

## **Human Security in the post Covid-19 World**

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### **Abstract**

The post Covid-19 world has been a world of fragility and vulnerability of the human conditions all across the world. However, its greater fallout has been on the poor people and poorer countries. The world has seen global medical emergency, greater economic stagnation, inequality, food and medicine shortage, violences on women, migrants and refugees. The pandemic has not been limited to socio-economic sphere, it changed the geo-political geo-economic landscape of the global politics. The post Covid-19 world is reflecting growing autocracies, atomism, unilateralism and has reversed the global cooperation and multilateralism. Hence, the human security has become more vulnerable during the Covid-19 pandemic. What will the world look like after COVID-19? Many of the problems we will face in the next decade will simply be more extreme versions of those that we already confront today. This paper will try to unfold these all issues and would seek to analyse the emerging order of human securities in the Post Covid-19 pandemic. The paper will be based on analytical study.

Keywords: Post Covid-19 World, Human Security, Inequality, Autocracy, Economic Stagnation, Vulnerabilities, Health Emergencies

### **Introduction**

Human security means a person's focus, as opposed to the State, on security. It highlights the dualism of individual rights, worldwide. These two are fundamental to the vision of human rights associated with human security. Human safety introduces a lens to deal with human rights / obligations. Building on the foundation of philosophy enshrined in Christian ethics and enlightenment, it represents the culmination of a century-long effort to raise awareness of human rights in the world, since the establishment of post-World War II institutions of the United Nations system.

The concept of human security emerged in the post-Cold War period of the recently proclaimed 'unipolar' period which seems to mean the end of security threats within the provinces. It is explicitly named in the 1994 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) report, New Dimensions of Human Security, yet built on a long tradition of imperial theory. The scaffold of human security is based on the national obligation to recognize, promote, and protect the ever-growing collection of these human rights. In a rapidly changing world, the fourth century marked a long period of vision development. At that time human security has changed into what we consider to be a global issue.

In the early 1990's it became increasingly clear that the end of the Cold War would not be accompanied by an end to conflict but rather the nature of violent conflict would change, far from the traditional wars between the last four centuries. The countries that were no longer visible were the only organisations whose security was important. Districts, communities, families and individuals can only feel safe if they have reason to believe that their continued existence will not always be threatened, and the state will no longer be able to guarantee that. In addition, governments are increasing-

ly recognizing that state security depends largely on the security of districts, communities, families and individuals, although not all of the following are equally; and that financial income itself includes an insufficient amount of that collateral.

A model of the four pillars of human security was proposed (Lautensach 2006). The first pillar contains the traditional military / security strategic position of the state and its legislation; secondly economic security, especially as it is now considered using various circular or underdeveloped economic models; thirdly public health as defined by epidemiology and decisions to prioritize public health and health care; the fourth pillar is environmental protection, primarily determined by the complex interaction between population and resource activities and the sinking of their host natural systems. The four pillars adequately address the various sources of threats, including the seven dimensions of the 1994 Human Development Report (UNDP, 1994) (economic, food, health, environmental, personal, social, and political security). Those pillars or dimensions interact in another complex network of relationships that sometimes lead to unexpected and sudden consequences<sup>1</sup>.

Even before the Covid-19 Pandemic, the controversy was shifted from one perspective to two. First, it has been discovered that since the middle of the 20th century the planet has undergone major changes that seem to be everywhere, fast and partially irreversible; presented with new mental models under the terms 'Extreme Speed', 'Safe Human Workplace' and the new anthropological requirements of the Anthropocene period. Those new conditions affect the security of the provinces as well as all other pillars and sizes. Second, the UN has participated in a series of international initiatives aimed at ensuring the stability of human security in all its pillars or dimensions. This started with the UN Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) and continued with their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs; 2015-2030) (United Nations, 2015). The latter have gained recognition as a well-known example of a broad and 'human-centered' definition of human security that informs the global development and sustainability program that includes the empowerment of non-government actors, surpassing the security issue<sup>2</sup>.

### **Emerging Human Security Issues and Trends**

The outbreak of this epidemic represents various emergencies by sectors and human units. It has had primary and significant implications for medicine and health and, secondly, economic, security, social and psychological impacts. Measures taken by individual governments to prevent infection (closure, travel restrictions, etc.) have had a direct impact on the global labor market, global economic productivity, growth and education of younger generations and ultimately the mental health of individuals.

