



ISSN: 0975-833X

Available online at <http://www.journalera.com>

International Journal of Current Research
Vol. 13, Issue, 01, pp.15512-15514, January, 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.40612.01.2021>

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF CURRENT RESEARCH**

RESEARCH ARTICLE

COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND ITS IMPACT ON THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

***Ajaz Ahmed Waniand Rahul Kait**

Head Department of Zoology, Govt. Degree College Doda, Jammu and Kashmir

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 18th October, 2020
Received in revised form
21st November, 2020
Accepted 28th December, 2020
Published online 30th January, 2021

Key Words:

Administrative spectrum,
Contingency plan.

ABSTRACT

Nations and organisations across the world are getting to grip with their response to Covid -19. While lockdown contingency plan, supply chain disruption and market volatility continue, a novel coronavirus (Covid -19) pandemic has also a significant implication on politics. This pandemic presents China's leadership with its most serious political challenge in decades. China's ability to engage in overseas initiatives will be hindered at least in short term by an all hands on deck call across the bureaucratic and administrative spectrum for attentions and resources to be devoted in containing the virus.

Copyright © 2021, Ajaz Ahmed Waniand Rahul Kait. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Ajaz Ahmed Waniand Rahul Kait. "Covid-19 pandemic and its impact on the international politics", *International Journal of Current Research*, 13, (01), 15512-15514.

INTRODUCTION

The coronavirus pandemic has engulfed every part of the globe with its radical consequences in the way how we live our lives, how we produce and consume and how we identify with the members of our groups or out of groups. This pandemic presents China's leadership with its most serious political challenge in decades. Domestically it will need to navigate public frustration with shortcomings in the state healthcare and supervision systems and perception of restricted information flow on the international level. China's ability to engage in overseas initiatives will be hindered, at least in the short term, by an all hands on deck call across the bureaucratic and administrative spectrum for attention and resources to be devoted to containing the virus. The response to the coronavirus is playing out along their lives. Some local officials in the most affected areas have been subject to state media criticism that may later prove more consequential when the immediate tasks of containment and triage have been addressed successfully. More than anything else, this is the test of legitimacy for every government, though not necessarily for the political system as such. In the democracies, government that does not act successfully and fails to act timely decisively will most likely lose the forthcoming election. If anybody will question the democratic system as such, however (though we should be vigilant and

make sure that the extraordinary measures now taken are not abused or unduly prolonged). But even authoritarian systems are more likely to endure than not. China's disastrously late reaction caused a lot of unrest with its citizens. The coronavirus pandemic has changed so much. During lockdown, decisions made by politicians have impacted the lives immensely, perhaps more than ever before in our lifetime. In order to protect each other from the deadly virus, the people have been asked to give up their freedoms, that we would usually just take for granted and all activities have been suspended. As with most decisions made by politicians, there have been debates. Some argue that restrictions should have been implemented earlier, others think that they came in at the right time. With lockdown restrictions impacting our lives so much, many of people have been to follow politics more than ever before. During the pandemic, UK government has been advised by the scientific advisory group for emergencies, a group of leading experts from within government, industry and academic. These groups made recommendations to the politicians in the government regarding the virus and its spread. Who then usually make and announce decisions. Matters of health in the UK are devolved, which has allowed the first Ministers of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland to set some restrictions differently to England. As more lockdown measures are eased, politics has remained important here in the UK and Members of Parliament have been able to challenge the government and ask it questions about its response to the virus pandemic. Politics overseas has of course also been prominent in news headlines throughout the

*Corresponding author: Ajaz Ahmed Waniand Rahul Kait
Head Department of Zoology, Govt. Degree College Doda, Jammu and Kashmir

pandemic too. Different countries have taken varying approaches to responding to the virus and then have been questions and discussions over national and international travel as lockdown measures are eased as Winter is approaching. With politics on COVID-19 impacting us in many different ways. It is important that how we get evolved.

The present pandemic due to COVID-19 leads to the political instability and economic Financial crisis

Democratic Decline or Political Instability: According to the Global State of Democracy 2019, the report shows that half of the world's democracies are being eroded. They emphasize that any upheavals resulting from coronavirus pandemic can just affect autocratic regimes. "A dictatorship could also fail in its handling of the pandemic. Any faulty step could cause people to mobilise and maybe even result in democratization as well if the incumbent regime is overthrown" (1). This pandemic crisis is increasing the chance of political instability. Professor Wig mentions some of the states, such as Bolivia, Brazil, India and Iran crisis was before the pandemic.

