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Editorial

Knowledge is not merely the accumulation of facts; it is the continuous awakening of human consciousness and the relentless pursuit of truth. With this profound belief, we humbly present the current issue of the **Writers Crew International Research Journal** to our thoughtful readers.

In the continuous flow of time and an ever-evolving global landscape, each generation carries the responsibility of shaping the future. Today's scholars, researchers, and youth, guided by awareness and critical inquiry, are no longer passive recipients of information but active architects of society. Their questions reflect a deeper engagement with global challenges, values, and human purpose. As the academic community moves toward higher ideals, platforms for robust research and reflection like the **Writers Crew International Research Journal** become essential spaces for intellectual dialogue and creative exploration.

A research journal is not sustained by digital pages and print alone; it thrives through the collective spirit of authors, reviewers, critics, and reflective readers. Their curiosity, rigorous discipline, and dedication breathe life into academic discourse. Thoughtful critique sharpens our collective understanding, while sincere

feedback guides the path toward intellectual integrity and research excellence.

We express our profound gratitude to the contributors of this issue—the visionary authors who dared to question the unknown, the peer reviewers who refined these thoughts, and the readers who engage with open minds. Your active participation strengthens the academic ethos of the **Writers Crew International Research Journal** and brings us closer to our aspiration of becoming a meaningful, transformative voice in the global world of research and educational thought.

With deep reverence for knowledge and steadfast faith in collective wisdom, we place this issue before you, trusting it will inspire reflection, spark constructive dialogue, and drive meaningful change.

“Let noble thoughts come to us from all directions, and may they illuminate our shared journey of discovery.”



Dr. Neeraj Tiwari
Editor-in-Chief

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**Effect of Super Brain Yoga on Academic Performance among
Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder in Middle and Late
Childhood**

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In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

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Abstract

Super Brain Yoga is an advanced exercise which reinforces energy for the human body to optimise and recharge the brain activities. The continual practice of SBY enables synchronisation of the brain hemispheres, maximises the alpha waves for patience, triggers the vestibular system, and translates the academic progression. The key objective of the current research study is to get an in-depth insight into the influence of super brain yoga on the academic performance of children with autism spectrum disorder throughout the middle and late childhood phase. This research study focused on a secondary study with a qualitative design and purposive sampling method to focus on the Indian autistic children. Through the five theme-based interpretations and collecting information from the authentic journals, academic papers, health journals, and peer-reviewed articles, the current research work highlighted the importance of super brain yoga in triggering the alpha wave in the human brain. The outcome showed that the super brain yoga is an intellectual tool and cognitive optimiser to modify the innovative level and logical thinking power of the autistic children, enhancing their academic performance level. Finally, this study was unable to incorporate authentic evidence information due to the non-consideration of the rigorous quantitative survey-based analysis.

Keywords: *Super Brain Yoga, Cognitive Load Theory, Autistic Children, Middle and Late Childhood, Academic Performance*

1. Introduction

Context and Background

Human Rights are defined as a significant framework for enforcing the rights of every individual, such as freedom of expression, the right to life, and freedom from torture.¹ International Human Rights Law, in this context, is recognized as a body of international regulations to bind the nations through treaties and customary laws.² The purpose of designing the human rights and international law is to safeguard against state violations, along with promoting basic liberty. Utilizing the ICCPR, the limitations in state power, along with the elimination of abuses, such as arbitrary detention, speech suppression, and torture, is visible to safeguard against the basic human rights (liberty, fair trials, and life) and minimize the authoritarian state abuse.³ The ICESCR addresses the systematic violations by prioritizing the rights to education, standard of living, health, and work.

Problem Statement

The violations of the persistent human rights have raised complex questions in terms of the impact of international law to ensure protection and accountability, despite having a comprehensive international legal framework. The majority of the states have considered the human rights treaties, but face failure to perfectly implement them in the domestic aspect, because of the enforcement mechanism gaps, political interests, and weak institutions. The international responses regarding the protection of human rights are sometimes dominated by power imbalances, economic priorities, and geopolitical tension under the global governance system.⁴ The enforcement bodies, like ICC and the monitoring centers, experience hurdles, like restrictions in the compliance system, reliance on state cooperation, and jurisdictional constraints. It leads to an inadequate remedy and delayed justice for the victims in terms of human rights abuse.^{5,6} This research study is going to

¹ Manfred Nowak, 'What Are Human Rights?' [2022] Routledge eBooks 13.

