

# The Impact of Poverty On Human Rights and Covid-19: A Theoretical Analysis

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**ABSTRACT** - Human rights have become apparent within national and international legal frameworks, serving to enrich the lives of individuals who can advocate for their rights. Yet, what relevance do these rights possess for the 23% of humanity grappling with adversity, devoid of essential provision like income, health, education, nourishment, and job opportunities? In the absence of a basic social and economic standing, those in extreme poverty may view human rights as an unattainable extravagance. For them, eradicating poverty is likely to be seen as the paramount objective in the fight for human rights. The paper begins by investigating the intricate relationship between poverty and human rights. Poverty is a pervasive issue in every region, profoundly affects the enjoyment and realization of fundamental rights, including those related to health, education, housing and basic living standards. Developing countries often grapple with high poverty rates due to a range of factors, including economic disparities, inadequate social protection, political instability, and limited access to resources. Furthermore, the paper explores the multidimensional impact of poverty on human rights, shedding light on the vicious cycle that perpetuates both poverty and violations of human rights. Overall, this research paper gives a basic perception on the concepts of poverty, human rights and the issues faced during covid-19 and further discusses the way it violated every individual's human rights.

**Keywords:** Poverty, Human rights, Covid-19, Economic Instability, Developing countries, social consequences.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, with unprecedented technological advancements and global economic growth, the persistence of poverty in developing countries remains a moral and humanitarian challenge that transcends borders. While progress has been made in many areas, significant portions of the global population continue to face dire living conditions, characterized by deprivation of the most basic human necessities. The consequences of this poverty reverberate through every aspect of their lives, encroaching upon their fundamental human rights. The term "poverty" is not solely about financial hardship; but not competent to have enough of everything which are essentials for basic survival or living. It extends further, eroding the very essence of human rights - the sacrosanct the right to education, right to work, freedom of opinion and expression and so on. Every individual inherent these rights without discrimination. For the people living on the fringes of developing societies, poverty remains an omnipresent adversary that denies them the promise of a dignified existence. This comprehensive exploration delves into the intricate relationship between poverty and human rights, particularly in developing countries, where the struggles of individuals and communities are etched into the fabric of

daily life. It is a poignant narrative that delves into the multifaceted nature of poverty's impact and its far-reaching consequences on the human rights of the most vulnerable among us.

In the essence of this discourse lies the concept of poverty. It is a term that transcends a mere lack of financial resources and delves into the absence of the means to secure basic human needs. Poverty can manifest in various forms, from income poverty to multidimensional deprivation. In developing countries, where economic disparities often run deep, poverty assumes a particularly daunting role. The inability to secure necessities like food, clean water, sanitation, and shelter pushes individuals and families into a daily struggle for survival. Poverty becomes the relentless antagonist that restricts access to opportunities, education, and healthcare, further embedding the cycle of deprivation. Human rights, as enshrined in numerous international declarations and conventions, serve as the foundation of the modern vision of a just and equitable world. These rights acknowledge the intrinsic worth of every individual and underscore their entitlement to life, self-worth, respect, and prosperous. Poverty disrupts this vision by directly challenging these rights, fracturing the dignity of individuals and undermining the essence of their humanity.

The universal declaration of human rights is the cornerstone of international human rights legislation whose basic principles are fairness, equality, respect, autonomy and dignity. Adopted by united nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948.

