

The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Human Rights in Throughout Globe

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Abstract

The present study discourse on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on human rights (HRs) throughout the Globe. HRs play an essential role in the COVID-19 outbreak response, determining the health crisis and the broader impact on people's lives and livelihoods. Individual rights are the focus of HRs. If HRs are now at the core of the solution, the pandemic can vanish, healthcare can be provided to everyone, and human dignity can be maintained. So we can focus our efforts on those who use it and what can be done to help them. Immediately following this calamity, they plan for an equal and sustainable society, development, and peace. The Globe is in the midst of a crisis as never previously. One of the biggest dangers to our economic, political, and legal stability is a worldwide health catastrophe on a scale we had not seen in more than a century. Living is perhaps the essential idea to consider in the broad order of life. In a variety of nations, universal human rights are difficult to accomplish. In parallel to HRs and security concerns, a public health hazard is on the rise. HRs and other existing international guarantees are more vulnerable in a prolonged battle, such as an aggressive battle. For the most susceptible, COVID-19 has increased the danger. Inequalities in health and social care are being highlighted as a response to public health concerns during the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the Globe.

Keywords: COVID-19, Pandemic, Human Rights, Impact, and Globe.

Introduction

All HRs are entitled to the same essential HRs. Individuals and power systems, particularly the State, are defined by them. HRs restrict the scope of State authority while requiring Nations to take meaningful steps to ensure that all individuals may enjoy their HRs. Regardless of how democratic or rule-of-law-based a society may be, HRs constitutes the



foundation of all of them. For as long as civilization has been, HRs have been highly prized. When countries adopt the Global Convention on HRs, it undertakes to maintain its international duties. In the face of terror, poverty, the COVID-19 pandemic, and immigration are concerns handled by global HRs laws. In every part of a person's life, HRs have a direct effect. An essential HRs is the right to equality and freedom, as well as the respect of HRs. Human rights include both individual liberties and the rights of groups within a society. Since HRs are built on the dignity and worth of every person, they are universal and do not discriminate based on race, color, religion, gender identity, ethnic or socioeconomic heritage, language or country. They are global as all governments and individuals have recognized them, and so, therefore, apply to everyone. It is clear from this pandemic that equality and non-discrimination are unworkable and harmful to everyone involved. We can't leave anyone out of the fight against the illness as we work together. Some low-income areas already saw the effects of inequality on HRs. The COVID19 Pandemic is bringing to light deep-seated disparities in society, and it's doing so disproportionately to specific communities. Disaffected populations have indeed been hit especially hard by the pandemic's effects on HRs in Globe.

Human Rights

A diverse variety of professions, from law to anthropology to politics to social science to religions, have long debated the issue of HRs and their role in global development. And so far as we discern, it's still going on today. To know how and why HR's approaches might be applied to Global growth, one must first understand these conceptual frameworks. As a term, "human rights" can be recognized in several ways, including as organic entitlement programs that cannot be challenged; as a concept that arises from society's contract to create consensually, to rectify unfairness and help the outcome through mass demonstrations; and as an analytical category that only occurs discursively. To put it differently, HRs are rules for how authorities and non-state entities are supposed to deal with people and organizations in line with the ethical standards that society holds as necessary for living an honorably decent existence. People guilty of HRs breaches can be held accountable, and affected individuals can receive compensation through the court system. In this study, we'll examine the tensions between HRs and global sovereignty, as well as threats to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and ways to put HRs' lofty goals into practice (Stephen P. Marks,



2016). Since its inception in 1945, the UN has contributed a lot in formulating agreements and other agreements that define globally recognized HR principles. Several HRs agreements were signed after the UDHR was approved in 1948. (UDHR, 1948). There has been a prolonged effort to identify the full spectrum of HRs which should be protected and maintained. Still, development has been slow in determining appropriate, precise, and trustworthy measures for assessing such rights. There has been a tendency for initiatives to regularize procedures for portraying differences in HRs protection through measuring and tertiary academic analysis to arise independently of advocating for new guidelines (Donnelly 2003; Landman 2005). These efforts to monitor and alert HRs abuses have often separated from the steps to create standard practices for conveying the variety in HRs protections.

