

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW
MANAGEMENT & HUMANITIES**

[ISSN 2581-5369]

Volume 4 | Issue 6

2021

© 2021 *International Journal of Law Management & Humanities*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://www.ijlmh.com/>

Under the aegis of VidhiAagaz – Inking Your Brain (<https://www.vidhiaagaz.com/>)

This Article is brought to you for “free” and “open access” by the International Journal of Law Management & Humanities at VidhiAagaz. It has been accepted for inclusion in International Journal of Law Management & Humanities after due review.

In case of **any suggestion or complaint**, please contact Gyan@vidhiaagaz.com.

To submit your Manuscript for Publication at **International Journal of Law Management & Humanities**, kindly email your Manuscript at submission@ijlmh.com.

A Tussle between Human Rights and Economic Development: An Augmenting Gap between the Rich and the Poor amidst Covid-19 in India

SOMYA BABEL¹

ABSTRACT

The piqued relationship between human rights and economic development has been persisting for a long time irrespective of various reforms and policies. The stifle between the two has garnered the attention of various policymakers and the activists to strike a balance without one aspect overpowering the other. The conflict once again got stimulated during Covid-19 where the entire world encountered an economy fiasco on the one hand and a blatant human rights violation on the other hand. The same was experienced by India where the government made several attempts to make mutual concessions between the two. The aim was to relieve the financially middle class and the lower class of the society but ended up aiding the well-off families to become wealthier. The reformative actions taken by the government has failed to emanate the basic rights to the marginalized sections of the society. It has been a tough time for India to tackle the economic crisis but depriving the masses of their basic rights is never justifiable. The government through various reforms has endeavored to ameliorate the standard of living of all the classes of the society but what needs to be done is to aid affordability and accessibility in the short term and long term. This paper aims at evaluating the evil factors of the economy which have led to the widened rich-poor gap even more during Covid-19 in India. This paper propounds an effective mechanism to curtail the inequalities and portrays various tools that shall prompt economic development without hindering human rights in India.

Keywords: *Human rights, economic development, Covid-19, inequality, rich-poor gap, violation, etc.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic jolted the foundation of human rights in a pernicious manner which made the entire world realize the significance of it. It led to turmoil at all levels of society

¹ Author is an Advocate in India.

including the gross violation of human rights and the economic crisis. With the great emphasis on the economy, on one hand, the scale of human rights started weighing less in the sense of equality and parity. And, with more consideration to human rights, the economy was crippling in the moment of pandemonium with a lack of accessibility, affordability, and resources. The piqued relationship between human rights and economic development has been persisting for a long time irrespective of various reforms and policies. The stifle between the two has garnered the attention of various policymakers and activists to strike a balance without one aspect subjugating the other. The conflict once again got stimulated during Covid-19 where the entire world encountered an economic fiasco on the one hand and a blatant human rights violation on the other hand.

It is significant to strike a balance between human rights and economic development so that the lacuna between the two does not abuse the affected strata of the society. For example, if a massive development task is envisaged then it is the duty of the corporation as well as the government to negotiate the matter with the local people and with the masses that are more likely to be affected by this development. Hence, the top-down approach needs to be facilitated to eliminate the communication gap. The mentality which currently exists in our country is that investing funds in economic infrastructure would yield more profit than on basic human rights such as education and healthcare. Rather, we need to substitute our vision with an open mind that more profit would be generated if human rights are shielded and people would be contented, innovative, and productive if they feel secure.

This tussle was experienced by India where the government made several attempts to make mutual concessions between the two. The aim was to aid the financially middle class and the lower class of the society but ended up serving the well-off families to become wealthier. The reformative actions taken by the government have failed to confer basic rights to the marginalized sections of the society. It has been an unfortunate time for India to tackle the economic crisis but stripping the masses of their basic rights is never justifiable. The disparity in the income levels was already high in India until this pandemic befell and smashed the remaining market and left a broken economy. It would become manageable for the economy of our developing country to get on the right track if the income inequality could be curbed and reduced. But it would take a lot many years for our country to flourish and evolve out of this chaotic system.

II. IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(A) Condition of the marginalized and the vulnerable section of the society

To curb the spread of the virus, the lockdown was imposed in India which deteriorated the position of the marginalized section of the society. There came a moment of a quandary where these underprivileged people such as migrant workers, drivers, vendors, domestic workers, etc. could not afford housing facilities, healthcare, food, and education because of the subsequent unemployment and the cut in the respective salaries of some workers. There lies a duty of the state to protect all the individuals and fulfill their basic survival needs but nothing could happen to curtail the situation and many people have been still suffering because the effect is not yet gone. The news of lockdown from the pandemic led to the public outcry and instability in the country which resulted in the lack of resources of the basic amenities. These workers mostly belong to the unregistered worker's criteria because it is unregulated which deprived them of the government relief packages to sustain. These workers were stigmatized to be the virus carriers which led to unemployment and eviction from their accommodations which took off their social security. The marginalized people are in earnest desire of legal security but they are often those people who are divested of it.

(B) Right to social protection to all

“The concept of human rights encompasses the idea that all people have a right to social institutions that protect them from abuse and deprivation. At the same time, human development is a process of enhancing human ‘capabilities,’ choices, and opportunities so that each person can lead a life of respect and value.”² “Human rights and human development are inter-related. For example, education produces a variety of indirect benefits, including improvements in health, a slowdown in population growth, a strengthening of democracy, and good governance - all of which are dimensions of ‘human development’ and human security. Moreover, the factors that make public education a welfare-enhancing public good also support equal dignity and autonomy for individuals.”³ “Rights or entitlements by their very definition impose claims on other people or institutions to help or collaborate in ensuring access to these rights or entitlements.”⁴ “The effective implementation of rights often requires institutional reforms as well as the participation and accountability of ‘*duty bearers*’. The state has the pre-eminent role to ensure that human rights are realized.”⁵

² AK Sen, Human Rights and Capabilities, Journal of Human Development, Vol. 6, No. 2, July, 2005.

³ Alston, Philip and Nehal Bhuta, Human Rights and Public Goods: Education as a Fundamental Right in India, Centre for Human Rights and Global Justice, Working Paper No. 5, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Series, NYU School of Law, New York, 2005.

⁴ Human Development Report (HDR), Human Rights and Human Development, UNDP, Oxford University Press, 2000.

⁵ North, Douglass C, Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance, Cambridge University Press, 1990.

The fundamental right guaranteeing the protection of life and personal liberty has been laid down in Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Article 38 levies that the state shall secure social protection to all and would work for the welfare of the people by eliminating inequality and reducing the income disparity. Article 41 guarantees the right to work, education, and public assistance. Article 42 and 43 guarantees the social security of the workers, provides the right to work in considerate condition and other related reliefs. Article 47 includes the duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health. Below mentioned are a few landmark judgments which guarantee basic human rights such as the right to food, right to employment, and right to education:

III. RIGHT TO EMPLOYMENT

(A) Olga Tellis & Ors. Vs Bombay Municipal Corporation & Ors. (1986)⁶

This case raised the question of the right to livelihood where the Supreme Court held that the right to work is an essential part of a human's life and one should never be deprived to work to meet the ends for survival. Hence, the right to work came under the ambit of Article 21 which protects the right to life and personal liberty.

(B) State of Uttar Pradesh Vs Charan Singh (2015)⁷

The Court directed that the litigation was needlessly slackened by the employer for forty years which withheld the employee of his right to livelihood as per Article 21. The employer under no circumstances can terminate the employee arbitrarily and irrationally.

“The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) of 2005 represents a paradigm shift in the government's employment policy. A national “employment guarantee act” has been a long-standing demand of the Right to Food Campaign and the labor movement in India. The NREGA establishes employment as a right that people can expect, demand, and have enforced.”⁸

IV. RIGHT TO EDUCATION

(A) Mohini Jain Vs Union of India [AIR (1992) SC 1858]

In this case, the Supreme Court held that the right to education is a fundamental right which comes in the purview of right to life. “Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the Government of

⁶ AIR (1986) SC 18

⁷ AIR (2015) SCC 150

⁸ Santosh Mehrotra, Neha Kumra, and Ankita Gandhi, India's Fragmented Social Protection System: Three Rights Are in Place; Two Are Still Missing, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), December 2014.