However, in the harsh landscapes of developing countries, millions find themselves deprived of these essentials. The inability to acquire uncontaminated water, alimental food, accommodation and basic sanitation represents a fundamental violation of these rights, subjecting individuals to preventable suffering and ill health. In such environments, poverty emerges as an invisible adversary, chipping away at the inherent dignity of human life. Another key component of human rights, the right to education, is also suffocated by poverty's grip. Education is sometimes hailed as the greatest facilitator of equality, enabling people to rise above their circumstance and enhance their economic chances. Yet, the financial barriers to education faced by those in poverty consign many to a life with limited opportunities. The dreams of families eager to see their children succeed through education are dashed by the cruel reality of financial constraints. The right to work and be paid fairly, a basic tenet inscribed in the International Covenant on economic, social, and cultural rights, is challenged by developing nations' poor economic situations. Exploitative labor conditions, low wages, and lack of job security strip individuals of their dignity, while economic disparities continue to widen. Moreover, poverty is not a one-size-fits-all affliction. Vulnerable populations, including women, children, and marginalized groups, bear the brunt of its weight. They experience higher levels of discrimination, violence, and exploitation. The impact of poverty on the right to participation is equally profound. Lack of resources often translates to limited engagement in social, cultural and political society fringes individuals right to give input to important things. This exclusion perpetuates a cycle of disempowerment and unreachability to all many kinds of policies and many more things to improve the societal structure for the individuals in living in poverty.

Developing countries during covid-19 due to insufficient resources and more difficulties faced by these nations than the developed nations though it was all very reckless and treacherous for the whole world but the impact on the basis of their policies, providing safeguards, economic stability were harmed and which led individuals to do illegal work, increased all kinds of crimes. Human rights are a wide concept which emphasis on promoting all the rights which increases peace and find a stable balance to run a society with dignity, morals, and betterment of world to be equal and enlarge the standard of livings which further extends to remove the hurdles in evolution for betterment of human beings.

Poverty being one of the essential keys in breaking the human rights which has its cause in every department of crime, every inhumane thing which demolish the basic

ground of living and terrorize the individuals to feel safe, equal, dignified and many more. So, to increase the belief of individuals in safer environment and the foundation of human rights is believed that should be and must be done through shrinking the poverty level of every nation by hook or crook. By emphasizing on this method and putting more focus on reduction of poverty which may lead to rise in recognition of human rights and profusion of awareness in individuals about their social, cultural and economic aspects of life and to live up to them with dignity.

To once again be able to stand up and provide human beings the satisfaction and not to lose faith in their rights during the time of covid-19 was all over like doing things all over again such as putting the foundation of human rights. So, it was and is hard time for the world to be dealing with all these quandaries but putting focus on diminishing poverty through new mindset and more progressive thinking. Covid-19 has been a hurdle in people's belief in having human rights as sword to their problems and led to more increase in poverty rate in nations which is a setback to all the nations and efforts that they have yet made but seems like flood has drenched all those.

Poverty is a widespread consequence of rapid growth and wealthy economy and side lining the under privileged individuals and the exact opposite of the things which human rights maintain and promote the idea of. So, interconnection between poverty and human rights is very important to put a light on these issues by doing reduction in very essential of guaranteeing the human rights.

In essence, the struggle against poverty is a struggle for human rights and social justice. The two are inextricably intertwined, and the quest to break free from poverty's shackles and realize the promise of human rights is an enduring and collective endeavor. It highlights prerequisite for filling the interlude between these concepts and to make better living for all and to remove these barriers for betterment of equal world.

## II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of this report are:

To examine the issues of poverty on human rights in developing countries and furthermore discusses the effects on human rights during period of covid-19.

To analyze the situation of human rights in the eye of gruesome situation of poverty and ensuring the factors of removing these issues and by enlightening the authorities on international level to construct awareness for individuals.

### *Understanding basic concept of Poverty:*

For a significant duration of time, the primary objective of economics, sociology, and other aspects of the social sciences has been poverty. Even the conventional metrics for gauging poverty are insufficient. The development community has long understood that defining poverty as having an income or consumption threshold below which a

person falls short gives only part of the story. While income highlights a significant aspect of poverty, it does not fully capture the range of human misery. Generally speaking, poverty is described as not having enough money, food, or other resources to sustain a sufficient level of living, with the latter occasionally being defined to take quality of life into account. Among the most essential human rights must be the freedom from the crippling weight of poverty. Being poor is cruel. It extends beyond a lack of money and is ingrained in every aspect of poverty.