² Daniel Moeckli, Sangeeta Shah and Sandesh Sivakumaran, *International Human Rights Law*. (4th edn., Oxford University Press 2022).

³ Areeba Butt, 'International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)' [2024] SSRN Electronic Journal.

⁴ Patrick Agyare, 'Contextualizing Human Rights in Multicultural Environments' (2024) 9 Research in Social Sciences and Technology 210.

⁵ Nur 'Azah and Abd Rouf, 'Enforcement Challenges in Human Rights Protection under International Law' (2025) 1 International Journal of Law 14 <<https://journal.berkahopungpungan.com/index.php/IJL/article/view/52>>.

⁶ Mariona Cardona Vallès, 'The Limitations of Human Rights Law Enforcement' [2024] Global issues 95.

analyze the human rights violation pattern within the selected case studies and evaluate the gaps between the original outcomes and the legal norms under contemporary global compliance.

Objectives

1. To determine the foundation of International Human Rights Law by emphasizing the legal protocols, institutions, and instruments safeguarding the basic global rights
2. To assess the chosen case studies of human rights violations in acknowledging the patterns, causal factors, and nature of rights abuse under the diverse socio-economic and political perspectives
3. To analyze the consequences of the institutional response plan, international legal mechanisms, international courts' proposals, and treaty bodies' responsibilities in accelerating accountability and mitigating violations
4. To evaluate the barriers to implementing the International Human Rights Law and recommend a solution for offering justice for the victims and ensuring protection against the violation of human rights

Significance

The significance of the current research study is to accumulate adequate ideas of the patterns of violations of Global Human Rights in the aspect of limited freedom of expression, discrimination, armed conflicts, and forced displacement.⁷ Based on this study, the readers gather a deeper idea of how the International Law Framework is applied to the various case studies relevant to the violations of human rights. Henceforth, from this study, a detailed description of the drawbacks and strengths of the enforcement mechanisms, along with the complex relation between the global justice initiatives, political interest, and state sovereignty, is outlined.

Literature Review

Human rights are currently facing a severe crisis and are marked by 18 years of non-enlistment in democratic liberty. The freedom of expression across the globe is limited due to the presence of digital repression, surveillance, and censorship. The governments are applying the vague National Security Laws to suppress opposition. This ensures anti-fake news and cyber-libel legislation,

⁷ Godswill Owoche Antai and others, 'Exploring Mechanisms for Enforcing Human Rights within the Context of International Law: Issues and Challenges' (2024) 10 NIU Journal of Legal Studies <<https://www.ijhumas.com/ojs/index.php/NIUJLS/article/view/1943>>.

effectively silencing the activists and journalists. The biggest challenge is to maintain human dignity, global peace, and justice through international law, which is attributed to the modern tension.⁸ Despite having the legal framework and the presence of the surveillance team regarding the identification of human rights violations, international law is only imposed against weaker and smaller nations. On the contrary, the powerful countries often ignore the rules and legal protocols to safeguard against human rights abuses.⁹ The UDHR (Universal Declaration of Human Rights) 1948 has been recognized as a turning point to design universal benchmarks for cultural, political, social, and economic rights.¹⁰ The treaties such as the ICESCR (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) and ICCPR (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights), reshape the global-based human rights.^{11,12} The regional human rights bodies and ICC (International-Criminal-Court) are responsible for investigating the violations, monitoring the compliance, and encouraging the development of accountability among the non-state and state actors.

Research Questions

1. How is the evolution of the International Human Rights Law in terms of legal principles, institutions, and instruments?
2. What are the patterns and causes of Human Rights abuse within the different socio-economic and political aspects?
3. How is the impact of the accountabilities from international courts, treaty bodies, legal institutions, and international legal mechanisms?
4. What kind of roadblocks is visible to implement the International Human Rights Law, and how can these be mitigated to protect against global human rights violations?

⁸ Salvador Santino Fulo Regilme and Karla Valeria Feijoo, 'Right to Human Dignity' [2023] The Palgrave Encyclopedia of Global Security Studies 1244.

⁹ Antony Anghie, 'Rethinking International Law: A TWAIL Retrospective' (2023) 34 European Journal of International Law 7.

