



**Høgskolen i Telemark**

Fakultet for allmennvitenskaplege fag

## FINAL EXAM

<b>Course code:</b>	<b>3360</b>
<b>Course name:</b>	<b>Human Rights</b>
<b>Studypoints for course:</b>	<b>10 studiepoeng</b>
Percentage of total grade:	60 %
Exam date:	May 8, 2012
Exam place:	NEW YORK
Time:	9am-12pm (3 hours)
Language:	ENGLISH
Number of pages incl. coverpage:	2
Allowed resources during exam	Dictionary norwegian/english
Special remarks:	Answer <u>one</u> question. When writing your answers, make sure you answer all the parts of the question.
Number of attachments:	None

Eksamensresultat finn du etter sensurfall ved å logge deg inn med brukarnamn og passord på StudentWeb (hit.no)



**ENGLISH:**

**Either:**

1. After the failure to intervene to prevent the genocides in Srebrenica, Rwanda, and crimes against humanity in Darfur, the international community is willing to take more seriously the idea of humanitarian intervention. The dominant idea is neatly summarized by Zanetti: “humanitarian intervention is a duty inscribed in the logic of the universality of basic human rights.” Like many human rights issues, interventionism is a complex and multifaceted issue. It is highly criticized and it provides significant challenges to the current global order as well as how we understand our duties with respect to human rights.

- a) Explain the meaning of the claim that “humanitarian intervention is a duty inscribed in the logic of the universality of basic human rights.”
- b) What are the consequences of the interventionist position for the traditional principle of nonintervention and what radical change in the conception of the world order is implied in the idea of implementing the catalogue of human rights on a global scale?
- d) Discuss one possible argument that may be used to challenge human rights interventionism. How would you respond to that?

**Or:**

2. Not every question of social justice is a human rights issue. And there is growing pressure to expand the lists of human rights to include new areas. That’s why political movements should provide good reasons when they argue that their main concern should be recognized as a matter of human rights. Seen from this perspective, it is crucial for women’s rights theorists and activists to provide strong reasons while defending women’s rights as human rights. However, demanding the recognition of women’s rights as human rights is only one part of the issue; many feminist activists and scholars point out that recognition of women’s rights as human rights requires also rethinking human rights.

- a) Why is it important for women’s rights to be recognized as human rights and why is there a need for a separate category such as ‘women’s rights’?
- b) Why is it important to rethink human rights in order to address many important women’s rights? Explain by giving examples.
- c) Discuss one of the main challenges to the feminist human rights position. How would you respond to that?