Poverty restricts individuals' ability to make choices and decisions about their own lives. It limits their opportunities and hampers their participation in society. Poverty is regarded as one of the most extreme causes of the violation of human rights. It is not only about material destitution but also about the loss of self-respect and the ability to live a life of dignity. Poverty also involves a lack of essential resources and services to individuals. It highlights not able to have enough key resources and opportunities, such as land for agriculture, education, healthcare facilities, and credit for economic activities. Insecurity, helplessness, and social marginalization are linked to poverty. It often leads to vulnerability, making individuals susceptible to various forms of violence and discrimination. Many people living in poverty are in precarious or environmentally vulnerable situations, lacking access to clean water, sanitation, and other basic amenities.

The United Nations has provided a widely accepted and comprehensive definition of poverty. According to the United Nations, poverty's concept in the context of human development as:

"Poverty is the denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness, and exclusion of individuals, households, and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation."<sup>1</sup>

### ***Recognizing the Principles of Human Rights:***

Human rights are those universal rights given to every human being irrespective of gender, language, race, creed, or any other status. Human rights are the basic stand for equality, social justice and human significance. Human rights are broadly categorized in social, cultural and economic rights and many more.

Human Rights are universal, inalienable, indivisible, equal, non-discriminated, and accountable. Human rights apply to every person, regardless of where they live or who they are. They are not contingent on citizenship, race, gender, or any other criteria. Human rights are unalienable and cannot be given up. They are inherent to individuals and cannot be relinquished, even by choice. Human rights are interrelated and interdependent. They encompass civil and political rights (e.g., the right to free speech and the right to a fair trial) as well as economic, social, and cultural rights (e.g., the right to education and the right to healthcare). All rights are essential to human dignity. Human rights principles uphold rights available to every individual without discriminating on the basis of factors like race, gender, religion or any other status is violation of human rights. So, discrimination in the exercise of human rights is restrained. Everyone is entitled to equal protection under the law and equal access to rights and opportunities. Therefore, government and other relevant entities are accountable for respecting, safeguarding and recognizing human rights and violation of these rights may result in legal consequences.

The right to life is one of the foremost human rights. It is surrounded by the idea that every individual has the inherent right to live and that no one shall be deprived of their life. This right underpins many other human rights, as it establishes the fundamental condition for the exercise of all other rights. It includes the obligation of states to protect individuals from unlawful killing and to conduct thorough investigations when loss of life occurs under suspicious circumstances.

Additionally, another important fundamental of Human Rights is the right to healthcare: The right to access healthcare services without discrimination is a fundamental aspect of ensuring people's well-being, as defined by the World Health Organization<sup>2</sup>. The world health organization's definition of health goes beyond the absence of disease, emphasizing complete physical, mental, and social well-being. To fulfill this, it is a legal obligation of states to ensure equal and equitable access to timely, acceptable, and affordable healthcare of suitable quality. Additionally, states must address the issues regarding the healthcare, restricting the needs to requisite standard living of human needs. International covenant on economic, social and cultural rights (1966)<sup>3</sup> has officially recognized the right to health as a fundamental human right. Right of every individual in physically and mentally is important and should be recognized.

During the covid-19 pandemic, all the world has not only been an issue of safety, belief of individuals in religious quandary regarding the handling of the deceased. The

<sup>1</sup> Concept of Poverty according to UN; <https://www.un.org/>

<sup>2</sup> World Health Organization (who); <https://www.who.int/>,  
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>,  
<https://covid19.who.int/region/searo/country/in>

<sup>3</sup> International Covenant on Economic, social and cultural Rights, 1966; <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-economic-social-and-cultural-rights>

bodies of those who succumbed to covid-19 were sometimes treated as if they were waste, with their disposal becoming a major concern. Even the family members of covid-19 patients often refrained from coming into contact with the bodies of their loved ones out of fear of contracting the virus. In some instances, numerous bodies were disposed of in the ganga river rather than receiving the customary cremation rites.

