## F/W

#### The word “ought” implies an obligation thus I value morality

#### Morality is based on response to problems in the world, which justifies focus on resolving material conditions of violence.

Gregory Fernando Pappas 16 [Texas A&M University] “The Pragmatists’ Approach to Injustice”, The Pluralist Volume 11, Number 1, Spring 2016, BE

In Experience and Nature, Dewey names the empirical way of doing philosophy the “denotative method” (LW 1:371).18 What Dewey means by “denotation” is simply the phase of an empirical inquiry where we are con- cerned with designating, as free from theoretical presuppositions as possible, the concrete problem (subject matter) for which we can provide different and even competing descriptions and theories. Thus an empirical inquiry about an injustice must begin with a rough and tentative designation of where the injustices from within the broader context of our everyday life and activities are. Once we designate the subject matter, we then engage in the inquiry itself, including diagnosis, possibly even constructing theories and developing concepts. Of course, that is not the end of the inquiry. We must then take the results of that inquiry “as a path pointing and leading back to something in primary experience” (LW 1:17). This looping back is essential, and it neverends as long as there are new experiences of injustice that may require a revi- sion of our theories.¶ Injustices are events suffered by concrete people at a particular time and in a situation. We need to start by pointing out and describing these prob- lematic experiences instead of starting with a theoretical account or diagnosis of them. Dewey is concerned with the consequences of not following the methodological advice to distinguish designation from diagnosis. Definitions, theoretical criteria, and diagnosis can be useful; they have their proper place and function once inquiry is on its way, but if stressed too much at the start of inquiry, they can blind us to aspects of concrete problems that escape our theoretical lenses. We must attempt to pretheoretically designate the subject matter, that is, to “point” in a certain direction, even with a vague or crude description of the problem

#### [] subjects are bound to morality because rationality creates ethical evaluations as a starting point to determine how we act

#### [] morality indicates evaluating consequences because we can only act based on how they affect ourselves and others

#### Thus the criterion is minimizing structural violence because the marginalization outweighs other impacts. There is an ethical obligation to address it.

**Ansell 17** (David A. Ansell, Senior Vice President, Associate Provost for Community Health Equity, and Michael E. Kelly Professor of Medicine at Rush University Medical Center (Chicago), holds an M.D. from the State University of New York Upstate Medical University College of Medicine, 2017, “American Roulette,” *The Death Gap: How Inequality Kills*, Published by the University of Chicago Press, ISBN 9780226428291, p. kindle 307-363)

There are many different kinds of violence. Some are obvious: punches, attacks, gunshots, explosions. These are the kinds of interpersonal violence that we tend to hear about in the news. Other kinds of violence are intimate and emotional. But the **deadliest** and most thoroughgoing kind of violence is woven into the fabric of American society. It exists when some groups have more access to goods, resources, and opportunities than other groups, including health and life itself. This violence delivers **specific blows against particular bodies in particular neighborhoods**. This unequal advantage and violence is built into the very rules that govern our society. In the absence of this violence, **large numbers of Americans would be able to live fuller and longer lives**. This kind of violence is called structural violence, because it is embedded in the very laws, policies, and rules that govern day-to-day life.8 It is the cumulative impact of laws and social and economic policies and practices that render some Americans less able to access resources and opportunities than others. This inequity of advantage is not a result of the individual’s personal abilities but is built into the systems that govern society. Often it is a product of **racism**, **gender**, and **income inequality**. The diseases and premature mortality that Windora and many of my patients experienced were, in the words of Dr. Paul Farmer, “biological reflections of social fault lines.”9 As a result of these fault lines, a disproportional burden of illness, suffering, and premature mortality falls on certain neighborhoods, like Windora’s. Structural violence can overwhelm an individual’s ability to live a free, unfettered, healthy life. As I ran to evaluate Windora, I knew that her stroke was caused in part by lifelong exposure to suffering, racism, and economic deprivation. Worse, the poverty of West Humboldt Park that contributed to her illness is directly and inextricably related to the massive concentration of wealth and power in other neighborhoods just miles away in Chicago’s Gold Coast and suburbs. That concentration of wealth could not have occurred without laws, policies, and practices that favored some at the expense of others. Those laws, policies, and practices could not have been passed or enforced if access to political and economic power had not been concentrated in the hands of a few. Yet these political and economic structures have become so firmly entrenched (in habits, social relations, economic arrangements, institutional practices, law, and policy) that they have become part of the matrix of American society. The rules that govern day-to-day life were written to benefit a small elite at the expense of people like Windora and her family. These rules and structures are powerful destructive forces. The same structures that render life predictable, secure, comfortable, and pleasant for many destroy the lives of others like Windora through **suffering**, **poverty**, **ill health**, and **violence**.

