

## **COVID 19 SOME ISSUES AND RESOLUTIONS FOR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS DURING THE DISASTER**

- Case Study in Mongolia

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### **A B S T R A C T**

Although the plague has many negative effects on society and the economy, it should not be taken advantage of and violated human rights, especially the rights of children. Although the plague has many negative effects on society and the economy, it should not be taken advantage of and violated human rights, especially the rights of children. The content of the report is to make a sample assessment of the violation of children's right to education, health protection and medical care and to make recommendations.

*Key words: Constitution , International agreements and conventions, Human rights, Violations of children's rights*

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### **Introduction**

Article 16 (12) of the Constitution states that the state shall protect the interests of children. All human rights and freedoms are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interdependent, and the child is a subject of rights and a person with dignity and growing potential. According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, everyone under the age of 18 is a child. The Law on Child Protection of Mongolia states that “a citizen of Mongolia may provide the services specified in the law from the time of birth to the age of 18.” There is ample evidence that children's rights are severely violated during the quarantine regime due to poor government policies and decisions that do not respect human rights. The constitutional rights to life, education, medical care, and health care have been violated.

According to the Covid-19 pandemic index conducted by the School of Public Administration at Oxford University, Mongolia is one of the countries that took a relatively late response, accounting for 69.9 percent. Decisions of the Government and the State Special Commission must be in line with fundamental human rights principles, non-discriminatory and equitable. It is not ruled out that measures may be taken to restrict human liberty, but the researcher notes that they must be in accordance with the principle that they must be appropriate at the appropriate level or situation.

### **Conclusions**

The application of international human rights treaties and conventions to which Mongolia is a party is insufficient for national organizations. For example, Article 12 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states that “creation of conditions for the provision of medical care and nursing to all in the event of illness” and Article 13 “... by taking all necessary measures to introduce advanced education. ... to make all forms of secondary education accessible to all”. The constitutional right to life is not guaranteed. There is a need to maintain a high level of care and vigilance for children and to improve the work being done in the field of child protection.

The problem is that the decisions of many organizations, such as the Government, the State Special Commission, and the Capital City Special Commission, have been reversed, unclear, and inconsistent with each other.

Violations of children's rights have been exacerbated by the negligence and lack of oversight of officials in charge of combating, preventing, responding to, and monitoring the epidemic, and prioritizing the protection of human life and safety in emergency situations. Human rights violations have repeatedly occurred, including the failure to provide humane treatment, the uncertainty of the distribution of responsibilities, and the

lack of clear communication channels for communication, including the inability of citizens, including children, to receive emergency care.

We conclude that it is important to create a civil service that respects human rights and to change the way people think and act in order to increase their knowledge and awareness of human rights among decision-makers and executors.

### **Suggestions and Recommendations**

As a result of the study, it is suggested that the following measures be effective. This includes

### **References**

Constitution of Mongolia. Government information. Compilation. UB., 1992

Mongolian Law on Child Protection. Government information. Compilation. UB. 2016

1. Seek creativity, business acumen, and the right policies;
2. Improving the e-learning environment;
3. Integrate course content, provide effective repetition, counseling, and use parental power to eliminate learning delays;
4. State funding for childcare services for 6-11 year olds;
5. Provide human rights education or understanding of human rights and training at all levels in the public and private sectors;

Results of a study conducted by the Institute of Education. UB. 2021

National Human Rights Commission. Report on the situation of human rights and freedoms. "Kovid-19 and human rights" UB. 2021

### **Profile**

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B.Gantuya received a bachelor's degree from the Mongolian University of Science and Technology in 2012 and a master's degree in 2017. She has published 12 articles in scientific journals. He is currently a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Social Sciences and Humanities at the School of Education, Mongolian National University. Her research interests include child protection, youth development, and social development.