

Human Rights Violation of Poor People in Rural Areas during COVID-19 Pandemic: An Experience from Haryana

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Abstract

The world is fighting with a virus called COVID-19, which has become a biggest threat to the health and life since its inception in China during last months of 2019. A profound setback by COVID-19 virus for health of human being and has undercrossed the society's reliance, politics and overall environment across all spheres. Due to lack of proper treatment of COVID-19, millions of people are suffering with severe illness and millions of people have lost their life. Besides health threats of the virus, violation of human rights is another serious issue during the COVID-19 pandemic. Human rights may prove key in shaping the strategies to deal with the pandemic to protect people. But, due to its impact on employment, education, food, health care facilities and consequent lockdown, human rights are kept aside. Despite of all measurement and services by government to ensure proper care of people, the human rights are greatly affected. Poor people in rural areas are among the most vulnerable groups of society, whose human rights violated badly. Therefore, the study is undertaken to explore human rights violation of poor people in rural areas Haryana. The main objective of the study is to know the human rights violation of poor people in Haryana and its causal factors. Exploratory research design is adapted for the study and 160 respondents are selected from 4 districts of Haryana. Primary data was collected through interview schedule and observation. The secondary data is also utilized as per requirements. Study found that the human rights of poor people in rural areas are greatly affected during COVID-19. Lose of employment, financial crisis, lack of proper food, health issues of women, children and elderly are the major areas of violation of human rights of poor people of rural areas in Haryana. Author suggested that government is pioneer to reinstate human rights during the pandemic and should take more effective steps to stop violation of basic human rights of poor people through better services for them, such as; proper food, health care, financial assistance and education facility etc.

Keywords: COVID-19, Pandemic, Lockdown, Manifestation, Vulnerable Sections, Marginalized Groups, Below Poverty Line, Human Rights, Dignity.

Introduction

Whole world is facing a challenge of unprecedented crisis of COVID-19 pandemic, which has stumbled down the mankind on this planet. COVID-19 has come out as a one of the most dangerous virus in last many decades, which has distressed the complete health system of a considerable part of the universe. COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. Mostly people infected with the COVID-19, experience symptoms of mild to moderate respiratory illness, fever, headache, joint pain, cold, cough and many other symptoms, which may vary person to person on the basis of immune system. Generally virus enters in human body though droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose, when an infected person coughs or sneezes.

Origin and Impact of COVID-19

Many research studies have proved that the origin of this virus is Wuhan city of China during last quarter of 2019. The first case in India was reported in February 2020, when an infected person returned to Kerala from Wuhan, China. Presently, virus has spread in more than 180 countries across the world. Globally, as on 13 May 2021, more than 160 million

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people are infected and 33.3 million people have lost their life die to COVID-19. In India, as on 13 May 2021, 2.377 crore people are infected and 2.58 lakh people have lost their life. Now situation is that more 90.00 percent cases worldwide are out of China. All nations are struggling hard to tackle the pandemic by their all means and many countries are able to control the impact of COVID-19. But in India, the situation has become more critical in 2021 as compare to the 2020, year of its instigation. COVID-19 has scattered whole health system in India and people are suffering with lack of sufficient treatment facilities, lack of sufficient beds in hospitals, lack of oxygen, lack of ventilators and lack of trained and sufficient medical staff. Recently, Indian government has started vaccination for protection from COVID-19, but the doses are not sufficient across the country. People are suffering with the scarcity of vaccination. As per the data provided by Government of India, the number of COVID-19 infected people and death rate is increasing day by day and we all are feeling helpless to tackle the pandemic properly.

In view of the critical circumstances, Governments are compelled to take some extraordinary and hard decision to protect their people from the virus. One of such strict measurements is complete lockdown and there are ample examples that lockdown has prove as one of important measurement to break the chain and minimize the infection of virus. Therefore India has declared lockdown in 2020 for almost three months and now, in April-May-2021 when situation is more horrible, most of state governments have decided lock down and Haryana has also taken decision to decide lockdown and orders are further extended on weekly base, depends on the situation of pandemic.

