

Subjects of International Law: An Authority-based Analysis

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Abstract: *International law as we find today is the product of the experience of the civilized states of the world and the continuous growth of many countries. At present international law plays a very important role in universal level to control the conduct of states and to uphold the rights of individual. From the olden period to today there is a lot of controversy among the subjects of international law. When international law is developed, subjects of international law are also changed. International law is a body of rules and principles which regulate the relations among the members of international institutions. Subjects of law are those upon whom law bestows a capacity to act. Capacity implies personality. Alleged persons need not have similar capacity implies personality. Alleged persons need not have similar capacity. In municipal law, an individual is the principal subject of law and also gives capacity or legal personality to entities other than an individual. Companies, corporations, and institutions are also legal persons. They have the capacity to sue and to be sued or to hold or dispose of property. They have the capacity to sue and to be sued or to hold or dispose of property. All individuals do not have similar capacities. For instance, under the Indian law, a child is a legal person, but he has no capacity to enter into a contract. In international law, states remain the principal subject. The other subjects are international organizations and certain other entities such as the Vatican. Now individuals are also included in the realm of international law. The object of this article is to find out the subjects of international law and what is the place of individuals in international law.*

Keywords: State, Individuals, International organizations, certain non-entities, Court.