

Two Day National Symposium on the Emergence of the Philosophy of International Law- A Bird's Eye Views on Jurisprudence

The philosophy of international law can be readily envisaged as a branch of special jurisprudence, one that encompasses both conceptual and normative questions about international law. To the extent that international law has been the object of practical attention in recent decades, much of it has come from writers drawing on either international relations theory or various approaches inspired by post-modernism. The marginalization of normative inquiry into international law is especially regrettable, since the most pressing questions that arise concerning international law today are arguably primarily normative in character. On the one hand, the ambit of the authority claimed by international law has grown exponentially in recent years, with the proliferation of international legal institutions and norms entailing that many more aspects of life on our planet are now governed by international law than ever before in human history. We have to seek to show the importance of current historiographical debates on different ideas about order and law beyond the state that were framed in Europe in the seventeenth century, presenting the ideas of Grotius, Hobbes, and Pufendorf as fundamentally distinct. Whether a work of political thought responds to enduring questions rather than to individual historical circumstances and whether it puts forward a proposition or argument that speaks to our concerns are empirical matters for historical investigation and theoretical matters for sustained reflection. The contemporary philosophy of international law must rest on both.

Aims and objectives:

In this age of globalization and interdependence, principles of international law affect all states, small and large, rich and poor, weak and powerful alike. Many of the structural changes that have taken place in the world economy since the early 1980s has resulted in liberalizing capital, labour, services, IPRs etc. which in turn has increased the interdependence. International Law has come to impinge on core aspects of national life-economic, social, and cultural aspects of all nations. The aim of the seminar is to give an insight into the way International Law works in practice, to provide in depth understanding of the matter of legal relations among the states, critically assesses highly controversial concepts of Public International Law, assesses the role of UN and its mechanism for dispute resolution. It also aims to sensitize policy makers, academicians and the public at large on these vital issues.

Theme

Law is a tool to regulate the interactions amongst the members of the society. There can be no society without a system of law to regulate the mutual relations of its members. International Law, so to speak, assumes a society of nations and it governs the relationship of the members of this society. It regulates uniformly for all states and regulates the conduct of states in their mutual intercourse.

International law is generally defined as the body of rules and regulations, which determines the conduct of sovereign states. According to traditionalists view International law regulates the relations between or among sovereign states. Modern jurists who have opined that international law not only regulates the relations between or among states alone, but also

regulates the conduct of International Institutions, individuals and non-state entities to a certain extent opposed this view. International law is essentially comprised of two bodies of law: Conventional International Law (treaty based law) and Customary International Law (law based upon state practice).

Implementation is the very object for which any law is formulated; same is the case with international law. But in case of international law, direct implementation is not possible, as the states do not surrender their sovereignty to any external force. The other impediments to implement international law is that the we have different legal systems around the world such as Civil Law, Common Law, Islamic Law, Socialist Law, Sub-Saharan Law, African Law and Law in East-Africa all having different adjudication mechanisms, which evidently show a lack of uniformity in the application of international law in the domestic sphere. Even the problem of enforcement of decision of International Court of Justice may invoke the problems that touch upon some of the most delicate areas of both public International Law and UN.

International law provides an essential framework for the pursuit of our foreign policy interests. Treaties record the understandings and commitments of states, set out the minimum standards of behaviour expected of states and the rules for their interaction, and underpin stability.

Subthemes are as follows

1. International Organizations
2. Substantive principles of contemporary international law-sovereign equality of states - nonintervention – nonuse of force, international cooperation - peaceful settlement of disputes and self determination
3. Application of international law in the municipal sphere
4. International Criminal Law
5. International Environmental Law
6. Law of Treaties
7. Colonialism , Imperialism and Post modernism
8. World Trade Law
9. International Economic Law
10. Law of the Sea –new challenges
11. Concept and philosophy of human rights
12. International Humanitarian Law
13. Sovereignty over the air space

Call for Papers

Seminar papers are invited from academicians, practitioners, research scholars and students.

Guidelines for Submission of Paper

An abstract should contain no more than 250-300 words accompanied by a brief profile of the authors indicating their name, designation, email-id, contact number and official address. The paper should be original, problem and result oriented. The full paper must not exceed a

maximum of 6000 words (excluding footnotes). The abstract and full paper must be formatted in adherence to the following guidelines:

- Font Size- Times New Roman, 12 for text, 10 for footnote.
- Line spacing- 1.5 for text, single for footnotes
- For Citation and Reference: Bluebook Method of Citation.
- File Format: Microsoft Word Document.
- The full paper to be sent to maruthiintconference@gmail.com

Method and study material

Abstract of Papers will be called for presentation on various issues of Public International Law. The papers will be selected by a group of experts. After scrutiny, the papers will be revised with the help of authors. The revised papers, texts of Public International Law instruments and relevant statutory provisions will be published. It is hoped that it will make significant contribution to legal literature.

Important Dates

- **Seminar dates**-27th & 28th March 2018
- **Submission of Abstract**- 15th March 2018
- **Notification of acceptance**-16th March 2018
- **Submission of full papers** – 20th March 2018

Registration Fee

Academicians/Teachers/ Paper Presenters	750
Research Scholars and Public: non presenter	500
Students: non presenter	300

- Demand Draft should be in favor of “**The Chairman , Department of Studies in Law , University of Mysore payable at State Bank of India, Manasaganotri Campus , Mysore**”

Accommodation

The participants are requested to make their own arrangements for travel and accommodation. However, the Department will take care of the local hospitality.

Organizing Committee

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