The Outbreak of COVID-19 in the Globe

The Corona Virus, later known as COVID-19, was first detected in Wuhan, China, in late 2013. Every country on the earth is now infected with this disease. More than a million people died, and hundreds were severely affected. Almost every nation and region on the planet has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. To yet, this has been the essential aspect of human evolution. It involved even more than 1.6 billion individuals in more than 200 nations. As an outcome of the COVID-19 pandemic, governments have taken several emergency policy initiatives (Nicola, M.; 2020). Children are greatly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which is caused by the COVID-19. Students' personality traits and views on the current situation and their long-term views on the future have been revealed in a major international survey. During the flu pandemic, the most valuable resources for children were schools and public relations personnel. There seems to be a wide spectrum of people affected by a global pandemic like COVID-19, which includes sociological, political and economic arenas. To stop the spread of the virus, isolation, closure, and housing limitation are the most efficient methods. Prohibition is engaged in various ways, including infringing on HRs to unrestricted immigration, the religious element, and demonstrations. Before any limitations on travel or shutdowns, a state of emergency should be declared. To stop the present outbreak, a state of emergency must be imposed across the country. Specific emergency legislation is also required to hold the executive branch accountable for any possible transgressions by the administrative authority. Power leads to corruption, and ultimate power distorts totally. This is a reality. The COVID-19 outbreak necessitated a shift in personal



hygiene practices, such as often wearing masks and washing hands. There has been a long-term decline in the global economy. In the wake of the COVID-19 breakout, public fright and sadness were amplified. First aid, reintegration and supporting communities were all given by governmental and non-governmental institutions during the epidemic. However, short-term fixes for mental health imbalance are not desirable. Over the last few years, a wide range of illnesses has harmed humans, animals, plants, and the environment. Many people value their mental well-being highly. Keeping body-mind consistency is essential to understanding how to cure yourself.

The Impact of COVID-19 on Human Rights

New issues have occurred as the result of the fast spread of COVID-19. The outbreak reveals the best and worst of our civilizations, just like previous prior tragedies. When seen from a policy and ethical perspective, public health and human resources are not mutually exclusive. Because of this, they may be resolved using a rational and scientifically backed technique. Using the outcomes of this study, we may learn three essential lessons about how to integrate health and HRs better. Moral panic in the first wave of COVID-19 has highlighted the danger of an immigrant crisis within the health crisis. As this example illustrates, the circumstances and content of the relevant law norms may need more significant or fewer rights during a global pandemic. To accomplish general health goals means invoking the possibility of limiting some rights. It increases the quantity and intensity of vulnerabilities. Irrespective of the COVID-19 debate, these standards are sound. In the face of a pandemic, authorities are being reckless by conducting procedures as expected. Nations are obligated to uphold their obligations under these agreements to protect HRs. To cope with a pandemic, states must follow a series of guidelines in the various treaties text. When safety and health factors are taken into account, mass migration practices might be re-evaluated regarding HRs. According to this forward-looking approach, to prevent the spread of COVID-19, greater rather than less protection for immigration is required. Many HRs may be subject to legal limitations. Liberty of freedom of conscience to protest peacefully are an instance of equal rights. Borders restrictions might be used as an excuse to deviate from the core HRs in the face of natural disasters. A personal examination and the restriction of prejudice must be considered before allowing exemptions to be made. It is challenging to regulate HRs during crises because of several constraints. Once a right has been revoked, it



cannot be reinstated. During the COVID-19 outbreak, limitations should not undermine core freedoms by inverting their connection to norms and conditions. The COVID- 19 is essential for a substantial policy shift to keep up with the pandemic's rapid expansion while adhering to HRs rules throughout Globe.

Conclusion

The COVID-19 outbreak has brought all into a very crucial time. It's not only affecting adults and older people; however, it has conjointly left children and adolescents worrisome. It is affecting them physically and mentally that makes them prone to numerous issues. Regulation and prohibition of HRs can be made in two ways. HRs may be indefinitely prohibited because of the inherent conflict of rights in a peaceful time. COVID 19 serves as an example of federal action halted in the event of a global tragedy. Even a small issue like COVID 19 highlights the need for frequent law enforcement to address it. There are many ways to look at HRs, not just legal, ethical, or political perspectives. Restrictive assumptions about this categorization have been carefully studied, but significant attention has been given to addressing this group of HRs as if they were distinct subcategories. As a result, we looked at how HRs norms are acknowledged and used and a number of the problems that now face the field during the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the Globe.

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