

**LAW, PUBLIC HEALTH AND  
PANDEMIC**  
"CHANGING DIMENSIONS OF THE RIGHT  
TO HEALTH"

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**Swaranjali Publication**

swaranjalipublication@gmail.com,

8700124880, 9810749840

Vasundhara, Ghaziabad, 201012.

**Law, Public Health and Pandemic**  
**“Changing Dimensions of Right To Health”**

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First Published, 2022

ISBN: 978-93-5470-395-9

Price : 499 /-

Printed in India:

Swaranjali Publication

1-B sector 10-B, Vasundhara

Ghaziabad-201012

Mobile : +91-9810749840, 8700124880

E-mail: swaranjalipublication@gmail.com

[info.nrjp@gmail.com](mailto:info.nrjp@gmail.com)

Website : [www.nrjp.co.in](http://www.nrjp.co.in)

Published by: Swaranjali Publication

Book and cover design: Swaranjali Design Solution

Printers: Swaranjali Print Solutions

# Law, Public Health and Pandemic

## “Changing Dimensions of Right To Health”

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## Infodemic and Misinformation Access to the Right Information, at the Right time, in the Right Format IS CRITICAL!

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### *Abstract*

*What is an infodemic - According to WHO, an infodemic is an over-abundance of information – some accurate and some not – that makes it hard for people to find trustworthy sources, and reliable guidance when they need it 3while Misinformation- Misinformation is false or inaccurate information deliberately intended to deceive. Infodemic refers to a large increase in the volume of information associated with a specific topic and whose growth can occur exponentially in a short period of time due to a specific incident, such as the current COVID pandemic. An infodemic spreads among humans in a similar manner to an epidemic, via digital and physical information systems<sup>12</sup>. In this situation, misinformation and rumors appear on the scene, along with manipulation of information*

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Misinformation in a pandemic can negatively affect human health. Many false or misleading stories are fabricated and shared without any background or quality checking. Much of this misinformation is based on conspiracy theories, some introducing elements of these into seemingly mainstream discourse. Inaccurate and false information has been circulating about all aspects of the disease: how the virus originated, its cause, its treatment, and its mechanism of spread. Misinformation can circulate and be absorbed very quickly, changing people's behavior, and potentially leading them to take greater risks. All this makes the pandemic much more severe, harming more people and jeopardizing the reach and sustainability of the global health system<sup>11</sup>. In the information age, this phenomenon is amplified through social networks, spreading farther and faster like a virus. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is exacerbated by the global scale of the emergency.

How does the Infodemic contribute to Misinformation? -Increased global access to cell phones with an Internet connection, as well as social media, has led to the exponential production of information and the number of

*Abstract*

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*WHO declared the coronavirus infection outbreak as pandemic on March 11, 2020. Covid 19 pandemic has worsened women's reproductive health with disruptions in access to the reproductive health services such as maternal care during pregnancy and delivery, safe abortion services, and family Planning services. The Corona pandemic has resulted in the diversion of all available resources to treating coronavirus infected Patients. Places were put into lockdowns and curfews to limit the the spread of the virus. This had indirect negative impact on health of women, especially of reproductive age women who could not get reproductive health services, which were their Fundamental rights. These services were affected badly in the Early phase of pandemic when lock down was imposed. This the article reviews the impact of coronavirus pandemic on Reproductive health of women in India.*

**Key words-** coronavirus, pandemic, reproductive health.

**INTRODUCTION:**

Covid -19 (SARS CoV-2) outbreak started in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. Later it was declared as pandemic by WHO on 11th march 2020. Since then, it has been affecting the whole world. The novel coronavirus is a virus which spreads through direct contact and the mode of infection is mainly through droplet infection. Globally, Covid 19 pandemic has indirectly affected women's reproductive health.

There have been several factors and associated with the impact of pandemic on maternal mortality and morbidity. The main factors are the disruption in access to antenatal services, emergency and services to pregnant women during pandemic. Along with this disruption in contraceptive services

Including access to safe abortions could result in increase in maternal deaths.

Government has tathe ken various the measures like travel ban (national and international), lockdowns, curfews, closure of all unnecessary

### *Abstract*

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*The COVID-19 epidemic has undoubtedly resulted in an economic depression and a slew of other disasters (like that to the health sector and industrial sector). A similar influence has been made on the country's legal industry. Because to the nationwide lockdown, practically every High Court in India, including the Supreme Court, has been closed. The courthouse has been temporarily closed. Can this catastrophe, however, be turned into an opportunity?*

*“When written in Chinese, the term „crisis“ is made up of two parts. “One indicates danger, and the other „opportunity”*

*— President John F. Kennedy*

*The Judiciary may use this lockdown time to establish a better-sophisticated court system and improve the use of technology in the judicial system. Getting the Virtual Courts operating is one method to relieve some of the pressure on the courts. This document enumerates the Supreme Court of India's initiatives and presents a road map for how existing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) might assist the Indian judiciary in evolving as more technology-driven with improved openness.*

***Key Words:*** *Indian Judiciary, E-Courts Project, National Judicial Data Grid, Pending Cases, Video Conferencing*

### INTRODUCTION:

“Justice delayed is justice denied.” Stated William E. Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. This is certainly true for the Indian Judiciary. Almost 27 million lawsuits are pending in Indian courts, with around 8.4 percent of them being unresolved for more than ten years (Hindustan Times, 2016) (NJDG, 2018). Indian courts are packed with massive backlogs, and cases take a long time to complete. As of January 9, 2019, there are about 29 million cases waiting in subordinate courts across India, with over 5 million cases pending in High Courts.

On the initiative of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Indian Judiciary has launched a number of projects utilizing Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) in the Judicial Sector in order to expedite the resolution of cases.

**Abstract**

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*With approximately 800000 cases and 44000 confirmed deaths documented to date, the Covid-19 pandemic is a severe health disaster affecting multiple countries. Widespread breakouts have been linked to negative mental health Repercussions. Keeping this in mind, existing material on the Covid-19 outbreak that was relevant to mental health was found using a PubMed search. Published papers were categorized and summarized based on their overall themes. Preliminary information reveals that worry and despair (16- 28%), as well as self-reported stress (8%), are prevalent psychological reactions to the covid-19 pandemic, and may be linked to sleep disruption. This risk is moderated by a number people concerned and the essential preventive recommendations must be considered when preparing services for such populations. The existing material comes from only a few of the countries affected, and it may not reflect the experiences of people in other areas of the world. Finally, a common response to the covid-19 epidemic is sub-syndromes mental health disorders. More representative research from other impacted nations, particularly among vulnerable people, is required.*

**Keywords:** Covid 19, health, Mental Health

**Introduction:**

The novel coronavirus disease, formally identified as covid-19 by the World Health Organization, began as a cluster of unexplained pneumonia cases in Wuhan, China, and has since spread to countries all over the world. To far (March 30th, 2020), there have been approximately 720000 confirmed cases and 33000 deaths attributed to this sickness. As a result of the global health problem, strict public health measures have been put in place to stop the spread of covid-19 (Adhikari et al., 2020). Infectious disease epidemics, such as covid-19, are linked to psychological discomfort and indications of mental illness (Bao et al., 2020). Psychiatrists all across the world should be aware of these symptoms, their correlates, and management options that take into account both the needs of various populations (Yang et al.,2020a) and the preventative steps required to prevent the spread of covid-19 (Liu et al.,2020a). They