India's flagship programme for the universalization of elementary education across the country in a timely manner. Specifically, the programme works to open new schools in communities which do not have them and to strengthen existing schools by providing additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grants, and other school improvement grants.”⁹

V. RIGHT TO FOOD

(A) People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) Vs Union of India & Others (2001)¹⁰

The right to food was acknowledged in this case as a fundamental right of a human being under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution which is necessary for sustenance and is an inalienable part of life. “This was followed by a larger public campaign for the right to food which resulted in the appointment of two Commissioners on the Right to Food by the Supreme Court of India.”¹¹

(B) Chameli Singh And Others Etc. Vs State Of U.P. And Another (1996)

It was held that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services.”¹²

Considering all these rights which have been guaranteed to the Indian citizens, a void could be inferred between the legal provisions and the implementation of the same. There was flagrant human rights violation amidst the pandemic which confirmed the existing inherent inequality in the society which is halting the economic growth of our country.

“The Covid-19 lockdown disproportionately hurt marginalized communities due to loss of livelihoods and lack of food, shelter, health care, and other basic needs. The pandemic made access to the internet crucial for information, communication, education, and business. In most states, government schools did not deliver education during the lockdown, putting children from marginalized communities such as Dalit, tribal, etc. at greater risk of dropping out and being pushed into child labor and early marriage. Girls were even more vulnerable. For persons with disabilities, the Covid-19 lockdown brought particular challenges, including access to medical care and essential supplies, and exercising social distancing, especially for those who receive personal support for tasks of daily living.”¹³

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ (Civil) No. 196/2001

¹¹ *Supra* at 9.

¹² AIR (1996) 2 SCC 549

¹³ India Events of 2020, World Report 2021, Human Rights Watch.

(C) Widened rich-poor gap

The Covid-19 pandemic has sparked the whirlwind of the economy which led to the economy blunder whacking the financial miseries of the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized people of India. The repercussions of this storm which put forward the income disparity, gender inequalities, irksome education scenarios, etc. have led to exacerbating circumstances that would show its impression in the medium or long term. During this pandemic, many well-off families were thriving despite the Covid-19 effect while the other vulnerable section of the informal sectors had to reorient their consumption, lose their jobs, work with a cut in their salaries, and had to douse in their remaining savings to make the ends meet. The corporate firms also suffered an asymmetry in the horizon of jobs and salaries. The distribution of income was already disproportional in the level of the capital which got even more inconsistent. The gap was more widened when the education shifted to the online medium which led to a virtual divide. Not all the families had access to gadgets and the internet which worsened the process of learning, thus, depriving the children of education.

“2,153 billionaires hold more money than 60 percent of the world's population. By December 2020, their total wealth reached US\$11,950 billion, the equivalent of the amount spent by the G20 countries to deal with the pandemic's economic impact. The 10 wealthiest have gained \$540 billion since March 18, 2020, while several hundred million people have been thrown into job insecurity. The concentration of wealth in India is ‘beyond comprehension’ and its economic inequalities ‘are out of control’. During this period, Mr. Ambani's average enrichment over just over four days was more than the combined annual salaries of the entire Reliance Industries workforce of 195,000 employees. Between March and October 2020, his wealth more than doubled to \$78.3 billion, and he rose from 21st to sixth in the world's largest fortunes. Without social protection, 40 million internal migrants found themselves on the streets after the government imposed the Covid-19 lockdown, which saw millions of people fleeing on foot from the big cities to their villages' informal safety.”¹⁴ Therefore, the government should work for the benefit of all by devising the policies and taking stern actions on the non-implementation to make sure that not only the privileged ones are getting an upper-hand in the economy.

VI. TOOLS OF THE ECONOMY TO NEGATE THE DIFFERENCES

(A) State of recovery after Covid-19

¹⁴ The Virus of Inequality, Oxfam International report, 2020.

