



# **SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY**

**(Formerly University of Pune)**

## **Diploma in Human Rights and International Law** **(Faculty of Humanities- Law)**

**Revised syllabus will be implemented with effect from the**  
**Academic Year 2025-2026**

**Savitribai Phule Pune University**  
**Diploma in Human Rights and International  
Law**

**(With effect from AY 2025-2026)**

**Eligibility for Admission**

To be eligible for admission, the candidate must be 12<sup>th</sup> pass or have equivalent degree from any recognized Board / University.

**Duration of the Course**

Duration of the Course shall be one academic year.

**Medium of Instruction**

The medium of instruction for the Diploma in Human Rights & International Law shall be English.

**Examination**

The examination shall be held at the end of every academic year.

**Standard of Passing or Exemption**

- a) There shall be a written examination of 100 marks for all the theory papers at the end of the academic year.
- b) A student who has secured 40 marks in the written examination is said to have passed the theory paper (Course).
- c) There shall be a journal for the practical paper consisting of 80 marks and a viva voce examination of 20 marks to be conducted by one internal faculty member and one external faculty member as assigned by the University or the Principal of a Law college.
- d) A student who has secured a minimum of 32 marks for the journal and a minimum of 8 marks in the viva voce is said to have passed the practical paper (Course).
- e) There shall be revaluation of the answer sheets of End-Semester University Examination of theory papers, as per Ordinance No. 134 A and B of SPPU, Pune.

**Removal of Doubts and Difficulties:**

Notwithstanding anything stated in the Rules herein, for any unforeseen issues arising, and not covered by the rules herein, or in the event of differences of interpretation, the Vice-Chancellor of the University may take a decision and the said decision of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final and

binding.

### **Program Outcomes:**

1. Learners will develop a foundational understanding of human rights' philosophical, legal, and historical evolution, both globally and within India, including ancient Indian and comparative religious traditions.
2. Learners will be able to critically apply national and international legal instruments, constitutional provisions, judicial decisions, and institutional mechanisms to analyse and address contemporary human rights challenges.
3. Learners will acquire practical skills in legal research, advocacy, report writing, case analysis, and field exposure through visits to institutions and courts, enabling effective engagement in human rights practice.
4. Learners will be trained to evaluate socio-legal issues affecting vulnerable and marginalized groups using an interdisciplinary lens, integrating perspectives from law, politics, ethics, and development.
5. Learners will imbibe values of constitutional morality, rule of law, social justice, and civic ethics, enabling them to become responsible citizens.

### **There shall be following Papers:**

1. **HRIL-P 0101- Human Rights: Philosophical Foundations and Global Frameworks**  
(100 Marks)
2. **HRIL-P 0102-Human Rights and Legal Protection in India (100 Marks)**
3. **HRIL-P 0103-Fundamentals of Public International Law (100 Marks)**
4. **HRIL-P 0104-International Institutions and Contemporary Issues in International Law (100 Marks)**
5. **HRIL-P 0105-Practical Training Paper (100 Marks)**

**Detailed syllabus is given below:**

**HRIL - P 0101**

**Human Rights: Philosophical Foundations and Global Frameworks  
(100 Marks)**

**Unit 1: Evolution and Philosophy of Human Rights**

**1.1 Concept and Characteristics of Human Rights**

Meaning and definition of Human Rights, Characteristics and essential features, Evolution from moral to legal rights, Sources: Religious, philosophical, and legal, Human Rights vs. Fundamental Rights, Universality vs. cultural relativism.

**1.2 Legal and Philosophical Foundations**

Natural law and natural rights theory, Social contract theory and individual rights, Legal positivism and modern rights theory, Concept of justice and liberty, Human dignity as a core value, Global vs. domestic interpretations.

**1.3 Ancient Indian Perspective on Rights and Duties**

Dharma as a foundation of rights, Vedas, Smritis, and Arthashastra views on duty, Interconnectedness of rights and duties, Influence of Ashokan edicts and Buddhist ethics, Jain and Sikh contributions to duty-based ethics, Colonial reinterpretations of ancient legal values.

**1.4 Human Rights Traditions in Religions**

Hindu principles of equality and ahimsa, Islamic concepts of justice and brotherhood, Christian doctrine of dignity and charity, Buddhist principles of compassion and non-violence, Comparative religious perspectives, Dialogue between religious traditions and HR.

