

Socio-Political Impact of COVID 19 Pandemic

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Introduction:

The old and simple definition of "rule of the people, for the people, by the people" has become somewhat fragmented in the twenty-first century, and 'rule of law for the benefit of the people' is expected today. Today, it is being scrutinized whether the policies or laws enacted by the people's representatives stand the test of law and order, as well as of international treaties. The court battle for this has become the most effective forum today. Similarly, coordination between the state system and the knowledge system has become indispensable for solving problems in a professional manner by collecting proper information-Comprehensive accountability of all sections of society has become an integral part of 21st century democracy. To the extent that a country's judiciary is independent, there is a panel of conscious and responsible citizens who vigorously uphold constitutionalism and human rights. So much so that the concept of a new advanced form of democracy is taking shape in that country. This makes it important to study the socio-political, educational and economic implications of Covid 19.

The importance of study:

It is important to study the social, political, educational and economic implications of Covid 19. The significance of this study is as follows.

- 1) Democracy will understand the change in thinking due to this study. This is the significance of the study.
- 2) This study will study the effects on administration. Therefore, this study will be useful to understand the changes that have taken place in the administration.
- 3) What changes have taken place in public policies? This study will be useful to understand this. For example, Educational reshuffle, is an important issue.

Impact of Covid 19:

A) State system

Looking at the global trend over the last five decades the picture is that the democratic state system will remain the most preferred state system in the world for at least the next few centuries. In the seventies, 60 percent of the countries were under dictatorship today, on the other hand, out of 167 major countries (with a population of 5 lakhs and above), almost 60% of the countries in the world have a democratic state system. Some countries have a mixture of democracy and dictatorship, while only 13% of countries are run by pure dictatorship (Decilver. 2019). At the highest levels, in countries where the principles of democracy are paramount the written or unwritten phenomenon is most respected, the rules that can prevent malpractice are strictly observed in social life, and the direct and indirect participation of citizens in government is more active. Apart from elections, citizens are also directly involved in important decisions through referendums. Democracy literally means a democratic country, a country where independent and mature thinkers and responsible citizens who respect the freedom of others are formed and who can lead their country (in one direction) with integrity and mutual cooperation. We need to look at the countries that are currently approaching this ideal. Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), Association for Development and Advancement of the Democracy Award. The Politics Data Series,

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistants (International IDEA), According to reports. Norway, Sweden. Iceland, Estonia, Costa Rica. Denmark, New Zealand. Switzerland. Ireland, Canada, Finland. Australia are among the top democracies in the world. From the way these countries have faced the challenge of COVID 19 or how the economies of these countries have been hit hard by COVID 19, we can imagine how the best working system of democracy can be.

B) Covid-19 and Sweden

The example of Sweden in the context of Covid-19 is particularly noteworthy. There no lockdown. Citizens have changed their lifestyles a bit and are taking for maximum care five safety. but schools are open, public transport is open, restaurants are open, museums, cinemas are open. The Swedes prefer to keep their lives as normal as possible. On Rose TV. Anders Tegnel, the country's chief communicable disease specialist, reviews the situation, shares his views and predictions. He argues that forcing minimal segregation of citizens, excluding groups that are more susceptible to the disease, would soon create a collective herd immunity for the whole society (CNN News 18, "Sweden Stayed Away From Lockdown, and Its Capital Stockholm May Reach "Herd Immunity in Weeks", News 18.com. April 20, 2020, referenced May 25, 2020)

The Swedish people find his statement very convincing. Looking at the news there, it does not seem that the country is unconscious in any way. They are carefully increasing the capacity of our social health system to cope with this emergency and are keeping a close eye on the situation. Critics of the majority- run outbreak, including 2,000 eminent scientists in the country, are also being held accountable. But it is an admirable picture that as a democratic country, the citizens have adopted this path at their own risk, keeping full information in mind, consciously taking the possible risks out of it. after careful consideration (Arte, 2020)

C) India and Covid-19

It would not be fair to compare democracy in India with democracy in Sweden. The situation here very different. Speaking in our 800 languages, 138 million, one-sixth of the world's population, in such a huge country, where 25% of the population is illiterate, 35% the population is rural, 22% of the population lives in slums, where people are not aware of their responsibilities and duties. It is a wonder that democracy can exist where the problems of poverty. economic inequality, crime, corruption, unemployment, inflation, pollution, ethnicity. religious divisions are alarming. It is not a bad democracy, at all, but it is one of the most likely democracies, currently ranked 51st out of 167, according to the Economist Intelligence Unit's (EIU) International Standards for 2019. We can say that we have handled Covid-19 very well till date. Looking as the plight of America, Germany, England, it seems that we are much safer. We have had a lot of success in controlling the patient numbers and it is credited to the tireless efforts of the government, government services related to essential services, police, soldiers, our manpower related to agriculture and food and milk supply. health workers working in hospitals, cleaners, bank staff. All of these are elements of planting society. Were you fully prepared for the sudden crisis? Do we always do that as a progressive country? The answer to these questions for example, is no. In India, as in Sweden, no one would expect a person with a "face of the health department to have direct contact with people from a similar position. But the Director General, Health Services. Director General, National Centre for Disease Control; why shouldn't there be so much participation in the decision making process related to Covid by the people in such important positions as the Director General, National