The administrative system of India has lacked at the majority of the levels to render relief to the society, be it social or economic. Looking on the bright side of the story, this pandemic can help us start from scratch and restructure the entire system by striking out the loopholes and proposing new measures which could do greater development with minimum abuse of power. With this pandemic, we can make it our wake-up call so that conservation and development do not stumble with the same old ambiguities. “Governments could address all these questions strategically. In effect, they are caring for two patients who react to the same medicine—physical distancing—in very different ways. The first patient is the public-health system. Physical distancing might cure or alleviate its symptoms but could exacerbate those of the second patient, the economy. This trade-off suggests a physical-distancing strategy for governments: ensuring the health system’s ability to deal with COVID-19 and protecting the economy.”¹⁵ “Maximum resources are defined by a states’ ability to both mobilize and generate resources with sustainable parameters.”¹⁶ “For example, a State which has allocated a disproportionate amount of its budget to defense spending, while its public services are compromised, will stand afoul of the obligation.”¹⁷ “So, too, will its potential tax resources be counted, even if under-utilized, so that policies to expand the tax base, combat tax evasion and tax progressively will be important to its available resources.”¹⁸

“The obligations on multinational corporations are also relevant. The principles used to ‘embed’ such commitments among business groups, although responsive to economic and social rights, rely on soft, voluntary commitments, many of which are weakened by international trade and investment law. At a minimum, current rescue packages and bailouts must be tied to conditions, such as respect for worker protections, or meeting climate change goals. In this respect, the formal state duty to protect economic and social rights by appropriate regulation of private actors will be bolstered by real bargaining power.”¹⁹

(B) Human Right Impact Assessment (HRIA) for economic reform policies

The rationale behind carrying out Human Right Impact Assessment (HRIA) is to evaluate the

¹⁵ Andres Cadena and Fernando Ferrari-Haines, *Saving our livelihoods from COVID-19: Toward an economic recovery*, McKinsey & Company, April 19, 2020.

¹⁶ Balakrishnan, R., Heintz J., and Elson, D., (2016) *Rethinking Economic Policy for Social Justice: The Radical Potential for Human Rights*, Routledge, London.

¹⁷ Mureinik, E. (1992) ‘Beyond a Charter of Luxuries: Economic Rights in the Constitution’, 8 *South African Journal of Human Rights* 464; Sepulveda, M. (2014) *Report of the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights: Taxation and Human Rights*, UN Doc. A/HRC/26.28.

¹⁸ De Schutter, O. (2019) ‘Public Budget Analysis for the Realization of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Conceptual Framework and Practical Implementation,’ in Young, K. (Ed.) (2019) *The Future of Economic and Social Rights*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

¹⁹ Katharine G. Young, *The Idea of a Human Rights-Based Economic Recovery after COVID-19*, Boston College Law School, 2020.

short-medium-long term human rights impact of any development project or policies proposed by the government to eliminate the inimical effects on the human rights causing its violation. It should be carried out before implementing the project and after the implementation has taken place so that prompt action could be taken in case of any hostile situation. Also, it needs to be conducted during the economic crises and in normal times so that the difference between the two could help in examining the impediments and the measures which have to be taken. Controlling the HRIA before the enactment of any policy can help in deducing how all the aspects of society are affected. “The process of doing HRIAs should comply with the principles of participation, access to information, and accountability. It is vital to allow for and seek the broadest national dialogue possible, with the effective, timely, and meaningful participation of all, including marginalized groups and those, particularly at risk. Genuine participation can only be possible if comprehensive and accessible information on all aspects of public finance is provided in a timely manner.”²⁰ For example, “Thailand’s National Human Rights Commission conducted an ex-ante assessment of the human rights impacts of the Thailand-US trade agreement and published a draft report on the matter in 2006.”²¹

(C) Recognizing basic rights for economic growth

Following the HRIA, all the policies which were enunciated amidst the pandemic should have been assessed first so that one aspect of human rights or economic development does not overpower the other. For example, the idea of taking education to the online platform was inevitable due to lockdown. But, what had to be done was to estimate the strata of the people who cannot afford the gadgets and the internet on a routine-basis. For them, saving a proportion of the amount from their meager income was a huge deal that should have never been neglected. We should acknowledge the need of being progressive in our ways to deal with the drastic changes but that should never divide the privileged ones from the vulnerable section of the society when it comes to basic human rights. To let the economy grow, it is required to satiate the needs of the members of the economy to the basic level so that nobody is deprived of their fundamental rights. While one section of the society scales all the time while the remaining section of the society attempts to make the ends meet shows how the distribution of income and income disparity has defeated the economy of India.

