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Issues on laws for quarantine against COVID-19: A brief summary

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Abstract

Introduction: SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV, and the most recent 2019-nCoV, or SARS-CoV-2, are three large outbreaks of the coronavirus, a zoonotic virus known to cause respiratory disease, that have been recorded since 2002. The majority of infected people will experience mild to moderate symptoms and recover without the need for hospitalization. Several attempts at disease control have been made. The use of legal means to control the disease is commonplace all across the world. In legal science, the execution of specific legislation for quarantine purposes is a particularly intriguing topic. This brief article discusses the legislation of COVID-19 quarantine.

Methods: In this article, the authors review and summarize on legal issue regarding COVID-19 quarantine. Legal measure for quarantine purpose and concerns on legal mean for quarantine against COVID-19 are focused.

Results: In many settings, there are specific legal control for COVID-19 quarantine. Details of the laws might be different depending on the different situation of outbreak in different settings. The concern on legal mandatory control versus human rights becomes the widely discussed issue in legal science.

Conclusion: This COVID-19 pandemic will put not just leadership abilities to the test, but also knowledge, competence, authenticity, and trust. People's faith in the government's ability to handle crises. As a result, international and local legislation require quarantine procedures. It is critical that it be used to address the problem of a viral outbreak that may infringe on some people's rights and liberties in order to ensure that everyone enjoys a high level of safety in their daily lives.

Keywords: Law, quarantine, COVID-19

Introduction

SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV, and the most recent 2019-nCoV, or SARS-CoV-2, are three large outbreaks of the coronavirus, a zoonotic virus known to cause respiratory disease, that have been recorded since 2002^[1]. The principal animal reservoir for coronaviruses is believed to be bats. However, in recent decades, the virus has been able to evolve and adapt to infect humans, resulting in a species barrier jump from animals to humans. The development of a novel coronavirus poses a huge worldwide public health hazard, with the potential to cause a large pandemic outbreak among the uninitiated. COVID-19, a disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, has affected over 400 million people globally since its emergence in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. The unique virus is rapidly spreading throughout China and has expanded to other countries and territories around the world^[2].

As a result, COVID-19 can be transmitted by contact with droplets from coughs and sneezes, eating together, and so on. When a person exhibits clinical signs, self-quarantining is required. They will contact a hospital as soon as possible for laboratory test confirmation. They must shun social activities in this instance to avoid infecting others. Exemptions, on the other hand, are unavoidable. People who are infected, whether suspected or confirmed, may hide their infections and continue to interact with others, resulting in a large number of unwanted infections. Indeed, this scenario might occur everywhere. As a result, appropriate legislation and regulations are urgently needed to better prevent and control the spread of COVID-19^[1]. As already noted, COVID-19 has a variety of effects on various persons. The majority of infected people will experience mild to moderate symptoms and recover without the need for hospitalization. Several attempts at disease control have been made. The use of legal means to control the disease is commonplace all across the world. In legal science, the execution of specific legislation for quarantine purposes is a particularly intriguing topic. This brief article discusses the legislation of COVID-19 quarantine.

Quarantine against COVID-19

Quarantine measures types, Voluntary and Mandatory Quarantine, are the two types of quarantine.

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Individual Quarantine or Massive Quarantine Self-Assessment Self-Quarantine is self-quarantine without statutory enforcement. To demonstrate social responsibility for that individual or group of people, one must self-quarantine at a private property for an official period of 14 days if they are at risk of being infected but do not have a fever, cough, sore throat, or other symptoms. Net-casting and stereotyping are proven to be disadvantages of group quarantine. When big groups of individuals are at risk, this usually refers to persons traveling in groups from high-risk areas. As a result, supporting the effort is essential. Medical personnel are insufficient to care for a large group of people, putting them at danger of infection. The person is used by the government if they are subjected to mandatory quarantine. Competent authorities have the legal authority to quarantine individuals or groups of individuals who are at risk of spreading infection to others ^[3-4].

Forced Quarantine Measures vs. Voluntary Quarantine Measures Both have advantages and disadvantages. The benefit of voluntary quarantine measures is that they lessen government oversight in terms of personnel, medical care, and detention facilities. Medical supplies when a large number of people must be isolated because medical workers may not be able to adequately care for them and they are at risk of infection. As a result, practicing self-quarantine at home lowers the risk of infection among medical staff. This is so that medical workers may devote their full attention to the patients ^[3-4].

Quarantine, for example, is pointless if it is not enforced. Getting good collaboration from people, or that person or group of people lacks social consciousness due to a lack of self-discipline. Can spread infection to others particularly if that person has family members, such as youngsters and the elderly. As in Singapore during the SARS outbreak, the state should have systems in place to monitor whether the person has followed the authorities' advice. When the infection spreads, personnel will utilize a Web Camera to see if the infected person is still alive. This may involve requiring quarantines to report their temperature to authorities or allowing them to control it with an electronic monitoring bracelet (Electronic Monitoring EM) ^[3-4].

Legal measure for quarantine purpose

International health laws, which have treaty status and bind as a member of the World Health Organization, have confirmed that States Parties are entitled to apply quarantine measures on people and their luggage, if no quarantine measures, such as quarantine length, were detected. Or an objection to a detention order under the International Health Rules' Articles 18 (1) and 31 (2) (c). In accordance with Articles of Association 6th of the International Health Regulations, States Parties must investigate incidents happening within their borders and notify the WHO within 24 hours. It's a demanding procedural assignment since it necessitates a thorough examination of the public health or medical situation prior to filing a report ^[3-4].

