



**Research Article**

## **RE-ENVISIONING THE EMERGING ISSUES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ERA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In this research paper, the author will explore and describe the impact of Covid-19 on the economy, politics and social issues. If past trends of similar infections are analysed, it can be helpful to bring any conclusion as to what we should do to move forward. The data is collected through various magazines, newspapers, and government websites from December 2019 to May 2020. A lot of issues were observed and overcome during this phase. We must ensure and make every effort to ensure that this dark period of our lives does not happen to any of us again.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Coronavirus is a large virus family that includes enclosed, single-stranded, positive-sense RNA viruses [1,2]. Coronavirus was named after the Latin term Corona and the Greek word 'korone', which means "crown" Coronaviruses (CoV) are divided into four types: alpha coronavirus, beta coronavirus, gamma coronavirus, and delta coronavirus. SARS Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome-related Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) belong to the beta coronavirus family [3,4], which penetrates host cells and attaches to particular receptors such as ACE2 and DPP4 receptors, respectively [1,2]. COVID-19 is a novel coronavirus that first appeared in December 2019 in Wuhan, China, and is now widespread [5,6]. Coronaviruses are zoonotic, which implies that they are spread from animals to humans. SARS-CoV was transferred to humans by civet cats, while MERS-CoV was transmitted to people by dromedary camels. However, because COVID-19 is a mutant coronavirus gene, the mechanism of action is unclear. COVID-19 is the result of a considerably higher number of mutations in the host [5].

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The coronavirus, also known as COVID-19, is a global pandemic that began in China in early 2020 has infected and killed millions of people around the world. Apart from the human cost, economic and societal repercussions are going to be significant for most of the world's countries.

The disease's persistence has aroused concerns about a variety of economic and strategic challenges that are expected to have a significant impact on the world order as a whole to develop and explain such growing global concerns, both economic strategic, of short- to long-term durability, and the study used a qualitative approach that collects and analyses data using the grounded theory research strategy. During the review of the manuscript, such as COVID-19 [10], the territorial impact examines how governments around the world are dealing with crises. Martin [11] proposed the hypothesis, in which she studied the global institution's creditworthiness and cost. Maizland [12] outlines how the United States and the Taliban came to an arrangement over the covid crisis and settled their relations. Jacob [13] highlights the societal difficulties that have arisen as a result of the pandemic. Mishra [14] focuses on the social and economic impacts on the planet. In his paper, Booth [15] examines world politics and realism. Ameer and Ibrahim [16] offered a theory based on their observations about covid's future impact on international relations. The global pandemic has the potential to wreak havoc on vulnerable governments, ignite widespread discontent, and put international crisis management institutions to the test, according to COVID-19 and Conflict [17].

### **Delimitation of the study**

The issues emerging on international relations due to the Covid-19 pandemic are likely to witness challenges mostly on three fronts – political, economic, and social.

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### **Political issues**

The virus has put several political systems to the test in terms of their ability to safeguard their citizens adequately. Political changes are being provoked as brittle institutions are exposed [10]. At the multilateral level, the crisis may be interpreted as a call for more cooperation or, on the other hand, as a means of further separating the bipolar centres of geopolitical power.

#### **Credibility of the world institutions:**

- Global institutional frameworks are undemocratic and unrepresentative in nature, with agendas that are not geared to benefit humanity as a whole.
- The lack of regional coordination showcased that even regional arrangements like the European Union also stood clueless about how and when the virus spread like wildfire in Europe [10, 11].

#### **The power balance between countries will change:**

##### **United States of America (USA/US)**

- In international politics, power would shift from assertion to neutrality.
- The United States' global leadership is eroding at a faster rate (reflected in US-Taliban deal),
- It will be impossible for policymakers and the public to focus their attention on anything other than handling Covid-19 in the coming months. Already, there have been strikes against US bases in Iraq, which are still ongoing, as well as Washington's threats [12].

##### **Russia**

Its dominance will grow as it becomes more economically and politically stable and a key power broker in West Asia.

##### **China**

Despite its economic progress and ability to contribute positively to global efforts to deal with the coronavirus crisis, China would have to work very hard to persuade the rest of the world that it will contribute positively and generously to the world's current issues in West Asia [12]. Moreover, China underplaying the impact and consequences of what recently transpired in Wuhan is undoubtedly not going to add to its international standing.

BUT...

- Even while other nations struggling, China's industrial production is recovering.
- The drop in oil prices will hasten China's recovery. China looks to be exploiting its manufacturing power for geopolitical gain.
- Beijing has offered medical aid and expertise to those in need and has increased cooperation with its arch-rival Japan

#### **Increasing influence of China & Russia**

- Authoritarian regimes and authoritarian movements will benefit.
- The asymmetric capacities of China and Russia will be further reinforced.
- Strengthening of the China-Russia axis will have a direct influence on the liberal international order

### **Globalisation**

- State-led globalisation and economic growth models would be preferred to (large) corporate-led globalisation.
- State intervention will be expanded to prevent unreliable supply sources, geopolitically sensitive zones, and national demands for emergency reserves.