The emergence of COVID-19 has never occurred in modern history. The epidemic was officially announced on March 11, 2020, creating a crisis over public health, the global economy and political domination. One year goes by, a lot of uncertainty remains about the situation and ways to finally recover. In this context, the concept of 'human safety' is one of the most useful frameworks for trying to understand the complex and related epidemics that it has created in all its many facets.

In an effort to quantify the extent of the damage caused by the epidemic, certainly a measurement method that investigates index and data variability can be helpful initially. This approach is very effective in the economic sector and states that, by 2020, global GDP has fallen by 5%<sup>3</sup> and that other strategic sectors such as energy and automobiles have collapsed. In this regard, consider the oil price war between Russia and Saudi Arabia, which was caused by declining oil demand following declining industrial consumption and causing WTI to fall into disrepair (- \$ 40 per barrel, April

2020). Similarly, the German and US automotive industry saw sales drop by 40% (June 2020). Finally, the unemployment rate increased by 1% in Italy and Germany, 5% in Canada and the United States and 2% in the United Kingdom<sup>3</sup>.

Health security includes access to health services and living in a safe environment. The emergence of the novel coronavirus has created a public health emergency around the world. At the time of writing in March 2021, COVID-19 killed more than 2.6 million people worldwide. Similarly, poverty has increased and economic instability has affected people in many lands. The World Bank estimates that by 2020, because of COVID-19 and its impact on the effects of conflict and climate change, between 119 and 124 million people are living in extreme poverty (those living on less than \$ 1.90 a day) 16. -2021 This problem will continue and is expected to intensify, and those figures will rise to between 143 and 163 million. The 17 measures to contain the spread of the virus, such as repeated house closures, brought economic disruption that threatened almost half of the world's workforce. at the loss of their lives<sup>4</sup>.

Food security, access to basic food and food security, are closely linked to economic security. Many people who lose their jobs or find reduced working hours lose their income and become food insecure. Lack of social protection also affected people in rich and poor countries. In developing and developed countries, the epidemic has devastated revenues, disrupted markets and supply chains, resulting in food shortages and rising prices. In addition, there are concerns that as governments in some states focus on their efforts to contain COVID-19, they will not be able or unwilling to enforce laws governing critical environmental activities such as mining and logging, leading to serious environmental damage. In the first five months of the epidemic, deforestation was seen to increase by more than 50 percent in Africa, Asia, and South America<sup>20</sup>. Illegal logging, mining, and land grabbing are rampant in Brazil during a period of violence, and a growing number of environmental crimes appear to be driven by the low risk of being punished by the authorities.

### **Global Cooperation after Covid-19**

Throughout history, human problems and development have often been closely linked. While the growing COVID-19 epidemic could strengthen nationalism and isolation and accelerate the decline of globalization, these emergencies could spark a new wave of international cooperation of sorts that emerged after World War II. Two different political approaches are likely to emerge from this ongoing crisis. First, the crisis could lead to measures to reduce global communications, including travel, trade, and finance, digital, and data flow. People may automatically demand more segregation in most domains.

What is strange about the world with COVID-19 is that it may undermine the willingness of major powers to work together for the benefit of the planet or the development of the world. If development partnerships at both global and national levels become a struggle between competing national political systems, the downside could be reversed with disastrous consequences for all. Seeking protection by isolation can be wrong and wrong. But in this case, communities can really help address the threat of COVID-19 by reducing their interactions through community-based mitigation measures such as school and business closures, banning public gatherings, and public transportation restrictions as the problem progresses. Indeed, the need for greater international cooperation is the second and most important form of political action that can emerge from the current crisis. While this may initially sound contradictory to growing globalization allegations, the necessary changes could actually cover both of these situations. Predicting and preventing the epidemic is a good international effort, and providing it requires improved international cooperation and flexibility, time, and coordination.