Human Rights at International Level and in Indian Constitution

As we know that during pandemic, people are suffering with severe health issues, lack of treatment and medical facilities, lose of employment, food scarcity and many other problems. But one of the main issues during the pandemic is violation of human rights. Human rights are very important for every individual in every situation. Human rights are inherent to all individuals regardless of their age, gender, nationality, sex, ethnicity, religion, colour or any other categorization. State governments of almost all countries, has provision of human rights in their respective constitutions and other legal documents in the form of fundamental rights, civil rights, social, cultural and economic rights etc. The roots of human rights are as old as human civilization. It can be seen that many old religious scriptures of various civilizations has explained human rights for the common man. India has a long history of human rights to its people. Apart from this, other countries such as England, Unites States of America and New Zealand have declared some rights for their citizens through various bills and legislations. But main document about the comprehensive and wide range of human rights at international level is Universal Declaration of Human Rights-1948, which is now adopted by all 193 members countries of United

Nations and they has implemented in their countries in the form of its provisions in constitution, establishment of special departments and framing legal structure to protect the human rights of their citizens. As per the United Nation's famous document of human rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights-1948, human beings are entitled with various human rights, which are supposed as inherent and compulsory for each and every individual. Some of the supreme human rights under Universal Declaration of Human Rights-1948 are follows-

1. Article- 1 Right to Dignity
2. Article-3 Right to life, liberty and security
3. Article-21 Right to equal access to public service
4. Article-22 Right to Social Security
5. Article 23 Right to work
6. Article 25 Right to a standard of living
7. Article 25 Special care for Motherhood and Childhood
8. Article-26 Right to Education

Indian constitution provides fundamental rights and many other rights to its citizens and majority of them are as similar to human rights under UDHR-1948. The main rights provided by Constitution of India are as;

Table-1.1 Human Rights safeguard in Indian Constitution

Sr. No	Description of Rights	Articles in Constitution
1	Equality before law	Article -4
2	Prohibition of discrimination	Article-15(1)
3	Equality of opportunity	Article-16(1)
4	Freedom of speech and expression	Article-19(1-a)
5	Freedom of peaceful assembly	Article-19(1-b)
6	Freedom to form associations or unions	Article-19(1-c)
7	Freedom of movement within the border	Article-19(1)(d)
8	Protection in respect of conviction for offences	Article -20
9	Protection of life and personal liberty of an individual	Article-21
10	Protection of slavery and forced labour	Article-23
11	Freedom of conscience and religion	Article-25(1)
12	Remedy for enforcement of rights	Article-32
13	Right against arbitrary arrest and detention	Article-22

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Human Rights of Poor people in Rural Area

Human rights are very important for human beings in each and every condition to live satisfactory life. During the COVID-19 pandemic, human rights of all sections of the society are highly affected, irrespective of age, sex, caste, colour or area and vulnerable sections of society. But human rights of

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poor people in rural areas are severely affected by the virus. The people, who belong to small self-employment activity, limited resources, labour class, hawkers or small farmers, landless labourers in agriculture with a very low economic condition of the family are called as poor people. In normal days they fulfill the needs of all family very difficultly, due to very limited resources, but pandemic has made their life more difficult. Poverty is everywhere a challenge irrespective of its boundaries on the basis of region, economic condition and type of community. But during the COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdowns, violation of human rights poor people of rural areas in Haryana is highly observed in various forms. Insufficient food, lack of health care facilities, loses of employment and returning back to their home by migrants etc, are the major problems for rural poor people during the pandemic. Many research studies and media reports show that the migrant people, who were returning their village from urban areas, they were beaten brutally by the police, their family members and little children suffered with hunger and thousands of rural people travel by their feet for hundreds of kilometers. Most of these people were from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal or other states but due to loss of employment, number of poor people from Haryana, has also returned their village from other states or urban areas. Presently, poor people in rural areas don't have employment; hence number of them is suffering with scarcity of food, health facilities and other basics needs. Thus, in view of above, it is noticed that COVID-19 pandemic has highly affected the poor people

Review of related Literature

Robinson, P (2020), COVID-19 has effected human rights worldwide and not any section of society has left from this. The poor people, living in rural areas are affected by the virus greatly. Due to poor health infrastructure in villages of many countries, there was not any value of the life of the human beings and they are compelled to lose their life like miserably.

Kilton, R (2020) COVID-19 pandemic has created a situation of hunger and starvation for a major part of the world. It has proved disastrous for the human rights in all suffering countries. The countries with sound economic resources are in condition to tackle this situation by and large but the situation is more critical for the developing and under-developed countries. In many Asian countries, people are dying not only due to COVID-19, but poverty has made people to lose their breath. Therefore, there is need of human rights to be taken at the center stage in each and every situation of future incidents of such pandemic. All the policy makers should think about it at national and international level.

