 1918 outbreak had significantly lower peak death rates than cities that later adopted disease containment policies.

The second lesson is that proper information is the key to disease control. We can't buy media outages or, worse, active disinformation campaigns. We can already see the dire consequences of such a policy in Iran. Truth always comes out in the end - there's nothing to be gained from hiding it. Indeed, the government will suffer if censorship causes social unrest. Political scientists are already speculating about the long-term political impact of media manipulation on coronavirus news in China.

The third lesson is that we must prepare for the virus's economic and social consequences and act to minimize its effects. This pandemic is a shock to both supply and demand. Like the disease, which is highly contagious, so is the economic crisis caused by it. Workers become unproductive due to implementing the recommended 14 days of self-isolation for suspected cases alone will have serious financial implications. Like the one recently imposed in Italy, closing an entire region or country will undoubtedly lead to a recession.

Emergency rate cuts in the US and UK should be the first of many policies to reduce the economic impact of COVID-19. New fiscal policy measures now must also come into play. Individuals in low-paying non-formal jobs deserve targeted attention. Because medical care and sick leave are expensive, it can force people to work even if they still carry the virus. As was the case in 1918, people in more polluted, urban areas tend to be particularly at risk. This is a population that is already more susceptible to respiratory disease due to environmental factors. Special measures to assist these groups should be considered.

### **Corona as The Main Reference**

What is meant by Coronocracy in this article is a system of rules (regime) that applies based on the behavior of the Coronavirus. What is happening now and affects almost all corners of the world, all countries are implementing the WHO Covid 19 Prevention Protocol to break the chain of transmission of COVID-19. It is in the name of this great effort that several programs such as; lockdown, social distancing, work from home and follow-up steps such as washing hands, using masks and increasing body endurance and so on, are being implemented by all levels of society around the world with all levels of obedience(Umar & Indrayani, 2020).

The WHO version of the protocol against COVID-19 has a good vision and mission, but the impact is very devastating. Lockdown (of any scale) isolates communities within boundaries that generally complicate their survival (<https://www.newmanrc.oldham.sch.uk/>). Airports, terminals, ports are blockaded, the human movement has become almost zero, layoffs have occurred everywhere, looting of shops and places where basic foodstuffs are stored has become commonplace. Especially in several countries, including developed countries such as France (<https://www.cnnindonesia.com/>), the Netherlands, and Germany, the government has decided to release many prisoners from prison (<https://katadata.co.id/>). As soon as they are released they immediately relaunch the evil. Simultaneously, the community is in a state of "fear" of the plague and restrictions on social movements.

This description of the state of society as a result of the implementation of the WHO Covid 19 Prevention Protocol around the world, in an instant, creates the same behavior in society. People everywhere were wearing masks, with mutual suspicious gazes, in a quiet and tense environment. Everywhere people provide washing hands, complete with sanitizers. The world suddenly behaves in uniform. Simultaneously, Global Totalitarianism marks the entry of 2020. As if in the world there is nothing to do except to serve (against) COVID-19. The Syrian war seemed just to end. The Sino-American Trade War was temporarily suspended. The South China Sea dispute was simply forgotten. Walls of Mexico, Walls of Jerusalem seem useless to protect from the ferocity of COVID-19. All human beings are dedicated to simultaneously tackling the spread of COVID-19.

This global totalitarian (Klaus Zimmer et al., 2006) has never happened in human history. Global Totalitarian is the New Totalitarian (Neo Totalitarian Regime). Although the Spanish Flu was, to some extent, considered a pandemic similar to COVID-19, the consequences when it did not reach all corners of the world. If this opinion contains the truth, it is better to do a comparative analysis of why COVID-19 can lead to a global Totalitarian. In contrast, the Spanish Flu does not, even though the number of victims is higher.

### **Transportation Technology**

One of the essential differences in terms of the spread of the pandemic in the case of the Spanish Flu with COVID-19 is the difference in the ability of humans to move people and goods during their time. In some literature, information is obtained that one of the leading causes of the spread of the Spanish Flu was because at that time the World War

had just ended, foreign troops were being sent back to various countries via sea transportation (<https://www.matamatapolitik.com/>).

