



**Subject:** Public International Law - LAWLL14520

**Type of course:** Major (Core)

**Prerequisite:**

Students should have a basic understanding of constitutional law, legal systems, and international institutions. They must possess analytical, research, and communication skills to interpret and apply principles of Public International Law and Human Rights Law & Practice.

**Rationale:**

The study of Public International Law and Human Rights Law & Practice equips students with a comprehensive understanding of global legal frameworks governing relations among states and the protection of individual rights. It fosters awareness of international obligations, promotes respect for human dignity, and develops analytical skills necessary to address contemporary global legal and humanitarian challenges.

**Teaching and Examination Scheme:**

Teaching Scheme			Credits C	Examination Marks			Total Marks 150	
CI	T	P		Theory Marks		CA		
				SEE	MSE	ALA		
05	01	00	06	100	30	20		

*Legends: CI-Classroom Instructions; T – Tutorial; P - Practical; C – Credit; SEE - Semester End Evaluation; MSE- Mid Semester Examination; V – Viva; CCE-Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation; ALA- Active Learning Activities.*



**Course Content:**

Sr. NO	Course Content	Hrs.	% Weight age
1	<b>Definition and Concept of International Law:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition</li> <li>• Public International Law &amp; Private International Law</li> <li>• Nature of International Law and its functions</li> <li>• International Law – a weak law</li> <li>• Development of International Law in India</li> </ul>	15	20
2	<b>Theoretical Foundations of International Law :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic principles: sovereign equality of state – non-intervention, non use of force, international co-operation, peaceful settlement of disputes</li> <li>• Individuals as subject of international law</li> <li>State jurisdiction on terrorism, hijacking, narcotics, war crimes and Crimes against peace</li> <li>• Treatment of aliens</li> <li>• Mechanism : Amnesty International, International Labour Organization (ILO) 52 UNESCO, UNICEF</li> </ul>	15	20
3	<b>Concept :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sources of International Law : Customs, Treaties, General Principles of Law recognized by the Civilized Nations, Judicial Decisions, Writing of Jurists, Equity, Resolutions of General Assembly</li> <li>• Subjects of International Law</li> <li>• Jurisdiction of States</li> <li>• Legal Responsibility of State</li> </ul>	15	20
4	<b>Miscellaneous:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States, Recognition, State Territory, State Jurisdiction, State Responsibility</li> <li>• Aliens</li> <li>• Extradition</li> <li>• Asylum</li> <li>• Treaties</li> <li>• Security Council</li> </ul>	15	20
5	<b>International Terrorism &amp; Disarmament :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aircraft Hijacking,</li> <li>• piracy Issues</li> <li>• challenges of International Cyber Terrorism</li> <li>• Threat to Human Rights</li> </ul>	15	20



**Continuous Assessment:**

Sr. No	Active Learning Activities	Marks
1	<b>UN Charter Analysis Workshop:</b> Students read and summarize selected Articles (1-2 and 51) of the UN Charter, identifying principles such as sovereign equality, non intervention, and peaceful settlement of disputes. Discussion follows on practical relevance also students will present this in presentation using PPT as well as write a report of it and upload that file on GMIU web portal.	10
2	<b>Case Analysis Presentation:</b> Each student is supposed to present one landmark case in the class, such as the Lotus Case, Nicaragua v. USA, Bangalore Water Supply case, or Kesavananda Bharati case. Students must also give a write up of their case analysis and upload the file on the GMIU web portal..	10
<b>Total</b>		20

**List of Suggested Tutorials**

Sr. No	Suggested Tutorials
1	Examine various definitions by jurists (Oppenheim, Starke etc.); discuss how International Law differs from municipal law.
2	Compare scope, subject matter, and enforcement; students prepare a short table highlighting key differences
3	Class debate: absence of enforcement machinery vs voluntary compliance; examples from UN and ICJ practice.
4	Trace historical milestones—from colonial treaties to India's participation in the UN—and identify constitutional provisions enabling its application
5	Problem-based questions on sovereign equality, non-use of force, and peaceful settlement of disputes...
6	Discuss transition from state-centric to individual-oriented responsibility (e.g., war crimes tribunals, ICC jurisdiction).
7	Tutorial on territorial, personal, and universal jurisdiction illustrated with landmark cases ( <i>Lotus Case</i> , <i>Nicaragua Case</i> ).
8	Analyze protections accorded to foreign nationals and link them to diplomatic law and human-rights principles.
9	Group presentation on structure, objectives, and contributions of each organization..
10	Work out examples of each source—custom, treaty, judicial decisions, juristic writings; evaluate which is most authoritative.



### Suggested Specification table with Marks (Theory): 100

Distribution of Theory Marks (Revised Bloom's Taxonomy)						
Level	Remembrance (R)	Understanding (U)	Application (A)	Analyze (N)	Evaluate (E)	Create (C)
Weightage	40%	40%	—	20%	—	—

Note: This specification table shall be treated as a general guideline for students and teachers. The actual distribution of marks in the question paper may vary slightly from above table.

#### Course Outcome:

After learning the course, the students should be able to:	
CO1	Understand the definition, nature, scope and functions of international law
CO2	Interpret the founding principles of international law such as state sovereignty, non-interventions
CO3	Examine state jurisdiction over international crimes, analyze the treatment of aliens evaluate the role of international organizations.
CO4	Identify the sources and subjects of International Law and evaluate state jurisdiction, recognition, territory, treaties.
CO5	Examine issues of international terrorism, aircraft hijacking, piracy, cyber terrorism, disarmament, and their threats to global peace and human rights.

#### Instructional Method:

The course delivery method will depend upon the requirement of content and the needs of students. The teacher, in addition to conventional teaching methods by black board, may also use any tools such as demonstration, role play, Quiz, brainstorming, MOOCs etc.

From the content 10% topics are suggested for flipped mode instruction. Students will use supplementary resources such as online videos, NPTEL/SWAYAM videos, e-courses. The internal evaluation will be done on the basis of Active Learning Assignment.

Practical/Viva examination will be conducted at the end of semester for evaluation of performance of students in the laboratory.



**Reference Books:**

- [1] Human Rights and International Law - C. Jamnadas & Company
- [2] Human Rights in India - V.R. Krishna Ayer
- [3] Human Rights and Social - Justice Gukulesh Sharma
- [4] Human Rights and the International law - B.J. Diwan 1998
- [5] Human Rights, International Humanitarian and Refugee Laws - Bhavesh H. Bharad.

