

COVID-19 and Non-Traditional Security

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Abstract: Around 100 years ago, John Maynard Keynes, the most distinguished economist of modern times, published a book *A Treatise on Probability* (1921), and in this book, as a scholar, he argued for changes instead of the 'traditional theory,' and significantly the time was the middle of the World War. Now the world has reached 2021 with the depletive COVID-19 and is battling against it. Covid is a virus that we cannot see with just an open eye, but its impact has caused around 40 million human deaths, and we can see our world as pandemonium with only an open eye. So, after a century the same questions are coming: Is the existing system/structure enough to progress and/or survive human civilization? And most crucially, should we also think about the changes instead of the banality of traditional globalisation? To find out these questions the article has been written. The sectors like education, health, employment, and data privacy are becoming most significant for national interest and progression.

Keywords: COVID-19 , Non-Traditional Security , health, Education.

Introduction

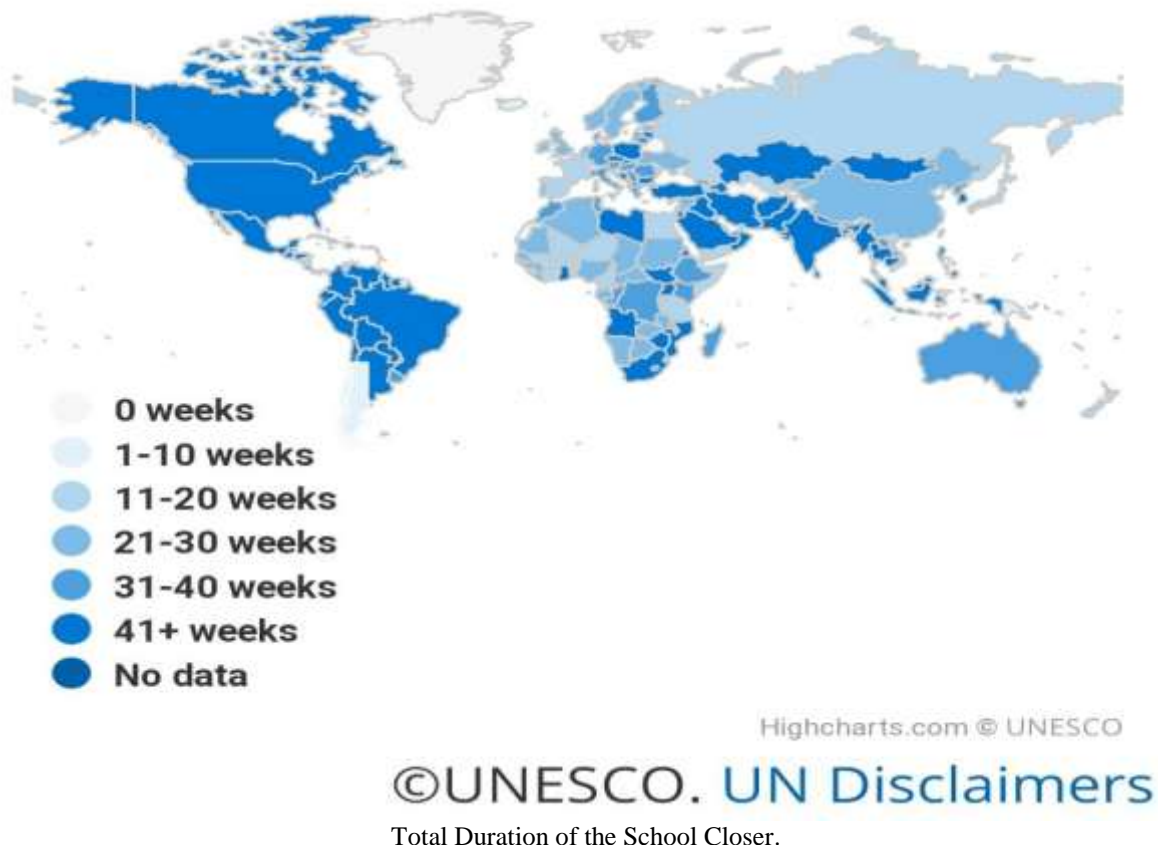
Eminent Harvard scholar Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State of the United States of America, has written in his world-famous book *Diplomacy's* last chapter (1994) that "...coming century? History provides no guidebook, not even analogies that completely satisfy," to prescribe the adumbration about the 21st century. In the second decade of the 21st century, revolutionary transformations are reshaping the world's geopolitics and sociopolitical activities by the crown-saved virus-covid19. Around 40 million human deaths have been caused by this virus. And consequently, its impact is seen from the most powerful countries in the Western world to the more economically deprived countries in the Global South. It has been characterized as a global health crisis emanating from China's Wuhan area, but the reality is that the impact extends to both the economic and political spheres and isn't just restricted to health. From the previous decade, with the end of the cold war, the countries' notion of security is altering. The Westphalian security doctrine has shifted with the surge of jeopardized non-traditional security issues by intrastate conflicts. In the present decade, non-traditional security will attenuate more than any issue to emerge as the only legitimate political unit of the world. These issues are predominantly provoked by Covid-19 and emerge with contemporary concerns, like, education, health and data safety. In this article, I will try to make the argument of how these issues have threatened the security of States during and after the time of Covid-19. All non-traditional security subjects have disrupted the socio-economic and political demographics and the anthropology of the concerned state. Covid-19 has dismantled the common growth of each state. The article will also examine the important question of how the internal issues are also fragmenting sovereignty and populism for this purpose.

