

# Teaching International Law in Malaysian Law Schools: Benefits and Concerns

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## ABSTRACT

Teaching international law is not just an important endeavor; it is essential in our increasingly interconnected world. This field goes far beyond conventional academic study; it equips law students with critical tools to tackle global challenges through the lens of international legal principles. By seamlessly integrating domestic and international legal frameworks, international law enhances core subjects traditionally taught in law schools, such as constitutional law, criminal law, and contracts. This paper seeks to illuminate both the profound benefits and pressing concerns associated with the teaching of international law in Malaysian universities. While underscoring the transformative advantages of imparting this vital knowledge, it also confronts the tangible challenges prevalent in the Malaysian legal education landscape. Drawing on over a decade of experience at a leading Malaysian law school, this paper provides valuable insights into the benefits and concerns of teaching and learning international law. Ultimately, it offers actionable recommendations designed to elevate international law education and better equip graduates for their pivotal roles in global legal systems.

**Keywords:** teaching, learning, international law, benefits, concerns

## INTRODUCTION

Teaching international law is not only a rigorous academic endeavor but also a vital one in our increasingly interconnected world. As global challenges such as climate change, armed conflict, and human rights violations transcend national borders, equipping law students with the essential tools to understand and address these issues using international legal principles has never been more critical. International law encompasses a wide array of complex topics, each requiring meticulous attention and precision throughout the teaching and learning process (on the role of the international law teacher, see Hilpold and Nesi, 2024). Key areas of study include the historical evolution of international law, which traces its roots from treaties among states in ancient civilizations to contemporary instruments such as the United Nations Charter. Additionally, students delve into the intricacies of treaty law, learning about the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and how binding agreements are crafted, interpreted, and enforced. Principles of state sovereignty govern interactions among states, while jurisdictional limits define the scope of a state's legal authority. Concepts of diplomatic immunity and protection illustrate how international law facilitates peaceful relations among nations, whereas the complexities of state responsibility examine the legal repercussions when states breach their international obligations. This comprehensive perspective is a hallmark of a well-rounded international law education. It prepares students not only to tackle real-world challenges but also equips them with the analytical skills and practical knowledge required for a successful legal career in a globalized environment.

Moreover, in response to the rapid pace of globalization and evolving geopolitical dynamics, issues such as international humanitarian law, which governs conduct during armed conflicts; human rights advocacy, which seeks to promote and protect individual freedoms; and legal frameworks governing international environmental law have gained paramount importance. Trade and economic regulations, as addressed in trade agreements such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) treaties, further underscore the significance of international legal studies (see Shaw, 2021, on the comprehensive topics of international law). The expanding breadth and

complexity of these issues highlight the urgent need for effective teaching methods, which present unique challenges for curriculum development and delivery to law students.

This paper aims to underscore both the immense benefits and the significant concerns associated with teaching international law within Malaysian universities. Starting with an in-depth exploration of the benefits of teaching international law, the paper will provide a thorough examination of the concerns arising from the author's extensive teaching experience at one of Malaysia's leading law schools. It will conclude with actionable recommendations aimed at addressing these concerns and enhancing the overall effectiveness of international law education, ensuring that graduates are not only knowledgeable but also well-prepared to navigate the intricate complexities of global legal systems.

## **Benefits**

### **1. Providing a Well-Rounded Legal Education to Law Students**

The syllabus of law schools is meticulously designed to encompass a broad spectrum of domestic law subjects, which are essential for developing proficient legal practitioners. These subjects are broadly categorized into public and private law. Public law, which includes foundational areas such as constitutional law and criminal law, is usually introduced in the first or second year of the law program. This early exposure is crucial as it lays the groundwork for understanding the state's role and the protection of individual rights. In contrast, private law subjects, such as contract law, tort law, and company law, are woven throughout the program's curriculum, allowing students to appreciate the intricacies of legal relationships and transactions.

International law emerges as a pivotal component that bridges domestic legal frameworks with global legal perspectives, particularly in an era characterized by rapid globalization. After completing the core domestic law curriculum in the initial two academic years, students encounter international law in their third year. This progression is instrumental in enriching their overall legal education, particularly within the context of the Malaysian legal system.

