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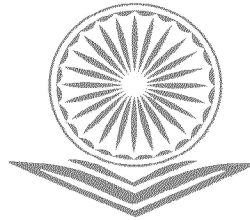
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13. Social, Political and Economic Consequences of the Covid- 19 Pandemic

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Abstract

This study is to focus on the impact of the pandemic on Socio, political and economical life. In the last century, humanity has deal with global crisis of two world wars. In present century the world was shocked by the Covid- 19. The limitations of the World Health Organization were realized. Due to the unavailability of vaccines, the option of lockout has been adopted by the governments of various countries around the world. In this paper researcher discusses social, political and economic consequences of the Covid 19 pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, Social, Political, Economic, Consequences

Introduction

The threat of covid-19 pandemic has affected the social, political and economic life throughout the world. Lockdown social distancing shutdown of all institution and industries paralyzed the social and economic growth of the country. Social distancing has made a gap between the people and the state of being affected create an hour uncertain distance between people. All social get together are prohibited. Man cannot meet with near for dear freely as before. This affects the physical and mental well-being of an individual. Shutdown of the educational institution has been affected the regular teaching learning process and as a result the development of child is being affected. Teacher as well as students mental health is being affected and that causes negative impact in the social development. Disharmony is being seen among the people during this lockdown period. The Covid positive patient and their family member are being the subject of misconduct and negligence that the causes diversity in the society. The lockdown has affected the economic progress of the country. Many people have lost their jobs permanently or temporarily. This causes sudden helplessness poverty and violence in the society. Mainly domestic violence is increasing day by day during lockdown. Shortly impact of pandemic on whole world in all sectors. In this research article researcher have focus on

consequences of pandemic covid-19 on social, political and economical sector of all human being.

Social Consequences of the Covid-19 Pandemic

The corona virus pandemic causes social disaster. Maintaining social distancing passively affect social degradation. There are already social divisions among the people and this pentamix has added fuel on fire and make a gap between the people in the society. The pandemic affects the peaceful social life in various way.

1. Personal Gathering

The government provides the social gathering during this crisis period. The invitation of near and dear limited. Decide on the political social religious gathering the family get together is also prohibited. If anyone want to arrange any person program then the permission from the local administration and police should be taken.

2. Domestic Violence

The lockdown has increased the case of domestic violence. The jobless people are losing their temper and patience and gate involve in the domestic violence. This is hampering the family peace.

3. Civil Right and Democracy

The banning of printed press and electronic media of cerculating the news related covid cases affects the civil rights and democracy. Many country prohibited the price to broadcast all the news of covid case because of the spelling panic among the people. In India the government won the public not to share corona related news in social media.

4. Inequality

The corona virus pandemic has sown the seed of inequality in the society. The inequality has mainly found between the law in computer and people of high income. The low income people has been suffered from various aspects. The lockdown reduced their income level and they are deprived from many facilities. The lockdown creates shortage of all goods in the market and few rich people storage good and necessary and many shopkeepers take the chance of black market selling. All this creates the inequality in the society and that destroyed the social peace.

5. Hostile Neighborhood

Cases of the hostility can be found in society regarding the residence that has recent travelling history. Such residence his misbehaved from their neighbours and even the get

involved in fighting. The society look down upon them and misunderstand them. Some residences do not disclose their travel history as a result the pair of being affected is increased among others. The corona virus like doctors, nurses, medical persons washerman police has many trouble in the society. After doing their duties when they returned home The neighbours looked down upon them and sometime they are not allowed to enter into their own home. As a result social peace hampered.

6. World Peace

The pandemic hampers the world peace. This crisis has lead to UN security council resolution demanding a global ceasefire. The fear of covid has shaken all the people around the world.

Political Consequences of the Covid-19 Pandemic

A. Perception of political instability in Maharashtra

Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Uddhav Thackeray, was not a member of any House of the Legislature when the government was formed in November 2019. No Legislature Assembly member had vacated his seat for Chief Minister Uddhav Thackeray. Elections for Maharashtra Legislative Council were postponed for some time due to Covid 19. Two nominated members for legislative council has resigned from the Council as they were elected to the Legislative Assembly. The Cabinet recommended two nominations for proposal as the remaining tenure of the two nominated seats was short.

Elections for 122 seats in the Legislative Council were postponed due to a delay in the Covid 19. Cabinet recommended the name of Chief Minister Thakre for the post of Governor appointed Legislative Council member. However, Governor Bhagat Singh Koshiyari did not show any interest. The way to become Legislative member within the six months from taking oath as Chief Minister became difficult not been able to become a member of the legislature within six months of taking oath as Chief Minister, he could have resigned and had to take the oath again.

The possibility of an increase in the Covid 19 lockout, the postponement of elections to the Legislative Council and possible attempts by the opposition Bhartiya Janata Party to regain power in the event of a re-election of the Chief Minister's post created a virtual possibility of political instability in Maharashtra. However, Chief Minister Uddhav Thackeray interacted with the Prime Minister. The Election Commission announced the elections for the Maharashtra

Legislative Council. The Chief Minister was elected unopposed to the Legislative Council. This did not materialize the possibility of political instability in Maharashtra created during the Covid 19 Lockdown.

B. National Politics

Political parties play key role in process of political socialization & formation of political opinion. To carry out these tasks, the political party elite, leadership and activities need to go to the masses. Covid 19 does not allow mass mobilization. Against this backdrop, B.J.P. has launched online rallies. Congress party held online press conferences, online meeting and continued its role of opposition. A new approach was used by the political parties during the period of lockout for political socialization and political communication.