Jubain, I (2020) rural communities, in particular are hit heavily by the COVID-19. The impact on rural lives would be for long duration in terms of loss of employment, poor health care system, deterioration in overall life of the poor people, which includes their socio-economic life and their networking with urban communities. Like all previous pandemics, the corona virus attack has led a broad range of

human rights violation around the world. Some vulnerable sections; such as minorities, migrants and poor are forced to suffer due to violence, scarcity, dejection and deprivation.

Kapoor, S (2020) The rural economy has fallen into poverty due to COVID-19 pandemic. Migrants and poor are the main sufferers in rural areas of India. Some for them reached safe their home but many of them die on the way. The Government's package for them would be helpful, but there is need to do something more. Strong and effective steps should be taken for restoration and resumption of the rural economy.

Scope of Study

The life of poor people in rural areas during COVID-19 pandemic is highly affected. It has great impact on their human rights. Therefore, the study would explore the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on their human rights during and after lockdowns. The study would be an attempt to explore the socio-economic profile of the poor people, impact of COVID-19 pandemic on their human rights as; right to dignity to life, right to liberty and security, equal access to public service, social security, right to work, standard of living, care for motherhood and childhood, education etc.

Locale of the Study

The study is undertaken in Haryana. Haryana state is divided into six administrative divisions. But as per the requirement of the study, researcher has selected four districts out of four administrative divisions i.e. Kurukshetra, Rewari, Sonapat and Jind. Then two villages were selected from each district through multi stage sampling method i.e. total eight villages were selected. The selection of districts and villages was done in such a way that the socio-economic and demographical characteristics of whole Haryana may be covered and the study may represent the respondents from whole state of Haryana.

Significance of study

As noticed that COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected the life of the poor people. Much research study at national and international level has explained that pandemic and consequently lockdown has largely influenced the human rights of poor people in rural areas. The poor people in rural areas are among the most vulnerable sections of the society, whose socio-economic life has suffered by pandemic at great extent. The criteria of poor people have been taken as per the guidelines of Haryana Government. In present study the poor people stands for a households, which are earning up to 15,000 per month or the household or annual income 1,80,000. Therefore, the study would be helpful in exploring the exact situation of impact of COVID-19 and lockdowns on the human rights of poor people in rural areas Haryana. Further, study would suggest strategies to mitigate the violation of the human rights of the poor people during pandemic.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the impact of COVID-19 on poor people in Haryana during COVID-19 pandemic.

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- To examine the factors affecting human rights violation of poor people during COVID-19 pandemic.
- To provide suggestions on mitigating the challenges faced by poor people in Haryana in the area of study.

Research design

In the present study, exploratory research design was utilized. The study is conducted in Haryana. Haryana state is divided into six administrative divisions. But as per the requirement of the study, researcher has selected four districts out of four administrative divisions i.e. Kurukshetra, Rewari, Sonapat and Jind. Two villages were selected from each district i.e. total eight villages were selected and thus total respondents are selected with the equal number of respondents from each village. As main objective of study is to explore the impact of COVID-19 on human rights of poor people, hence the respondents are selected from poor households. Poor households in present study refers to the households, which are earning up to 15,000 per month or annual income 1,80,000, are taken as poor people in rural areas (Annual Report, Government of Haryana-2020-

21). The identification of poor people was done with the help of Gram Panchayat and other key persons of the selected villages, on the basis of economic condition of their family.

Selection of Sample and Data Collection

Researcher used multi stage sampling method to select respondents for the present study. As earlier told that the study is conducted in four Districts of Haryana i.e. Kurukshetra, Rewari, Sonapat and Jind, which were selected according to the requirement of the study. Then, two villages from each district were selected. Then 20 households from each village were selected for the study. Therefore, total 160 household (20x8=160) are selected for the study and one respondent is interviewed from each household. Two main tool were used for data collection i.e. Interview schedule and observation. A set of questions was prepared keeping in view the socio-economic profile of rural poor and human rights. Observation was an important method during home visits to ascertain the reply of respondents with the physical condition of their household and through non-verbal communication.