The mandatory inclusion of international law in Malaysian law schools is not merely beneficial but essential, especially considering the myriad of global challenges, including conflicts, trade dynamics, economic fluctuations, and environmental concerns. With legal practices now frequently intersecting with international norms, a profound understanding of international law is imperative for future practitioners in Malaysia. For instance, issues such as the rise of the Islamic State, the ongoing and complex Palestine-Israel conflict, and the ever-present threat of terrorism highlight the critical relevance of international legal principles.

Moreover, international law significantly influences global policy-making. By delving into this field, students gain valuable insights into how the international legal framework shapes national laws and policies. This understanding is particularly salient for Malaysia, a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which is navigating a landscape where events—such as conflicts in the Middle East, the strategic transportation of Russian natural gas to Western Europe, and the challenge of piracy in the South China Sea—carry profound implications for national and regional stability. Numerous international treaties and conventions regulate various aspects of human activity, including children's rights, human rights, the conduct of warfare, environmental sustainability, refugee protection, international trade, and investment practices. Each of these areas has direct repercussions for Malaysia, influencing its legislative measures and international commitments.

In the 21st century, the legal education of a lawyer must encompass an exhaustive understanding of international law, as it has become increasingly critical in everyday practice. This comprehensive educational framework not only equips students with essential knowledge but also prepares them to navigate the complexities they will encounter in their future careers, whether domestically or internationally. As globalization permeates the legal landscape, the insights gained from studying international law become invaluable.

Thus, it is imperative that law schools integrate international law thoroughly into their curricula. This approach ensures that students receive a well-rounded and robust legal education, preparing them to meet the challenges and seize the opportunities that lie ahead. A solid grasp of international law not only enhances students' skills but also empowers them to adeptly navigate a reality where legal boundaries are perpetually shifting. By embracing this comprehensive educational strategy, we can cultivate confident, informed legal practitioners who are equipped to make meaningful contributions in an increasingly interconnected world.

## **2. Equipping Students with Essential Skills to Navigate Treaties and Their Real-World Implications**

In today's globalized environment, as Malaysia increasingly emerges as a key player in international trade and investment, comprehending international law transcends mere academic interest—it has become an essential skill for navigating the complexities of our interconnected world. A pivotal focus of our international law curriculum is the study of the law of treaties. This area encompasses critical elements such as the formation, validity, interpretation, and termination of treaties. Malaysia's active participation in significant international agreements, including the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA) and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), positions our nation as a beacon of opportunity in the regional investment landscape. Our dual role as both a capital-importing and exporting country enriches our students' understanding of Malaysia's prominent global standing, instilling a sense of pride and responsibility toward their legal education.

The lecture content is meticulously crafted to illuminate the fundamental principles found in international trade and investment treaties. Through detailed exploration of essential concepts such as 'most-favored nation' (MFN) provisions, 'national treatment' obligations, the significance of 'fair and equitable treatment' (FET), the standards for 'full protection and security' (FPS), the intricacies of 'nationalization' and 'expropriation', as well as 'exceptions' and the 'dispute resolution process,' students gain a comprehensive understanding of treaty mechanisms. This foundational knowledge empowers our students to effectively interpret treaties, analyze their intricate provisions, and assess their profound implications for economic growth and development in Malaysia and beyond.

In the context of today's interconnected world, it is vital that legal education mirrors the economic realities faced by states engaging with international trade and investment treaties. This urgency highlights the significance of our students' studies, as they are being prepared to emerge as tomorrow's leaders in the evolving landscape of international law and global commerce. Their educational journey is not only important for their career trajectories but is crucial in shaping the future paradigms of international law and the dynamics of global trade, positioning them to make meaningful contributions in these spheres.

## **3. Preparing Students for Global Legal Practice**

Delving into international law unveils a compelling range of opportunities for students aspiring to build a career in international legal practice. In today's interconnected and globalized environment, domestic legal work increasingly overlaps with various aspects of international law. For law students, possessing a solid foundation in international law is not just beneficial but essential for securing competitive internships with prestigious international organizations such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). These internships, known for their high level of competition, draw exceptional law students from around the world and provide invaluable experiences that illuminate the practical applications of international law within key global institutions.