At its most basic and dynamic level, this epidemic is not just a matter of provincial security and can only be resolved at the federal level. The economic, political, social and psychological effects of the epidemic translate into significant security factors that can create instability. Security issues that go beyond the “military” threats sector but are less dangerous in this regard. In this regard, keep in mind how the epidemic has been politically motivated internationally and nationally. During the first wave (2020), U.S. President Trump's administration blamed China for contributing to the spread of the virus to destabilize Western countries. Similarly, Eurosceptic movements and groups have used social unrest in individual European countries to point the finger at the mistreatment of Brussels' health emergencies. In some lands, protests against infection control measures have caused political instability in many governments and have led to violent street protests<sup>5</sup>.

Political security for the people means that they live in a society that respects basic human rights. The COVID-19 epidemic is not only a health and economic problem but also a political one in which powerful leaders have used this epidemic to suppress differences and strengthen their control over power. As stated in an open letter signed by more than 500 political and social leaders, authoritarian governments have used emergency powers to limit human rights and enhance state oversight, without adequate protection and provisions for constitutional order restoration<sup>28</sup>. This all-encompassing look seeks to show how the human security lens can help to understand the complex, multifaceted reality created by the COVID-19 epidemic, through its interactions and interdependent threats to human security.

The sequence of consequences like a domino is obvious: health problems and preventive measures produce economic insecurity, poverty and unemployment, further exacerbating food insecurity and hunger. The closure of Lockdown has led to an increase in levels of domestic violence. The epidemic response drains resources away from normal law, such as in the environment, and in extreme cases is used for oppression. Environmental degradation has intensified the conflict between communities and groups and has targeted environmental activists and traditional leaders in many parts of the world, including political and governmental elites. At the heart of the human defense system is the living experience of human beings in their daily lives. This reminder of the government's responsibility for the health and well-being of individuals and communities must recognize recovery and efforts to "get better". An immediate challenge is to provide a level of financial support to countries affected by the global economic downturn. This is the widest and deepest recession in the world. International Monetary Fund (IMF) project, with similar declines in developing and developing countries (EMDEs) ex-China. World Bank. Many developing countries will see a double-digit decline in GDP, while other recorded declines are not seen in peacetime. In line with the short-term recovery challenge, COVID-19 has highlighted long-term trends that have identified long-term sustainability — environmental, social, and governance — in the way economic development has taken place in many areas, including developed economies. Significant declines in productivity growth, rising levels of inequality, biodiversity collapse, land degradation, overfishing, and, of course, climate change all point to the need for reorganization of programs and priorities. This was already predicted in the negotiations leading to the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2015. However, what was then agreed upon as a theoretical view of the improved development approach now provided an opportunity to realize that a lasting transformation is now in place. what is needed if countries are to avoid collapse<sup>6</sup>.

**Challenges Ahead**

Nobel laureates and thoughtful leaders are raising a growing call for human security in our efforts to address the challenges of the 21st century, which includes a better recovery from the current epidemic. Taken together, these different words convey three common messages about the value of human security. First, the failure to prioritize people in our efforts to ensure stability, security and prosperity has made us unprepared and insecure in the face of today's oppressive world threats. Second, it is important to support a broad approach that considers issues related to economics, health, the environment, and inequality, among other things, to be interconnected and to be addressed in their full complexity. Thirdly, given the broader global economic and social relations, we will only be able to address emerging and upcoming challenges through cooperation, a strong international system, and relationships between government, academia, the private sector, and civil society.

The epidemic has revealed many details about our current reality. The fact that we as human beings are all closely linked: viral health risks have no limits. The fact is that even though we are connected, we are not all equally at risk: structural inequalities and distribution inequalities contribute to resilience, among other things. The fact that the current international system is not sufficient to deal with the current situation, is tied as it is with the geography of the country, the frustrating notions of any kind of truly international domination.

According to the President of the Global Security Institute, Jonathan Granoff, "the current paradigm, in which the most powerful countries seek security, cannot meet the many motivating threats to the survival of our civilization". The state's primary function is to serve and protect its citizens. It will not be adequately addressed today by emphasizing military might alone. It is necessary to combat the threat of environmental degradation, as well as to ensure human health and human well-being. In fact, the military-based approach to security exacerbates adverse conditions, rather than promoting the cooperation needed to ensure sustainable living and development<sup>7</sup>. It is very important to use a scientific approach based on understanding the need to live in harmony with nature, to respect and protect renewable processes, and to implement policies and procedures in accordance with the standards of the Universal Declaration. Human Rights to ensure human dignity.