Analysis and Interpretation

Table-1.2 Distribution of responses about their age, sex, educational qualification and family size

Responses	Total Responses	Percentage	
Age	21 -30 Years	24	15.00
	30-40 Years	31	19.37
	40-50 Years	56	35.00
	50-60 Years	28	17.50
	Above 60 Years	21	13.12
Sex	Male	113	70.62
	Female	47	29.37
Education	Illiterate	49	30.62
	Literate but not attended School	27	16.87
	Primary	22	13.75
	Middle	17	10.62
	Metric	13	08.12
	+2	12	07.50
	Any Certificate/Diploma	11	06.87
Family size	PG/PG	09	05.62
	Up to-3 members	31	19.37
	4-6 members	89	55.62
	6-8 members	26	16.25
	9-Above members	14	08.75

Table-1.1 explored that majority of respondents i.e. 35.00 percent belongs to age group of 40-50 years, followed by 19.37 percent 30-40 years of age, 17.50 percent respondents 50-60 years of age, 15.00 percent 21-30 years of age, 13.12 percent above 60 years of age. About the sex, 70.62 percent respondents are male and 29.37 percent respondents are female. About educational status, 30.62 percent respondents are illiterate, 16.37 percent are literate

but not attended school, 13.75 percent primary, 10.62 percent middle, 08.12 percent are metric, 07.50 percent are +2, 6.87 percent have diploma of computer, steno typing and welding etc and 05.62 percent belongs to educational qualification of UG/PG. About the total family members, 55.62 percent have 4-6 family members, 19.37 percent up to 3, 16.25 percent 6-8 and 08.75 percent respondents have 9-above family members.

Table-1.3 Distribution of responses about their caste, occupation and monthly income

Responses	Total Responses	Percentage	
Caste	General Castes	26	16.25
	Scheduled Castes	89	55.62
	Backward Castes	45	28.12
Occupation	Agriculture as a farmers	13	08.12
	Agriculture as landless	92	57.5

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	farmer/labourer		
	Shop keeping	34	21.25
	Peddlers/hawkers	21	13.12
Monthly Income	Up to 3,000	27	16.87
	3,000-5,000	26	16.25
	5,000-8,000	67	41.87
	8,000-10,000	24	15.00
	Above 10,000	16	10.00

Table 1.2 shows respondents about their caste that 55.62 percent are from scheduled castes, 28.12 percent are from backward castes and 16.25 percent are from General castes. About the occupation of the respondents 57.5 percent belongs to agriculture as landless farmers/laborers, 21.25 percent shop keeping, 13.12 percent are peddlers,

8.12 percent respondents belongs to agriculture as farmers. About the income 41.87 percent have monthly income 5000-8000, followed by 16.87 percent up to 3000, 16.25 percent 3000-5000, 15.00 percent 8000-10000 per month. 10.00 percent respondents have above 10,000 monthly income.

Table-1.4 Distribution of responses about impact of COVID-19 on poor people in rural area Haryana

Responses	Agree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree
Lose of employment	151(94.37)	06(03.75)	03(01.87)
Financial crisis	137(85.62)	12(07.5)	11(06.87)
Insufficient social security benefits	99(61.87)	44(27.5)	17(10.62)
Food Scarcity	136(85.00)	16(10.00)	08(05.00)
Lack of proper education for children	124(77.50)	21(13.12)	15(9.37)
Lack of medical facilities	121(75.62)	25(15.62)	14(08.75)
Mental health issues	71(44.37)	35(21.87)	54(33.75)
Problem of migrant people	23 (14.37)	79 (49.37)	58(36.25)

Table 1.3 explored that about the loss of employment 94.37 percent respondents agree, 03.75 percent respondents disagree, 01.87 percent respondents neither agree nor disagree, followed by about the financial crisis 85.62 percent respondents agree, 07.5 percent respondents disagree, 06.87 percent respondents neither agree nor disagree. About the insufficient social security 61.87 percent respondents agree, 27.5 percent respondents disagree, 10.62 percent respondents neither agree nor disagree. About lack of proper education for children 77.50 percent respondents agree, 13.12

percent respondents disagree, 09.37 percent respondents neither agree nor disagree. About problem of medical facilities 75.62 percent respondents agree, 15.62 percent respondents disagree, 08.75 percent respondents neither agree nor disagree. About mental health issues 44.37 percent respondents agree, 21.87 percent respondents disagree, 33.75 percent respondents neither agree nor disagree, About the problem of migrant people 14.37 percent neither agree nor disagree agree, 49.37 percent neither agree nor disagree and 36.25 percent respondents neither agree nor disagree.