¹⁰ Tamfuh YN Wilson, 'The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights 1948: Successes and Challenges' (2022) 30 African Journal of International and Comparative Law 599.

¹¹ Daniel Benoliel, 'Economic Inequality in the Age of Human Rights' (2023) <<https://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2079&context=jil>>.

¹² Edi Ribut Harwanto, 'Human Rights Violations and International Legal Responses' (2025) 3 Journal of Law and Social Politics 38 <<http://jolastic.id/index.php/jlsp/article/view/54>> accessed 28 February 2026.

2. Methodology

Research Methods

The current work followed the “*Case Study Method*” for a nuanced and deeper analysis of the real-world and complex research problem.¹³ Through the case study method, the researcher gathered adequate information on the Global Human Rights pattern, violation rate, and abuse mitigation score under the real-world settings by reviewing various case studies from different countries around the world. The case study method was recognized as a multiple source of data through which the observations, documents, physical artifacts, and interview data on the relevant research topic were considered to triangulate the research outcomes.¹⁴ Henceforth, this research method application of the current research study assisted the researcher in identifying exclusive strategies for safeguarding the Global Human Rights while integrating into the International Human Rights Law.

Research Design

The “*Exploratory Research Design*” was utilized for the present research paper to handle the unclear research problems by defining the core variables and scopes of the study. This design allowed the research to ignore the waste of resources and time for the large and complex projects by acknowledging at the early level whether the research topic is valid.¹⁵ Henceforth, the exploratory research design helped the researcher to reveal the violation pattern regarding the Global Human Rights in the diverse countries and the response plans by the legal institutions, ICC, ICCPR, and ICESCR. Integrating this design for the current study, the detailed reasons and process of applying the International Human Rights Law in preventing human rights abuse at the global level were deeply assessed.

¹³ Rosalia Lavarda and Christiane Bellucci, ‘Case Study as a Suitable Method to Research Strategy as Practice Perspective’ (2022) 27 The Qualitative Report 539.

¹⁴ Robert E White and Karyn Cooper, ‘Case Study Research’ [2022] Springer eBooks 233 <https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-85124-8_7>.

¹⁵ Rahmon Saka, OSADEME Gloria Chinagozi and ONONOKPONO Nyong Joe, ‘Exploratory Research Design in Management Science: A Review of Literature on Conduct and Application’ (2023) 7 International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science (IJRISS) 1384.

Data Collection

The “*Secondary Data*” was chosen for the current research work to accumulate a vast range of information on the relevant research topic with a capital and time-saving method.¹⁶ Through this data collection method, the researcher initially defined the research problem, figured out the gaps in the relevant knowledge, and structured the context for deeper analysis to justify whether the International Human Rights Law is valid and credible for avoiding the delayed justice for the victims and reducing the human rights abuse rate from a global perspective. *Google Scholar* was considered a foremost source to access peer-reviewed journals, PDFs, and articles to extract a vast range of relevant data.

Tools and Instruments

The most necessary tools for the current research study were Google Scholar-based peer-reviewed journals and articles with a publication year of 2020-2026. Only the articles written in the English language were considered for this study for a sufficient understanding of the identified research problem. Other associated tools for this research were the newspaper articles, international legal documents, and magazines on Human Rights. The essential instruments for this study were a laptop, a notepad, and a pen to physically and virtually record the information.

Data Analysis

The study followed the concepts of “*Content Analysis*” to integrate the structured and systematic method to assess the various case studies on Global Human Rights to identify the violation rate, justice rate, and accountability from the ICC, ICESCR, and ICCPR. Utilizing the structured coding approach within the content analysis, the study outlines the integration between the International Human Rights Law and the Rights to Life generation.¹⁷ This analysis amplified the relational analysis to determine the global governance system’s contribution to the Global Human Rights in case the victim is a popular refugee or an internally displaced person.

Ethical consideration

The research study strictly adhered to the “academic integrity” under the ethical notions by putting the citation to attribute the credit to the original author of the particular statement. Despite paraphrasing the content, the authors’ credibility was considered to allow the researcher to verify

¹⁶ Victor Oluwatosin Ajayi, ‘A Review on Primary Sources of Data and Secondary Sources of Data’ (2025) 2 SSRN Electronic Journal <<https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/Delivery.cfm?abstractid=5378785>>.

