

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON POLITY, ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

Vittal Y Mullur

Lecture of Political Science

Sangolli Rayanna First Grade Constituent College Belagavi

Abstract:

The COVID-19 outbreak has drastically disrupted almost all sections world and still affecting the human life in unprecedented ways as the corona virus pandemic unfolds across the world, threatening lives up ending the polity, the economy. It's also had a profound impact on the environment the politically Covid-19 pandemic is testing the resilience and administrative capabilities of both develop and developing nations. the economically and outbreak of corona virus disease 2019 or covid-19 that originated in Wuhan (China) has spread throughout China and to 31 other countries in the world. As the Corona virus pandemic unfolds across the world threatening lives and up ending the environment if we pay a close eye to all that is happening around us owing to the spread of this virus. Indian federalism is mostly described to be quasi-federal as the constitution is centrally based Covid-19 being a health emergency (probably the biggest health emergency post - Independence) and health being states subjects, there are testing times for this quasi-federal arrangement. Its positive impacts mature politics, coordination, legislation ensuring adequate autonomy and its negative impacts in sufficient, national wide lockdown, alcohol tussle, PM citizen assistance and relief in emergency situation fund , delay in tax devolution, autonomy issues, centralized procurement centralized decision making and migrant labour issue. Covid-19 may not be called health a pandemic at, but is an economic pandemic at the global level. India's economy slowed to a more than six year low in the final three months of 2020, India is expected to witness a major negative impact on imports and exports in various industries including pharmaceuticals, electronics, ,mobiles and auto parts, Although the Wuhan corona virus outbreak has a significant impact on the global economy but it also provides an opportunity to India's manufactures to grab the share from their Chinese competitors, India can take advantages this opportunities. Covid-19 impact on environment, amidst the pandemic one of silver linings that as been reported from across the world is that people are breathing clear air and are witness to clear, more blue skies as human movement as been restricted due to lockdowns imposed by various countries, Asia it is quite vivid that environment seems to have pressed the hidden reset but that it had, to replenish itself and its positive impacts slashed greenhouse emissions, effects on energy consumption river pollution, fairs agreement and its negative impacts rise in volumes of unrecyclable waste, spike in amount of organic waste, maintenance of natural eco systems temporarily on old, cessation of ecotourism. indeed a more consultative and community based strategy is vastly more preferable to a unilateral, top down approach reflected in decision making like the abrupt announcement of lockdown, regardless to issue this research as made it evident that the constitution of India, So for in spite of the odd differences of opinion, cooperative federalism seems to have triumphed. Even economically epidemics and pandemics are both a stand lone economic risk as well as an amplified of existing trends and vulnerabilities, Covid-19 is a lesson for the global economy for testing the national economy. The environmental challenges caused by the corona virus crises will gradually resolved on their own once the

crises comes to an end and levels of economic activity, what we have learned about the politics, the environmental benefits and risks of sharp drops in Indian economy in activity will certainly help us to better understand the mechanics of environmental sustainability.

Key Words: Federalism Polity, Economy, Environment, Lockdown, Ecotourism

Objectives:

- To know the federalism in Indian polity
- To understand the COVID-19 impact on polity, economy and environment
- To have knowledge about environment and polity 's positive and negative impacts
- To gain knowledge of the opportunities Indian economy in COVID-19

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 outbreak has drastically disrupted almost all sectors world and still affecting the human life in unprecedented ways, as the Corona virus pandemic unfolds across the world , threatening lives and upending the Polity, the economy, it's also had a profound impact on the Environment .the politically Covid-19 Epidemic is testing the resilience and administrative capabilities of both develop and developing nations .countries with democratic-federal setup find it even more difficult to counter the means of Covide-19 virus as it demands co-operation amongst units and at the same time requires transparency accountability and authenticity in government's action. COVID-19's propensity to spread quickly and without knowing borders makes it essential that the fight against the virus be carried on in a rapid united manner. The Economically an outbreak of Corona virus disease 2019 or COVID-19 that originated in WUHAN (China) has spread throughout China and to 31 other countries in the World .By last week of may 2020 more than 6 million cases have been confirmed worldwide. Because of this there is clear evidences in recent days of the Economic fallout world, Also, Oxford Economics warned that the spread of the virus to regions outside Asia would knock 1.3 % off world growth this year .As the corona virus pandemic up folds across the world, threatening lives and upending the Environment. If we pay a close eye to all that is happening around us owing to the spread of this virus .we will notice that all the negative effects of corona virus are restricted to the mankind only. We study about the corona virus positive and negative impact on politically, economically and environment.