“The great asset of human rights, on many philosophical accounts, is the special access that

²⁰ PRINCIPLES 17 to 22, Human Rights Impact Assessments (HRIAs), Guiding Principles on Human Rights Impact Assessment of Economic Reforms, United Nations Human Rights Special Procedure.

²¹ The Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) in Africa – A Human Rights Perspective, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

their protection opens, to the intersecting dimensions of freedom and dignity in the human experience.”²² “As the recovery affects an unfathomable degree of change in health, food, education, work, social security, water, and sanitation systems, it will be important to gather and include diverse voices and perspectives in the formulation of human rights and in the devised steps to realize them. These aspects of participation are likely to become increasingly visible in the post-pandemic recovery, even as rights claimants may be disconnected from the technical experts who are charged with designing the response.”²³

(D) Economic rights over opprobrious austerity

“Supporting the recovery with fiscal tools while managing higher government debt levels is a delicate balancing act. The pandemic and its economic fallout, along with policy responses, have contributed to a major increase in fiscal deficits and government debt ratios. As countries ease restrictions and enter the recovery phase, they should consider progressive taxation and strengthen public institutions rather than pursuing austerity measures. The experiences of various countries following the 2008 financial crisis have shown that many austerity policies entrenched inequalities and harmed the fulfillment of an adequate standard of living. The economically vulnerable were hit the hardest as social protection systems were weakened, jeopardizing a country’s ability to adequately respond to human rights obligations. In the UK, researchers have related austerity to an increase in homelessness, the number of people in poverty, and food insecurity. Countries should learn from these results, with progressive public spending on health and social protection replacing austerity policies. As governments end emergency measures and let moratoriums on evictions and foreclosures lapse, they should create programs to guarantee everyone’s right to adequate housing, address and prevent homelessness, and protect people from unfair evictions.”²⁴

(E) Role of the international financial institutions

It is imperative to take assistance from international financial institutions to defend the social and economic stances. It is propitious especially to those countries which are experiencing a lack of resources. The packages of millions and billions have been stationed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by amplifying their emergency funds to help the countries in need. The relief sought by various vulnerable countries has been met by these institutions that have worked diligently to aid the healthcare system and accomplish the primary

²² Nickel, J., (forthcoming), ‘Moral Grounds for Economic and Social Rights’, in *The Oxford Handbook of Economic and Social Rights*. Oxford University Press

²³ *Supra* at 20.

²⁴ Protecting Economic and Social Rights During and Post-Covid-19 Questions and Answers on Economic and Social Assistance, Human Rights Watch.

rights.

Though these international financial institutions have backed the economies of various countries, it needs to be ascertained that the funds allotted to these countries are being systematically utilized without any exploitation. A system of measurements and accountabilities need to be revamped so that the financial assistance reached to the countries with poor human rights record alleviates the section of the society which are vulnerable to this pandemic rather than letting the fund get abused, misused, and ill-used by the administration.

(F) Taxation reforms, Corporate Social Responsibility, environmental responsibility and structural assessment by the independent agencies

“Given the exceptional situation, States could set a one-off wealth tax; but it can also undertake a more ambitious reform. Indeed, this is the right time to seriously engage in structural reforms for redistributive justice including progressive taxation reforms, where millionaires and billionaires and large corporate conglomerates are requested to contribute to society in a proportional measure to their fortunes. This structural reform should include getting rid of the primacy of shareholder value to distribute profits to all stakeholders, as some companies have already promised, as well as more progressive national taxation systems and global corporate taxation, including the taxation of all subsidiaries of transnational corporations, tech and online businesses, and high-net-worth individuals. States need to urgently and collaboratively tackle the issues of illicit financial flows, tax evasion, and tax avoidance, that would put at their disposal huge amounts of money for the international community to tackle the crisis, for instance through the establishment of a global fund.”²⁵

