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Sport, health and human rights: imperatives for public policy

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Abstract:

The philosophers, lawyers and governments work on human rights. The different states through the world include in their constitutions the respect of the life of the people. The human rights include the liberty to work and realize the projects, the well being in the social life by providing means of Sport, culture, learning and health. The rights of health must be guaranteed to everybody. As a problem statement, the contribution of this study will focus on the different aspects of the health rights that the governments should make as a challenge of a prosperous society

The different theoretical approaches will cover the mean for applying health policy, the health governance and the challenges to realize.

Keywords: Sport; Health; Right; public; human rights.

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1. INTRODUCTION

When we speak about human rights, we aim at covering the different aspects of human: economic freedom, liberty in social life and the different aspects of life, among them health rights. philosophers, lawyers and the economics have been interested in the human rights field. They say that the life of the people must be respected. and economists freedom is among the principles that guided the theory of Adam Smith. In the juridical field, the different constitutions through the world advocate for the health rights of people as these are the fundamental needs requiring satisfaction and making the rise of well-being. Nevertheless, the lack of health care impacts society in its structure and cohesion. We can see then the precarity, weakness and the spread of diseases. COVID-19 is an example that can teach us about the failure of public policies and thus set up strong strategies in the public health sector.

2. problem statement

2.1 problematic

What are the different aspects of health rights?

The research questions which explain this problem statement above are the following:

- What is the strategy of governments to deal with health rights?
- What is the role of civil society?
- What is the role of information to strengthen health and well being?

2.2 Characteristics of health rights

Why are the health rights prescriptive for the international institutions such as the World Health Organization of the United Nations ? It is obvious that the health care is important for the individual and the society. Maslow (Landrieux-Kartochian, S., 2013) defines the needs as hierarchical and sets for that a pyramid of needs. He distinguishes the primary and necessary needs which require immediate satisfaction and other secondary needs leading to the completion of the ego.

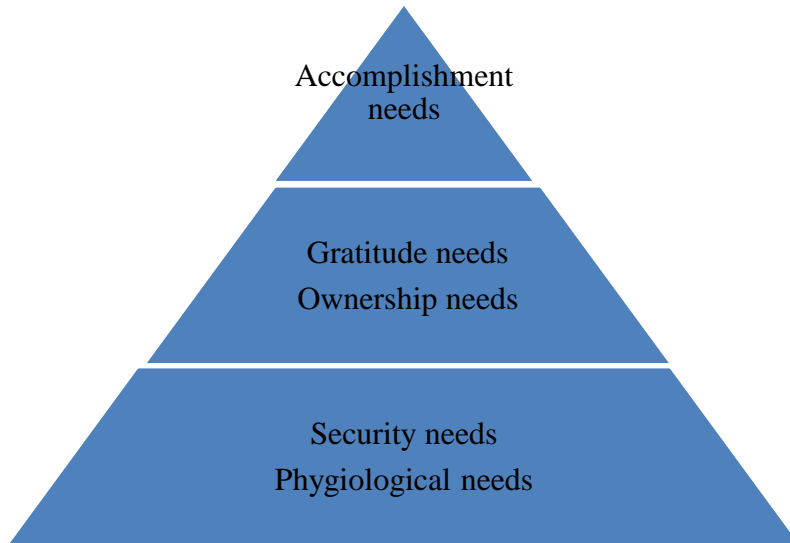


Fig1:Maslow pyramid of needs

As it appears in the Maslow pyramid above, the needs for health, care and well being are necessary to survive. The individual can't realize his accomplishment in life if his needs to health, care and security are not guaranteed.

3. views

3.1 Public health organizations views

The public health concerns the health care system, the infrastructure needed for these purposes and also deal with the inequalities.

The faculty of public health in the United Kingdom defines it as a science which aims at the protection of health and well being, to prevent ill-health and prolonging life.

For the World Health Organization the public health must have a total system which can prevent illnesses and can assure health and prolong life.

The campaigns realized for the purpose of public health are: the vaccination, the checking of infectious diseases and also the health in the public sector (food, water etc) (Coggon, J. ;Syrett, K. ; Views, A.M., 2017).



3.2 Principal epidemics in the history

The humanity knows many epidemics through the history (Dumont, G-F, 2020). These ones have caused effects on human at a high level as we can see it below:

Period	Epidemic	Number of deaths
430-426 B.J.	Plague of Athens	70.000
166-189	Galenic plague	10 million
4th century	Justinian plague	30 to 50 million
1347-1353	Great plague	100 million
1492	Microbial shock	50 million
1648	Yellowfever	Manymillion
-	cholera	Manymillion
1889-1890	Russianflu	1 million
1918-1919	Spanishflu	200 million
2013-2014	ebola	15000
2019-2020	Covid 19	400000 at least

Table 1 : epidemics through history

These epidemics must teach us how to deal with diseases before their advent by using means of prevention and also during the epidemics. As we observe this today, many states have taken measures in order to avoid the spread of the disease such as the confinement, social distancing and other measures.

3.3 Health and sustainable development

The objectives of the sustainable development and health are fixed by the international institutions and aim at realizing the following:

Give the priority to poors to access to health.

Fight the causes and consequences of malnutrition.

Allow the well-being and safe health.

Sustain the quality of education.



Fight against the inequalities between gender.

Provide a great quality of water and adequate sanitation.

Promote the renewable energies.

Promote the employment.

Promote the research in the medical products.

Guaranty access to health services.

Guaranty the health in urban cities (Soucat, A.; Vallet, B,2020).

