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BLATANT DISREGARD OF HUMAN RIGHTS DURING THE TIME OF THE GLOBAL **PANDEMIC - A STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

Literates and illiterates are classified in the whole world when education is to be considered. At least if a person knows how to put his signature on paper in any form and any language, he is called literate. Mother is the first teacher to the child in the house later teachers of the class will start. It is the responsibility of the parents to give compulsory education to his/her child/children. The Government of India established an Act in the year 1993 as the Human Rights Act, 1993 India wherein we have to come across several fundamental rights. The author is an emphasis on the Right to Education in India. During the COVID-19 pandemic the nation India declares emergency lockdown to save the lives of the citizens whether child or adolescent or an adult Article 26 says Right to Education, Article 3 clarifies the Prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, Article 4 says Prohibition of slavery and forced labour the government hired the services of Doctors, Nurses who are commonly employed in Government Sectors, Article 5 relates to the Right to liberty and security of person, Article 11 focuses on the Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to form united decisions for any work also if you want to start a new family life with marriage our constitution given provision in Article 12.

KEYWORDS: COVID-19 Pandemic in India – Human Rights Act, 1993 India– Article 3 – Article 4 – Article 5 – Article 11 - Article 26 - Right to Education - Prohibition of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading-Prohibition of Slavery and Forced Labour-Right to Liberty and Security of Person - Right to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Freedom of Association—Right to Marriage and Start a Family

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