

## **THE IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The Covid 19 emerged as one of the worst pandemic in India and the world, where it's political and economic impact was worse in India and American countries, due to high density in India, and lack of awareness and hospitality was the main reason to spread of covid 19 in many states in India. Various schemes which was under the political administration of the government was unable to perform flexibly, The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA) and supply of subsidized food grains have acted as useful buffers keeping unemployment down and ensuring social stability. Thirty-six million people sought work in May 2020 (25 million in May 2019). This went up to 40 million in June 2020 (average of 23.6 million during 2013-2019 periods). The government has ramped up allocation to the highest level ever, totalling 1 trillion rupees. Similarly, in addition to a heavily subsidized supply of rice and wheat, a special scheme of free supply of 5 kilograms of wheat/rice per person for three months was started and since extended by another three months, covering 800 million people. There have also been cash transfers of 500 billion rupees to women and farmers.

### **Key Words**

*Political Administration and the Government role, covid 19, Government schemes and education in India due to pandemic*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Covid 19 was 1<sup>st</sup> found in China, according to the various sources in the world, later it spread more in Asian nations, where India was worst hit in political administration, social growth and it resulted in minimal political development in administration due to the pandemic. However, MNREGA has an upper bound of 100 days guaranteed employment and it also

does not cover urban areas. Agriculture cannot absorb more labour, with massive underlying disguised unemployment. A post-pandemic survey shows that the MSME sector expects earnings to fall up to 50 percent this year. Critically, the larger firms are perceived healthier. However, small and micro enterprises, which have minimal access to formal credit, constitute 99.2 percent of all MSMEs. These are the largest source of employment outside agriculture. Their inability to bounce back could see India face further economic and also social tensions. The economy is withstanding both supply and demand shocks, with the wholesale prices index declining sharply.

### **Review of Literature**

This literature review was conducted with an extensive search of databases, including “COVID19”, “2019-nCoV disease”, “2019 novel Coronavirus infection”, its impact and” political administration management in India.” The span of the literature search was from covid time 2020 in India.

### **Data**

It contains secondary data from various websites, books and news papers in India.

### **FINDINGS**

- We identified labour market pressures toward increased poverty, both in the extensive margin (headcount) and intensive margin (deprivation depth). India needs to ramp up MNREGA, introduce a guaranteed urban employment scheme, and boost further cash transfers to poor households.
- Government efforts have been enormous in macroeconomic policy (fiscal stimulus and monetary loosening) to mitigate adversity but fiscal space is narrowing, requiring the World Bank and other international financial institutions to step up and help avert even greater hardship.
- Also, ongoing advances towards structural economic policy reforms have to continue spread of the health crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused an increase in the use of single-use protective equipment posing massive pressure and significant challenges in the waste management sector.
- The daily lifestyle and eating habits of the majority of people have undergone a drastic change due to the consumption of food during this pandemic period. Furthermore, this epidemic is leading to the emergence of other additional sources of

waste which cause complexities in the management of municipal solid waste for governments and organizations that have collected and sorted the waste.

- Frequent use of personal use products and panic shopping is reported to trigger high environmental contamination generated by plastic waste. This latter waste is associated with the need to package requests for the distribution and take-out of food or medical use. Some researchers have found that most people mix COVID-19 protective gear with household waste, which can cause the virus to spread. In addition, during this health crisis, the world has seen a great increase in the amount of biomedical waste generated such as human tissues, body fluids, cotton swabs, bandages, needle syringes, blood bags, and disposable materials (masks, gloves, gowns, hair covers, etc.).

### **SUGGESTIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Generally, for good management of solid waste, it would be preferable to recommend carrying out statistical studies on the rate of waste production while covering the different sources of production including hospitals and laboratories,
- Separation of the different types of waste at the source to put potentially infected waste in hermetically sealed bags and to recycle uncontaminated waste using safe practices as improper sorting could lead to increased costs of their management and the implementation of special regulations on the statistical data of medical waste collected during the confinement period.