#### SV is ongoing and traditionally ignored by policymakers- evaluating such impacts come first to determine how to make quality of life better

## Plan

#### Plan: Member nations of the WTO should waive patents off of the COIVD Vaccine

#### Patents make it impossible for LMIC countries like India to get access to COVID medical products like vaccines necessary to curb the pandemic. Waiving key to solve

**Usher 20** [Ann Danaiya Usher- a Thai-Canadian journalist who has written on environmental and development issues since 1987. “South Africa and India push for COVID-19 patents ban.” The Lancet. 05 December 2020. Link: <https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(20)32581-2/fulltext#%20>] JV

They want the WTO to temporarily suspend intellectual property rights so that COVID-19 vaccines and other new technologies are accessible for poor countries. Ann Danaiya Usher reports. South Africa and India have called for the World Trade Organization (WTO) to suspend intellectual property (IP) rights related to COVID-19 to ensure that not only the wealthiest countries will be able to access and afford the vaccines, medicines, and other new technologies needed to control the pandemic. The pharmaceutical industry and many high-income countries (HICs) staunchly oppose the move, which they say will stifle innovation when it is needed most. Without special measures, proponents argue, rich countries will benefit from new technologies as they come onto the market, while poor nations continue to be devastated by the pandemic. The proposal states that IP rights such as patents are obstructing affordable COVID-19 medical products. A temporary ban would allow multiple actors to start production sooner, instead of having manufacturing concentrated in the hands of a small number of patent holders. “What this waiver proposal does is it opens space for further collaboration, for the transfer of technology and for more producers to come in to ensure that we have scalability in a much shorter period of time”, says Mustaqeem De Gama, counsellor at the South African Permanent Mission to the WTO, who helped write the proposal. WTO decisions are normally reached through consensus. Dozens of low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs) support the proposal. However, HICs including the UK, the USA, Canada, Norway, and the EU have rejected it outright, saying that the IP system is required to incentivise new inventions of vaccines, diagnostics, and treatments, which might dry up in its absence. They dismiss the claim that IP is a barrier to access, and argue that equitable access can be achieved through voluntary licensing, technology transfer arrangements, and the donor-funded COVAX Advance Market Commitment for vaccines. With India experiencing a devastating second wave of the coronavirus pandemic, questions are being asked about how the country — which is home to the world’s largest vaccine manufacturer — got to this tragic point. India continues to report massive numbers of new infections. On Tuesday, [it passed the grim milestone of having reported over 20 million Covid cases](https://www.cnbc.com/2021/05/04/india-covid-crisis-total-reported-cases-cross-20-million.html) and at least 226,188 people have died from the virus, although the reported death toll is believed to be lower than the actual death toll. In the meantime, India’s vaccination program is struggling to make an impact and supplies are problematic, despite the country having halted vaccine exports in March in order to focus on domestic inoculations. The sharp rise in infections seen in India since February has been attributed to the allowing of a large religious festival and election rallies, as well as the spread of a more infectious variant of the virus. Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his governing Bharatiya Janata Party have been criticized for a lack of caution and preparedness, and accused of putting politics and campaigning above public safety.

#### Solvency: Waiving IP sets in place the framework needed to begin the rapid manufacturing of vaccines, including the set up of the technology needed

**Erfani et al. 2021** [Parsa Erfani: MD Candidate at Harvard Medical School. Massachusetts Executive Office of Health and Human Services Harvard Medical School. Lawrence O. Gostin: Georgetown American law professor who specializes in public health law. Vanessa Kerry: American physician and health care administrator. She is a founder of the non-profit Seed Global Health. “Beyond a symbolic gesture: What’s needed to turn the IP waiver into COIVD-19 vaccines.” STAT. 19 May 2021. Link: <https://www.statnews.com/2021/05/19/beyond-a-symbolic-gesture-whats-needed-to-turn-the-ip-waiver-into-covid-19-vaccines/>] JV