“As of now, Indian companies are still trying to figure out the best way to spend on CSR and the government is attempting to direct those funds in the most effective way. The Indian government requires 2 percent of all corporate profits to be spent on projects that benefit the poor. One example is the Indian tech company ZMQ Technologies. The software company applies the CSR mandate toward building programs and donating supplies to rural areas in India. This empowers the communities through information and learning, creating more skilled modern workers, and thus helping to boost the economy.”²⁶

(G) Robust legal grievance mechanism – Constitutional rights and courts

For a few decades, the Supreme Court has been determining various cases which underline the

²⁵ Juan Pablo Bohoslavsky, COVID-19: Urgent appeal for a human rights response to the economic recession, united nations human rights special procedures, Geneva, April 15, 2020.

²⁶ Joe Kitaj, Corporate Social Responsibility Boosting India’s Economy, The Borgen Project, August 6, 2015.

relevance of economics in India by rendering a liaison between law and economics. There have been various people from the legal fraternity as well as a few economists who emphasized the role of the judiciary which led to the deceleration of the economy. From this outlook, we can decipher the active role of the judiciary which can infer the groundbreaking remedial measures to penalize the lawbreakers without agitating and rattling the Indian economy.

“In the *Shivshakti Sugars Limited Vs Shree Renuka Sugar Limited & Ors [(2017) SCC 729]* case, the apex court made a significant point that while interpreting a particular provision; its economic effect should be kept in purview. Similarly, when a case presents with a possibility of two approaches and if the law permits discretion to the court, then in such a scenario, the court shall lean towards a position that promotes the economic interests of the nation. In all its decision-making process, the court shall avoid an outcome that can have an adverse impact on employment, growth of infrastructure, economy or revenue of the state. These observations are directed towards an approach embedded in informed decision-making by the judiciary as well as balancing the economic interest of the stakeholders. Thus, it is also pertinent to highlight innovative approaches to adjudicating a remedy that could effectively supplement the economic outlook of the apex court.”²⁷

The Courts need to persist further economically without distorting the current wave by adjudicating the cases in the best interest of human rights and economic development without allowing either of them to get an upper-hand but by maintaining the composure.

VII. SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Considering the Covid-19 crisis, it is troublesome for us to reckon the idea of reinstating the same old modus operandi for running our business or the personal lives. Everything has transformed in a moment and the framework of the rattling economy, as well as the human rights, are in a dire need to be restructured as per the new normal. This pandemic has unveiled several critical instances and issues which have been garnering our attention for a long time but we failed to take any action against all these discrepancies. It has allowed us to reshuffle and maintain the crippling economy without infringing on human rights. With these inconsistencies, the privileged section of the society was immune to the system while the poor families had to somehow grapple in their precarious living conditions with a meager source of income. It turned out to be an obtrusive human rights violation. The economy plays a vital role in shaping the foundation of a decent life by granting substantial goods but it should be aligned

²⁷ Darren Teoh, Economic Analysis of Law with Indian Characteristics: Shiva Shakti Sugars Ltd. Vs Shree Renuka Sugar Ltd. [2017], Singapore Law Review Juris Illuminae, Vol 9, (2017/18),

with the best interest of the public steered by the ethics and principles of human rights. It should not be reposed on natural resource depletion, factors tarnishing our environment, unmonitored expenditure, and high private debt.

The government should painstakingly inculcate innovative techniques to check upon the accountability tools of the economy such as indexes, rankings, benchmarks, indicators, etc. It is necessary to conduct active Human Rights Impact Assessments (HRIA) frequently to speculate the changes occurring in the proposed projects to alleviate the unevenness between human rights development and economic development. It is important to endorse human rights standards such as environmental protection and social equality, to predict future afflictions by making arrangements in advance to mitigate the risks concerning economy, society, inequality, and the environment. Taking timely actions has to be instilled in the functioning of the government so that the worst-case scenario could be prevented. Transparency has to be sustained to exclude the risks of abuse of power and misappropriation of the funds to let good governance flourish. These pandemics and crises will come and go but what matters the most is to have a robust coping mechanism retained in the country to combat all these predicaments.