**1.5 Role of National Movements and Historical Struggles**

Indian freedom struggle and civil liberties, Global anti-colonial movements, Early human rights activists and thinkers, Gandhi's concept of Swaraj and Sarvodaya, Human rights in nationalist constitutions, Role of press and civil society in historic struggles.

**Unit 2: Global Development of Human Rights Norms**

**2.1 Early Milestones in Human Rights History**

Magna Carta (1215) and Habeas Corpus, English Bill of Rights (1689), American Declaration of Independence (1776), French Declaration of Rights of Man (1789), Atlantic Charter (1941), Influence of World Wars on HR evolution.

## **2.2 UN Charter and the Universal Declaration**

Formation of the United Nations (1945), Preamble and purposes of the UN Charter, Eleanor Roosevelt and UDHR drafting, Articles of the UDHR (1948), UDHR's legal and moral impact, Critiques and global acceptance.

## **2.3 ICCPR: Civil and Political Rights**

Right to life and prohibition of torture, Freedom of expression, movement, and assembly, Rights to a fair trial and due process, Rights during emergencies and derogation clauses, Minority rights and self-determination, Rights related to digital privacy and surveillance.

## **2.4 ICESCR: Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights**

Right to work and decent employment conditions, Right to education and literacy, Right to health and social security, Right to food, housing, and water, Labour rights and trade union freedoms, State's obligation to fulfil socio-economic rights.

## **2.5 Third Generation / Solidarity Rights**

Right to development and collective progress, Right to a clean environment, Right to peace and disarmament, Rights of future generations, Indigenous peoples and cultural survival, Environmental activism and global justice.

# **Unit 3: Regional Human Rights Protection Systems**

## **3.1 European Human Rights System**

European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), Structure of the European Court of Human Rights, Jurisdiction and admissibility of complaints, Case law from Europe (e.g., privacy, speech), Compliance mechanisms, Council of Europe's HR role.

## **3.2 Inter-American Human Rights System**

American Declaration and Convention, Inter-American Commission: Functions and reports, Inter-American Court: Jurisdiction and process, Key cases from Latin America, Human rights and dictatorship histories, Regional challenges and state cooperation.

## **3.3 African Human Rights System**

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, Cultural perspectives on collective rights, African Commission and Court structure, Role of AU in enforcement, Key HR issues in post-colonial Africa, Customary law and human rights.

### **3.4 Arab and Asian Regional Mechanisms**

Arab Charter on Human Rights, ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on HR, Islamic Charter on HR and Cairo Declaration, Regional cooperation vs. sovereignty issues, Soft law mechanisms and human rights diplomacy, Regional religious and political challenges.

### **3.5 Role of UNESCO and ILO**

UNESCO and right to education, cultural rights, ILO and labour rights standards (C87, C98, etc.), Human rights and sustainable development, Global conventions on education and culture, Human Rights education initiatives, Labour inspections and enforcement mechanisms.

## **Unit 4: Contemporary Global Challenges**

### **4.1 Human Rights in the Digital Age**

Right to privacy and data protection, Cyber security and state surveillance, Right to digital access and literacy, AI ethics and algorithmic bias, Digital identity and self-determination, Legal responses to tech-based violations.

### **4.2 Human Rights during Conflict and Terrorism**

Derogation from rights during emergencies, War crimes and Geneva Conventions, Right to life and non-refoulement, Anti-terror laws and HR violations, International humanitarian law, Role of UNHRC and Red Cross.

### **4.3 Refugees and Migrant Rights**

Refugee Convention 1951 and its Protocol, Rights of asylum seekers and IDPs, Statelessness and nationality rights, Role of UNHCR and NGOs, Xenophobia and border policing, International solidarity and burden sharing.

### **4.4 Environmental Justice and Climate Rights**

Stockholm (1972), Rio (1992), Paris (2015), Right to clean air, water, and climate, Environmental defenders and legal protections, Climate migration and rights of future generations, Ecocide and international law proposals, Indigenous and community participation.

### **4.5 Business and Human Rights**

UN Guiding Principles (Ruggie Framework), Corporate social responsibility and HR, Due diligence and supply chain accountability, Labour rights in MNCs, Investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) vs HR, Globalisation and worker exploitation.