Waiving IP rights for Covid-19 vaccines is an opportunity to catalyze transfer mechanisms. But it will require originator companies to engage in transfers on principles of social good, and high-income countries to leverage their market power and domestic regulations to compel or incentivize originator companies to cooperate. Currently many idle suppliers can’t begin vaccine production until they upgrade and repurpose existing manufacturing capacity for new technology. Opponents often argue that this step is the true barrier to rapid scale-up. One high-profile detractor, BIO President and CEO Michelle McMurry-Heath, [argues](https://www.bio.org/press-release/support-trips-waiver-sets-dangerous-precedent) that “handing [needy countries] the blueprint to construct a kitchen that — in optimal conditions — can take a year to build will not help us stop the emergence of dangerous new Covid variants.” This argument ignores two core truths: In many cases, manufacturing capacity needs only repurposing which can take [mere months](https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-00727-3). And Covid-19, at the current global response and vaccination rates, will be a threat for years. Both truths suggest that we pass the blueprint and build the kitchen. Facilitating structures to transfer technology and capacity are already in place. The WHO launched the mRNA [technology transfer hub model](https://www.who.int/news-room/articles-detail/establishment-of-a-covid-19-mrna-vaccine-technology-transfer-hub-to-scale-up-global-manufacturing) last month to provide manufacturers in low- and middle-income countries with the financial, training, and logistical support needed to scale up vaccine manufacturing capacity. Scores of manufacturers in these countries have already [expressed interest](https://twitter.com/zainrizvi/status/1387023752354009088). This initiative, however, requires recipient manufacturers to acquire the IP necessary for mRNA technologies— which is currently missing.

## Contention 1

#### Second wave of covid is causing massive infections and the country’s medical facilities have been completely exhausted

**Mallapaty 21** [Simriti Mallapty: previously worked as an editor at the Nature Index, and has also worked as a freelance journalist reporting on science and environment based out of Kathmandu, Nepal. She has a master of science degree in environmental technology from Imperial College London. “India’s massive COVID surge puzzles scientists.” Nature. 21 April 2021. Link: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-01059-y>] JV

The pandemic is sweeping through India at a pace that has staggered scientists. Daily case numbers have exploded since early March: the government reported 273,810 new infections nationally on 18 April. High numbers in India have also helped drive global cases to a daily high of 854,855 in the past week, almost breaking a record set in January. Just months earlier, antibody data had suggested that many people in cities such as Delhi and Chennai had already been infected, leading some researchers to conclude that the worst of the pandemic [was over in the country](https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-00705-9). Researchers in India are now trying to pinpoint what is behind the unprecedented surge, which could be due to an unfortunate confluence of factors, including the emergence of particularly infectious variants, a rise in unrestricted social interactions, and low vaccine coverage. Untangling the causes could be helpful to governments trying to suppress or prevent similar surges around the world. European countries such as France and Germany are also currently experiencing large outbreaks relative to their size, and nations including Brazil and the United States are reporting high infection rates at around 70,000 a day. But India’s daily totals are now some of the highest ever recorded for any country, and are not far off a peak of 300,000 cases seen in the United States on 2 January. ‘Ripple in a bathtub’ COVID-19 case numbers started to drop in India last September, after a high of around 100,000 daily infections. But they began to rise again in March and the current peak is more than double the previous one (see ‘Surging cases of COVID-19’). “The second wave has made the last one look like a ripple in a bathtub,” says Zarir Udwadia, a clinician-researcher in pulmonary medicine at P D Hinduja Hospital & Medical Research Centre in Mumbai, who spoke to Nature during a break from working in the intensive-care unit. He describes a “nightmarish” situation at hospitals, where beds and treatments are in extremely short supply. Shahid Jameel, a virologist at Ashoka University in Sonipat, agrees that the intensity of the current wave is startling. “I was expecting fresh waves of infection, but I would not have dreamt that it would be this strong,” he says. Studies that tested for SARS-CoV-2 antibodies — an indicator of past infection — in December and January estimated that more than 50% of the population in some areas of India’s large cities had already been exposed to the virus, which should have conferred some immunity, says Manoj Murhekar, an epidemiologist at the National Institute of Epidemiology in Chennai, who led the work. The studies also suggested that, nationally, some 271 million people had been infected[1](https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-01059-y#ref-CR1) — about one-fifth of India’s population of 1.4 billion. These figures made some researchers optimistic that the next stage of the pandemic would be less severe, says Ramanan Laxminarayan, an epidemiologist in Princeton University, New Jersey, who is based in New Delhi. But the latest eruption of COVID-19 is forcing them to rethink. One explanation might be that the first wave primarily hit the urban poor. Antibody studies might not have been representative of the entire population and potentially overestimated exposure in other groups, he says. The antibody data did not reflect the uneven spread of the virus, agrees Gagandeep Kang, a virologist at the Christian Medical College in Vellore, India. “The virus may be getting into populations that were previously able to protect themselves,” she says. That could include wealthier urban communities, in which people isolated during the first wave but had started mingling by the second.