COVID-19 IMPACT ON POLITY:

Federalism is duality of government, Indian federalism is mostly described to be quasi-federal as the constitution is centrally biased .this has caused friction multiple times on reasons mostly -Role of Governor in state, All India services personnel, use of article 356 to impose president's rule etc. plus, COVID-19 being a health emergency (probably the biggest health emergency post-Independence) and health being state subject, these are testing times for this quasi-federal arrangement.

POSITIVE IMPACTS:

Mature politics: The bittering party politics which have seen new low in the Delhi assembly election seems to have taken a back seat. Politicians across political lines seem to taking pro-active initiatives to counter COVID-19

Co-ordination: Several states like Punjab, Kerala Odisha have imposed and extended lockdown on their own prerogative. Also, there's been multiple revisions in state directives based on central governments advice like opening of liquor shops in Punjab and opening of restaurants in Kerala being canceled

Legislation Ensuring Adequate Autonomy): the broad architecture and flexibility of twin acts (the epidemics disease act 1897 and national disaster management act 2005) have allowed both center and states to address pandemic in disaster diverse ways. while center and its key ministers such as home and health have taken lead in the developing protocols and advises , states or autonomous enough to act in their own ways Kerala as developed it on model . so also Odisha and Rajasthan

NEGATIVE IMPACTS:

The primary responsibility to deal with health exigencies is of state government and to effectively deal with COVID-19 it requires adequate funds and administrative autonomy.

Insufficient Fund: The financial condition of state government is precarious, the foremost reasons for such condition include

- **Nationwide Lockdown :** It has impact the tax revenues of the state government , important revenue sources like duties of fuel and real estate transactions are halted due to less or no economic activity
 - **Alcohol Tussle:** Taxes on Alcohol and breweries form an important part of state revenue. The important of ban on alcohol sale have hit the states hard .this has resulted in several states demanding compensation or uplifting ban on alcohol sales to augment revenue
 - **PM Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situation Fund:** A Central fund with provisions of exemptions under export social responsibilities obligations have caused distress amongst states
 - **Delay in Tax Devolution :**The nationwide lockdown has impacted central governments treasury too. The ban on economic activity have resulted in low tax collections, which have resulted in delayed fund disbursal to states
- Autonomy Issue:** State governments have been complaining of administrative interference from central government
- **Centralised Procurement :** Medical equipments and testing kits for tackling COVID-19 are procured by central government and then distributed amongst states .it has also led to low devolution of medical resources than requirement which have hampered states response in talking COVID-19
 - **Centralized Decision Making :** The lockdown was imposed without consulting state governments and varied directives were issued without taking their views into consideration
 - **Migrant Labour Issue :** The stranded migrant labours added to woes of state governments via defying lockdowns and added to additional resource burden, this issue is now being assuaged through trans porting migrants via railways to their native homes

COVID-19 IMPACT ON ECONOMY:

We discuss about that COVID-19 Impact on economy, though, COVID-19 may not be called a health pandemic yet ,it is an economic pandemic at the world level . but India's economy slowed to a more than six-year low in the final three months of 2020,unemployment is altogether at very high points (7.78% in February 2020, center for monitoring Indian economy) .Already there is lesser demand for consumption in India and the virus has caused the supply side slowdown at the World level , the combination of this twin side pressure can create painc in the Indian economy .Now, there are also fears of Stagflation a term coined to reflect the twin pressures of a stagnant economy and rising consumer prices squeezing household incomes in a traditionally consumption-led economy.

In four months time, Moody's slashed growth forecast for Indian economy to 5.4percent from 6.6 percent for 2020-a difference of over one percent for points ,the updated GDP growth estimate for 2021 is 5.8 percent down from 6.7percent ,Moody's estimated that Indian economy grew by 5 percent in 2019

NEGATIVE IMPACT:

CRISIL rating agency predicts that shutdown of factories in China due to virus is expected to negatively impact the electronics industry in India as India players currently do not have the short term , though some parts are sourced from Japan , South Korea, Taiwan, and Germany, among other (but not suited for the longer terms).

India is expected to witness a major negative impact on imports and exports in various industries including pharmaceuticals, electronics, mobiles, and auto parts. Also ,India's overdependence on China for such raw materials (like Bulk drugs etc). may cause supply disruption and price volatility of the final products.

Opportunities for India:

Although the Wuhan corona virus outbreak has a significant impact on the global economy but it also provide an opportunity to India's manufacturers to grab the share from their Chinese competitors. in the pharmaceutical sector, by improving the overall capacity utilization of existing manufacturing plants India can take an advantage of supplying pharmaceutical to Chinese export destinations. Also, any shift in global supply away from China could see some beneficiaries in India like garments and textile exporters, which could see busier order books in the short term. India could also be a beneficiary of positive flows since it appears to be the least-impacted market.