## **Unit 5: Vulnerable Groups in International Human Rights**

### **5.1 Women and Children's Rights**

CEDAW: Gender equality in law and practice, Child Rights Convention (CRC) and optional protocols, Female infanticide, trafficking, and reproductive rights, Right to education and dignity, Gender-based violence and child abuse, International monitoring bodies.

### **5.2 Elderly and Disabled Persons' Rights**

UNCRPD and accessibility standards, Social security and elder care policies, Disability justice and anti-discrimination laws, Healthcare and right to life with dignity, Community-based rehabilitation, Inclusive development and legal reforms.

### **5.3 Indigenous and Tribal Rights**

UNDRIP and indigenous sovereignty, Land and resource rights, Cultural preservation and collective identity, Autonomy and self-governance, Displacement and development projects, Case studies (e.g., Adivasis, Amazon tribes).

### **5.4 LGBTQIA+ Rights**

Decriminalisation and right to identity, Right to marriage, adoption, and healthcare, Global recognition trends, Transgender rights and legal reforms, Hate speech and social stigma, Intersectional discrimination.

### **5.5 Refugees, Stateless Persons, IDPs**

Statelessness and nationality rights, Refugee recognition and asylum process, Right to return, resettlement, and repatriation, IDP protection under UN Guiding Principles, Stateless children and education rights, Role of UNHCR and humanitarian law.

## **Suggested Readings:**

### ***International Instruments and Treaties***

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
4. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

5. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
6. African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
7. European Convention on Human Rights
8. Inter-American Convention on Human Rights
9. UN Declaration on the Right to Development (1986)

### ***Books and Academic Texts***

1. **Jack Donnelly**, *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice*, Cornell University Press
2. **Thomas Buergenthal et al.**, *International Human Rights in a Nutshell*, West Academic
3. **Rhona K.M. Smith**, *Textbook on International Human Rights*, Oxford University Press
4. **David P. Forsythe**, *Human Rights in International Relations*, Cambridge University Press
5. **Upendra Baxi**, *The Future of Human Rights*, Oxford University Press
6. **Chimni B.S.**, *International Law and World Order: A Critique of Contemporary Approaches*, Cambridge University Press
7. **Andrew Clapham**, *Human Rights: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford University Press
8. **Manfred Nowak**, *U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: CCPR Commentary*, N.P. Engel

**HRIL - P 0102**  
**Human Rights and Legal Protection in India**  
**(100 Marks)**

**Unit 1: Constitutional Foundations and Indian Human Rights Framework**

**1.1 Impact of UDHR on Indian Constitution**

Influence of UDHR on Part III and Part IV, Dr. Ambedkar's role in drafting rights, Constitutional Assembly Debates on HR, Article 51 and international obligations, Interpretation of global HR norms in Indian context, Human dignity as a constitutional value.

**1.2 Interrelationship of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles**

Meaning and scope of Fundamental Rights (Part III), Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV), Judicial trends in harmonization of Parts III and IV, Evolution of socio-economic rights through PILs, Non-enforceability and moral force of DPSPs, Right to education (Article 21A) as convergence of rights.

**1.3 Indian Reservations to ICCPR/ICESCR**

India's approach to international HR treaties, 1979 Indian declaration and its content, Doctrine of dualism in Indian legal system, Challenges of incorporating international norms, Parliamentary debates on treaty ratification, Role of judiciary in harmonizing obligations.

**1.4 Constitutional Morality and Human Welfare**

Preamble and goals of justice, liberty, equality, life and personal liberty, Human development indicators and HR in India, Social justice and affirmative action, National integration and human solidarity, Relevance of constitutional morality in HR debates.

**1.5 Rule of Law and Indian Constitutionalism**

Dicey's concept of Rule of Law, Rule of law as a basic feature of the Constitution, Equality before law and due process, Legal aid and access to justice, Abuse of power and constitutional safeguards, Importance of accountability and transparency.

**Unit 2: Statutory and Institutional Frameworks**

**2.1 Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993**

Background and purpose of PHRA, 1993, Definitions and coverage under the Act, Functions and powers of NHRC, Inquiry procedures and reporting obligations, Human Rights Courts under the Act, Amendments and critiques of the Act.

## **2.2 State Human Rights Commissions & Special Courts**

Structure and composition of SHRCs, Jurisdiction and functioning of SHRCs, Coordination with NHRC and other bodies, Setting up and functioning of Human Rights Courts, Access to remedies at the state level, Financial and functional limitations.