In the Context of Covid-19, the national human rights commission<sup>4</sup> highlighted the detrimental impact of covid-19 on the treatment of individuals suffering from diseases such as tuberculosis, cancer, and other life-threatening conditions. This advisory contained guidelines for the healthcare sector, including provisions supporting unfettered access to healthcare services and guaranteeing patients' right to information.

The shortage of oxygen resulted in the loss of lives, but the government's inability to provide healthcare services at no cost or at an affordable cost can erode public trust in the healthcare system, a problem that is more widespread and deadly. Health not being the right previously has been recognized as right due to the period of covid-19 and the causes it had and continue to traumatize the human beings.

### **Poverty from the lens of Human Rights:**

Poverty, a global scourge, is not just an economic condition but a profound violation of human rights. The interplay between poverty and human rights underscores a critical connection: the denial of basic human needs, opportunities, and dignity. In this discourse, we explore the complex relationship between poverty and human rights, emphasizing that addressing poverty is not merely a matter of charity but a legal and moral imperative.

The Inherent Dignity of All: human rights principle reline the belief system of providing every individual the basic necessity and make them worthy for people. This principle, declares that the recognition of "the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family" forms the foundation of moving freely, social justice, and offering peace to the world. However, the existence of poverty challenges this noble assertion. Poverty is seen as most intricate infringement of human rights, it has been caused by lack of providing things by the entities, policies made under all nations but the lesser effective of these policies and many more. It also should encourage individuals to come forward and make the people aware of their rights. To be able to stand for eradicating the status of poverty to protect their human rights.

<sup>4</sup> National Human Rights Commission, India; <https://nhrc.nic.in/>

<sup>5</sup> The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; [https://www.ohchr.org/en/ohchr\\_homepage](https://www.ohchr.org/en/ohchr_homepage)

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Human Rights Council; <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/hrc/home>

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Development Programme; <https://www.undp.org/rollr>

### **Protective Agencies of Human Rights:**

High commissioner for human rights: The united nations office of the high commissioner for human rights<sup>5</sup> holds a central role within the united nations system for the advancement and safeguarding of human rights. It provides critical backing for the human rights facets of peacekeeping missions across multiple nations and maintains numerous country and regional offices and centers. The high commissioner for human rights consistently addresses human rights conditions worldwide, possessing the mandate to both investigate specific situations and publish comprehensive reports regarding them.

Human Rights Council: In 2006, the human rights council<sup>6</sup> was instituted, substitute for the 60-year-old united nations commission on human rights as the primary independent intergovernmental united nations body entrusted with the oversight of human rights and for enhancing the global advocacy and defense of human rights, as well as responding to and offering recommendations regarding human rights violations.

United Nations Human Rights Council: This principal United Nations body is responsible for promoting and protecting human rights globally. It conducts reviews of human rights situations in UN member states and issues recommendations for improvement.

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:** The united nations development programme<sup>7</sup> works on global development, poverty reduction, and human rights, aiming to achieve sustainable development and enhance living standards.

**WORLD BANK:** The world bank<sup>8</sup> provides financial assistance and expertise to developing countries to reduce poverty and promote economic growth and development.

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:** The sustainable development goals<sup>9</sup>, adopted by united nations member states in 2015, "No Poverty," and encompass the commitment to eradicate poverty and promote shared prosperity.

**INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION:** The international labor organization<sup>10</sup> focuses on labor rights, promoting decent work, and the eradication of child labor and forced labor.

These are just a few examples of the numerous organizations, treaties, and initiatives that work towards the protection of human rights and the eradication of poverty. They play critical roles in addressing the challenges

<sup>8</sup> World bank; <https://www.worldbank.org/en/home> ,

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/who-we-are/news/coronavirus-covid19>

<sup>9</sup> Sustainable Development Goals adopted by UN in 2015; <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

<sup>10</sup> International labor Organization (ILO); <https://www.ilo.org/>

associated with human rights violations and poverty, striving to create a more just and equitable world.