That is, transportation technology a century ago only recognized ships as a means of mass transportation. So the spread of the Spanish Flu took more than a year to reach the world. Meanwhile, COVID-19 requires no more than three months to conquer the world with the presence of positive sufferers of COVID-19 everywhere. You can imagine if at that time it was familiar with cheap and speedy air transportation like now, then repatriating troops from the battlefield would have spread disaster more quickly.

Apart from wide-body aircraft or mass commercial aircraft didn't exist yet, it is also because the ship's technology is not as good as it is now so that the capacity of the number of passengers and the speed of the speed is still not as sophisticated as today (Chacón, 2017).

### **Communication Technology**

In the end, the Spanish Flu had to be accepted as a global pandemic that claimed tens of millions of lives, but this case had only been felt by some parts of the world community for about two years (1918-1920). Whereas in the case of COVID-19, it is possible that a number of community groups or countries have not been infected at all or have not been physically exposed to the virus, but COVID-19 news with all descriptions of its horror and until now the antidote has not been found, it has already spread to spread terror to the world.

Although COVID-19 cannot be ascertained when it will end, the simultaneous fear of the threat spread through communication technology via social media has been going on simultaneously since the virus first spread. Apart from being the cause for spreading terror (not as a medium for transmitting the virus), communication/information technology is also part of the resolution to face COVID-19. Lock Down and Social Distancing, as an effort to break the chain of transmission of COVID-19, resulted in a uniform solution for doing anything from home (Work From Home -WFH). Shopping, working, studying from home, attending seminars, and home, so all kinds of interactions are carried out online. Almost everything was done online which was completely unavailable during the Spanish Flu era and was inconceivable. These online transactions and communications are one of the "uniform characteristics" of the global totalitarian cases of COVID-19.

Global and local interactions transactions have entirely shifted to the cloud, satellites, and big data to the online arena. You need to use the service from online motorcycle taxis just to buy food from the neighborhood. The online needs are so simultaneous that some application programs experience an unimaginable increase in the number of users (<https://market.bisnis.com/>). In turn, the phenomenon gives rise to new criminal ideas in the realm of cybercrime. Of course, this could not have been imagined during the Spanish Flu pandemic.

To make time comparisons, one does not need to go back too far; a year ago, no one could (or felt the need to) imagine that Umrah activities, including the hajj procession, were canceled during this year. Even the Friday prayers and Tarawih prayers (<https://republika.co.id/>) at the Grand Mosque in Mecca and the Nabawi Mosque in

Medina were also eliminated, as well as the worship of other religions in other parts of the world being replaced by online processions. The virtual world has turned into the real world due to COVID-19. This virtuality of virtual world communication makes Global Totalitarianism even more perfect.

### **Military and Civil**

Although not explicitly explained, one of the sources of the initial causes of the spread of the Spanish Flu was through the repatriation of foreign troops from the World War I scene, which was also a red zone at that time (<https://www.solopos.com/>). This is very different from the COVID-19 case where the source is ordinary people in Wuhan, China. That is, the number of civilians who are suspected of being exposed to COVID-19 is, of course, higher than the number of foreign troops.

The mobility of military forces was also relatively limited (especially with the limited transportation technology at that time) compared to a civil society with massive and fast modern transportation options throughout the world. So it is not surprising that COVID-19 has a cruising range as vast as human transportation technology. It can even be concluded that the spread of a pandemic is in tune with transportation technology advances. Where there are humans, there is also the potential for epidemic transmission.

### **WHO & UN**

Another noticeable difference between the cases of Spanish Flu and COVID-19 from the perspective of international relations is that the Spanish Flu occurred when the human community did not recognize international institutions or organizations. At the same time, COVID-19 took place under the "supervision" of WHO / UN. Although World War I ended in 1918, there were no international organizations when the Spanish Flu began to break out. The Institute of the Nation (LBB) was only formed in 1920; the International Red Cross was only formed in 1919 with all its limitations due to this outbreak.

COVID-19 emerged when the World Health Organization (WHO) has matured under the UN organization. The Issue of Covid 19 then emerged as a "global commander" (coronocracy) with a totalitarian model of sovereignty because of the legitimacy of the WHO COVID-19 Prevention Protocol (PPPC-WHO) (<https://edukasi.kompas.com/>) in dealing with this global outbreak. If the WHO had already had the Spanish Flu, it seems very likely that the Spanish Flu case would become the champion and pioneer in handling the global pandemic at that time. If this happened, it would be strange to narrate that World War I was not won by the Allied Powers or the Central Powers, but by the Spanish Flu virus.