#### This causes 2 major impacts :-

#### Second wave of COVID causes mass death with more than 300,000 people already dead

**NYT 21** [New York Times. “What to know about India’s coronavirus crisis.” 31 August 2021. Link: https://www.nytimes.com/article/india-coronavirus-cases-deaths.html] JV

A deadly second wave of [coronavirus](https://www.nytimes.com/2021/08/17/world/asia/india-covid-19.html) infections is devastating [India](https://www.nytimes.com/2021/08/17/world/asia/india-covid-19.html), leaving millions of people infected and putting stress on the country’s already overtaxed health care system. Officially, by late May, about 27 million infections had been confirmed and more than 300,000 people were dead, but experts said the [actual figures were most likely much higher](https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/05/25/world/asia/india-covid-death-estimates.html). At one point, India had been responsible for more than half of the world’s daily [Covid-19](https://www.nytimes.com/2021/08/31/business/economy/india-economy-covid.html) cases and set a record-breaking pace of about 400,000 a day. The official numbers show signs of easing. The major cities of Delhi and Mumbai, hit hard at the beginning of the second wave, have reported sharp drops in new infections and deaths. [On May 31, Delhi lifted restrictions on manufacturing and construction](https://www.nytimes.com/2021/05/31/world/asia/india-covid.html), critical drivers of an economy that has been battered by the pandemic. But life in the capital city is not expected to return to normal immediately. Schools and most businesses are still closed. Still, the virus is likely spreading through [the rest of the country](https://www.nytimes.com/2021/05/11/world/asia/covid-india-ganges-oxygen.html), and only a tiny portion of the population [has been fully vaccinated](https://www.nytimes.com/2021/05/06/world/asia/india-covid-vaccines.html).

#### Covid’s 2nd wave destroys Indian Economy

**IT 21** [India Today. “Explained: How Covid-19 battered Indian economy during 2nd wave.” 3 June 2021. Link: <https://www.indiatoday.in/business/story/explained-how-covid-19-battered-indian-economy-during-2nd-wave-1810532-2021-06-03>] GL