COVID-19 IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT

The discuss about that 3rd point of this matter that is COVID-19 Impact on environment .amidst the pandemic one of the silver linings that has been reported from across the glob is that people are breathing cleaner air and are witness to clearer more blue skies as human movement has been restricted due to lockdowns of the earth are concerned ,the flora and funa as well as the nature itself, they are enjoying the positives out of this deadly virus. It seems as if the plants and animals are reclaiming the land that we forget to share with them or instead santedched away from them .Asia it is quite vivid that environment seems to have pressed the hidden reset but that it had to replenish itself

POSITIVE IMPACT

Green house Emissions:

With most vehicles off the roads ,flights grounded and all but essential businesses shut, people in some of the world's biggest cities appear to be breathing air with relatively safer level of pollutants ,data from SAFAR and the central pollution control board show Delhi's noxious smog makes the news every winter but it had a Satisfactory air quality rating in recent days just like Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Pune ,according to the system of air Quality weather forecasting and research global air traffic dropped by 60% taken together these emissions reductions have led to a temporary dip in CO2 emissions from their pre-crisis levels ,encouraging some to hope that our world society may indeed be able to reduce greenhouse gas emissions substantially over the long term to mitigate impending climate change

Effects On Energy Consumption:

In a significant and historic development, India's daily power consumption has suffered a 26 percent fall in less than ten days since 18 March .As a result of the reduction in consumption and generation, there is a drastic and clear reductions in pollution levels which are a result of decreasing fossil fuel consumption in transportation, industries and energy sector

River Pollution:

The stringent lockdown measures also had an effect on India's rivers, India's pollution monitoring body said the water had even become fit for bathing in some areas. according to real time monitors placed along the 2.575 kilometer long river. A recent analysis by the Delhi pollution control board found that the quality of the Yamuna river flowing along new Delhi has also improved during the lockdown. The report cited a decrease in runoffs from 58 industrial clusters and less trash

Pairs Agreement:

The corona virus is driving us towards the emission reduction together by international climate agreements such as the Paris Agreement. So, the outbreak has forced us to reduce emissions that we cannot meet normally. However, corona virus is also threatening developing countries plans to step up climate action this year as meeting are being postponed and resources are needed to combat the pandemic

NEGATIVE IMPACT:

Rise in Volumes Of Unrecyclable Waste:

Local waste problems have emerged as many municipalities have suspended their recycling activities over fears of virus propagation in recycling centers. Food retailers have resumed using plastic bags at checkout points citing health concerns over consumers reuse of paper bags. In addition due to stay at home policies, many consumers have increased their consumption of take away food delivered with single use packaging

Spike In The Amount Of Organic Waste:

With the import restrictions in export markets and sharp declines in the availability of cargo transportation services, the corona virus crisis has led to increased volumes of unshippable agricultural and fishery commodities. Many export oriented producers produce volumes for too large for output to be absorbed in local markets and thus organic waste levels have mounted substantially, Because this waste is left to decay, levels of methane emissions a greenhouse gas from decaying produce are expected to rise sharply in the crisis and immediate post crisis months

Maintenance and Monitoring Of Natural Ecosystems Temporarily On Hold:

Natural ecosystems and protected species are at risk during the corona virus crisis ,in many countries ,environmental protection workers at national parks and land and marine conservation zones are required to stay at home in lockdown, leaving these areas unmonitored. Their absence has resulted in a rise of illegal deforestation, fishing and wildlife hunting.

Cessation of Ecotourism:

The stoppage of ecotourism activity has also left national ecosystems at risk of illegal harvesting and encroachment. In addition, as ecotourism is often a major economic mainstay in many destinations, rising unemployment caused by the crisis may lead many households to harvest resources from fragile ecosystems unsustainably as they seek alternative means to provide their households with food and income

CONCLUSION:

Indeed, a more consultative and community based strategy is vastly more preferable to a unilateral, top down approach reflected in decision making like the abrupt announcement of a lockdown ,Regardless to issues, this crisis has made it evident that the constitution of India, while allowing sufficient lee way to the state governments to govern, has also made sufficient allowance for the central government to ensure a united approach to deal with a crisis of this magnitude .so for in spit of the odd differences of opinion, cooperative federalism seems to have triumphed. Even economically epidemics and pandemics are both a standalone economic risk as well as an amplified of existing trends and vulnerabilities ,COVID-19 is a lesson for the global economy for testing the nation and even also environment many of the environmental challenges caused by the corona virus crisis will gradually resolve on their own once the crisis comes to an end previous levels of economic activity resume, However, what learned about the politics, the environment benefits and risks of sharp drops in global economic activity will certainly help us to better understand the mechanics of environmental sustainability