So strong is the PPPC-WHO's legitimacy that all countries in the world do not differentiate between rich or emerging countries, capitalist bloc or communist socialists, North or South countries, all of them globally do the same thing, namely: wear masks, always wash their hands, keep their distance and still maintain body resistance (immunity). This legitimacy is strongly supported by the fact that those exposed to COVID-19 consist of various layers of society. From poor ordinary people to figures, even world-class officials. That is why the Global Coronocracy and Totalitarianism have

become a portrait description of COVID-19 from the perspective of International Relations. All comply with the WHO protocol.

The United States (US) government under Trump did decide to reduce financial assistance, or even stop its support to WHO because they were annoyed (<https://manado.tribunnews.com/>). Still, they could not avoid the behavior to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 as happened in other countries. In fact, for the US, this is the second time it has happened because they had done the same thing during the 1918 Spanish Flu. So the US was even more obedient in implementing the PPPC-WHO because it had experienced the benefits a century ago.

### Human Security

Another phenomenon of International Relations that has not been recognized during the Spanish Flu era is the concept of Human Security (Tadjbakhsh and Chenoy, 2007). In the perspective of International Relations, especially in conditions of war, what is referred to as security in the traditional sense (Traditional Security) is state security (Masys, 2016). So that each country wants to secure its own country, even by destroying other nations, such traditional Security concepts have changed to Non-Traditional Security, namely the security concept that puts human safety at its core. Since the end of the Cold War, social security, or individual security (Human Security) has been the basis for saving and developing human civilization.

In a security concept that no longer prioritizes state security, of course, the impact is very different when it comes to the spread of the plague because the epidemic does not recognize the nation or the state. The Spanish flu that broke out shortly after World War I was faced with the handling of the Traditional Security model that prioritizes the country's interests so that human security is not a priority. Although the orders for Social Distancing, Hand Washing, Lock Down, and the like have been socialized, their legitimacy is co-opted by the interests of state security (May, 2020).

Meanwhile, COVID-19 appeared in an era when human security was widely recognized. Disaster management, food security, social security are prevalent issues in handling the outbreak so that when COVID-19 came to the fore, all parties rose to help tackle it together. In other words, the concept of human security makes it easier for all parties to work together to help each other in overcoming disasters.

In the era of the Spanish Flu, disaster was considered a Low Politics issue because traditionally what was considered security was state security (threats or attacks from outside), on the other hand, in the case of COVID-19, efforts to mainstream the handling of the outbreak as a human security issue actually changed social security. Which was initially considered as a Low Politics issue became a High Politics issue. Human Security as non-traditional security forces the world community to place it as Global Security so that all countries around the world do the same thing everywhere (Hough, 2018).

Until this article was written, the uniformity had been running for almost a semester. There is speculation that it is possible that this kind of situation will continue until the end of 2020. If this happens, then Global Totalitarianism due to this Non-Traditional Security issue must (forced) we put its position as High Politics (Bentley and Stevenson). , 1983), because the nature of the urgency (urgency) beat any business. Even "traditional terrorists" are far less frightening than the figure of this coronavirus.

This is the first time that there has been one type of case that resulted in shifting of government budgets in all countries (especially in underdeveloped countries), almost all of which were diverted to deal with this COVID-19 case (<https://money.kompas.com/>). This virus has also stopped virtually all sectors of the economy, closed gambling houses, rested brothels, blockaded mosques, churches, synagogues, temples and forced everyone (worldwide, simultaneously) to pay attention to his behavior. Never before has any terrorist group been able to shake the world as badly as COVID-19 (<https://www.medcom.id/>).

A budget diversion point of view shows that COVID-19 is a very urgent High Politics threat, although this budget transfer cannot confirm when this disaster will end. If COVID-19 is considered capable of creating the issue of global security threats, it becomes relevant if it is analyzed about the most recent global problems today.