Covid-19 and Non-Traditional Security – Education

The perpetual history of the world displays that education is the only weapon to respond to structural problems at the grassroots level. The ancient Western political philosopher Plato had propounded education as a solution for the city-state, and to spread education he established 'The Academy' (in c. 387 BC) in Athens. In the present day, schools and universities

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are modern versions of it. During the pandemic, face-to-face interaction is suspended in the school or college education system. One of the UNESCO reports asserted that “over 100 million additional children will fall below the minimum proficiency level in reading as a result of the health crisis,” and avoiding the priority of education will consistently heighten the Generational Catastrophe.

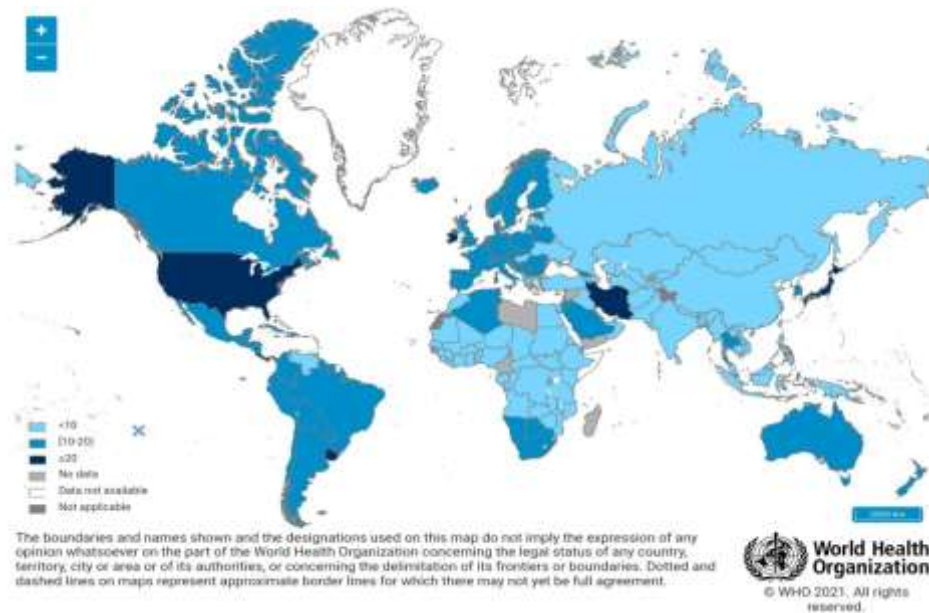
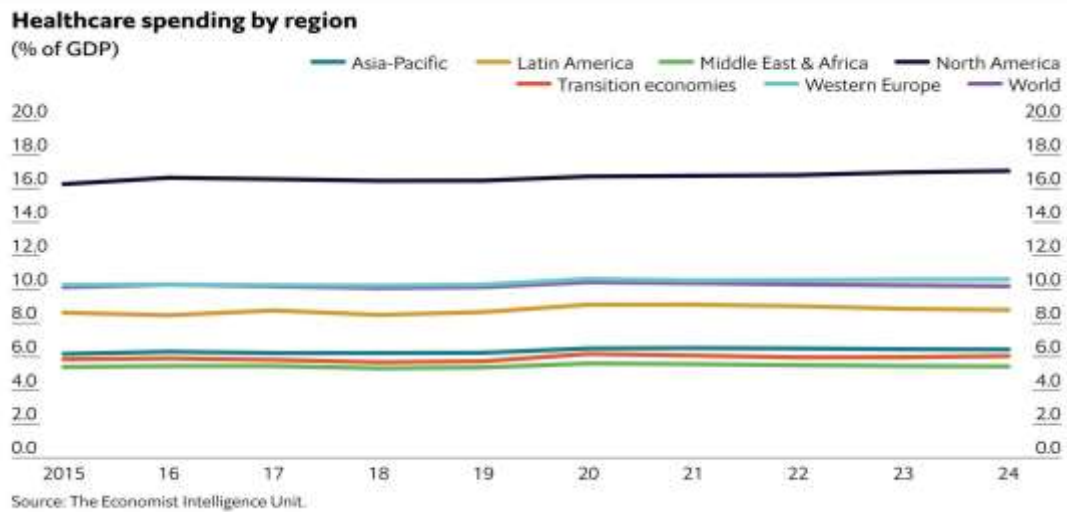


Total Duration of the School Closures.

At the height of the pandemic, the European and Central Asian region (45 countries) closed their schools, and more than 185 million schoolchildren were at home; some were learning through remote technologies. Approximately, the pictures were the same for the rest of the countries also. The oldest democracy USA and the largest democracy India were aggrieved acrimoniously to prevent the assailment of the effects of the Chinese virus. According to the Times of India's provided studies, the epidemic has denied almost 32 crore students of educational institutions. As a result, this will reflect in the rising unemployment statistics, where both democracies are struggling against the global economic dilemma. 