Financial Crisis leads to Political protests: The political unrest in recent times have been benefitted financially from poverty (2). According to professor Wig he stated that political instability that there could be social unrest political upheavals as a result of coronavirus outbreak. This pandemic leads to risk of losing of jobs and protest in the streets and chances of rebellion are less likely. Heads of the states around the world are now having to perform a challenging balancing act, Public health needs to be weighed against business interests and jobs.

Impact of the Pandemic on the elections around the world: The coronavirus pandemic has also effected the electoral in different countries where elections are due, with many elections being postponed because of lockdown or emergency like situation. This postponing of election in many countries should involve sensible balancing act between the democratic imperative, enshrined in international law and national constitution to hold regular elections and public health requirements restricting large gatherings and to minimizing close contact between people due electioneering process. Whereas some countries have decided to go ahead with elections, while most nations with elections schedule since the beginning of March 2020 have postponed them (3). The countries which hold election during pandemic, South Korea has emerged as a model for having well organized and highly successful electoral process, simultaneously protecting the health of its population. In Burundi have set a negative standard, ignoring health risks putting both population and politicians at risk. The postponing elections as part of the policy response to the crisis ideally require a broad political consensus. However rescheduling has proven divisive in many cases. Those in power have been accused by the opposition and other critics of trying to reshape the election calendar to their own advantage, either by lifting lockdown too early for the commence of election process (Such as in Serbia the first European country to hold parliamentary elections after the crisis) or in Bolivia, which have interim president. This pandemic crisis provide a unique opportunity for the electoral reforms. However much cautions are required particularly during the election process in this pandemic situation.

Geopolitical implication of COVID-19 Pandemic

US Election: According to the Oxford economic estimates that COVID-19 will impact the US economic growth to around 1.3% in 2020. A pandemic triggering lockdown of major population centres could drive the US into recession. This slow down has impacted president Donald Trump's re-election accompanied by widespread social disruption blocked his journey to White House again.

US China trade war; COVID-19 pandemic has fuelled mutual criticism between the US and China, rather than encouraging cooperation. Washington have criticized Beijing in handling of the outbreak, while Chinese media and official have accused the US of politicising the crisis and offering little support. The sharp slowdown in China's economy also makes it unlikely that China this year will meet its commitment under the trade agreement it signed with US in Jan. 2020 to increase imports from US. However China's economy recovered and especially US economy slows and US increasingly insist that China meets its obligation. This is one of many issues over which bilateral tensions could escalate and interim trade deal collapse;

China's image in the world during Pandemic:- The COVID-19 pandemic put into halt China's political establishment for two months. Attempts were made to get the economy back on track while preventing any resurgence of the outbreak could dominate leadership thinking until well into the 2nd half of the year. For many companies, China's COVID-19 crisis has amplified questions about possible over reliance in the country in their global supply chains a concern already heightened by US China trade war. Covid -19 is not the existential threat to China's political regime that many suggest and effect will not stop the long term risk of China's global influence and assertiveness, but they have slow down the trend significantly in 2020.

Iranian isolation: The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to further isolate Iran within the Middle East. Its failure to effectively contain COVID-19 prompted neighbours to close their borders, suspend travel links. This will further damage Iran's economy pulling scarce resource away from its support of regional proxies.

Global Britain: COVID-19 pandemic is a major test of the new conservative government, at pains to demonstrate that leaves EU has left the UK- with its renowned public health system, premier medical establishment, and leading pharmaceutical sector more isolated.

Global Governance: It remains fraught as a result of trade wars intractable conflicts and inaction on climate change. However a coordinated response to COVID-19 if it hold could replenish trust in international institution (like the WHO)[4].

Conclusion

To conclude politics is perhaps more important than ever before in our lives, so it is key that we can understand what is going on and what we can have our say in shaping the future. The coronavirus crisis has impacted relations among countries at international level. However what should stand out from the lesson learned from this pandemic is the need to remain more vigilant when interfering the long term political consequences of the crisis from the known shock period. The

many more unknowns in the current situation should make us even more cautious.

REFERENCES

www.researchgate.com

prof. wig. (2020). The world with viruses Global virus lead to political instability.

www. Impact of pandemic on elections. European Parliament think Tank.

www.controlrisks.com.Geopolitical implication of Covid -19 Pandemic.