### III. COVID-19 THROUGH THE HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

The covid-19 pandemic is a profound crisis, impacting not only a substantial number of people who have been thrust into poverty but also having long-lasting implications for their economic well-being. Many individuals forced into poverty had to sell off all their productive and human development assets to survive.

The United Nations identifies all cause such as poverty, inhumanity and impairment of environment as the predominant challenges facing humanity by 2030. The United Nations established 17 sustainable development goals in 2015 as a common framework for attaining peace and prosperity for people and planet. These sustainable development goals have various objectives, including the suppression of poverty, the promotion of affordable and clean energy the development of sustainable cities and communities, and all of these for betterment of climate change and environment friendly.

Poverty is seen as a multifaceted concept that encompasses social, political, cultural, and economic dimensions. And poverty is referred to as a state of deprivation that includes elements other than low income, such as illness, malnutrition, illiteracy. Every aspect of the United Nations' human rights definition was affected by the covid-19 pandemic. All the essential human rights were violated. All over the world's response to the Covid-19 outbreak was undeniably quick, but the way it was carried out clearly reveals a lack of readiness and collaboration.

Additionally, the tremendous loss of life, made the world to be more aware about the covid-19 and also the changes which led to violation of human rights, begin the enactment of curfews and lockdowns. Covid-19 made every nation to look through the issue of poverty closely and adopt the new policies and make changes in the previously made policies.

The covid-19 virus is not only a health problem in the world, but has also made individuals concerns about the religious belief and morals. The bodies of those who succumbed to covid-19 were sometimes treated as if they were disposables. During the period of covid-19, families of patients (who were infected by the virus and eventually found dead) were restricted and not even approached in safest manner to be able to see their loved ones. Many dead bodies were disposed of in the Ganga River instead of receiving the appropriate cremation rituals.

From the numerous cases which violated the human rights one of them is that, a doctor who was capitulated by covid-19 and the issues were raised when his body was attempted to be buried at two different cemeteries. His family also faced many critical dangerous issues by mob. The ultimate

issue raised during this situation was that burying a covid-19 positive body could lead to the spreading of virus.

Violation of such cases were seen increased and day-to day life of individuals were threatened by these violations and people could see the drastic violation of human rights during covid-19.

Freedom of expression, free speech: "We have the constitutional duty to protect human dignity as it is important as protecting free speech" -Justice D.Y. Chandrachud

Covid-19 pandemic has been used by governments around the world as a pretext for infringing on the rights of freedom of expression, speech. Authorities have taken actions such as attacking, detaining, prosecuting, and even causing harm to critics. They have also disrupted peaceful lives of people, shut down media organizations, and enacted ambiguous laws that criminalize speech deemed to pose a threat to public health. All the individuals, professionals, and many more aspect of making financial aid possible for living were harmed through the opinions and thoughts made by them on the issues of coronavirus in the light of every government policy.

United Nations suggested to release the barred people even the political prisoners too who have been barred for expressing their thoughts.

Right to Education: this right can be seen as violated and a light in the dark time of covid-19 by all the nations which can be a breakthrough for the violation of other human right and is seen as the most important right to dissolve the poverty. This right can educate people how to show the news in this intrigue time of covid-19 and many more aspect because it is a wide range of right provided for humans safeguarding their human rights.

At last, it is evident that the covid-19 pandemic has had a notable impact on many aspects of human rights. This study has specifically examined how human rights in world were adversely affected. For instance, all the rights in all kinds of ways have been violated such as right to speech in the name of fake news regulation. The pandemic drenched the human rights and increased the consequences of poverty. Institution which helps promote the human rights agenda and courteously highlighting and working their perception on removing the poverty from ground. While regulating such a large population during crisis is a difficult task, it is critical to protect human rights.

### ***Human Rights Integration in Poverty Reduction strategy and measurement:***

Poverty is seen as complex and multidimensional state to be in which does not only base on the lack of money but its scope goes beyond the financial tool, but all together to the basic living standards and affecting human beings' potential to be able to employ from their social, cultural, economic

and many more rights which inherent to them from existence.