¹⁷ Udo Kuckartz and Stefan Rädiker, *Qualitative Content Analysis* (SAGE 2023).

the information.¹⁸ The proofreading was completed for this study to cross-check the chosen case studies to make a solution on the pattern of global human rights and the applications of the International Human Rights Framework in embracing global human rights.

3. Results

No.	Country / Region	Nature of Violations	International Response Mechanism	Outcome / Status
1	Myanmar (Rohingya)	Targeted persecution and denial of citizenship	International Court of Justice case; International Criminal Court investigation ¹⁹	Investigation of ongoing judicial proceedings
2	Syria	War crimes, chemical attacks	UN investigative measures; ICC referral vetoed by the United Nations Security Council ²⁰	Universal jurisdiction trials in Europe
3	Ukraine	Attacks on civilians	ICC full investigation and ICJ provisional orders ²¹	Multiple arrest warrants and active evidence
4	Rwanda (1994)	Genocide	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ²²	High-level convictions and Senior leaders convicted
5	Bosnia (Srebrenica)	Mass executions, ethnic campaigns	International Criminal Tribunal for the former	Genocide Convictions, command responsibility affirmed

¹⁸ Amjad Almusaed, Asaad Almssad and Ibrahim Yitmen, 'Academic Writing Style and Rigor' [2025] Practice of Research Methodology in Civil Engineering and Architecture 781.

¹⁹ Michael Ramsden, 'Strategic Litigation before the International Court of Justice: Evaluating Impact in the Campaign for Rohingya Rights' (2022) 33 European Journal of International Law 441.

²⁰ Mahmoud Refaat, 'Obstacles to the Application of International Justice: Rules of Referral to the International Criminal Court and Political Considerations of the Security Council' [1982] Wisconsin international law journal.

²¹ Georgii Popov and others, 'Assessing War Crimes during Armed Conflicts: Insights from Ukraine and Global Standards' (2025) 5 Journal of Lifestyle and SDGs Review.

²² Hollie Nyseth Nzititira, Jared F Edgerton and Laura C Frizzell, 'Analyzing Participation in the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda' (2022) 60 Journal of Peace Research.

			Yugoslavia prosecutions ²³	
6	Darfur (Sudan)	Widespread village destruction	UNSC referral to ICC (2005) ²⁴	Active arrest warrants; limited State cooperation
7	South Africa (Apartheid)	Political repression and Systemic racial discrimination	UN sanctions; global diplomatic isolation ²⁵	Truth and reconciliation process and regime transition (1994)
8	Cambodia	Crime against humanity under the Khmer Rouge	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) ²⁶	Select prosecutions completed
9	Sierra Leone	Recruitment of Child soldiers, terror tactics	Special Court for Sierra Leone ²⁷	Landmark conviction of Charles Taylor
10	Democratic Republic of Congo	Enlistment of Child soldier, militia abuses	ICC prosecution (Lubanga case)	First ICC Conviction achieved
11	Libya (2011)	Excessive forces against protesters, conflict crimes	UNSC referral to ICC ²⁸	Arrest warrants were issued, and partial cooperation

²³ Vedad Gurda, 'Chronology of the Trial of Ratko Mladić for Genocide in Srebrenica and Other Crimes before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia' (2022) 11 Monumenta Srebrenica 29 <<https://www.cceol.com/search/article-detail?id=1069756>>.

²⁴ International Criminal Court, 'Darfur, Sudan' (Icc-cpi.int2019) <<https://www.icc-cpi.int/darfur>>.

²⁵ Mohammed Kabeer Garba, 'The Role of International Solidarity Movements in Challenging Oppressive Regimes: A Comparative Study of Anti-Apartheid Activism in South Africa and Pro-Palestinian Advocacy in the 21st Century' (2025) 2 Mankind: Adam to Me 32 <<https://juria.in/mankind/article/view/mankind.v2i3.17>> accessed 28 February 2026.

²⁶ Anthony T Baker, 'An Analysis of the Historiographic Tradition Surrounding the Extraordinary Chambers in the Cambodian Courts' (2023) 5 Journal of humanities and social sciences studies.

²⁷ Uche Nnawulezi, Jacques Kabano and Obinna Okereke, 'Child Soldier Recruitment in Sub-Saharan Africa: Jurisprudential Advances, Causal Factors, and Persistent Challenges' (2025) 15 Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi Dergisi 1723 <<https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/sduhfd/article/1756928>>.

