

### **Enforcement of Human Rights Law (The losing game)**

The biggest hurdle Human Rights law faces is in respect to its effective enforcement. From the very loose accountability of authorities at the state level to the poor level of its application in domestic violence, human rights law seems to be a goal too ideal to pursue. Moreover, in respect to ensuring diversity and inclusive culture, the attitude towards the notion of human rights law seems to have rolled back lately especially regarding women, people of different racial backgrounds and the LGBTQ community. Hence, this loose implementation backed by some countries' aloofness and outright refusal to observe and abide by the law further pushes the future of stringent Implementation, if any, down the uncertain path.

This seemingly uncertain future, arguably, may further fuel the aggravation of human rights violation. This is because; in the absence effective implementation, the law loses its deterring element which makes its existence insubstantial.

In the seemingly growing human trafficking and abduction, conflict, tension and dizzying scale of wars amongst nations, the idea of finding redress at an arm's length by the vulnerable group of people whose fate befalls in the gruesome hurdle, rarely falls short of a fantasy. Any assumption of access to justice tends to be, eventually if not automatically, stroke out. As such, these types of victims, who do not have any reliable mechanism to redress their cause at home, will find migration an appealing option.

Nevertheless, the now emerging discontent and intolerance towards migrants and refugees from the international community helps very little to furnish the victims of human rights violation with the mostly needed assurance of provision of basic human rights thereby leaving the quest for access to justice a losing game.

As with domestic violence, the organized attacks in wars, which intentionally target civilians, are made to intimidate one party, whilst showcasing the other's power. In the absence of a body that is strong enough to hold parties accountable to their action, the old known argument follows which suggest that without a proper system of enforceable sanctions, international law does not exist and therefore cannot be termed 'true law'. Hence, currently it's not the inadequacy or range of the incorporated provisions that is contributing to the unsatisfying status of the law, but rather its ineffective enforcement which is making a mockery out of the system.

Moreover, as quoted here forth, "Even in the midst of war, rules matter. In disregarding those rules, governments fighting terrorists and other violent extremist groups on their territories could eventually become almost indistinguishable from their targets. Perhaps not matching individual acts of barbarism, as brutal as the terrorists, but nevertheless over time the differences will narrow in the memory of the affected peoples." (Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2017).

Therefore, with foresight to the scale of impact human rights law enforcement brings forth, efforts must be geared towards ensuring the effective implementation of the same. Furthermore, apart from ensuring redress mechanisms are intact to take re-active measures, it's equally, if not more, important to create and sustain proactive measures that would prevent some of the areas where human rights infringement recurs. Of the common resurfacing issues include discrimination and power imbalances. Hence, more would have to be done in pushing the agenda of inclusivity and diversity to the top of priority list in order to address the matter profoundly. Additionally, building a strong enforcement system that would effectively hold duty bearers accountable to their actions would stir cue and precaution to the global community on what is acceptable and on what is not. With a strong enforcement system, trying to access justice would be a reality and the efforts made toward reliving the plight of the abused would cease to be a losing game.