## **2.3 Commissions for Vulnerable Sections**

National Commission for Women – role & powers, National Commissions for SCs, STs, Minorities, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Working methods and recent reports, Case studies from these commissions, Challenges in implementation of recommendations.

## **2.4 Role of NGOs and Civil Society**

Definition and classification of HR NGOs, Major HR organizations in India (PUCL, HRLN, CHRI), Advocacy, documentation, and litigation roles, Grassroots mobilization and community empowerment, Challenges: funding, regulation (FCRA), security risks, NGO-government relations in HR framework.

## **2.5 Legal Services Authorities and Access to Justice**

Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, Structure of NALSA and SLSAs, Lok Adalats and mobile legal services, Rights-based legal aid for marginalized groups, Paralegal volunteers and HR education, Case studies on successful legal aid interventions.

# **Unit 3: Judicial Interpretation and Human Rights Jurisprudence**

## **3.1 Expansion of Rights through Judicial Interpretation**

Right to life (Art. 21) and its wide interpretation, Environmental rights under Art. 21, Right to health, shelter, and livelihood, Judicial guidelines in absence of legislation, Dynamic reading of the Constitution, Use of international law in Indian judgments.

## **3.2 Public Interest Litigation and Judicial Activism**

Origin and scope of PIL in India, Relaxation of locus standi and procedural innovation, PILs for bonded labour, pavement dwellers, child rights, Judicial activism vs. judicial overreach debate, Landmark PIL judgments and impact, Challenges in implementation of PIL outcomes.

## **3.3 Rights of Marginalized Populations**

Human rights of prisoners and custodial deaths, Bonded labour: legal prohibition and enforcement, Child labour and protection laws (PENCIL, JJ Act), Role of judiciary in enforcing rehabilitation, Compensation jurisprudence for rights violations, Use of habeas corpus and suo-moto powers.

### **3.4 Gender Justice and the Judiciary**

Vishaka guidelines on sexual harassment, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, Triple Talaq and gender equality, Marital rape debate in Indian courts, Judicial decisions on reproductive autonomy, Protection of women in work and public life.

### **3.5 Landmark Judgments Shaping Indian HR Law**

Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (personal liberty); Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corp (right to livelihood); PUCL v. Union of India (right to food); K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (right to privacy); Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (Section 377); S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (secularism and federalism)

## **Unit 4: Socio-Legal Challenges and Human Rights**

### **4.1 Caste, Discrimination, and Reservation**

Historical context of caste-based exclusion, Constitutional provisions for SC/ST (Articles 15, 17, 46), Reservation policy and equality debates, Atrocities Act and its application, Socio-economic inequalities and HR impact, Intersectionality and Dalit rights movement.

### **4.2 Uniform Civil Code and Personal Laws**

Article 44 and Directive Principles, Debate on secularism vs pluralism, Gender discrimination in personal laws, Triple talaq and maintenance rights, Special Marriage Act and UCC prospects, Judicial pronouncements and political debate.

### **4.3 Right to Health and Healthcare Policy**

Right to health under Article 21, National Health Policy and public healthcare, Reproductive rights and access to facilities, Mental health rights and MHA 2017, COVID-19 and health inequality, Challenges in rural and tribal healthcare.

### **4.4 Poverty, Inequality, and Development**

Poverty as a human rights violation, Hunger, malnutrition, and right to food, Socio-economic inequality and access to justice, Rural-urban divide in service delivery, Government welfare schemes and HR link, Role of judiciary in socio-economic upliftment.

## **4.5 Human Rights in the Digital Age**

Right to internet as a human right, Data privacy and surveillance in India, Facial recognition, AI, and ethical issues, Cyber bullying, trolling, and gender violence, IT Act and Personal Data Protection Bill, Digital divide and exclusion

## **Unit 5: Duties, Ethics, and Human Rights Practice**

### **5.1 Fundamental Duties and Constitutional Morality**

Article 51A and civic responsibilities, Relationship between rights and duties, Teaching duties in HR discourse, Constitutional values and ethical living, Gandhi's idea of self-discipline, Judicial use of duties in judgments.

### **5.2 Civic Ethics and Community Participation**

Role of individuals in protecting HR, Community policing and vigilance, Youth participation and volunteerism, Ethical dilemmas in real-life HR work, Ethics in social media and information sharing, Rights-based democratic citizenship.

