

Abstract : On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that an outbreak of the viral disease COVID-19 – first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China – had reached the level of a global pandemic. Citing concerns with “the alarming level of spread and severity,” the WHO called for governments to take urgent and aggressive action to stop the spread of the virus. International human rights law guarantees everyone the right to the highest attainable standard of health and obligates governments to take steps to prevent threats to public health and to provide medical care to those who need it. Human rights law also recognizes that, in the context of serious public health threats and public emergencies, restrictions on some rights can be justified when they have a legal basis, are strictly necessary, based on scientific evidence and neither arbitrary nor discriminatory in application, of limited duration, respectful of human dignity, subject to review, and proportionate to achieve the objective.

Keywords: Human Rights, COVID-19, Lockdown and World Health Organization.

Introduction

The scale and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic clearly rises to the level of a public health threat that could justify restrictions on certain rights, such as those that result from the imposition of quarantine or isolation limiting freedom of movement. At the same time, careful attention to human rights such as non-discrimination and human rights principles such as transparency and respect for human dignity can foster an effective response amidst the turmoil and disruption that inevitably results in times of crisis and limit the harms that can come from the imposition of overly broad measures that do not meet the above criteria.

The Covid-19 has also greatly influenced national and international politics. Because of outbreak Covid-19, the Governments of other some countries are also using seems to be highly worried while the Government of other some countries are also using this pandemic as an opportunity for their political gain. Many developed as well as developing countries already declared national health emergency. As per the report of United Nations Centre for Civil and Political Rights, 84 countries across the world have declared state emergency in response to this pandemic (Qurashi, 2020). Moreover, it also been seen that the ruling parties of some countries are using the government machineries for political gain by strictly banning mass protest movements. The democratically elected leaders of some countries became autocratic by using their power like emergency. It is reported by Reporters without Borders, 38 countries around the world restricted the freedom of the Press, the reporters are facing verbal attacks in USA and Brazil, and moreover some journalists have been arrested in Algeria, Jordan and Zimbabwe (Reporters of Reporters without borders). The Covid-19 also impeded the elections of various

2020). The outbreak of Covid-19 created a serious tension in the international relations of the countries. Several obstacles have been arisen in the international relations of the countries after wide spread of this deadly virus. A war like situation has been seen between America and China. The United States of America criticized the Chinese Government and blamed it for the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic. Moreover, despite frequent requests Chinese Government, the president of America Donald Trump called Corona Virus Chinese virus and also threatened to seek compensation for the damage caused by pandemic (Jhony, 2020). The Chinese Government strongly opposed the allegation imposed by President Donald Trump and in turn, blamed America for outbreak of pandemic. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly claimed that the American military is responsible for covid-19 outbreak (The Hindu, 9th May 2020).

Objectives

This paper includes descriptions of the specific objectives. There were primary objectives as follows:

1. To highlight the Human Rights Concerns during the COVID-19
2. To analyze about Promoted the Rights to Water and Sanitation.

Human Rights Concerns

Protect Freedom of Expression and Ensure Access to Critical Information

Governments are responsible for providing information necessary for the protection and promotion of rights, including the right to health. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights regards as a “core obligation” providing “education and access information concerning the main health problems in the community, including methods preventing and controlling them.” A rights-respecting response to COVID-19 needs ensure that accurate and up-to-date information about the virus, access to services, service disruptions, and other aspects of the response to the outbreak is readily available and accessible to all.

Ensure quarantine Lockdowns and Travel Bans Comply with Rights Norms

International human rights law, notably the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), requires that restrictions on rights for reasons of public health national emergency be Restrictions such as mandatory quarantine or isolation symptomatic people must, at a minimum, be carried out in accordance with the law. The must be strictly necessary to achieve a legitimate objective, based on scientific evidence proportionate to achieve that objective, neither arbitrary nor discriminatory in application of limited duration, respectful of human dignity, and subject to review.

Protect of People in Custody and in Institutions

This risk is particularly acute in places of detention, such as prisons, jails, an immigration detention centre, as well as residential institutions for people with disabilities and nursing facilities for older people, where the virus can spread rapidly, especially access to health care is already poor. States have an obligation to ensure medical care for those in their custody at least equivalent to that available to the general population and must not detainees, including asylum seekers or undocumented migrant equal access to preventive, curative or palliative health care. Asylum seekers, refugees living in camps, and people experiencing homelessness may also be at increased risk because of their lack of access to adequate water and hygiene facilities. Human Rights Watch visited nine states and 20 prisons to interview prison officials, corrections an gerontology experts, and prisoners. Human Rights Watch found officials scrambling to respond to the needs and vulnerabilities of older prisoners. They are constrained