### **Economic issues**

The 15th edition of the Global Risks Report 2020 of the World Economic Forum is being released as substantial risks are emerging. The global economy is facing an increased risk of recession. There are several tipping points in the economic system and the economic consequence of a significant blow to the worldwide system [9]. Climate change is hitting harder and quicker than expected, and fractured cyberspace disrupts next-generation technology's full capacity, whilst people worldwide rally against political and economic conditions and raise fears about inequality-enhancing systems [11].

Recent editions of the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2020 warned of downward pressure on the global economy from macroeconomic fragilities and financial inequality [9,11]. It also quoted the mounting pressure to reduce supply chain costs motivated companies to pursue lean manufacturing, offshoring and outsourcing strategies. Such cost-cutting measures mean that manufacturing will stop rapidly when there is a supply-chain disruption because of a lack of parts. Amid this darkening economic outlook, few other issues that dominated the long-term risks in terms of likelihood were (i) China would cease to be the world's biggest exporter of manufactured goods, (ii) With no country in a position to replace China, the situation will precipitate a further economic downturn internationally, (iii) A global recession would be inevitable with a vicious downward cycle of decreased demand, closure of firms and reduced income, and (v) Industries will face fresher challenges, such as adjusting to a shift from cost efficiencies to innovation and policy uncertainties [11].

This pandemic has created new issues for the Indian economy that leads to a severe disastrous impact on the demand and supply side (i) Demand front (ii) Financial market, (iii) Supply front, (iv) International trade, and (v) Spending on Healthcare.

### **Social issues**

COVID-19 has revealed the flaws in global governance, including in the domain of health.

- **New-age racism:** Questions are likely to be asked about the source of goods and stringent imposition of phytosanitary measures by advanced states on products coming from developing countries [13].
- **Impact on Indian Society:** Moral claims based on birth & class and the associated notions about hygiene (purity) could become sharper.

### **Impact of Post-COVID-19 pandemic era**

The spread of the Coronavirus pandemic has become one of the most severe global crises threatening the planet. If anarchism is a feature of international relations imprinted by realist theory, according to Hobbes, Morgenthau, Kenneth Waltz, and Mearsheimer's theories of classic, structural, offensive, and new classic realism, all of which emphasised

conflict rather than cooperation as the defining feature of international relations [14].

The spread of the Coronavirus disease revealed the fragility of health systems in all countries of the world, large and small, put financial allocations gradually for this sector within the financial budgets. This is one of the most severe trials facing the world since the Great Depression in 1929 and the catastrophic effects on the global economy and food supply. [15]The Social, cultural and other effects on human beings revealed the need to conduct a comprehensive review of international relations frameworks by focusing on global environmental cooperation to address Future threats that greater carbon dioxide emissions may bring to the world. Its destructive impact on the financial environment will be the incubator for the spread of new epidemics, especially in what is witnessing the state of competition between People's China and America in controlling the big emissions from this gas, contrary to what was stipulated in the Paris Climate Agreement of 2015, and the imminent threat posed to humanity [11].

It has become clear that the effects of the Coronavirus disease have put a pall over European Union relations, posing a threat to the EU's continued existence. This has strengthened the growth of the power of the right-wing populist currents and the reflected potential for winning a broad majority in any upcoming presidential or parliamentary elections [16]. This would enhance the politics of self-sufficiency and isolation, leading to the destabilisation of the European Union and its institutions, which has been evident in Italy, Spain, Portugal and even Germany.

On the other hand, the Coronavirus crisis will divert the shift towards cooperation more than competition and conflict, which has been a dominant character in international relations. In the wake of an era when the conspiracy theory was present in exchanging blame for the party that was a source of the virus's spread, it is clear that the areas of cooperation between the United States of America, China, and Russia in managing the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic within the frameworks of exchanging information, experiences, and mutual medical assistance are expanding [17].

## CONCLUSION

India has done well to criticise China publicly irresponsibly and handled foreign policy skillfully, both regionally among the SAARC countries and globally in the G20. India's role in working quietly and behind the scenes with Saudi Arabia to convene a teleconference of leaders of the G20 during the crisis merits special mention. It signalled the will of the entire community of nations to confront the coronavirus challenges in unison. Our current lifestyles as a whole, overconsumption, value chains, urbanisation, mobility, engagement with nature, and so on are ultimately accountable for escalating health crises and more frequent climatic disasters if left unchecked. It's difficult to tell the two apart. Covid-19 arose in the aftermath of severe fires in Australia. The same lesson applies in both circumstances. Only a paradigm shift, not only geopolitically but also civilisation, can save humanity.

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