### **5.3 Media and Human Rights**

Freedom of press and limitations, Role of media in exposing HR violations, Sensationalism vs ethical journalism, Reporting guidelines and privacy concerns, Digital media and citizen journalism, Fake news and its HR implications.

### **5.4 Legal Literacy and Human Rights Education**

Legal literacy campaigns (e.g., by NALSA), Use of street theatre, posters, social media, Community-based education initiatives, Importance of vernacular languages in HR, Engaging youth and grassroots groups.

### **5.5 Decentralised Governance and Local HR Initiatives**

Panchayati Raj and local democracy, Human rights at the village and ward level, Role of Gram-Sabhas and participatory budgeting, Social audits and Right to Information (RTI), Inclusion of marginal voices in governance, Local conflict resolution and peace-building.

## **Suggested Readings:**

*Statutes and Official Documents*

1. **The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993**
2. **The Constitution of India** – Focus on Part III, IV, IVA
3. **National Human Rights Commission Annual Reports**

4. **Reports of National Commissions** – Women, SC/ST, Minorities, Children
5. **Landmark Supreme Court Judgments:**
  - Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)
  - Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997)
  - PUCL v. Union of India (2001 – Right to Food)
  - K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017 – Right to Privacy)

### ***Books and Reports***

1. **S.K. Kapoor**, *Human Rights under International Law and Indian Law*, Central Law Agency
2. **S.K. Verma**, *Public International Law*, Satyam Law International
3. **V.N. Shukla**, *Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Company
4. **Rajeev Dhavan**, *The Supreme Court of India and Parliamentary Sovereignty*, Butterworths
5. **Justice J.S. Verma (ed.)**, *50 Years of the Supreme Court of India: Its Grasp and Reach*, Oxford University Press
6. **P. Ishwara Bhat**, *Fundamental Rights: A Study of Their Interrelationship*, Eastern Law House
7. **Upendra Baxi**, *Inhuman Wrongs and Human Rights: Unconventional Essays*, Har Anand
8. **Law Commission of India Reports** related to human rights, NHRC, legal aid

### ***Reports and Practical Guides***

1. **UN OHCHR**, *Human Rights Education and Training Guidelines*
2. **UNESCO**, *Teaching Human Rights: Practical Activities for Primary and Secondary Schools*
3. **NHRC India**, *Human Rights Education Resource Book*
4. **Amnesty International**, *Human Rights and Activism Toolkit*
5. **Human Rights Watch**, *World Report* (latest edition for global case studies)
6. **Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI)** – Reports on Police and Prison Reforms in India
7. **Legal Aid Movement in India** – Publications by NALSA

# **HRIL - P 0103**

## **Fundamentals of Public International Law**

### **(100 Marks)**

#### **Unit 1: Nature, Characteristics & Sources of International Law**

- 1.1 Definition and Scope
- 1.2 Subjects of International Law (States, individuals, international organizations)
- 1.3 Public vs. Private International Law
- 1.4 Voluntary consent and state sovereignty
- 1.5 Binding force of international obligations
- 1.6 Enforcement challenges
- 1.7 Treaties and conventions
- 1.8 Customary International Law
- 1.9 General principles of law recognized by civilized nations
- 1.10 Judicial decisions and scholarly writings
- 1.11 Equity, *ex aequo et bono*

#### **Unit 2: International Law, Human Rights and the United Nations**

- 2.1. How international law evolved to include individual rights
- 2.2. Human rights as *jus cogens* norms (peremptory norms)
- 2.3. The role of international law in codifying human rights post-1945
- 2.4. UN Charter and the promotion of peace and human rights
- 2.5. Role of UN General Assembly and Security Council in International Law
- 2.6. ICJ and its contribution to human rights jurisprudence

#### **Unit 3: Implementation of International Law in Domestic Systems**

- 3.1 Monism vs. Dualism
- 3.2 India's approach: Constitutional provisions, judicial interpretations (e.g., *Vishaka* case, *PUCL* case)
- 3.3 Challenges of enforcement in municipal law

## **Unit 4: Recognition, Statehood and Jurisdiction**

- 4.1 Criteria for statehood (Montevideo Convention)
- 4.2 Recognition of states and governments
- 4.3 Jurisdiction: Territorial, personal, protective, universal
- 4.4 Sovereign immunity and diplomatic immunities

