

## **Socioeconomic Consequences of Measures Against Pandemic; Democratic Effect**

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The global COVID-19 crisis and measures taken against its spread cause various effects in societies. They threaten financial stability and the worldwide well known "acquis democratique". As an evident impact, Executive Authority temporarily dominates over the Judicial. Social interaction, present in courts, is protected by constitutional institutions, serving the principal bases of Justice; its absence, though essential against infections, directly hits social stability.

Work and education are performed online, raising debates on equal opportunities. Employees in the healthcare system "fight" though sometimes deprived of ordinary equipment. Albeit, public respect for their accomplishments rises. The notion favoring private over public health in western societies is challenged.

Regulation by exceptional administrative decrees (ambivalent procedure) concerns public service structures. Enforcing lockdowns needs police and army forces. Are army troops in urban areas or multitudinous police groups in the streets dissolving overcrowding compatible with modern republics?

Compliance with crisis legislation affects individual, civil and social rights. Obligatory quarantine for the general population and "couvre-feu" are strict. Courts maintain their constitutionally enshrined role examining administrative actions' legitimisation, like recently in Texas, Florida and Baden-Wartenberg, Germany.

One of the Three Powers in any Constitution is the Judicial, the pillar of democracy, social and civil rights, providing better life standards to its citizens. Governance cannot be separated from citizens' needs. Rights deteriorate at the national and supranational level. The necessary respect towards them has been lessening so much that the quality of justice and democracy has been constantly worsening.

Rule of Law is at stake worldwide due to the tendency to reach decision-making without the competent legislative authorities. No remote arrangement can substitute the need for equal access to justice, a fundamental part of social interaction and stability.

The main role of a democratically organized state is to provide to its citizens equal opportunities, aiming to improve their standards of living. Subsequently, the urge for more participation, mutual understanding for social diversity and intersectionality is the exact parameter that can characterize a society which covers its members' needs and a state which translates well into opportunities its citizens' abilities to create and flourish.

Citizens argue that constitutional rights' core is hurt, protesting against measures' necessity. Free movement is halted, even within the Schengen area, as states seek protection against the pandemic. Interstate interactions lowered like before 1989. EU countries impose strict rules in their territories. The contemporary administrative and judicial upbringings in Poland or Hungary raise a justified turmoil over the future of democracy in the European Union.

Less respect of well-founded and functional state institutions, which emerged after Renaissance and Enlightenment so as to put an end to social inequalities, causes a lack of respect to human rights and equal opportunities. Additionally, the financial

inequality and the ongoing wars in specific areas of our planet have caused a continuous rising of migration flows. Consequently, extreme opinions are heard in Europe, even inside the G7-G20 countries, i.e., the most developed ones. Social rights nowadays are in danger, treated like being an elite privilege, whereas Rule of Law implementation is a constant global need.