Table-1.5 Distribution of responses about impact of COVID-19 on poor people in rural area Haryana

Responses	Agree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree
Problem related to Motherhood	71(44.37)	53(33.12)	36(22.5)
Problem for children in family	129(80.62)	18(11.25)	13(08.12)
Increased Indebtedness	133(83.12)	16(10.00)	11(06.87)
Social Stigmatization of infected people	89(55.62)	32(20.00)	39(24.37)
Lack of Government assistant	112(70.00)	14(08.75)	34(21.25)
Domestic violation issues	43(26.87)	88(55.00)	29(18.12)
Improper care of elderly	58(36.25)	54(33.75)	48(30.00)

Table 1.4 expressed about problem related to motherhood 44.37 percent respondents agree, 33.12 percent respondents disagree, 22.5 percent respondents neutral, followed by problem for children in family 80.62 percent respondents agree, 11.25 percent respondents disagree, 08.12 percent respondents neutral. About increased indebtedness 83.12 percent respondents agree, 10.00 percent respondents disagree, 06.87 percent respondents neutral. About social stigmatization of infected people 55.62 percent respondents agree, 20.00 percent

respondents disagree, 24.37 percent respondents neutral. About insufficient government assistant 70.00 percent respondents agree, 08.75 percent respondents disagree, 21.25 percent respondents neutral. About domestic violence issues 26.87 percent respondents agree, 55.00 percent respondents disagree, 18.12 percent respondents neutral. Lastly about improper care of elderly 36.25 percent respondents agree, 33.75 percent respondents disagree, 30.00 percent respondents neutral.

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Major findings of the Study are

Socio-Economic Profile of Respondents

1. More than sixty percent people belong to above 40 years of their age.
2. More than seventy percent people are male.
3. Almost sixty percent respondents have up to primary level education qualification. Out of them, around fifty percent are illiterate or literate but not attended school.
4. A total of 70.00 percent respondents have 4-8 family members. Such type of family would come in medium or large family size, which needs more food, financial resource and other basic needs.
5. 55.62 percent respondents are from schedule castes. The facts are found as per the general observation of the society members that the maximum poor people are from scheduled castes.
6. Majority of respondents belong to occupation of agriculture as a small farmers, landless farmers, landless labourers. Some belongs to hawkers and involved in small self employment or shop keeping activities. Those who belongs to agriculture, majority of them were not big farmers, but they were just having one to two acres of land or even below one acre. There were number of respondents, who were working as daily wagers on construction site or any other such unorganized work.
7. More than seventy percent respondents have monthly income only up to 8,000 and out of them there are almost 30 percent respondents who are earning only up to 5000 per month.
8. There was not found any significant responses received about the problem of migrant people, as migration of people from Haryana to other state don't happens at large scale.

Impact of COVID-19 on Human Rights of Poor People in Rural Areas Haryana

Researcher found that the human rights of poor people in rural Haryana are largely affected during COVID-19 and consequent lockdowns during 2020-21. The major findings of areas of human rights violation of the poor people in rural areas Haryana are explored in view of their basic human rights as follows-

Impact on Right to Dignity

Under article 1 of UDHR, every human being is entitled to live a life with dignity but it is explored in the study that 55.62 percent respondents suffered social stigmatization. Those were found COVID-19 suspected or infected, they were behaved rudely and neglected by their neighbours, villagers and even by the health care staff. A significant number of elder people suffered with isolation. Ignorance, rejection by their family members and society. Nobody was caring about their food, health, feelings and other needs.

Violation of Right to Life, Liberty and Security and Right to a Standard of Living

According to UDHR Article 3 and 21, every individual has right to life, liberty and security and standard of living with adequate food, clothes, health facilities and medical care. But it is found that 85.00 percent respondents suffered with lack of proper food,

75.62 percent respondents suffered with lack of medical facilities. Health care system in state has given maximum attention on treatment of COVID-19 but poor people were not able to get treatment for much other serious disease from Government hospitals. Nobody was ready to listen them, when they visited hospital for the treatment in government hospitals and they were not in condition to get treatment from private hospitals due to their high charges. Thus, it is found that there was complete violation of human rights related to life, liberty and security and right to a standard of living.