'China's Xi Jinping does better than democratic leaders' claimed Harvard Scholar Fareed Zakaria in his recently published book 'Ten Lessons for a Post-Pandemic World' (2020). India, one of the multilateral powers of the world, has suffered from reduced productivity because of inadequate infrastructure. The government was unanswerable to the question of educational disputes. That's why the government was obsequious for remote learning, but remote learning by digital equipment was not available in every family. According to the Global Internet network research, merely 24% of families had a constant internet connection, while other remote areas remained unreachable. So, it's clear that online education without government policies and expenditures is an aberrant truth. Also, there is another side to this coin. On 2 September 2017, Man Booker Prize winner Howard Jacobson claimed in *The Guardian* (2017) that, 'the social media and personal digital devices will be illiterate within a generation.' Personal devices are hacking a huge range of time and private space from human life, and with the presence of Covid-19, children have taken to the cell phone and are glued to their devices at all times for both educational and entertainment purposes now. But also, the pandemic shows how the fourth industrial revolution can advance prosperity in civilizations. Children from the villages of South-Asian countries can become connected with institutions like the Ivy League through a simple mobile phone, thus accessing courses that would have previously been inaccessible to them. To further this, the Government of West Bengal has given the Tablet device to the students to continue their studies. The disruption caused by Covid-19 to the education sector will result in long-term exacerbated inequality, so there needs to be a continuous push to bridge the digital divide and ensure equal access to digital resources for all.