### **The Clash of Civilization**

Until the end of the second decade of this third millennium, Samuel P. Huntington's comments regarding the enactment of The Clash of Civilization after the Cold War are still considered relevant (Huntington, 2007). Even though it seemed as if there was some kind of truce, the United States (US) War on Terror program was still considered not over. Moreover, if The Clash of Civilization is regarded as the source of competition between the West and Confucianism, the Sino-American trade war seems to justify Huntington's thesis.

In the next few paragraphs, it is necessary to conduct a "material test" whether the formation of international relations in The Clash of Civilization can still be deemed appropriate to be connected with the global threat's excitement due to COVID-19.

Conventionally, what is meant by the global security threat is 1) issues regarding regional stability such as the Korean peninsula and the South China Sea, for example, 2) Issuing terrorism, or extreme ideology, or 3) Nuclear War (Hough, 2018). A global security threat is something (anything) that if allowed to destroy the norms of international relations. Therefore, handling global security threats includes efforts to prevent the development of any potential that is deemed to be detrimental to international harmony.

The three types of global threats; regional stability, terrorism, and nuclear war, each of which is very clear about the actor's figure and the formation of his hostility. The balance of the Korean peninsula area is North Korea, which is the focus of the actor, the dispute in the South China Sea is the Mainland China regime, the perpetrators of the threat of terrorism are (at least) the Islamic fundamentalism groups (or any religion). At the same time, the Nuclear War designates the countries with nuclear weapons and nuclear technology. Except for terrorism, the main perpetrator is the nation-state (although the state can also act as terrorists), but humans carry everything out. Their goal is the same, namely to seek domination or sphere of influence.

Meanwhile, the threat of COVID-19, the main actor is not humans but microbes (whoever created it) that berate anyone regardless of nationality, ideology, religion, or age. Its purpose is simply to carry out its fundamental nature, attacking the respiratory system (lungs, throat, etc.). This creature cannot be resisted by conventional weapons of any kind, including nuclear weapons. Until now, there is no weapon deemed effective to

eradicate it. The most likely ones are chemical weapons or biological weapons that are similar to the nature of COVID-19 itself (Ibadurrahman, 2020).

The characteristics of the threat of COVID-19 as mentioned above, if faced with global governance based on nation-states, should "dilute" the differences in national interests that exist in each country in the world, because COVID-19 does not care about any state, any nation if they are careless in cleanliness, negligent in the manner of social relations, will potentially become prey.

Likewise, if COVID-19 is faced with religious or ideological terror formations, the coronavirus does not care about adherents of any religion; it does not care about terrorists of any kind, if possible, anyone will be victimized. Therefore, if the ideological actors realized the characteristics of COVID-19, they should have united against this horror virus.

In comparison with the threat of Nuclear War, the physical figure of COVID-19 is inversely proportional to the peculiarities of nuclear weapons, both in terms of physical size, mobility model, or method or process of killing the victim. This atomic weapon's specialty is its range, which reaches thousands of kilometers and can destroy its target in almost any object. Meanwhile, COVID-19 does not require a distance that is too difficult to achieve. In the case of the spread of transmission, it only requires a distance of approximately one meter through mechanical sneezing through droplets. If it is infected, it will reside in anyone's body until its end (if not treated immediately). In short, it is impossible to eradicate COVID-19 with nuclear weapons because they have entirely different properties. COVID-19 does not care whether the victim is the owner of nuclear weapons or not. Whoever they are, has the same opportunity to become a victim. COVID-19 preys on humans in all its activities: social, economic, education, traditions, but does not destroy buildings, plants, or animals.

### **International Political Economy**

Global uniformity and coherence under the "Coronocracy" inevitably result in a demand shock, at least a decline in the demand sector's not to say its "completely stopped. As soon as the production sector occurs, a supply shock occurs, because manufacturing closes because employees have to be laid off. What may experience an increase, but also shocking, is the financial sector. Financial shocks result in monetary panic, which, as a whole, can be said to be a market shake. If there is a market shock, then the state's function will come to the fore more vocally. At the same time, any government does not have many choices. Almost all countries in the world are forced to comply with the WHO protocol, which has apparent consequences as above. Not a single country or public entity dared to take risks to oppose the WHO protocol.