Then early signs of the second Covid-19 wave emerged in India a few months ago, many experts predicted that the economic damage would not be as bad as the first wave in 2020. There were two primary reasons behind the assertion — India had vaccines against the virus and no nationwide lockdown was imposed. But almost three months after the first signs of the second wave emerged, India is [struggling to vaccinate its vast population](https://www.indiatoday.in/cities/mumbai/story/no-covid-vaccination-govt-centres-mumbai-june-3-shortage-1810137-2021-06-02) and strict lockdowns remain imposed in almost all parts of the country. As a result, the economic [growth projections shared earlier have changed drastically](https://www.indiatoday.in/business/story/multiple-brokerages-downgrade-india-s-fy22-gdp-growth-projection-1792579-2021-04-19). Even SBI, the country's largest public lender, recently slashed its FY22 growth forecast. Data on jobs, income, household income, consumer sentiment and demand show that the second wave has had a [devastating impact on India’s economy](https://www.indiatoday.in/coronavirus-outbreak/video/coronavirus-second-devastating-surge-infects-indian-economy-1802823-2021-05-15), especially on poorer citizens and smaller businesses. Even rural areas that were a saving grace during the first wave have been deeply affected this time. LESS THAN EXPECTED GDP GROWTH Many ratings agencies and banks have lowered their FY22 GDP forecast for India in just a matter of months. While India’s March quarter (Q4FY21) GDP growth improved, economists believe that the gains have been eroded by the second wave of the pandemic. On Tuesday, the State Bank of India (SBI) slashed the country FY22 growth forecast to [7.9 per cent from the earlier 10.4 per cent](http://sbi.co.in/documents/13958/10990811/010621-Ecowrap_20210601.pdf/fe475ae5-b0ce-c453-f090-62f0cf548f70?t=1622532682984). Several international banks and ratings agencies have also slashed India’s growth for the current financial year in view of the devastation caused by the second Covid-19 wave. The first wave has already taken a toll on India’s GDP in 2020-21. Official figures for full-year growth released this week indicated that [India’s economy contracted 7.3 per cent in FY21](https://www.indiatoday.in/business/story/india-s-march-quarter-gdp-grows-1-6-fy21-growth-revised-to-7-3-1809144-2021-05-31) — the sharpest ever in the country’s history. Read | [Second wave of Covid infections can imperil India's economic recovery, says S&P](https://www.indiatoday.in/business/story/india-gdp-economic-growth-recovery-second-corona-wave-lockdowns-s-p-1802319-2021-05-13) While India’s economy was earlier expected to rebound faster among all major economies in FY22, the first quarter growth has already been hit hard by the second wave. In contrast, developed economies like the US and China have witnessed a far better rebound. Even neighbouring Bangladesh has surpassed India in terms of per capita income. The lower per capita income not only signals rising inequality among the rich and poor but also highlights how poverty is on the rise in India. SBI Chief Economist Soumya Kanti Ghosh told news agency Reuters that GDP growth of less than 10 per cent in FY22 would “not be very beautiful” for the country. RISING UNEMPLOYMENT HITS POORER HOUSEHOLDS Rising unemployment has emerged as the biggest economic concern during the second Covid-19 wave as it has mostly affected the [informal economy and poorer households](https://www.indiatoday.in/business/story/covid-19-how-2nd-wave-has-impact-jobs-household-incomes-1809453-2021-06-01). India Today TV has reported [many accounts of families struggling to make ends meet during the second wave](https://www.indiatoday.in/cities/delhi/story/delhi-lockdown-coronavirus-poor-jobs-unemployment-migrants-1809767-2021-06-02). While no nationwide lockdown was announced this time, the local restrictions imposed across states have had an [equally devastating impact on small businesses and their employees](https://www.indiatoday.in/magazine/cover-story/story/20210524-he-lockdown-blues-how-the-second-wave-has-affected-the-indian-economy-1802459-2021-05-14). Data suggests that the pace of employment increased sharply in May as smaller firms trimmed jobs at the fastest rate since October last year. Mumbai-based think tank Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy had earlier confirmed that one crore Indians have lost jobs during the second wave and the numbers are still rising. The second wave has also led to a sharp rise in spending towards healthcare and 97 per cent of households in the country have been left with lower savings. Given the current situation, states may take some more time to completely unlock key economic activities. This could lead to further loss of employment and income among poorer households. The first wave of the coronavirus pandemic had pushed many people below the poverty level and the [second wave could make the situation worse](https://www.indiatoday.in/business/story/covid-19-poverty-doubled-in-india-in-2020-will-second-wave-make-it-worse-1793826-2021-04-22), given the money people had to spend on healthcare.

#### Any damage to the Indian economy directly impacts the world economy

**Kambhampati 21** [Uma S Kambhampati- PhD Economics, 1992, University of Cambridge, Faculty of Economics and Politics, MPhil. Economics, 1988, University of Cambridge, Queens' College, BA Economics Tripos, 1987, University of Cambridge, Queens' College. “4 reasons why India’s covid crisis threatens the world economy.” US News. 30 April 2021. Link: <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/articles/2021-04-30/4-reasons-why-indias-covid-crisis-will-derail-the-world-economy>] JV