Violation of right to work

Article 23 of UDHR states that every individual has right to work and social security. But it is found that 94.37 percent respondents lost their employment. They were not provided much financial support during these periods, which bring lot of challenges in their life. 85.62 percent respondents told they were suffering from financial crisis. There was not sufficient money to meet the basic needs for the family members. 83.12 percent respondents told that they are under the burden of indebtedness during COVID-19. Due to lack of financial sources, they borrow money from money lenders or their known but now it is very difficult to pay off all the debts, as they are still not having any employment or income generation activity.

Violation of right to Social Security

Article 22 of UDHR, every individual will be provided social security benefits. Social security benefits provide help to poor people to meet their necessities in unexpected, emergent and difficult situations. But 61.87 percent respondents told that they were not having any social security. Except old age pension, widow pension, handicapped pension, no any other social security assistance was not provided to them by government. Even pensions were also delayed during this period for months. Government has provided financial support to only those people who have BPL cards, but that was not sufficient. But this benefit was not given to them; those were not under Below Poverty Line criteria.

Violation of right to equal access to public service

It is the duty of every welfare government that it should provide comprehensive social services for its citizens but 70.00 percent respondents told that they have not received sufficient government assistance to fulfill their needs about food, health, medical, and employment and education facilities. The efforts of government were not sufficient to fulfill their basic needs.

Violation of Right to Special care for Motherhood and Childhood

UDHR article 25 has declared that state government will ensure special care for motherhood and childhood. But study found that 80.62 percent respondents told that they are not able to provide proper care to their children. 44.37 percent respondents told they faced problem related to motherhood during COVID-19 pandemic. Lack of proper food, health care and favourable environment of pregnant and lactating women are major problems for poor people. Similarly, children also suffered with

lack of sufficient food, their health care, education and recreational activities etc.

Violation of Right to Education

According to UDHR under article 26, an education is one of important right for all humanity. Education is a mean to develop a rational thinking and improve overall personality of human beings. But 77.5 percent respondents told that there is not proper education facility for their children during COVID-19 pandemic. They told that though online teaching is being provided to them by teachers but it's just a formality. They are not in condition to have smart mobile phones and internet facilities; therefore, the education of their children is completely hampered during last one year.

Conclusion

It is concluded that the human rights of the poor people living in rural areas are highly violated during COVID-19 pandemic. As they are already not economically sound and they were hardly able to earn just to satisfy basic needs of their family member. But during pandemic, they lost employment, face financial crisis, food scarcity, lack of proper health care needs. The women, children and elderly of this section were most sufferers. Though government provided various services to poor people through direct financial assistance, PDS, mid day meal and anganwari but these were not sufficient. The medical facilities, financial assistance and education related services are not proper and not sufficient for them.

Suggestions

As study has explored that COVID-19 has hit the human rights of poor people in rural areas enormously. On the basis of findings of the study, following suggestions are given to combat violation of human rights of this vulnerable section of society.

1. India has an immense stock of grain under FCI so ample food grains supply should be ensured to all families through PDF, anganwari, mid day meal service or through any other source.
2. Hospital should not be centralized only for COVID-19 treatment. Many other diseases are also equally dangerous for the life of human beings. Poor people cannot afford their treatment in private hospitals. Therefore, health facilities should be systematically and proper available for treatment of all disease and government should ensure their easy availability and accessibility to poor people.
3. Special facilities should be provided by government for female, children and elderly of poor people.
4. Hospitals, schools, anganwari, civil society and other major stakeholders should work together to aware about COVID-19 and about various myths about corona virus among this section of society, so that they may care themselves properly and don't believe on various irrational and unrealistic beliefs.
5. As lose of employment, financial crisis and indebtedness are among major impacts of COVID-19; therefore, Government should provide enough financial assistance in the form of interest

free loan, social security benefits, relief packages, pensions and scholarships etc.

6. Recently Gram Panchayats are suspended after the completion of the tenure and new Gram Panchayat are not elected till May-2020 due to COVID pandemic. But these Gram Panchayat may help the poor people through internal arrangement from the community.

Thus, present study explored that pandemic has effected human rights of poor people in rural areas Haryana highly. Therefore, government should work for them on right based approach and should prioritize to protect them from violation of their very basic human rights such as; lack of food, lack of health facilities, financial crisis.

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