Institute of Epidemiology? Or why the people working in the government activities like Integrated Disease Control Program, National Disaster Management Authority should not be actively involved in the committees of the government? Why are women specialists not given satisfactory representation in this entire committee system? These questions are certainly worrisome (Nandaraj. Sunil, N. Devdasun, P. Elgirish, "Analysis: Who Has Been Put on the Committees to Advise India on Its Fight against the Coronavirus? Serollin, May 16, 2020, Referred to May 25, 2020). How much do we utilize our human resources, do we allow them to use their knowledge? ERV also does not have the official statistics that many health professionals need to have on hand (Venkatraman, Tishya, "What do epidemiologists do and why are they crucial to India's fight against covid-19", Scroll 15) 2020, referenced May 25, 2020) There is no alternative but to have an efficient system to collect it and manage it properly. Without it, you will never be able to solve any health problem that can be solved by strategic decisions since we still do not prioritize collecting information and using it properly, will the loss of life that has been going on for decades without any reason continue? This is a basic point that has come to the fore on the occasion of Covid-19.

D) Covid 19 and the judiciary

The Madras High Court, however, has not so easily relieved the state and central governments of their responsibilities. The Madras High Court, in its *suomotu*, also directed the Tamil Nadu state government and the Union government to file a writ petition on the plight of the migrant workers within a week. India is a nation that prioritizes the welfare of the people and the plight of the workers is a tragedy that is a disgrace to humanity will be difficult for anyone to shed tears after seeing the news in the newspaper and in TV, the court said in its order. May 18, 2020, referenced May 26,2020)

Another petition filed in the Supreme Court on May 22. citing the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, states that the Declaration is an international treaty and we must not forget that India is one of the signatories. The discriminatory and reckless treatment meted out to migrant workers during Covid-19 as a violation of Articles 7 and 8 of the agreement. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. The petitioner also demanded that the court hold the government accountable for the incident and said that the government's blind testimony to the Supreme Court on March 31 had tarnished the image of the court (Talwar. Sanya. In *SC Six Directions to Protect and Safeguard Migrants*". Live Law, May 22, 2020, referenced May 23, 2020)

Just as you can be closely monitored and held accountable for what you do on social media today, you can also be judged on the extent to which a country's government is doing what it does today and how much it adheres to that country's constitutional principles or international guidelines. It has become possible to come and the people who work for it are coming forward at any cost. This is an important trend in terms of the evolution of democratic governance. The style of the people's representatives in India today is to communicate with the people in simple language, to take them into confidence, to make them their guardians, In the days of Covid-19, however, it was noticed that the old and simple definition of democracy, "the state of the people, for the people, by the people, was crumbling in the twenty-first century, While leading the people, the people's representatives are not only sympathetic to the people or ready to work tirelessly. Today, it is being scrutinized whether their decisions, policies, or legislation stand the test of law and order, as well as of international treaties. The rule of the people, rather than the rule of law in the public interest, is