The second wave of the pandemic has struck India with a devastating impact. [With over](https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/country/india/) 300,000 new cases and 3,000 deaths across the country each day at present, the total number of deaths has just passed the 200,000 mark – that's about [one in 16](https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/) of all COVID deaths across the world. It is also evident that the India statistics are [significant underestimates](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/apr/24/indias-covid-death-toll-hides-stark-truth-for-the-poor-its-even-worse). The virulence of the second wave in India seems to be related to a confluence of factors: [government complacency](https://www.nytimes.com/2021/04/09/world/asia/india-covid-vaccine-variant.html), driven by poor data collection and being in denial about the reality of the data; a [new variant](https://theconversation.com/q-a-indian-coronavirus-variant-what-is-it-and-what-effect-will-it-have-159269) with a hockey-stick shaped growth curve; and some very large and unregulated [religious](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-india-56770460) and [political](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/56858980) events. It is clear that there is now a [humanitarian crisis](https://theconversation.com/covid-19-in-india-an-unfolding-humanitarian-crisis-159654) of significant proportions. India is a country of 1.4 billion people and makes up a sixth of the world's population. Here are some ways in which it is also going to affect the world economy: 1. A lost year for India? India is itself the fifth largest economy in the world and contributes significantly to world economic growth. With relatively high growth rates (of between 4% and 8%) and its large size, it has a significant impact on the world economy. Even in early 2020, before the pandemic took hold, [the IMF](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/how-much-does-india-matter-for-the-global-economy/articleshow/73767258.cms) had cited India's indifferent output as the main reason for sluggish world growth figures in 2018 and 2019. The IMF downgraded its 2020 forecast to 5.8% partly because it expected more of the same from the subcontinent. Now it looks as if world growth for 2020 was down by [around 4%](https://conference-board.org/topics/global-economic-outlook), with India [down 10%](https://www.statista.com/statistics/263617/gross-domestic-product-gdp-growth-rate-in-india/). Everyone [has been expecting](https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO) a great rebound in 2021 from both India and the world, but that now looks seriously doubtful. For instance, Sonal Varma, India chief economist at the investment group Nomura, [predicts that](https://www.cnbc.com/2021/04/27/indian-economy-may-shrink-this-quarter-as-covid-cases-soar-economists.html) India's GDP will shrink around 1.5% in the current quarter. Coupled with significant pandemic-related problems also in [Brazil](https://theconversation.com/covid-19-in-brazil-how-jair-bolsonaro-created-a-calamity-159066) and [South Africa](https://theconversation.com/the-reasons-south-africas-covid-19-vaccine-programme-looks-bleak-159446), we might expect the impact on world growth to be considerable – even before taking any knock-on effects into account. 2. International restrictions In terms of knock-on effects, the scale of the crisis in India is likely to mean that international restrictions remain in place for longer than hoped. In [the words](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-india-56907007) of Soumya Swaminathan, the chief scientist of the World Health Organization (WHO): "The virus doesn't respect borders, or nationalities, or age, or sex or religion." As others [have asked](https://www.washingtonpost.com/gdpr-consent/?next_url=https%3a%2f%2fwww.washingtonpost.com%2fopinions%2fglobal-opinions%2findias-sudden-coronavirus-wave-is-not-a-far-away-problem%2f2021%2f04%2f23%2ff363bda2-a3a3-11eb-85fc-06664ff4489d_story.html) rhetorically, can a country of this size be isolated? On a recent flight from New Delhi to Hong Kong, for instance, [52 passengers](https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-9512239/Fifty-two-passengers-one-flight-Delhi-Hong-Kong-test-positive-Covid-19-landing.html) tested positive for COVID. We also know that the Indian variant [is already](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-leicestershire-56908995) in the UK (while some of India's second wave, notably in the Punjab, [has been caused](https://www.freepressjournal.in/india/uk-variant-in-punjab-may-be-a-threat) by the UK variant). Preventing this spread from India requires strict quarantines and travel restrictions. This is bad news for airlines, airports and the businesses that depend on them, so this too will have a large dampening effect on global economic growth. 3. Pharma problems The pharmaceutical industry in India is the [third largest](https://www.investindia.gov.in/sector/pharmaceuticals) in the world in terms of volume and [11th largest](https://www.worldstopexports.com/drugs-medicine-exports-country/) in terms of value. [It contributes](https://www.makeinindia.com/sector/pharmaceuticals) 3.5% of the total drugs and medicines exported globally and about 20% of the global exports of generic drugs. If these exports are in doubt, there will be all sorts of consequences for healthcare around the world, which will again feed through to global growth. Above all, in the current situation, India produces 70% of the world's vaccines. Serum Institute of India (SII) has been given the rights to produce the AstraZeneca vaccine for 64 low-income countries in the WHO's [Covax progamme](https://www.who.int/initiatives/act-accelerator/covax), [as well as](https://www.politico.eu/article/indian-producer-delhi-behind-uk-coronavirus-vaccine-shortfall/) 5 million doses destined for the UK. The crisis in India has [already meant](https://www.who.int/news/item/25-03-2021-covax-updates-participants-on-delivery-delays-for-vaccines-from-serum-institute-of-india-(sii)-and-astrazeneca) that these exports of the vaccine have been postponed or called off, leaving many countries vulnerable to fresh waves of the virus and probably delaying their efforts to return to business as usual. If India is unable to provide vaccine supplies to the rest of the world, we can expect spillover effects in the form of recurrent lockdowns, increased need for social-distancing measures, and a significant decrease in economic activity. 4. Services not rendered India provides [back-office staff](https://www.india-briefing.com/news/india-back-office-world-india-software-hr-digitalmarketing-19476.html/) for many activities in western Europe and the US, especially in the health and financial sectors. With these services now in jeopardy, the US Chamber of Commerce, for one, [is concerned](https://www.aljazeera.com/economy/2021/4/27/indias-covid-surge-imperils-global-economic-recovery-us-chamber) that the Indian economy could create "a drag for the global economy".