As local legal markets progressively adapt to accommodate international law firms, contemporary law graduates have the opportunity to pursue specialized training in international law even while practicing locally. This adaptability is not merely a theoretical construct; it reflects a tangible reality in the legal profession today. A comprehensive understanding of international law empowers students to offer well-informed opinion on investment-related issues—a domain heavily reliant on a nuanced grasp of international investment law and the

relevant treaties. Such knowledge is vital in delineating the obligations of host states and foreign investors as outlined in bilateral investment agreements, which govern cross-border transactions.

Furthermore, resolving disputes that involve foreign parties from disparate jurisdictions typically demands expertise in international commercial arbitration. Traditional litigation within domestic courts often proves inadequate for handling complex cross-border transactions, where international arbitration offers a more effective and neutral forum for resolution. Therefore, students equipped with specialized knowledge in international law significantly enhance their employability when seeking positions in international law firms or attorney general's offices that focus on international matters.

For those with a keen interest in research, opportunities abound at research centers dedicated to international law, international economics, or global relations; however, these positions typically require advanced qualifications, such as postgraduate degrees or significant research experience. In addition, a robust background in international law can serve as a valuable stepping stone for students aiming to enter the diplomatic service as junior diplomats, where understanding international norms and treaties is crucial for effective engagement. Conversely, students lacking insight into international law may encounter restrictive opportunities within the legal marketplace, often finding themselves at a disadvantage due to their limited breadth of knowledge.

In conclusion, the evolving legal landscape of the 21st century emphasizes the necessity for future lawyers to cultivate a strong understanding of international law that complements their domestic legal training. Consequently, integrating comprehensive international law education into law school curricula is vital for equipping aspiring legal professionals with the skills and opportunities they require to excel in diverse and rewarding career paths after graduation. This proactive educational strategy not only bolsters their professional prospects but also enriches the broader legal community, highlighting the indispensable role of international law education in shaping the modern legal landscape.

#### **4. Join a Global Network of Opportunities**

Studying international law equips students with critical insights, advanced knowledge, and unparalleled opportunities to connect with a robust international legal network spanning both local and global domains. International law academics, often seasoned professionals in their field, maintain extensive connections with various organizations and institutions, which significantly help students secure vital internships, memberships, or career opportunities. For instance, the former dean of the Faculty of Law at Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Professor Dr. Rahmat Mohamad, who served as the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) from 2008 to 2016, established valuable relationships within the international legal community. As a result, law students from UiTM had the exceptional opportunity to intern at AALCO in New Delhi, thereby immersing themselves in the intricate practice of international law from an AsiaAfrica perspective. Such internships provide comprehensive exposure to real-world legal challenges, enhancing students' practical understanding and setting them apart in a competitive job market.

Moreover, the pathway to joining prestigious international law centers is designed to be user-friendly, empowering students to actively seize the myriad of opportunities available. For example, students can easily apply for membership at the Asian Institute of Alternative Dispute Resolution (AIADR) in Kuala Lumpur. Membership offers access to a plethora of benefits, including participation in short courses on negotiation strategies, webinars hosted by industry leaders, and moot competitions that sharpen their practical advocacy skills. For those particularly interested in the field of international dispute resolution, applying for associate membership with the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CIArb) can be invaluable, providing them with access to a wide range of resources, including comprehensive arbitration lectures, scholarly materials, and networking opportunities that can catalyze their careers in alternative dispute resolution.

On a regional scale, students are encouraged to participate in the international law workshop hosted by the Asian Society of International Law (ASIANIL) during its biennial conference, which attracts a diverse array of law students from across the Asian continent. Furthermore, the Asian Academy of International Law (AAIL)



in Hong Kong offers an array of specialized international law courses tailored for both students and academics, with enrollment details conveniently accessible on their official website. For those with a passion for international humanitarian law, reaching out to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)—which has been operational in Kuala Lumpur since 1973—provides further avenues for engagement, such as contributing to humanitarian projects, supporting families separated by conflicts or migration, and emphasizing the relevance of humanitarian principles in a global context.