1. Voter binding Process by Political parties during Covid 19 Lock Dawn Period

The tenure of state Assemblies of Bihar, Bengal & UP1 ends in the year 2020, 2021 & 2022 subsequently. Due to the lock dawn, a large number of workers migrated from other parts of the country to these three states. The Central Government announced various schemes for migrant workers. Although the scheme is in line with the concept of a welfare state, it is important to note that the migrant labors are potential voters for ruling party in all three states. In a way, it was also seen as an experiment in voter binding process for the growth and expansion of our party.

2. Extension of postal voting concession in Karona period

For the Bihar Assembly elections as well as the next by - elections, the Election Commission has made available the option of postal voting for Covid 19 patients. Earlier during the Covid 19 period, the Commission had included senior citizens above 65 years of age for postal voting. However, this concession was not made for senior citizens above 65 years of age, so commission has pull out the decision.

C. Impact on International Relations

1. World Health Organization, USA and China

The United States has stopped financial health to World Health Organization allegations were made WHO backed China on the issue of Covid 19 pandemic. The United States has declared withdrawal from the W.H.O. However, American withdrawal from WHO can lead dominance of China in WHO.

1.1 Issues related to Indian Abroad

- Kuwait's parliamentary committee has approved a bill to reduce the number of immigrants. As a result, 8 lakh Indian nationals living there are likely to be deported back to India.
- President of the United States also suggested that foreign students who are studying online at American universities in the United States should return home. However, the US government had to reverse the decision after MIT and Howard University appealed to the judiciary.

2. Extension of G-7 Organization

China's irresponsible role in the explosion of the Covid 19, China's determination in discouragement of democratic force in Hong Kong, has led to the differences of relations with various countries around the world. On this background, the expansion of the G-7 IS PROPOSED India's inclusion in the organization.

3. Changes in China-India relations

India has started policy of self-reliance in the framework of China's important role in the spread of the Covid 19, the Galvan conflict. At present, there is a gap between India's economic and industrial level relations with that of China.

Economic Consequences of the Covid-19 Pandemic

The long-term impact of the Covid 19 crisis on the global economy. According to a source in the Daily newspaper Sakal Research and Development Department, a study of 183 countries from 1870 to 2020 showed that for the first time since the Great Depression of 1932, the global economy was affected by the Covid 19 lock dawn restrictions. After Corona 19, people tended to save money rather than spend it.

1. **Migrant labour:** The migrant labour are the part and parcel of the society as well as the National economic growth. During the problem the migrant labour suffered much. The shutdown of the productive institutions snatches the job of the labours and the negligence of the government to bring back them home cause their sufferings.
2. **Cost reduction:** The pandemic affects the social security costs. The mortality rate which reduce the cost of living adjustment to benefit payments. The smaller AWI reduce benefits for near by retreats who maintain maintain their employment during this crisis.

3. **Revenue reduction:** The Pandemic has affected the government revenue severely. The tax collection is going down day by day. According to official announcement during the first lockdown India has lost 32,000 Crore every day. The interest has also been reduced in several Banks. All this affects the economic growth of the country.
4. **Service field:** Travel, tourism, airlines, hotels, consumer goods markets have been hit hard by the Covid 19 lockdown. Non-availability of various religious, political, social and cultural ceremonies, the dependent industries came to a dead end. Unemployment fell on the needy seasonal workers who depended on all these sectors for employment. Rickshaw pullers, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, self-employed people are important components of the service sector in the economy. The Covid 19 layoffs has worsly affected hit the Service sector.
5. **Agriculture field:** Large section of India is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. Not only rural but also some semi-urban areas of India are involved in agriculture. There is no money left in the hands of the poor. The purchasing power of the middle class has slowed down. This resulted in a reduction in the amount of money going to the farmers.

Migrant workers returned to rural areas. All these classes depend on agriculture. The burden of migrant workers due to the Covid 19 layoffs will fall on agriculture. This will increase the hidden unemployment in the agricultural sector. All these factors are likely to have a far-reaching impact on the agricultural economy.

6. **Production field:** The industrial manufacturing sector is the backbone of economy. It will take a long time for the wheels of the manufacturing sector to get back on track. Small and medium enterprises depend on multinationals. Market demand is reduced. It will not be easy for the economy to get back on track until a guaranteed vaccine that is affordable to the common man is produced and made available everywhere.

Conclusion

There is no denying in the facts that the crisis of covid-19 pandemic have destructive the both of social and economic well-being through out of the whole world. In India the impact of covid-19 pandemic has been found almost everywhere. Covid-19 caused loss of life. Due to the compulsory holiday of the lockdown, some people could see the leaves of the trees and some could hear the sounds of birds, but poorest section of the society were worsly affected by the

lockout. Problems faced by Poor & needy students in night school & needy students in night school & night colleges, homeless psychological men & Women patients on the road, child labors, prostitutes, third gender persons, disable senior citizens were not addressed by electronic media. Excessive urbanization, huge population, profiteering in private hospitals was brought to the forefront by Covid19. Covid 19 made the rulers aware of the need to strengthen the public health system. It is priority of the government to provide employment to migrant workers in the villages. Although it will take some time to adjust to the Covid, the Epidemic has underlined the need for society, intellectual class to reconsider capitalist model of development.

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