### **CONCLUSION**

The physical characteristics and transmission models of the Spanish Flu and COVID-19 are relatively the same, but their impact is very different from the perspective of international relations science. The difference in impact is caused by the following:

1. Transportation Technology
2. Communication / Information Technology

### 3. The concept of Human Security

#### 4. WHO / UN

Differences in transportation technology in the two comparative eras when the Spanish Flu (1918-1920) and COVID-19 (2020) took place to indicate a more rapid and massive transmission pattern throughout the world for COVID-19. Today's air transportation, which allows the movement of people throughout the most distant parts of the world with a travel time of fewer than 24 hours, means that COVID-19 can spread across the globe faster than the Spanish flu.

The era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 with digital communication technology that is very fast and sophisticated today is mercilessly packaging the news of the COVID-19 outbreak with its various variations around the world, to multiple levels of society, almost instantly at the same time without interruption. In an instant, parts of the world that had never known what kind of COVID-19 were forced to face the same panic as those who met the reality in Wuhan, China. Unfortunately again, for people who are far from Wuhan, waiting until their turn to arrive for an exposed case really cannot prepare themselves optimally, because an antidote has not been found. Therefore, in terms of the spread of tension in response to the news, communication/information technology in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 made COVID-19 even more miserable than the spread of the virus outbreak itself, compared to the case of the Spanish Flu.

The international community's awareness of the change in the traditional Security concept based on protecting the country towards Human Security, which seeks to prioritize human safety can mean a positive outcome for the handling of COVID-19 compared to the Spanish Flu incident. Still, it can also be detrimental because of it. It is positive when viewed from the simultaneity of all countries to tackle this outbreak jointly. It becomes negative because the concept of Human Security requires everyone (not just every nation) to comply with several stringent rules, which creates a very tense social panic. The target of the COVID-19 Transmission Prevention Protocol is an individual, not a state, even though the country is the socio-economic support of the impact it causes.

COVID-19, which came later than the Spanish Flu, was also not easier to beat, even though there are already world institutions that specialize in dealing with health in general and the pandemic. The WHO Outbreak Prevention Protocol (must) be used as a permanent procedure (protocol) for handling COVID-19 around the world. Even though its goals are proper and correct, it is forced to create a global religion that demands a lot of community sacrifice. Many sectors of the economy rolled out in an instant. The tourism sector in almost all sub-sectors, hospitality, conferences, ticketing, and others was forced to close the book. The education sector, both in urban and rural areas, is forced to stay away from crowds and is forced to do distance learning, although not all regions can interact online.

So concurrent and urgent, the precautionary procedure makes everything seem as if all life sectors must be carried out online. The number of online application users has skyrocketed, which has also led to a spike in cybercrime cases.

If the spread of Spanish Flu is only transmitted mainly by foreign soldiers who have returned to their countries where the goals are clear, while the COVID-19 transmission is spread by a more complex number of civilians, the purpose of leaving is even more

difficult to limit. It should also be noted that, in the case of the Spanish Flu, the superior means of transportation were ships with limited technological capabilities at that time. At the same time, COVID-19 was carried by anyone with air, sea, or land transportation with Industry 4.0 technology that makes the earth considered as small as the palm of your hands.

If the analysis or allegation above contains the truth, then the Coronocracy, which consists of the words "Corono" and "Cratia," Corono is the name of the virus while cratia is governance or regime, which is a system of rules (regime) that applies based on the behavior of the Coronavirus, is a phenomenon that is normal and occurs today. The corona regime runs on a Global Totalitarian order. The conventional Totalitarian (J Linz, 2000) concept is about enforcing the uniformity of society based on (only) for the benefit of the state, while COVID-19 raises consistency based on new values, namely not only for the interests of the state but for the importance of Human Security (Human Security), and applies not only to one country but across countries, even globally.

If the Coronocracy and Totalitarian Global 2020 can be interpreted as in the paragraph above, then the portrait of international relations when facing COVID-19 today is very suitable for this description. The world is being led by the coronavirus's behavior, which forces people around the world to behave in uniform according to WHO protocol.

As a result, the international political economy is experiencing a shocking market, which prioritizes the state's role in driving the people's economy, even though any country/government seems to have no other alternative except to comply with WHO's protocol which destroys that market.

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