Covid-19 and Non-Traditional Security – Health

The novel coronavirus originated as a health crisis. It is the second pandemic of the 21st century that was officially announced, named Severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) as a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020. The coronavirus embodies a single-stranded, positive-sense RNA genome encompassed by an extracellular layer surrounding a cycle of spike glycoproteins equal to a crown. The Covid-19 infection influences the divergence of symptoms and morbidity depending on particular individual genetics, ethnicity, age, and geographic location. In severe cases, Covid-19 pathophysiology includes the destruction of lung epithelial cells, thrombosis, hypercoagulation, and vascular leak leading to sepsis. As a disease, it was killing people, and the state was unable to do something. Because there was (now also) no management of medicine to abolish this. The world-famous labs were and have started to innovate the vaccine. Countries were being fragmented by a virus invisible to the naked eye; however, the resultant catastrophic deaths unfolded visibly before everyone’s eyes as the world was plunged into chaos.



Domestic general government health expenditure.

So, covid has shown that health security is equally relevant as her security. And the most considerable component of the State is its citizens. Citizens can be unsecured (with state sovereignty) by healthfulness, and according to idealists and realists, without the citizens and their security, the state is nothing. When Covid was at its peak, the world's leading power,

the United States, ameliorated vaccine e's raw materials from India. When the USA's president got some stern words from the Indian government about not exporting the raw materials of hydroxychloroquine, then 'Mr President's words started to be intimidating India. So, now health is not only an issue for growth but a more severe security concern also. To manage this pandemic's outcome, the budget of a developing country like India has soared by 137 per cent in the financial year 2021-22 to Rs. 2.23 lakh crore compared to the budgeted spending in 2020-21 as the country aims to strengthen the capability of its healthcare structure. Due to the lockdown emergency, the developed countries have expended approximately 10 to 12 per cent share of GDP. Some developing countries have expanded around 5 to 9 per cent share of GDP. This illustrates that the states are anxious for health security alongside other national interests.

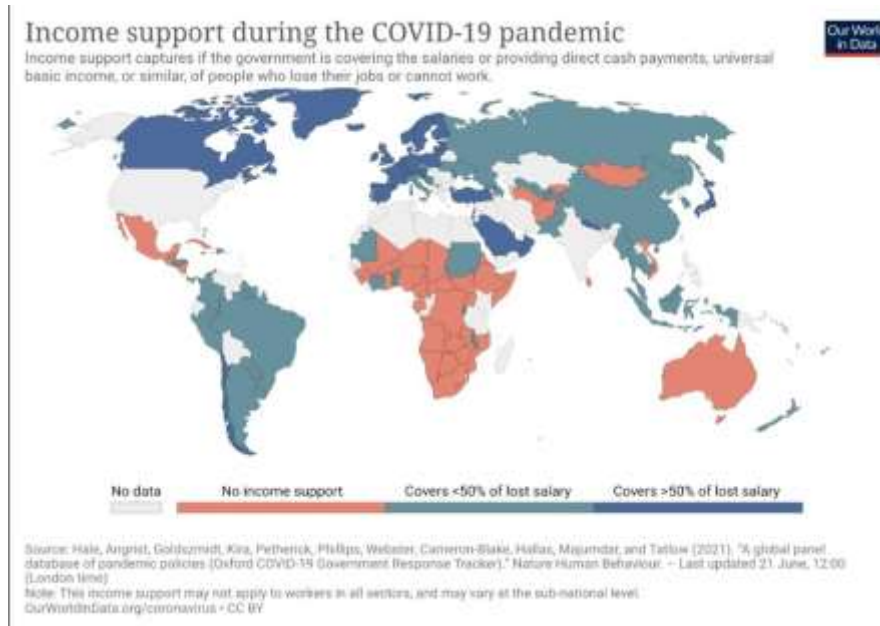
Unemployment: (Impacts on Market Globalisation)