expected today. The law has been around for centuries. Even in the most open capitalist system, measures have been taken in the form of laws to balance the shortcomings of the system. Therefore, from the point of view of law, it is not possible to waste time on mere emotional appeals or gossip. That is why democratic governments are being challenged in courts of law around the world in connection with COVID-19, and it is often the case that government orders that are loosely or grossly enforced are being overturned. People today are not prepared to pay the price in the form of financial loss or unfair violation of human rights. That's why entrepreneurs are suing the government for shutting down businesses or issuing impractical and oppressive directives. Many NGOs are holding government's accountable for violating human rights or indirectly violating their duties as rulers. The most effective forum for such, an answer today is not the newspapers or social media, but the courts. Newspapers and other media outlets are crumbling to the brink of capitalism and politics: Their ability to hold on to an issue for years has been weakened by the reader's diminishing attention span. Therefore, the responsibility of the judiciary to uphold the ethics of social affairs in a democracy has now increased. Elon Musk, chief executive officer and chief shareholder of Tesla, challenged the California state's shelter-in-place order in the United States and set up his own factory. Many in the US government have openly stated that they are right. This is not part of the arrogance of a capitalist, but of the tendency to hold the rulers to account for their hammer blows on individual freedom. Will the government take responsibility for the damage caused by stopping production? If not, what right does the government have to prevent intelligent and responsible citizens from making their own bad decisions independently? Today, the government has to be prepared to prove in court that its orders are logically correct and consistent with the facts. That is the structure of a democratic state system, but in the last two months, the crisis has not been about imposing restrictions on civil liberties or enduring anarchy. The order issued by the Government of India on March 29 to pay 100% of the lockdown pay to all employees was also challenged in court and the government had to withdraw the order on May 17. On what strength do small and medium enterprises pay full pay to their employees when production is off and the future is completely uncertain? The real question is how the government will save the lives of these small businesses in the current financial crisis so that the workers will not be left completely unemployed. The government can pass such an order within the framework of their answers. On the other hand, the state governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, with the blessings of the central government, have issued ordinances exempting entrepreneurs from compliance with a number of important labor laws for the next four years. That decision will not go unanswered in court. According to the guidelines of the International Labor Organization, member countries are obliged to take decisions in consultation with all stakeholders. It is not as easy as it may seem to run a feudal system of government with the capitalists in mind. It is important to that we have not yet made it difficult in our country.

E) Consequences on decision making :

Today, any court government or executive decision has to be based on rational, streamlined procedures. As the economy has become more complex, the logical complexities of the democratic decision-making process have become more challenging today, and there is an urgent need to address them neatly and expeditiously. Reading the growing number of victims of the corona virus, one realizes that if the days of keeping soaked blankets for years are over, the days of increasing efficiency and effectiveness are here. It is becoming inevitable to work with professionalism in all

fields. And in the years to come, it will become more and more inevitable. Our democracy will have to forget its own short-sighted. short-sighted politics.

Democracy in India is still an engine running on the steam of emotions. The linguist discourses used by both sides in opposing and in dealing with opposition were fierce, evoking feelings of trust or suspicion, evoking cultural or national identities, and igniting a power struggle. For a long time to come. such political polarization will continue to dull our thinking. But at the same time, linguistic compositions are constantly circulating. providing information about the situation in different parts of the country and in other parts of the world during Covid-19, warm advice given by citizens of other countries, health professionals, simple explained medical and scientific information. Remained, Instead of trying to recover, they wallow in their sadness and thus. experience more failure. This new emphasis on problem-solving is to some extent a testament to politics and extravagant nationalism that we have. The question of why you can't keep up with the ERV when there is no danger to life is present in front of us today in the form of Corona and shows us the way forward.

F) Impact on democracy

The saddest thing about Indian democracy is that we are divided in the global tug-of-war between capitalism and communism. We have not learned the honest discipline of working together and solving problems without focusing you nutyour on the overall results. Youyou're your professional loyalty aside by carrying your loyalty to the compound of your thinking. It is our tragedy that even today the left-right groups cannot achieve any common ground. Covid-19 has made us realize the futility of this.If you don't want internal animosity, chaos that plagues the common man, then you have to start by strengthening all our social systems. Many long-term strategic decisions need to be reconsidered responsibly, consistently and seriously, to balance the environment in the same way, if we want to retreat an inch from the possibility of a world war, the path of comparative exchange in international politics is today's highway. Today, under the auspices of the United Nations, we have an international foothold of law. Intense competition, violence, inequality, environmental degradation are trying to alleviate the curse of the world on many levels. Many international Agreements and certified procedures are available to guide you. The scope of the Concept of human rights encompasses many aspects of life today. If we want to protect the human rights and dignity of all, then we need to take steps towards sustainable development by conserving natural resources. Many democracies are committed to maintaining a common global agenda. That is the responsibility of democratic rulers. The more a country's Judiciary is independent, the more there is coordination between the economy and the knowledge system, and the more conscious and responsible citizens are in control of the system of government, the more the concept of a new advanced form of democracy is taking shape in that country. Dignity cannot be maintained in any other system of government as diligently as it can be maintained in a democracy. In that sense, it is a society that can be accepted by both the rich and the poor. When the Constitution, which protects human rights, serves as a guide to balance inequality, it is unlikely to go astray. Comprehensive accountability of all elements of democracy has become a defining feature of 21st century democracy. The testing of democracy that is taking place in every democratic country in the laboratory of Covid-19 is introspective but not disappointing.

Conclusion:

COVID-19 has transformed the socio-political impacts and has both highlighted vulnerabilities and opened up opportunities for societal progress. While it heightened inequalities and tested political systems, the pandemic showed resilience, innovation, and global solidarity. It is in these lessons that governments and societies must ensure to make the systems more equitable, transparent, and prepared for any crisis that might be faced in the future.

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