As a result, premature notice may have an impact on that state's economy, such as the potential of an import ban and multimodal transportation. country Because legal measures should be interpreted strictly, such as Article 6's use of the term "which may constitute" to refer to "all events in a country that may have caused an international public health emergency," it is appropriate to report the incident to the World Health Organization at a risk level that does not

reach the apparent level. Sovereignty applies to the manifestations of severe communicable diseases, as well as the provision of equipment and the delivery of medical staff. Because the WHO's high-level representatives are traveling to the accident site, the state cannot enter the action arbitrarily, but will in fact do so ^[3-5].

Many countries have laws regarding quarantine measures in times of epidemic, with each state having its own internal laws, but there are many differences in the details of each state, but most have been found to have the same core approach to protecting the people ^[6]. Isolation and detention procedures for sanitary measures in connection to international travel by ships and aircraft will be coordinated with the World Health Organization in a central report. If a traveler is discovered to have or has grounds to fear that he has a serious infectious disease, epidemic, or vector, Officers in charge of communicable disease control stationed at the international port.

Concerns on legal mean for quarantine against COVID-19

The state government placed Wuhan under lockdown for more than 60 days due to an epidemic of the fatal coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in 2019. Apart from locking people up and utilizing incarceration as legal sanctions against those who refused to comply with the tight regulations, the public showed a large amount of support for quarantine during the outbreak period. According to the Interpretations, if a patient is diagnosed with COVID-19 and refuses to be quarantined for medical treatment, or leaves the quarantine area during this time and enters public places or uses public transportation, he will be charged with "intentional violation of public safety in dangerous ways ^[7]." During the outbreak, any violations of rules and regulations committed by suspected or confirmed cases must be punished promptly. Many countries, on the other hand, may need to tighten specific aspects of their laws and regulations, which should be put in place as soon as feasible. For example, under the terms of Article 438 of the Italian Criminal Code, anyone who causes an epidemic by spreading a pathogen's germ is sentenced to life in prison. According to Article 452, a person who commits a criminal negligently faces a sentence of imprisonment ranging from one to five years ^[7]. Both articles are understood in broad strokes and require more thorough interpretations.

The public's support arose from the use of authorized personnel to safeguard the public's interests and the provision of psychosocial help to individuals who were harmed. In circumstances where quarantine is not possible, public health policymakers and government authorities should put in place a comprehensive psychosocial support structure to protect, educate, and enlighten frontline public health personnel. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the public should be included in an open discussion about the ethical utility of limiting values ^[8-10].

However, ethical issues and human rights are major concerns ^[8-10]. The first is the legal foundation that authorizes the restriction or suspension of rights in the event of major public health threats. Second, international bioethics committee declarations on how human rights should be respected in times of public health crises. Third, an assessment of the key rights that are being jeopardized by the public health problem as well as the methods used to counteract it. When you look at this list, you can see how

linked these issues are. "Fear of infection," for example, is unmistakably produced by an ongoing epidemic, even if quarantine measures can raise awareness of it and speed its progression. More study is clearly needed in this context, perhaps comparing ethnographic studies undertaken in locales where quarantine measures were not applied during the COVID-19 epidemic to ethnographic studies conducted in isolated areas ^[11]. What we do know is that epidemic outbreaks and quarantine measures contribute to the creation of a climate of fear, insecurity, and rivalry for finite resources, polarizing existing divisions ^[11]. To sustain public advantage, however, the government retains the capacity to attain and maintain the common good by restricting individual rights to autonomy, privacy, association, and liberty within established international and national bounds. Public health agencies have the authority to collect, use, and reveal a significant quantity of personal health information, as well as to compel vaccines, medical exams, and treatments ^[12]. Their abilities can be used to govern businesses and professions in addition to isolating individuals to safeguard the public from the spread of infectious disease. There are a number of legal options available to avoid injury and disease while also promoting public health. Taxing policies are one of these instruments, as they encourage desirable behavior (fruit eating) while discouraging high-risk actions ^[12].

Conclusion

This COVID-19 pandemic will put not just leadership abilities to the test, but also knowledge, competence, authenticity, and trust. People's faith in the government's ability to handle crises. As a result, international and local legislation require quarantine procedures. It is critical that it be used to address the problem of a viral outbreak that may infringe on some people's rights and liberties in order to ensure that everyone enjoys a high level of safety in their daily lives. Rather than individual liberty, the state is forced to make quick decisions and extensive analyses in order to meet the time constraints. In practice, though, the decision was not that simple.

As a result, every government action should be justified by the belief that it will effectively prevent and control the spread of COVID-19 in a timely way. any When the government characterizes the actions adopted as required to fulfill the goal of preserving the lives of all Thai people, everyone understands and cooperates to put them in place, because these measures, while effective, are still necessary. It unavoidably has an impact on people's rights and liberties. However, these trusts will protect all area residents from the disaster. After the COVID-19 epidemic has subsided, it is apparent that another disaster is on the horizon. a different future scene However, the state still has time to address the current problem.

Conflict of interest: None

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