Studying international law transcends the mere acquisition of knowledge; it unlocks a broad spectrum of opportunities for both personal and professional evolution. Through this field, students gain access to an expansive global network of accomplished legal practitioners and thought leaders, offering ongoing inspiration and mentorship that can significantly shape their careers. The unique opportunities afforded to those specializing in international law distinctly differentiate them from peers pursuing a more conventional domestic law trajectory. With vast potential for career advancement, personal development, and the enhancement of soft skills, pursuing international law emerges as a dynamic and rewarding endeavor. As these students embark on their legal journeys, they not only gain essential academic insights but also tap into an extensive array of connections and opportunities that are instrumental in elevating their professional aspirations. The relationships and mentorships forged throughout this process empower them to carve out a niche within the legal landscape, supporting their ambitions while facilitating substantial personal and professional growth that positions them ahead of their counterparts focused solely on domestic legal frameworks.

## **Concerns**

### **1. Broad Spectrum of Topics with Limited Teaching Time**

International law is an incredibly fascinating and diverse field that encompasses an extensive range of topics, which are fundamental to understanding the dynamics of global relations. It covers traditional legal principles such as sovereignty over territory, the sources of international law, treaties, jurisdiction, state immunity, and state responsibility. In recent years, the landscape of international law has expanded significantly, incorporating specialized areas such as international human rights law, international humanitarian law, international environmental law, and international trade law. This evolution is largely driven by globalization, a heightened focus on human rights protections, and the rapid growth of international trade.

Given this broad spectrum of topics, the primary challenge lies in effectively covering them within a syllabus limited to just 14 weeks. Historically, the study of international law was structured into two parts—Public International Law 1 and 2—spanning two academic semesters. This traditional framework formed a crucial component of the third-year law curriculum for students pursuing their LLB degree. By adopting a two-semester format, the curriculum allowed for an in-depth exploration of contemporary international law topics, providing academics with ample teaching time while affording students a broader learning experience. The extended timeframe enabled academics to delve deeply into a variety of subjects, thereby offering students a rich educational experience that included critical discussion and comprehensive analysis of pertinent issues.

However, following a thorough syllabus review for the LLB program at the Faculty of Law, UiTM, it was decided to merge the courses Public International Law 1 and 2 into a single unit. This decision stemmed from careful deliberation over several factors, such as the necessity to streamline the curriculum, the intention of delivering a more focused learning experience for incoming student cohorts, and the acknowledgment that the previous dual-semester structure was becoming increasingly difficult to sustain. Although this adjustment aimed to enhance the learning experience, it resulted in the regrettable exclusion of numerous critical contemporary topics. Consequently, significant areas such as the legality of the use of force, mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes, developments in international human rights and humanitarian law, as well as international environmental and trade law, have been omitted from the current syllabus.

The implications of this change are profound and far-reaching. The current cohort of students now encounters a far narrower scope of topics in international law compared to their predecessors prior to the syllabus revision.

This dilution of content significantly limits their ability to grasp and engage with the subject, as the compressed curriculum primarily emphasizes traditional topics while neglecting vital contemporary issues that are essential in today's increasingly interconnected and rapidly changing world. This limitation highlights the critical necessity of providing students with a comprehensive legal education, a fundamental goal that has been undermined by the reduction in international law content. Without a robust understanding of both foundational principles and modern developments, students may struggle to fully appreciate the complexities of international law and its application to contemporary global challenges.

## **2. Lack of Local Content in International Law**

Books are a vital primary source for teaching international law, offering foundational knowledge and contextual understanding. However, in the Malaysian context, a significant challenge arises from the severely limited availability of local reference materials. Currently, there are only two comprehensive texts authored by Malaysian scholars in the field of international law, creating a notable gap in accessible educational resources (see the books authored by Jewa, 2012 and Hamid, 2023). This scarcity is largely attributed to Malaysia's minimal participation in international law-related events and initiatives across various fronts, which stifles the development of a robust local academic framework. The lack of local reference materials poses a serious obstacle that necessitates immediate and urgent attention from both the government and academia.