Not only the battle with the deadly coronavirus but the consequences of it have deviated the economy more than any previous economic recession. The economist John Maynard Keynes' world-famous book *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* (1936) also provided the solution to stabilise the economy through State intervention in the 1930s Great Depression. In the present decade, since 2008, the world was facing job inadequacy, and the covid enormously expedite these overnight, and consequently, 'the state needs nations and nations need States'. And the nation, as an "imagined community," is reducing the economic requisite (market) of the state. The pandemic-related upheaval has generated "catastrophic consequences" for two billion informal sector labourers of the world. To the lockdowns and social distancing estimates, people have lost employment and livelihoods, making them powerless to pay for residence and nutrition ¹. All over the world in 2020, youth employment declined by 8.7%. For adults the fall in employment was less severe, registering at 3.7%, and women have been hit "disproportionately" by the Covid19, seeing a five per cent employment fall, compared to 3.9 per cent for men. And a maximum of work revamped into a digitalized or remote world in the name of 'work from home'. The first 'Contractualist' Hobbes describes how the primitive society's "the war of all against all" situation founds, and in the present zeitgeist, all educated (job seekers) entities are fighting for jobs in the uncertain market like a primitive society because the competition of the market is provoking the human to be schizophrenic because a "jobs gap" increase of 75 million in 2021, which can befall into the 23 million in 2022 – if the pandemic (epidemic) prevented. The World Bank (2020) estimates that covid-19 could push up to 100 million people into extreme poverty. COVID-19's response can be a short-term trauma in most of the states, temporarily setting back growth on impoverishment rebates and other development pointers before growth rebounds from 2021 to 2022. Developing Countries like India, the Philippines, and Indonesia are above on the list that falls into this 'class'. In other developing countries, however, the financial results of COVID-19 can continue. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) growth projections (April 2021) report asserted that in 2026, 33 developing states will behave per capita earnings statuses in comparison to the 2017 PPP terms, (and below in comparison to their 2019 statuses); 9 are small island developing states and 15 are in sub-Saharan Africa. In these regions, long-term monetary stagnation confuses poverty-abolishing steps. Massive population increase also impedes the progression of some states, with more people being born into deprivation than are avoiding it ². In comparison to 2019, a supplementary 108 million labourers worldwide are now classified as "poor" or "extremely poor" – indicating that they and their households live on the equivalent of less than \$3.20 per person, per day. The economic recovery and growth are bemoaning. The haves and haves-not discrimination are heightening, and consequently, the people are becoming more prejudiced because most of the States' citizens and companies' employees have become acquainted with the limitations of the State and Market. The State's (governments') remittance as the stimulus package was not the salvage for vexing situated people. Directly and indirectly, poverty is forcing the increment of Nationalism and as a consequence, violence. And probably because of poverty and violence, we are entering a more violent era ³.

¹ Kharas, Homi. & Dooley, Meagan. (2021) Extreme poverty in the time of COVID-19, Centre for Sustainable Development at Brookings. <https://www.brookings.edu/research/extreme-poverty-in-the-time-of-covid-19/>

² Ibid.

³ Shikaki, K. (2021, May 19). Fighting in Gaza Marks the Start of a More Violent Era: The Search for a Two-State Solution is Over. *FOREIGN AFFAIRS*. Retrieved from <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/middle-east/2021-05-19/fighting-gaza-marks-start-more-violent-era>



And all these dilemmas reveal the fall of Globalisation in the first decade of the present century, Harvard Scholar and eminent thinker, Fareed Zakaria has written about 'the decline of liberal democracy and post-American power' in his bestselling book *The Post-American World: And The Rise Of The Rest* (2008) that 'the world order recognizes that the post-American world is a reality.' And in the second decade, English Journalist Edward Luce has written in his *The Retreat of Western Liberalism* book that liberal Institutionalism was attenuated by the rise of unemployment and economic crisis. So, The virus is not only changing our possibilities and actions but also the way we think, our dreams and our imaginations, so we have chances to rewrite and win. As the University of Oxford's professor Goldin (2021) has noted "The pandemic could go down in history as the event that rescued humanity,".