The United Nations set 17 objectives in order to save the humanity from disorder and catastrophes. The objectives tend to realize the sustainable development and also realize the health protection.

4. Government strategy

If we recognize the importance of public health, we should give importance to the law that tends to the application of it. Then we must take attention to health risks and set the systems of health care. Obviously, the setting of law and even their application require norms (deontic norms and evaluative norms) to which is reflected the law. Thus, when we see that the role of public health is to protect human dignity and protect the society from disintegration. The government not only recognizes the rights to health but makes tools to put into practice. The governments must ensure equitable distribution of the health means. The political will is fundamental to assure the access of health resources to the different social trata (Toebe, B. ; Fergusson, R. ; Markovic, M.M. ; Nnamuchi,O , 2014). to reach the precarious families whom suffer from poverty in developed and the developing countries. The policy cohesion is the will to develop in different sectors and increase the level of living of the people: health care, safe water, nutritious food, housing, social security etc. Furthermore, the sectors involved in the health policy are the agriculture, the pharmaceutical sector and other strategic sectors (Toebe, B. ; Fergusson, R. ; Markovic, M.M. ; Nnamuchi,O ., 2014).



4.1 Findings:

Lack of governance policies

Through the crisis of corona the media informed us that the nations even the most developed in the world faced problems of public health and thousands of people dead from the disease of corona virus. This showed to the globe the failures of the policies of health in these countries. This situation must teach the government about the risks of health and then give more attention to the application of efficient strategies.

For many years, governments faced risks of health and the states remained weak because of the new diseases that propagate fastly like Ebola in Africa, Zika in South America and Sras in China. Fortunately, the World Health Organization through its juridical tools takes the international healthy regulation (RSI). Besides, the organization traces programs of healthy emergencies from 2016 in order to face the pandemic diseases through the following measures:

Integrated emergency response,

Healthy systems with monitoring capabilities,

The mobilization of human resources,

A research and development,

The application of the international healthy regulation (RSI),

The international funding (Benkimoun, Paul, 2016).

4.2 Lack in the solidarity

Even if the will to give help and solidarity to people touched by the diseases, the means to provide this help is becoming a challenge. When the people are confined at home, they are deprived of food and all other needs. The civil actions must be reinforced and be directed towards the real people in need. The different associations and the authorities have duties to assure all the needs to people in need. The hospitals must augment their capacities to receive more patients and provide the appropriate supports.



4.3 Lack in information

As we discovered it through the crisis of corona the information of the spread of the disease takes a long time to be known. There is also a lack in the different analyses of the virus: causes and effects. Thus the information systems must be organized.

We note that all the people need technological means for different uses, for example for the transfert of money, for learning and for teaching. The use of internet in the health field is also increasing because of the efficient services provided (Scantlebury, A. ; Booth, A. ; Hauley, B. ,2017). The needs for health information through the internet requires the availability of the computers and the connexion to the web. It is a challenge for the public policies. The need for the health information concerns the patients and also the professionals in order to know:

Information about the symptoms in order to decide if to take medical attention.

To inform also the friends and the family etc.

To read not only the general information in the magazines and newspapers but even to read scientific journals, books, encyclopediae etc.

The need for acquiring knowledge about the use of technologies in order to access fastly the right information. The challenge is to teach the people how to search the information, how to use the engines, the catalogs and the databases (Wenjing, P.; Shijie, S.; Yan, Z. , 2020).

The search for information among the academic persons comes from the need for the useful information and for acquiring knowledge in health science. The search in the databases to obtain scientific information can appear as follow:

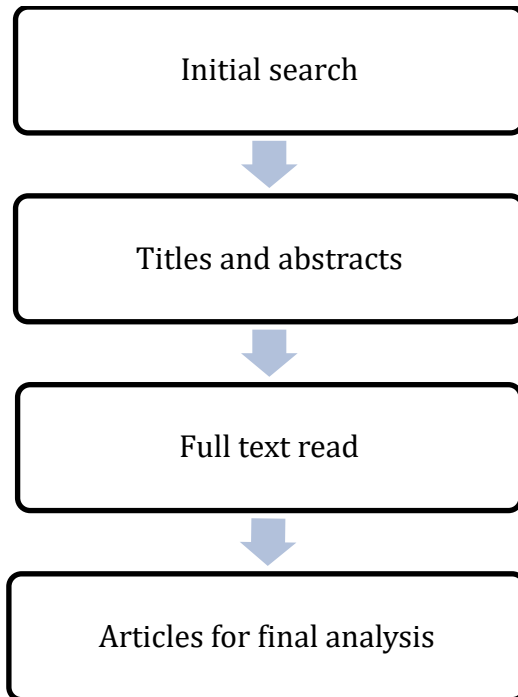


Fig 1: screening process

The necessity to implement a health information system at the national level to include all the data on the population. Thus, the characteristics of the data must be reliable and usable (RangrazJeddi, F.; Nabovati, E.; Bigham, R.; Khajouei, R.,2020).

5. CONCLUSION

Different theories refer to the satisfaction of needs, biological, housing and needs of self-accomplishment. The different institutions at the national level as well as at the international level must set strategies in order to prevent diseases and provide health to different social strata. The recommendations in order to ensure health rights to people through the different countries are:

-The states must set strategies to prevent diseases and ensure public health,



- The civil associations have duties to help authorities,
- The necessity to implement a reliable information system.
- The states must set strategies to prevent diseases and ensure public health,
- The civil associations have duties to help authorities,

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