Firstly, Malaysia's track record in ratifying international treaties, particularly those concerning human rights, is markedly inadequate. While the nation has made commendable progress in trade and investment agreements, it has shown reluctance in committing to key human rights treaties. Currently, Malaysia recognizes only two significant human rights treaties: the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Despite calls from human rights advocates and civil society to ratify further international conventions—such as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998 and the Convention Against Torture (CAT)—these initiatives frequently encounter stagnation due to political backlash and a pervasive lack of political will. The government's focus has largely shifted to enhancing the domestic economy through foreign direct investment, consequently relegating human rights considerations to a lower priority in national policy. As a result, while economic ambitions are pursued, the human rights agenda remains frequently overlooked, impeding Malaysia's global standing and commitment to international norms.

Secondly, Malaysia's limited engagement with international tribunals, including the ICJ and the World Trade Organization (WTO), has profound implications for its legal framework and international relations. The country's preference for resolving disputes through diplomatic avenues rather than through formal litigation underscores this approach. The notion of a peaceful resolution through negotiation or conciliation is often celebrated as the 'Asian Way' of addressing legal disputes among nations, reflecting a cultural ethos that prioritizes relationshipbuilding over adversarial legal proceedings. However, this avoidance of litigation can diminish Malaysia's influence in shaping international law and limit the country's ability to contribute to and learn from global legal developments.

The absence of Malaysian engagement in these critical areas of international law results in local authors facing considerable obstacles in gathering comprehensive data to produce texts that truly reflect local insights and contexts. This lack of robust materials for teaching international law in Malaysian law schools highlights the urgent need for more localized perspectives and resources. Moreover, the prevailing tradition of teaching international law, which is predominantly influenced by Western concepts and paradigms, often neglects the incorporation and emphasis on local perspectives. This imbalance accentuates the necessity for a more diverse and equitable approach to teaching and understanding international law—one that genuinely includes and values local insights, thereby enriching the academic discourse and practical application of international legal principles in Malaysia.

### 3. Eurocentric Approach to International Law

The influence of Western imperialism, a profound historical force, has significantly shaped the field of international law, which is predominantly anchored in Eurocentric ideas (Lachs, 1987). The modern framework of international law that we engage with today can be traced back to pivotal historical events, particularly the 16th-century schism in Europe. Notably, the 1648 Peace Treaty of Westphalia marks a critical juncture in European history. This treaty concluded the Thirty Years' War—a destructive conflict involving various factions, including the Holy Roman Empire, Protestant states, and Catholic alliances—and it catalyzed a fundamental reconfiguration of Europe's political landscape. The treaty's outcomes led to the recognition of several independent territories, establishing a new order in Europe built on principles of state sovereignty and noninterference. From this historical context emerged foundational concepts such as the balance of power, territorial integrity, political independence, and equality among states. These notions became cornerstones of modern international law, influencing diplomatic interactions and legal frameworks globally. The legacy of these ideas, rooted in the specific socio-political realities of 17th-century Europe, has left an indelible mark on the evolution of international law.

Following the dominance of Western powers during and after World War II—periods characterized by the dismantling of long-standing imperial structures in Asia and Africa—the voices in international law became increasingly Western-centric. With the establishment of key international institutions like the United Nations and the prevalent victory of Western ideologies during the Cold War, the global legal curriculum has been predominantly shaped by Western scholars and their theoretical frameworks. In countries like Malaysia, a commonwealth nation that adheres to the English common law system, legal education is significantly influenced by this Western-centric tradition. This includes the heavy reliance on the works of prominent English scholars and the integration of Western legal principles into the curriculum.

This predominance of Western perspectives in legal education results in the teaching of international law being largely driven by concepts and principles articulated from Eurocentric viewpoints. Non-Eurocentric interpretations of international law, particularly those emerging from Third World nations, Asia, or Islamic legal traditions, often remain marginalized or entirely overlooked (for some historical and modern conceptions of Islamic views of international law, see Bashir, 2018 and Powell, 2019). This educational imbalance stifles the development of alternative legal traditions, as the academic focus is predominantly anchored in conventional Eurocentric jurisprudence.