Poverty, in a significant part, arises and endures due to the actions and inactions of governments and other economic entities. Moreover, deeply ingrained structural and systemic inequalities, encompassing social, political, economic, and cultural dimensions, often persist without adequate attention, further solidifying the grip of poverty. In the past, it was primarily characterized as a lack of income sufficient to afford a basic set of goods and services. Presently, the concept has evolved into a more comprehensive understanding that goes beyond financial constraints. It is now commonly defined as the deprivation of fundamental capabilities required to lead a life of dignity and to exercise basic human rights and liberties. This expanded definition, endorsed by the committee on economic, social, and cultural rights in 2001, takes into account a wider array of poverty-related factors, including hunger, limited access to quality education, discrimination, vulnerability, and social marginalization.

Poverty, being both a contributor to and a consequence of human rights violations, demands a response that aligns with a state's human rights obligations. A human rights-based approach to reducing poverty revolves around acknowledging individuals living in poverty as both bearers of rights and catalysts for change. This approach upholds their dignity and autonomy while granting them the agency to actively engage in public life. This includes participating in the formulation of public policies and holding governments accountable for their actions. By concatenation the concept of rights into policy development and poverty eradicating strategies, the justification for this reduction is no longer solely based on the needs of the impoverished but also on their rights – technically enforceable benefits impose responsibilities on others.

Implementing a right inherent to human beings-oriented approach to poverty reduction offers the advantage of addressing not only the monetary aspects of poverty but also the underlying structural factors and the associated human rights infringements. This approach goes beyond usual development and poverty reduction methods by considering not only the availability of resources but also the essential elements like capabilities, choices, security, and empowerment required for people to attain a decent standard of living and to fully enjoy their fundamental civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights.

Empowerment, inclusion, and participatory decision-making are core principles of a development approach centered around people. This approach places significant emphasis on encouraging inclusive growth, empowering self-reliance, building social linkage, and meeting the requisite for progress, particularly those in the most marginalized circumstances. By making individuals and their rights the objective of poverty reduction initiatives goes beyond merely offering short-term aid to those

experiencing poverty. Instead, it aims for sustainable changes in the cause of poverty.

A rights-based technique to measuring poverty acknowledging the interconnection between violations of human rights and material shortage. It highlights the multidimensional nature of poverty, extending beyond income constraints to encompass various aspects such as health, education, employment, and housing deprivations, often exacerbated by political disenfranchisement. This approach emphasizes the need to utilize a variety of methodologies, including participatory techniques, which are particularly effective in revealing power dynamics and the causal factors contributing to the persistence of poverty.

However, despite the recognition of this perspective in numerous international and regional frameworks and mechanisms, many poverty measurement approaches persist in their narrow focus on monetary indicators. Furthermore, in cases where multidimensional poverty is assessed, these measurements tend to remain primarily at the national level and are rarely extended to local contexts. Even though the sustainable development recognizes the theory of including every individual, the multidimensional nature of poverty and advocates examining the rate of poverty from the ground. This limited scope results in an underestimation of poverty levels and the failure to capture disparities that exist within households.

Individuals living in poverty often find themselves facing a range of adverse experiences, including social exclusion, isolation, alienation, discrimination, and inequality. These challenges can stem from a combination of economic disadvantages and sociocultural factors such as ethnicity, race, religion, social hierarchies, and gender. It's important to recognize that poverty is not solely a consequence of resource scarcity; it also causes the lack of financial aid, information, possibility to achieve things, capacity to move freely. Poverty can sometimes be the result of people being dissent from the access to available resources owing to their identity, perspectives, or place of residence. Discrimination can be both a cause and a consequence of poverty, highlighting the complex interplay between these two issues.