### **IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON ENERGY CONSUMPTION**

All sectors of industry and transportation were closed during containment, resulting in a significant reduction in energy demand and consumption, enhancing the energy security that has been exploited by the medical industry for manufacturing the products, medical and personal protective equipment. The restriction of mobility and consequently the closure and/or partial operation of transit stations have resulted in the reduction of electricity consumption. In addition, this drop in demand for electricity could also be attributed to the increase in the predominant contribution of renewable in the electricity mix instead of nuclear, coal, and natural gas. Generally, the reduction of industrial activities has decreased

energy consumption all over the world and reduced environmental pollution during the period of COVID-19

### **IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HUMAN PSYCHOLOGY**

The rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a high death rate and, therefore, negatively impacts mental health, thus causing social concerns due to government restrictions (confinement, curfew, etc.). Therefore, the symptoms of distress, depression, posttraumatic stress disorder, anxiety, frustration, and suicide could stem from the length of the duration of the sanitary measures taken to control the virus. To overcome these psychological problems, it is recommended to train psychologists and social workers in the management of the effects of pandemics and health emergencies and to sensitize patients to consult psychologists to reduce the risk of contagion.

### **IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA**



During the COVID-19 period, government officials and policymakers have closed universities and public and private schools to control the spread of the virus by replacing the traditional teaching method with teaching online by maintaining the use of interactive educational tools including platforms for the creation of skills development courses and programs. These tools have a host of benefits that stimulate student learning during this critical time. First of all, these remote educational means allowed us to avoid the White Year

and its economic and social repercussions. In addition, these distance courses are more flexible and more suitable for students with physical disabilities as they only require reduced mobility, finally the spirit of engagement and self-exploratory learning could gradually develop through this new educational technology. However, distance education pedagogy is not without its drawbacks first, some low-income schools have not been able to gain access to online education solutions despite efforts and commitments to address the learning loss. Second, the technophobia, the unavailability, and the lack of follow-up and supervision by some parents in this period make learning more complicated in children, especially for those who have difficulty adapting to the new educational environment, and/or their critical economic and social situation does not allow them to dispose of and purchase online learning devices. Third, poor Internet connectivity will hamper communication between teachers and their students.

#### **TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION, WE RECOMMEND**

- Improving the connection speed and the audiovisual quality of the platforms used,
- Prerecording course videos for later use,
- Educating the parents of students about the use of parental controls on technological devices,
- Examining the plagiarism of responses from students and/or candidates assessed remotely, and
- Free provision of electronic and technical equipment and resources for people with limited individual incomes.

#### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19**

The global health crisis of COVID-19 has imposed social isolation where citizens of different countries are prohibited from going out and carrying out their usual activities, thus harming the global economic situation. The consequences of the health restrictions suddenly put in place are the reduction in tourist activity, the weakening of industrial deliverability, the fall in demand from abroad, the dismissal of people, and the reduction of the human budget [85]. To alleviate the economic impact of the pandemic, we recommend

- Building trust among citizens by authorities by communicating honestly, i

- Improving the quality and access to essential services through the development of digital payments to reach vulnerable populations who work in the informal economy or do not have a bank account,
- Protecting businesses and families from the risk of eviction and bankruptcy,
- The search for long-term social, economic, and environmental co benefits as part of their stimulus investments,
- The creation of jobs for the benefit of the unemployed and young graduates,
- Taking into account the capacity of a project to directly replace failing demand and its impact on import levels or the country's trade balance,
- The organization of interventions to strengthen the capacities of societies and economies to face an external shock and to overcome it like the current COVID-19 pandemic and also other forms of disasters' natural factors and the future effects of climate change,
- Support and generalization of green technologies by investing in networks that facilitate the use of renewable energies and electric vehicles or low-tech solutions, such as reforestation or restoration and management of landscapes and watersheds without incurring significant costs for the economy in the decades to come due to the depreciation of assets, and
- Supporting politicians on the road to recovery.

## CONCLUSION

From equality to global poverty: the Covid-19 effects on societies and economies, The Covid-19 pandemic is a social and an economic crisis just as much as it is a health one – its repercussions, education inflexibility, political disturbances in the administration, severe and far-reaching, are being felt across the world, the political administration to control various departments were controlled from the government, but it was huge risk for the government with less resources due to the pandemic, the social and economic costs of the pandemic are many and varied. Covid-19 is threatening to widen inequalities everywhere, undermine progress on global poverty and clean energy, and more. The best solution is to stop this damage from happening, through the use of tests, treatments and vaccines everywhere they're needed. This will cost only a fraction of the huge economic loss the pandemic is causing every week. To slow the spread of the virus, schools closed across the world. One year into the pandemic, almost half of the world's students were

affected by school closures. Millions of girls in some countries might not be going back at all, putting them at risk of adolescent pregnancy, child marriage and violence.

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