#### Two Impacts :-

#### Economic decline causes global nuclear war

**Tønnesson 15** - Stein Tønnesson 15, Research Professor, Peace Research Institute Oslo; Leader of East Asia Peace program, Uppsala University, 2015, “Deterrence, interdependence and Sino–US peace,” International Area Studies Review, Vol. 18, No. 3, p. 297-311

Several recent works on China and Sino–US relations have made substantial contributions to the current understanding of how and under what circumstances a combination of nuclear deterrence and economic interdependence may reduce the risk of war between major powers. At least four conclusions can be drawn from the review above: first, those who say that interdependence may **both inhibit and drive conflict** are right. Interdependence raises the cost of conflict for all sides but asymmetrical or unbalanced dependencies and **negative trade expectations** may generate tensions leading to trade wars among inter-dependent states that in turn increase the risk of military conflict (Copeland, 2015: 1, 14, 437; Roach, 2014). The risk may increase if one of the interdependent countries is governed by an inward-looking socio-economic coalition (Solingen, 2015); second, the risk of war between China and the US should not just be analysed bilaterally but include their allies and partners. Third party countries could drag China or the US into confrontation; third, in this context it is of some comfort that the three main economic powers in Northeast Asia (China, Japan and South Korea) are all deeply integrated economically through production networks within a global system of trade and finance (Ravenhill, 2014; Yoshimatsu, 2014: 576); and fourth, decisions for war and peace are taken by very few people, who act on the basis of their future expectations. International relations theory must be supplemented by foreign policy analysis in order to assess the value attributed by national decision-makers to economic development and their assessments of risks and opportunities. If leaders on either side of the Atlantic begin to seriously **fear or anticipate their own nation’s decline** then they may blame this on external dependence, appeal to anti-foreign sentiments, contemplate the use of force to gain respect or credibility, adopt protectionist policies, and ultimately **refuse to be deterred by** either **nuclear arms** or prospects of socioeconomic calamities. Such a dangerous shift could happen **abruptly**, i.e. under the instigation of actions by a third party – or against a third party. Yet as long as there is both nuclear deterrence and interdependence, the tensions in East Asia are unlikely to escalate to war. As Chan (2013) says, all states in the region are aware that they cannot count on support from either China or the US if they make provocative moves. The greatest risk is **not** that **a territorial dispute** leads to war under present circumstances but that **changes in the world economy** alter those circumstances in ways that render inter-state peace more precarious. If China and the US fail to rebalance their financial and trading relations (Roach, 2014) then a trade war could result, interrupting transnational production networks, provoking social distress, and exacerbating nationalist emotions. This could have unforeseen consequences in the field of security, with nuclear deterrence remaining the only factor to **protect the world from Armageddon**, and **unreliably so**. Deterrence could **lose its credibility**: one of the two great powers might gamble that the other yield in a cyber-war or conventional limited war, or third party countries might engage in conflict with each other, with a view to obliging Washington or Beijing to intervene.

