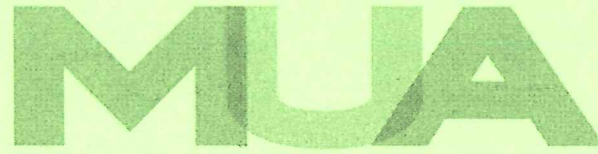


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BDS 411: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADVOCACY**

**DATE: 29<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2024**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 70**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

## QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

### INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

The foundation of the United Nations' values is a fundamental respect for and commitment to the protection of human rights, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly in 1948. Since then, other international agreements and instruments have reflected member states' commitment to universal values, specific rights or categories of rights, and detailed aspects of the rights of specific groups.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is also part of the United Nations Human Rights Standards and was adopted by the General Assembly in 1979. This demonstrates a universal commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment. In 1995, the Fourth World Conference on Women adopted the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, reminding that "transformed partnerships based on equality between women and men are a prerequisite for people-centred sustainable development. The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women adopted a political declaration to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Beijing Conference, calling on the United Nations system to continue to support the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

In 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio, adopted a landmark document on climate change, desertification and biodiversity that demonstrated the international community's commitment to sustainable development and transformed international environmental law. Twenty years later, the Rio+20 conference led member states to develop the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building on the achievements and lessons learned from the Millennium Development Goals.

The emphasis on the normative and operational linkage takes place in a rapidly changing UN development system. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in September 2015, takes a much more comprehensive and prescriptive approach than the MDGs and represents a fundamental paradigm shift in dominant development models. Its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets establish an international human rights framework that encompasses all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development. It sets out specific goals to combat inequality and promote "more peaceful, just and inclusive societies and a conducive international environment.

This agenda is explicitly based on the "United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention on Human Rights" and other instruments, including the Declaration on the Right to Development (Article 10). References to human rights run throughout the outcome document, pointing out that the core goal of the SDGs is "the realization of human rights for all" (preamble), and stating that "all countries that respect and protect human rights.

**Required:**

- a) Elaborate any **five** forms of discrimination against women. (10 marks)
  
- b) Discuss the right to development under the International Human Rights framework. (5 marks)
  
- c) Explain any **five** human rights under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (10 marks)

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) Briefly explain the right of self-determination under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. (5 marks)

- b) With the use of relevant examples, critically analyze how International Human Rights protection is reflected in the Charter of the United Nations. **(10 marks)**

### QUESTION THREE

- a) Briefly explain the nature of states' obligation to fulfil the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. **(5 marks)**
- b) Describe the functions of national human rights institutions as set out in the Paris Principles. **(10 marks)**

### QUESTION FOUR

- a) In relation to Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, discuss any **three** measures aimed at the prevention of racial discrimination **(6 marks)**
- b) In relation to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, discuss any **five** obligations of state parties. **(9 marks)**

### QUESTION FIVE

- a) Elaborate on any **four** rights of children protected in situations of armed conflict. **(8 marks)**
- b) Enumerate on the human rights instruments adopted by the Organization of African Unity and subsequently by the African Union. **(7 marks)**

### QUESTION SIX

- a) Illustrate the role played by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the promotion of human rights. **(10 marks)**
- b) Differentiate between advocacy and lobbying in human rights. **(5 marks)**