Covid-19 and Non-Traditional Security - Data Safety

Data has become exceedingly powerful in the globalized world due to Covid-19. The statistics on Internet users illustrates that, in the previous century, when the Internet and the World Wide Web started possession of the world (1995) then, the whole planet's only 1% of "human" had the Internet, but it has reached 57% in the present day (over 4 billion internet users). Foreign Affairs' Article, "Data is Power" (2021) has explicitly stated that data and information exist inexorably as resources with power. With the progression, the critical infusion creator, the rapidly expanding international trade expander, the essential ingredient for corporate achievement, and a powerful dimension for national security; data delivers incredible advantages to its holders. Besides, anyone can be abused by data (with data). Governments, administrations, private businesses, lobbies, political parties, pressure groups, etc. Powerful parts of the world always pursue anti-choice benefits and attempt to regulate data to control society. The objective is to weaken freedom and invest in secrecy. It appears that data is not only some numbers or/and words of several pieces of information, in most cases, but it also requires thoughts and notions, whether it's about the nuclear programs or educational discussions. The digital activities and its reason are reaffirmations by covid19. In the time of covid, data transmission (basically innovative ideas) has created a new version of social media, the students are using Google Meet or other platforms for educational discussions more than general gossip, which will advance us immensely. The security of databases became a threat to citizens' rights and states' security. In the present crisis, when the Internet offers so much possibility, the state has turned its vision from challenge to opportunity. Not only non-traditional but also traditional warfare is happening by data hacking -Israel's cyberattack on Iran's nuclear program, and China's cyberattacks on the Indian power grid system amid border tensions. The 21st-century's international political economy will be incredibly influenced by this GDPR, and most importantly, the EU (along with the UK and EEA) wants an apotheosis role by contempt the USA with Russia and China in digital economic globalisation. The EU wants to play a major role, like her Enlightenment era, in the digital zeitgeist by influencing all others. For developing countries, superficially for India, from the GDPR there is a lot to learn, basically in localising the data in its territory and cross-border transition. Also, India has a huge population and USA's big giant companies have a long influence on it. So, India, an emerging global economic power, has to protect its citizen's democratic and civil rights at the societal level, the government system running at

The political level and business and tread from all kinds of threats of data privacy breaching (and will be essential). So, in the contemporary zeitgeist under Covid-19, data security is most crucial for states' security.

Conclusion

In the era of pandemics, non-traditional securities get accelerated. So, directly and indirectly, education and health are forcing the increment of Nationalism and as a consequence, violence. And probably because of poverty, we are entering a more violent era. So, from intrastate to interstate, both securities of the non-traditional principles are taking place in the same as traditional severity. The covid as a crisis will not merely appear with tragedy, it has many benedictions also because covid-19 has tested us and bypassing the test we will have proof we can also conquer any other problems .⁴ Nothing should be taken for granted, like, the pandemic shows how the fourth industrial revolution can prosper tech-based civilizations, and the pandemic is giving the vision for commensurate relations between humans and technology, and the unemployment issue is getting solutions by technological innovation. So, covid has given us a chance to focus on global problems, and Civilization should take Globalization as a recovery weapon because globalization has caused this universal health and economic emergency. And to address it we need more globalization in the inclusive model, not less. We cannot resist a worldwide pandemic without more political globalization. Globalization should give chances to the nationalist states to make themselves more democratic, parsimonious, diversified and importantly inclusive for every part's population for a peaceful and Democratic World. The rise of the digital economy (like 'work from home', 'interconnected digital activity and information sharing',) and green recovery (like 'Solar System', 'Ethanol fuel economy') etc in 'Tech-Based- Civilisation' could be a new way to fight against the present and new rise problems.

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