Individuals who experience social exclusion often face barriers that prevent them from accessing opportunities to improve their economic position and be free of the consequences of poverty through their own endeavors. Consequently, despite economic growth and rising income levels, those who are socially excluded are at risk of being left behind and may comprise a growing proportion of the impoverished population. Poverty alleviation policies often fall short in reaching these individuals unless they are intentionally designed to do so.

Poverty tends to foster vulnerability. Impoverished individuals are more likely to reside in regions prone to conflict and natural hazards, and they often lack the means to invest in measures that could reduce these risks. The

absence of insurance and social protection compels people in poverty to deplete their already limited assets to cushion the impact of disasters, which further perpetuates their impoverished circumstances.

In addition to the loss of life, injuries, property damage, disasters can also disrupt livelihoods, displace communities, harm public health, and lead to food shortages. Disasters can trigger a cycle of ongoing losses, entrap people in poverty, and impede efforts to diminish poverty. It is estimated that 535 million children, nearly one in four, reside in countries affected by conflict or disaster, often lacking access to essential healthcare, quality education, proper nutrition, and protection.

#### IV. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

First of all, it is very important to eliminate the poverty, there are many reasons and few of them are as follows, for us human beings at large, our health and happiness are interconnected. For reduction in poverty, we should improve and ensure clean water, restore higher quality medical services, give education top importance, increase the amount of legislation pertaining to international aid, expansion of employment prospects and many more.

The authors recommend a community skill share platform: using this platform, members of the community with various skill levels may meet and share services and information. If someone is skilled in farming, for instance, they may impart their knowledge to someone who is curious in agriculture methods. They could get help with another skill in exchange, like computer literacy or woodworking. In addition to fostering a feeling of community and skill development, this also establishes a network of support where people may help one another out financially. By improving the skill set of community members, it not only tackles poverty but also fortifies social ties and foster teamwork.

And also initiating “digital identity for empowerment”. This entails utilizing technology to give safe and authentic digital identities to underprivileged groups. These identities may provide access to necessary services necessary services including financial resources, healthcare, and education. Ensuring universal recognition of digital identities makes it more difficult to deny people their fundamental human rights. This program would enable people to more successfully assert their rights and lessen poverty by improving access to resources. Additionally, the digital identity might be used to track and stop violations of human rights, resulting in a more open and responsible system by proposing and anticipating for implementation of this technique for the fulfillment of above-mentioned objective of this study.

#### V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the relationship between poverty and human rights is profound and intricate. Poverty is not merely an economic or material condition but a multifaceted issue that

encroaches upon the most fundamental human rights. The denial of basic necessities, such as food, shelter, healthcare, education, and economic opportunities, infringes upon an individual's right to a dignified life. Poverty also perpetuates a cycle of vulnerability, often rendering those affected less equipped to protect their rights or escape from its clutches.

A rights-based technique to poverty recognizes individuals living in poverty as bearers of rights. It respects their nobleness, empowers them to participate in policy-making, and holds governments accountable for upholding their rights. It emphasizes on relation between human rights violations and material hardship, for breaking the barriers for changing the situation of poverty.

Furthermore, poverty often intersects with social, political, and cultural factors, leading to discrimination, exclusion, and inequality. It disproportionately affects marginalized communities and reinforces disparities. To combat this, inclusive policies are required, which address not only economic aspects but also the broader factors that perpetuate poverty.

In the pursuit of poverty reduction, it is imperative to adopt a comprehensive approach that recognizes the multidimensional nature of poverty. This means going beyond income measures and addressing issues like health, education, housing, and employment. It also involves ensuring access to resources, opportunities, and power.

Poverty and human rights are inseparable. Poverty not only results from the violation of rights but also serves as a breeding ground for further rights abuses. The international community, governments, civil society, and individuals must continue to work together to eliminate poverty and ensure that all people, regardless of their circumstances, can fully enjoy their human rights and live lives of dignity and opportunity. Only through such collective efforts can we aspire to a world where poverty is a relic of the past, and human rights are the future of better world and environment.

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