²⁸ International Criminal Court, 'Libya' (International Criminal Court2011) <<https://www.icc-cpi.int/situations/libya>>.

12	Afghanistan	Conflict-related torture; attacks on civilians	ICC investigation authorization ²⁹	Ongoing
13	Chile (Pinochet era)	Enforced disappearances; systemic torture	Universal jurisdiction (Spain/UK) ³⁰	Landmark arrest precedent
14	Argentina (Dirty War)	Forced disappearances during military rule	Annulment of amnesty laws, renewed domestic trials ³¹	Numerous convictions in national courts
15	East Timor	Militia violence post-independence referendum	UN transitional administration and special panels ³²	Institutional rebuilding; mixed prosecutorial success
16	Yemen	Civilian harm from airstrikes; blockade effects	UN Group/Panel of Experts reporting ³³	Monitoring without binding enforcement
17	Ethiopia (Tigray)	Ethnically targeted violence; sexual abuse allegations	UN Human Rights investigations ³⁴	Ongoing monitoring

²⁹ JACKSON SIMANGO MAGOGE and SURESH M BENJAMIN, 'War Crimes in Afghanistan and the International Criminal Court' (2024) 28 World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues 30 <<https://www.jstor.org/stable/48774718>>.

³⁰ Human Rights Watch, 'Afghanistan and the International Criminal Court' (*Human Rights Watch* 20 November 2017) <<https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/11/20/afghanistan-and-international-criminal-court>>.

³¹ Human Rights Watch, 'The Pinochet Precedent | How Victims Can Pursue Human Rights Criminals Abroad' (*Human Rights Watch* November 1998) <<https://www.hrw.org/report/1998/11/01/pinochet-precedent/how-victims-can-pursue-human-rights-criminals-abroad>>.

³² Eleonora Natale, *Military Families, Political Violence, and Transitional Justice in Argentina* (Springer Nature 2024).

³³ Human Rights Watch, 'Yemen: Events of 2023' (*Human Rights Watch* 11 January 2024) <<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/yemen>>.

³⁴ Valerie R. Cook, 'Sexual Violence as a Weapon of War in Ethiopia's Tigray Region and the Developing Adjudication of Violations of the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa' (2022) 37 American University International Law Review <<https://digitalcommons.wcl.american.edu/auilr/vol37/iss2/7/>>.

18	North Korea	Political prison camps; systemic repression	UN Commission of Inquiry findings ³⁵	No Security Council referral; diplomatic pressure
19	China (Uyghurs)	Large-scale detention; labor transfer programs	UN reports: targeted sanctions ³⁶	International debate; no judicial process initiated
20	Israel–Palestine	Civilian casualties; settlement expansion concerns	ICC investigation ³⁷	Ongoing
21	Iraq (ISIS crimes)	Atrocities against the Yazidi minority	UN Investigative Team (UNITAD) ³⁸	Evidence preservation
22	Central African Republic	Sectarian militia attacks; mass atrocities	ICC investigations ³⁹	Some convictions
23	Colombia	Internal armed conflict abuses	International Criminal Court preliminary examination; Special Jurisdiction for Peace ⁴⁰	Hybrid domestic accountability

³⁵ Sloane Thor, 'Repression, Punishment, and Genocide: An Examination of Human Rights Violations in North Korea' (2024) <<https://wittprojects.net/ojs/index.php/wueasj/article/view/675/518>>.

³⁶ 'UN Experts Alarmed by Reports of Forced Labour of Uyghur, Tibetan and Other Minorities across China' (OHCHR2025) <<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/01/un-experts-alarmed-reports-forced-labour-uyghur-tibetan-and-other-minorities>>.

³⁷ Harsh Mahaseth and Nirupan Karki, 'Understanding the Israel-Palestine Issue and Its Relation with the International Criminal Court' (2022) 1 Thailand Journal of International Law 37 <<https://pure.jgu.edu.in/id/eprint/5395/>>.

³⁸ UN News, 'ISIL Crimes against Yazidis Constitute Genocide, UN Investigation Team Finds' (UN News10 May 2021) <<https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/05/1091662>>.