## **Unit 5: Law of Treaties & International Responsibility of States**

- 5.1 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969)
- 5.2 Formation, interpretation, termination of treaties
- 5.3 Reservations and invalidity of treaties
- 5.4 Wrongful acts, attribution, and consequences
- 5.5 Reparation, restitution, satisfaction
- 5.6 Responsibility of international organizations

## **Suggested Books:**

1. **Malcolm N. Shaw** – *International Law* (Cambridge University Press)
2. **Ian Brownlie / James Crawford (ed.)** – *Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law*
3. **J.G. Starke** – *Introduction to International Law*
4. **H.O. Agarwal** – *International Law and Human Rights*
5. **S.K. Kapoor** – *International Law and Human Rights*
6. **V.K. Ahuja** – *Public International Law*
7. **V.K. Ahuja** – *Law of International Institutions*
8. **V.P. Tiwari** – *An Introduction to International Law*
9. **Rega Surya Rao** – *International Institutions*
10. **Rajeev Dhavan & Raju Ramachandran (Eds.)** – *Indian Jurisprudence on International Law*

**HRIL - P 0104**  
**International Institutions and Contemporary Issues in**  
**International Law**  
**(100 Marks)**

**Unit 1: United Nations and Maintenance of International Peace**

- 1.1 UN Charter and collective security
- 1.2 Role of General Assembly, Security Council, and ICJ
- 1.3 UN Peacekeeping and peace building
- 1.4 Veto power and criticism of the Security Council

**Unit 2: International Humanitarian Law (IHL) & International Criminal Law**

- 2.1 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols
- 2.2 Principles of distinction, proportionality, military necessity
- 2.3 Protection of civilians and prisoners of war
- 2.4 War crimes and enforcement
- 2.5 Concept of individual criminal responsibility
- 2.6 Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals
- 2.7 International Criminal Court (ICC): Rome Statute, jurisdiction, admissibility
- 2.8 Crimes: Genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, aggression

**Unit 3: Global Economic and Environmental Governance**

- 3.1 Role of WTO, IMF, World Bank in international economic law
- 3.2 Principles of international environmental law
- 3.3 Paris Agreement, UNFCCC, Biodiversity, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- 3.4 Common but differentiated responsibility

**Unit 4: Dispute Resolution & Regional Organisations and Their Role in International Law**

- 4.1 Peaceful methods: Negotiation, mediation, arbitration, judicial settlement
- 4.2 International Court of Justice (ICJ): Composition, jurisdiction, key cases
- 4.3 Permanent Court of Arbitration, ITLOS
- 4.4 European Union and international legal personality
- 4.5 African Union and conflict resolution
- 4.6 ASEAN, SAARC – cooperative frameworks and limitations
- 4.7 OAS and regional dispute mechanisms

**Unit 5: Contemporary Developments and Challenges**

- 5.1 Use of force and humanitarian intervention (e.g., R2P)
- 5.2 Cyber warfare and digital sovereignty
- 5.3 International law and AI / technology governance
- 5.4 Global health law and pandemic response (WHO, IHR)

5.5 Migration, refugees, and statelessness

5.6 Growing role of individuals and NGOs in shaping international law

### **Suggested Books:**

1. **Malcolm N. Shaw** – *International Law* (Cambridge University Press)
2. **Ian Brownlie / James Crawford (ed.)** – *Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law*
3. **Antonio Cassese** – *International Law* (Oxford University Press)
4. **V.K. Ahuja** – *Law of International Institutions*
5. **H.O. Agarwal** – *International Law and Human Rights*

## **HRIL - P 0105** **Practical Training**

### **1. Journal – 80 Marks:**

- a. Report Writing on a Guest Lecture / Workshop – **(20 Marks)**
- b. Case Observation Writing – **(10 Marks)**  
Visit to Court for a Court case observation relating to violation of Human Rights
- c. Write any 5 leading case laws on Human Rights – **(10 Marks)**
- d. Visit to National or State Human Rights Commission, National/State Commission for Women, National/ State Commission for Children, NGOs dealing in Human Rights protection (Report writing & submission) – **(25 Marks)**
- e. Visit to various institutions like Jail, Police station, Prison, Juvenile Justice Board, Borstal School, Remand Home (Report submission) – **(15 Marks)**

### **2. Viva voce – 20 Marks**