#### Global Economic decline causes massive poverty – impacts prices, access, and safety nets

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5 Conclusions

The recent sharp downward revisions in the prospects for global economic growth, and for growth in many developing countries, add up to a substantial long-term deterioration of the outlook for many developing countries. Even countries that are not directly affected by productivity changes are likely to be affected by the changes in commodity prices and in current account balances associated with this productivity slowdown. To assess the likely consequences of this growth slowdown for the achievement of SDG 1 by 2030, we compare the most recent IMF forecasts for economic growth to 2017 with those from an earlier and more benign environment—in 2012—and assume that the changes in projected growth rates over that period are continued to 2030. The resulting changes in the level of GDP are very substantial. They point to sharply reduced growth prospects for many developing countries, particularly relative to the period of more rapid economic growth in developing countries and of income convergence between poor and rich countries experienced since the 1990s. In this paper, we assess the implications of these changes for the poor—and particularly the rural poor, who tend to be the poorest of the poor—of this sharp slowdown in economic prospects. We do this by first projecting the implications of the global growth slowdown at a national level— including reductions in productivity growth rates and the consequential shifts in economic balances and changes in relative prices. Then, we use household models for over 300,000 households to assess the implications of these changes for the poor. These models let us assess the impacts of productivity changes within households’ farm firms, and the real income changes associated with changes in real wage rates for labor sold by households and changes in the prices received and paid for food. We find that the changes in poverty rates associated with this growth slowdown are particularly sharp in the poorest countries. In these countries, there are also very substantial gross changes in poverty, with over 5 percent of the population falling into poverty, while another 2 percent are able to rise out of poverty. When we focus on the households headed by farmers, the most striking change is a substantial increase in poverty in middle income countries, with over 1.5 percent of the farm population at serious risk of falling into absolute poverty as a consequence of this growth slowdown. This analysis highlights the potential power of the framework utilized for this analysis to capture the implications for the poor of a wide range of shocks, such as changes in economic growth, changes in weather and climatic conditions, changes in food prices, and changes in technology. By using economy-wide models to capture the implications of the original shocks for key variables affecting households—such as changes in productivity, changes in commodity prices and changes in factor prices—and then passing these changes to household simulation models, this modeling approach allows us to capture the impacts on poor people at national and global scales, rather than to focus only on national aggregates which are likely to be of little interest to policy makers. We should emphasize that the growth of TFP plays an important role in driving key results since it impacts both incomes and relative prices. Our results should be looked at keeping in mind that we assume a uniform changes across sectors. In general, we think it sufficiently likely that a productivity slowdown will affect all sectors to use this as our base case. If, for instance, the cause of the slowdown is a rise in interest rates, it is likely to raise production costs in all sectors. Similarly, a decision to raise import barriers is likely to reduce innovation by restricting access to imported inputs. However, there are also potential reasons for interest in differential rates of productivity growth. If, for instance, the extent of adoption of available innovations differs between sectors, then productivity may be growing at different rates. Since productivity growth in agriculture may be influenced by increased investments in public research and development following the recent food price crisis, agricultural growth may prove more robust. Since, agricultural growth is known to have strong impacts on poverty, estimates of the effects of changes in agricultural productivity growth may also be policy relevant. Lower productivity in agriculture compared with the rest of the economy will lead to higher relative prices for agricultural products but lower quantities produced, and weaker wages. So, lower productivity has a negative outcome for the poor in most cases, but some farmers may still be better off if the price effects dominate. In our setting, we can also identify what happens if the asymmetric shock (across sectors) happens only in leading economies (scenario 1) or if it happens globally (scenario 2). The adverse impacts of slower growth on the poor highlight the need for careful analysis of the sources of this slowdown at the country level and for policies to ameliorate the impacts on the poor. If the slowdown reflects shocks such as adjustment to a decline in the terms of trade, and if the country then fiscal stimulus might be appropriate. If there are opportunities to raise agricultural productivity, then this is likely to have particularly strong favorable impacts on poverty in both urban and rural areas, but particularly in rural areas, over the medium to long term (Ivanic and Martin 2016; Loayza and Raddatz 2010). Development and enhancement of social safety nets remains important to help poor and vulnerable households to deal with short term shocks from a variety of sources.