³⁹ [icc-cpi.int](https://www.icc-cpi.int/car), 'Central African Republic' (2022) <<https://www.icc-cpi.int/car>>.

⁴⁰ Max Pensky, 'After Impunity: The Anti-Impunity Norm, the Colombian Special Jurisdiction for Peace, and the Future of International Criminal Law' [2024] Digital Commons @ University of South Florida <<https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/gsp/vol18/iss2/7/>> accessed 28 February 2026.

24	Guatemala	Indigenous community massacres	Domestic genocide trial (Ríos Montt) ⁴¹	Conviction overturned; accountability debate persists
25	Iran (2022 protests)	Excessive force, arbitrary detention	UN Fact-Finding Mission ⁴²	Ongoing documentation

Comparative Findings

The comparative discussion of the 25 cases announced reveals that the five central patterns of analysis include: Strategic litigation at the international courts, force of politics and referral limitation to the Security Council, development of evidence in determining the war crimes, and the revival of hybrid and domestic accountability and asymmetry in the enforcement. First, strategic litigation has developed as a significant accountability measure. By presenting the case of the Myanmar case in the International Court of Justice, Ramsden (2022) manages to portray how the processes of the case serve adjudicative functions, political and normative functions. The case of the Rohingya is the prime example where states can resort to the internationalization of responsibility in the situation when the direct criminal jurisdiction is questioned. This is contrary to China and North Korea, where records have been kept, but there are no avenues to litigation since the two countries are geopolitically isolated. Secondly, the consequences of enforcement are significantly dependent on the referral politics. According to Refaat (2022), the dynamics of veto that the ICC has to contend with interfere with its jurisdiction within the United Nations Security Council. This has been witnessed in Syria, where the impossibility of being referred by veto is evident despite massive records of atrocities. But this is not true because Libya (2011) and Darfur are among the cases that have been referred to the International Criminal Court, but the execution is not equal because of the lack of cooperation and the prohibition of arrest. Third, reporting the war crimes has increased the prosecutor's power through evidence and devolution. According to Popov *et al.* (2025), the importance of preserving digital evidence and global standards has

⁴¹ 'The Guatemala Genocide Case – CJA' (*The center for justice and accountability* 2026) <<https://cja.org/what-we-do/litigation/the-guatemala-genocide-case/>>.

⁴² 'Iran: UN Fact-Finding Mission Calls for Immediate Restoration of Internet Access and Adherence to International Human Rights Law' (*OHCHR*2025) <<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2026/01/iran-un-fact-finding-mission-calls-immediate-restoration-internet-access-and>>.

enhanced investigations in Ukraine, resulting in the issuance of prompt arrest warrants. By contrast, according to Magoge and Benjamin (2024), in Afghanistan, the legal process has been paralyzed by the jurisdiction and political forces, even after abuses were documented.

Fourth, tribunal jurisprudence has played the most significant role during post-conflict genocide. The operation of the prosecution is also seen in the case of senior perpetrators of the Rwanda genocide (where Ratko Mladic was prosecuted in ICTY, Bosnia and Herzegovina) and the prosecution of senior perpetrators of the genocide in Rwanda (Nyseth Nzitatira et al., 2023; Gurda, 2022). On the same note, Sierra Leone and Cambodia had hybrid courts that increased the transparency of mass killings and recruitment of child soldiers (Nnawulezi et al. 2025). Fifth, domestic and hybrid justice mechanisms have been used to expand the anti-impunity norm. Prosecutions were recommenced in Argentina following an annulment of amnesty laws (Natale, 2024). In Colombia, the Special Jurisdiction for Peace displays reparative accountability in line with ICC complementarity (Pensky, 2024). In the meantime, the domination of documentation-based responses can be seen in Yemen, Ethiopia (Tigray), and Iran, where the evidence presented by UN fact-finding missions lacks direct prosecutorial opportunities. Jurisdictional opposition in the presence of ICC is also demonstrated by the Israel-Palestine case (Mahaseth and Karki, 2022). The Comparative results indicate that the effectiveness of international justice is highly associated with geopolitical alignment, cooperation with the Security Council, and compliance of the state. The idea of creating hybrid courts and reopening cases in the country suggests that the international criminal law is structurally constrained, but not that the norm of anti-impunity is weakened.

