

LAW & HUMAN RIGHTS

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Never mistake law for justice.
Justice is an ideal, law is a tool.

- L.E. Modesitt Jr.

Human rights are fundamental entitlements that safeguard the inherent dignity and worth of every individual. However, without appropriate legal frameworks to protect and enforce these rights, they remain vulnerable to infringement.



“The presence of robust laws governing human rights issues is of paramount importance in ensuring justice, equality, and the well-being of individuals and communities. This essay delves into the significance of such laws and their profound impact on society.”

THE SIGNIFICANT OF LAWS GOVERNING HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

01.

PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

Laws governing human rights play a crucial role in safeguarding the inherent rights and freedoms of individuals. These laws establish a framework that protects people from discrimination, arbitrary arrests, torture, and other forms of abuse. They empower individuals to seek justice and hold accountable those who violate their rights. By defining and codifying human rights principles, laws create a foundation for a just and equitable society.

02.

PROMOTION OF EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

Human rights laws promote equality by prohibiting discrimination based on factors such as race, gender, religion, ethnicity, and more. They foster an inclusive society where everyone has equal opportunities, irrespective of their background. Such laws aim to eliminate systemic biases and ensure that individuals are treated fairly and without prejudice. By addressing discrimination, these laws help build harmonious and cohesive communities.

03.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Laws governing human rights provide a pathway for individuals to seek justice and remedy when their rights are violated. They establish legal procedures and mechanisms through which victims can report incidents, obtain legal representation, and pursue legal recourse. By ensuring access to justice, these laws empower individuals to challenge human rights abuses and hold perpetrators accountable. This aspect strengthens the rule of law and promotes a culture of accountability.

04.

SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

Human rights laws create an enabling environment for social progress and development. When individuals' rights are protected, they are more likely to thrive and contribute to their communities. Laws that ensure access to education, healthcare, clean water, and other basic necessities foster human development and enhance the overall well-being of societies. By securing these rights, laws contribute to the progress and prosperity of nations.

05.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND COOPERATION

Laws governing human rights provide a common framework for countries to adhere to international human rights standards. They facilitate cooperation among nations to address global human rights challenges collectively. International treaties, conventions, and agreements establish guidelines for countries to protect and promote human rights. By ratifying and implementing these laws, nations demonstrate their commitment to upholding human rights and contribute to a more just and equitable world.



Laws governing human rights are essential for ensuring the protection, promotion, and enforcement of fundamental rights. They form the backbone of a just society, empowering individuals, promoting equality, providing access to justice, fostering social progress, and encouraging international cooperation. By recognising and upholding the inherent worth and dignity of each person, these laws contribute to the creation of a world where human rights are respected, protected, and enjoyed by all.