Practical solutions need to raise awareness of the world's undeniable threats posed by climate change, epidemics, weapons of mass destruction, and the daily impact on people as a result of hunger, poverty, unemployment, crime, social ills and inequality, politics. oppression and injustice. Economic and intellectual efforts invested in ensuring the security of the State to protect its territory from invasion and to promote national interests by military means do not solve many of the problems of human security, resulting in diversity of causes and conditions. instability. What is needed is a comprehensive approach that redefines the potential, resources, and level of human achievement, in the natural and social environment of human beings<sup>8</sup>

Human safety must be ensured not only in the context of the global crisis of violence, but also in terms of social, moral and spiritual security. It should be considered an integral part of the global agenda set out in the UN General Assembly resolution A / res / 70/1 of 25 September 2015, "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". Public safety is clear from all 17 Sustainable Development Goals. In fact, it falls within the scope of 169 objectives which should ensure these purposes, but still in most cases it is not a real international security policy. The recent establishment of the position of Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation with regard to relations with international organizations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals reflects Russia's increased focus on this issue<sup>9</sup>.

Countries failed to provide basic health services to their citizens, without the institutional and institutional and / or political will to do so. Neoliberalism in health care systems has led to the withdrawal of control, job creation, and private practice, which has increased confidence in market forces and left countries completely unprepared to deal with this type of public health crisis. The epidemic has shown that the first approach to the market has led to competition and mobility and profitability, and has increased the dependence on aid. Some actors are jumping on the bandwagon. Humanitarian and development organizations, for example, are quickly redesigning their aid services to provide protection and medical services to marginalized communities, and support groups from around the world. But on the other hand, criminal, extremist, and other violent groups are abusing the problem to further undermine weak, non-existent or non-responsive governments leading to an increase (usually identified by guns) in their support base for violence and illegal activities.

The threats to human survival, livelihood and dignity brought about by COVID-19 indicate that the epidemic is more than just a health problem. In addition to the rapid and devastating loss of life, COVID-19 has caused a dramatic increase in unemployment and the global economic crisis. It identified basic weaknesses in public service delivery, as well as community safety and preparedness programs. Like many other challenges, those who are already at risk and in danger and who are unable to cope with further shocks in their lives are bearing the brunt of the burden.

Recognizing the limitations of existing ideas to effectively manage today's complex problems, the renewal of interest in human security as an important framework for sustaining progress in all aspects of human life has re-emerged as the foundation for prosperous, stable and inclusive societies. Human safety, therefore, provides another way of looking at inspiration to rethink how we prepare to face the pressing challenges of the world; how we come together as an international community to talk to them; what strategies are most effective in protecting and empowering people, especially those most at risk; and how we allocate resources to achieve this<sup>10</sup>.

The lesson from this history is that in the face of adversity, the sense of international cooperation and understanding of the nature and extent of the problem led to new solutions. The diagnosis was one of a lack of funding that undermined trade and economic growth that could put European countries at risk of the spread of communism. Times are different today, but there is a need for a common sense to come together to solve the problems of the obligations of contractual obligations and the scarcity of funds so that developing countries can embark on a better regression of COVID-19. The new Bretton Woods 2.0 conference could provide a basis for moving this agenda forward. Bretton Woods 2.0 should focus on strengthening the global financial finance system. Various banks and funds remain at the top of the agenda. They have a long history of playing a role against the cycle called today in the renewal of COVID-19, as well as the role of financing investment, especially in infrastructure, called the need for economic transformation. Strive to transform the green economy and make a firm commitment to help this.

### **Conclusion**

In times of crisis, we focus so much on the short term that we are so vulnerable to what Naomi Klein calls a 'shocking doctrine', in which shock and tragedy are used to pursue questionable and unstable policies. The epidemic is a major shock to the integrated system, in ways we are still experiencing, and its social and economic impact will be felt for a long time. As a People's Security Team, we are working to understand the difficulties that exist that do not require 'return to normal', but rather to take a closer look at how 'normal' has brought us to where we are. Problems do not always have to go the way of a shocking doctrine: history also shows us that big problems can be the

catalyst for positive change in society. We believe that understanding human security (in this) - of complex effects / effects on complex, individual but interconnected lives - is key to building resilience, individually, socially and socially, to withstand future shocks and build a sustainable future.

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