4. Discussion

The comparative analysis between the case studies indicates that there is a notable variation in the political dynamics, enforcement, and consequences of the International Human Rights Law. The International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda have established a powerful enforcement deliverable. Both these tribunals demonstrated that the military leaders and senior politicians were able to design authoritative regulations & lawsuits against Human Rights.⁴³ On the contrary, the performance structure of the International

⁴³ James Meernik, 'The Impacts of the International Criminal Tribunals on Human Security and Human Rights' [2022] Research Handbook on International Law and Human Security 225.

Criminal Court has become more inconsistent and complex.⁴⁴ For countries like Ukraine, Libya, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Palestine, the ICC evaluated a procedure-driven preparedness by issuing arrest warrants and starting investigations. In order to establish global peace in terms of maintaining human rights, the arrest warrants for violating the lawsuits of the International Human Rights Law for Russia and Sudan were not perfectly implemented.⁴⁵ This research study also explores the increasing significance of the domestic accountability mechanisms and universal jurisdictions in terms of minimizing human rights abuse at the global level. The concepts of the “*Transitional Justice Models*” designed in Colombia and East Timor indicate that the hybrid domestic-global tactics may offer long-term and more sustainable accountability.⁴⁶ These models have been incorporated with the judicial procedure, truth commissions, prioritization of the reconciliation system, and reparations to embrace the integrity of the institutions in terms of offering human rights.

5. Conclusion

Findings - The outcomes of the current comparative research study have been attributed to the International Human Rights Law in the concepts of the wider structural reality to define the state-oriented human rights patterns and systems. The enforcement in this context is correlated to the states' desire for cooperation, institutional assistance, and political consensus. The study has also indicated that effective accountability mechanisms can be visible in the case of the presence of international unity and minimal political resistance. The legal frameworks towards the International Human Rights can be selective and constrained if there is a dominance of the geopolitical rivalry and resistance to scrutiny across the powerful countries.

Limitations - The limitations of the current research study are the presence of insufficient qualitative secondary data on the relevant research topic to make a concise solution. The consistent gap in the long-term rehabilitation and the victim redressing is visible in establishing global human rights. The substantial reparation approaches were delayed or limited for most of the time, while

⁴⁴ Dr Ashraf Ali, ‘Role of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in Preventing and Prosecuting Genocide: A Critical Analysis’ (Syed Nizam Badshah Bukhari and Aftab Haider eds, 2025) <[⁴⁵ Jeremy Sarkin, ‘Will the International Criminal Court \(Icc\) Be Able to Secure the Arrest of Vladimir Putin When He Travels?’ \(2023\) 12 International human rights law review 26.](https://pjlw.com.pk/index.php/Journal/article/view/v4i12-138-150#:~:text=The%20ICC%2C%20being%20the%20sole,been%20accomplished%20by%20the%20Court.>.”</p>
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⁴⁶ Lina Strupinskienė, ‘Transitional Justice Studies: Development, Challenges, and Future Directions’ [2024] Politologija 109 <<https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=1330367>> accessed 28 February 2026.

the judgments were safeguarded across Sierra Leone, Yugoslavia, and Rwanda. Another limitation of this study was that the legal accountability contributing to the symbolic justice offerings to embrace global human rights cannot automatically reshape the socio-economic balance for the affected communities.

Recommendations - Empowerment of the UN Human Rights Council by integrating the Satellite Monitoring & AI is recommended to track the early signs of troop movements and mass distribution in the aspect of human rights to design a diplomatic resolution before initiating the full-pledged tussles.⁴⁷ This ratification can safeguard the Legal Leaders from utilizing National Sovereignty as a protection from human rights abuse. Designing a "standalone treaty" is recommended to particularly target the state-sponsored suppression in case of human rights violations to fill the gaps in the International Human Rights Law.⁴⁸ Another recommendation for this study is to "strengthen the legal accountability" by urging the states which are presently facing legal barriers to connect with the ICC.

⁴⁷ Anne Dulka, 'The Use of Artificial Intelligence in International Human Rights Law' (2023) <https://law.stanford.edu/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Publish_26-STLR-316-2023_The-Use-of-Artificial-Intelligence-in-International-Human-Rights-Law8655.pdf>.

⁴⁸ Marko Milanovic, 'State Lies as Violations of Human Rights' (2025) 47 Human Rights Quarterly 667.

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