Consequently, the voices advocating for alternative perspectives in international law are frequently overshadowed, resulting in Malaysian law students encountering significant limitations in their exposure to legal traditions that might resonate with their own cultural and regional backgrounds. This Eurocentric bias in legal education can have a substantial impact on these students, as it constrains their understanding of international law and undermines their ability to engage with the diverse legal frameworks and traditions that enrich the global legal landscape. Thus, the need for a more inclusive approach to legal education is paramount, one that embraces and integrates various cultural and historical perspectives into the broader discourse of international law.

### 4. Lack of Practical Experience Among Academics

Malaysian international law academics represent a dedicated and accomplished group of professionals, many of whom hold prestigious qualifications, including advanced degrees such as LLMs, and PhDs from worldrenowned universities. Their commitment to the field is evidenced by their extensive publications in high-impact legal journals, where they contribute valuable insights into international law. However, there remains a significant opportunity to enrich their educational experience by integrating more substantive practical experience into their academic pursuits. Real-world insights not only enhance their teaching methodologies but also equip students with a deeper, more relatable understanding of international law that transcends theoretical frameworks. This blend of theory and practice is essential in preparing students for the complexities they will face in real-world legal environments.

Currently, opportunities for Malaysian academics to work directly as international law counsel or government advisors are markedly limited. Malaysia's engagement in key global human rights treaties remains modest; for instance, while it has ratified the CRC and CEDAW, the remaining human rights treaties are out of sight. Moreover, the country participates infrequently in international legal forums, rarely appearing before influential international tribunals such as the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the ICJ, which diminishes its capacity to influence global legal standards and norms.

Additionally, a significant obstacle persists in the form of the Malaysian government's tendency to rely on international counsel from foreign law firms for major legal cases, particularly those that attract significant media attention or involve complex international issues. This practice not only restricts the opportunities for local legal experts to develop and showcase their skills but also undermines the growth of domestic legal proficiency in international law. As a result, aspiring legal professionals in Malaysia may find it challenging to gain relevant experience and recognition on the global stage, thereby limiting the overall advancement of Malaysia's position in the international legal community.

## CONCLUSION

In light of the discussions above, several actionable recommendations can address the identified concerns regarding the study of international law. Firstly, introducing elective subjects is a significant step that can help fill the gaps left by recent syllabus revisions. Topics like the use of force, international humanitarian law, international environmental law, and international trade law could be offered as elective courses for students. This approach would not only provide academics with additional teaching time to cover these subjects but also complement the core topics outlined in the revised international law syllabus. Secondly, it is important to address the lack of local content in international law through a broader ASEAN-focused perspective. Malaysian academics should promote collaborative teaching efforts by organizing seminars or webinars with their ASEAN counterparts. This collaboration would enhance the curriculum by incorporating ASEAN-related international law jurisprudence, benefiting students and contributing to a more comprehensive and regionally relevant legal education. Thirdly, we must bridge the gap between the Asian or third-world approach to international law and the Eurocentric perspective by engaging with Asian international law academics. Existing international law societies, such as ASIANSIL or the Third World Approach to International Law (TWAAIL) (see Anghie, 2023), provide excellent platforms for exploring Asian or third-world themes in international law through seminars, workshops, conferences, and collaborative research.

Finally, it is crucial to expose local academics to practical international law experience. One innovative solution is to establish structured internships and exchange programs that connect Malaysian universities with leading foreign law firms and prestigious international legal institutions. These programs would not only offer invaluable opportunities for Malaysian academics to gain practical insights into the complexities of international law across various legal systems but also foster a robust local legal community. By strengthening the link between academia and practice, we can ultimately benefit the broader legal landscape by producing more competent and globally aware legal professionals. This hands-on experience is essential, especially compared to their Western counterparts, who often blend practical experience with academic roles by participating in high-profile cases or serving as advisors to government agencies.

Moreover, the current emphasis on the theoretical aspects of international law in Malaysian law schools often overshadows the essential practical components of a well-rounded legal education. Urgent action is needed to cultivate a balanced legal curriculum that effectively prepares law students for the complexities of their field. This includes practical training in negotiation, advocacy, and dispute resolution in international contexts, which is vital for shaping future lawyers equipped with the knowledge and skills to excel in their careers. This paradigm shift will not only enrich our academic community with a more integrated curriculum but also empower future lawyers with the capabilities necessary to navigate and make meaningful contributions to the global legal landscape.



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