Political Science 12: IR -- Eighth Lecture, Part 2





- 1. Half a Century of Progress
- 2. Defining Human Rights
- 3. Why Do States Violate Human Rights?
- 4. Treaty Politics
- 5. Enforcement
- 6. Will Protection Improve?

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Half a Century of Progress

Table 12.1: United Nations Human Rights Agreements

Treaty	Date Signed / In Force	Brief Description
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)	1948	Outlines basic human rights.
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	1948/1951	Bans acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group.
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)	1965/1969	Bans all racial discrimination, with particular attention to policies and practices of apartheid.
International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	1966/1976	Details the basic economic, social, and cultural rights of individuals and nations.
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	1966/1976	Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations. Optional protocol (1966/1976) permits petitions from individuals. Second optional protocol (1989/1991) commits state parties to abolish the death penalty.
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	1979/1981	Bans discrimination against women, focusing on education, employment, health, marriage, and the family. Optional protocol (1999/2000) permits petitions from individuals.
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)	1984/1987	Bans torture under all circumstances. Optional protocol (2002/2006) establishes regular visits to monitor state practice.
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	1989/1990	Details the special rights of children. Optional protocol (2000/2002) bans children in the armed forces from participating in hostilities. Second optional protocol (2000/2002) prohibits the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography.
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW)	1990/2003	Details the special rights of workers outside their country of origin.
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2007/2008	Mandates equal status and treatment for individuals with disabilities. Optional protocol (2007/2008) permits petitions from individuals.
International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2007/2010	Prohibits arrest, detention, or abduction of individuals without acknowledgment by the state

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Conceptions of human rights usually follow Western ideals

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

Two binding agreements

- 1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

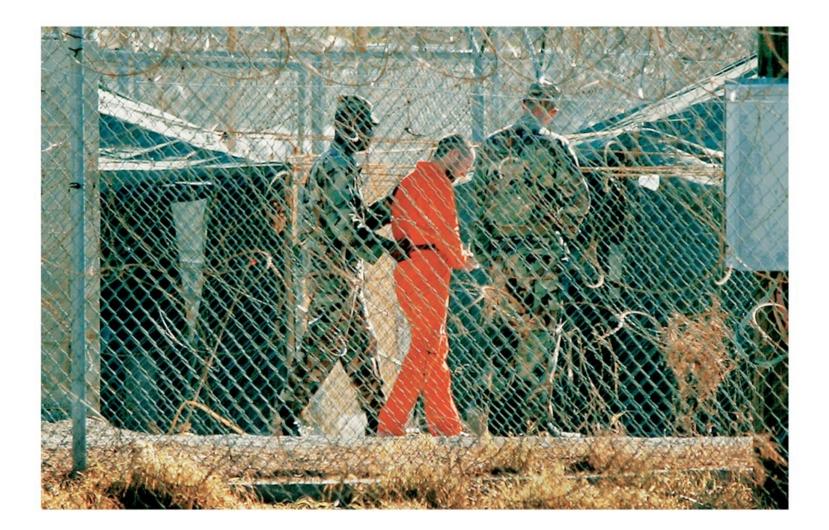
Vague consensus on rights masks major differences in definition



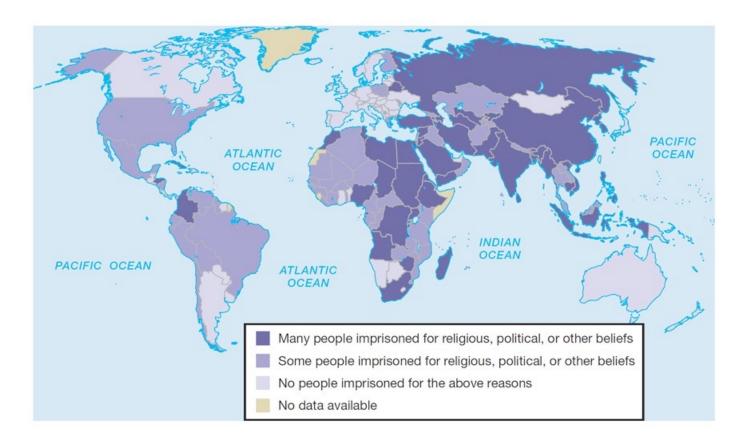
Weaker states may see foreign efforts to promote individual political rights as a means of increasing Western influence

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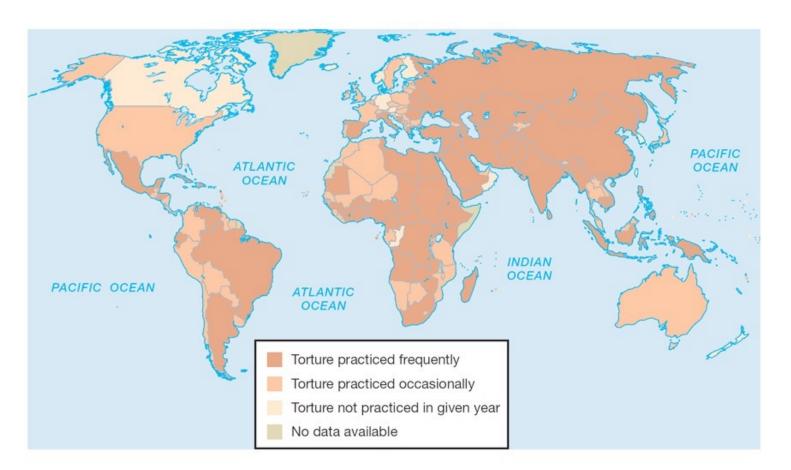
- Lack of capacity
- Foreign threats
- Sovereignty
- To maintain power



Map 12.1: Imprisonment for Nonviolent Politics Beliefs and Actions, 2009



Map 12.2: Torture, 2009



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Why sign human rights treaties?

Why do states care about human rights abuses overseas?

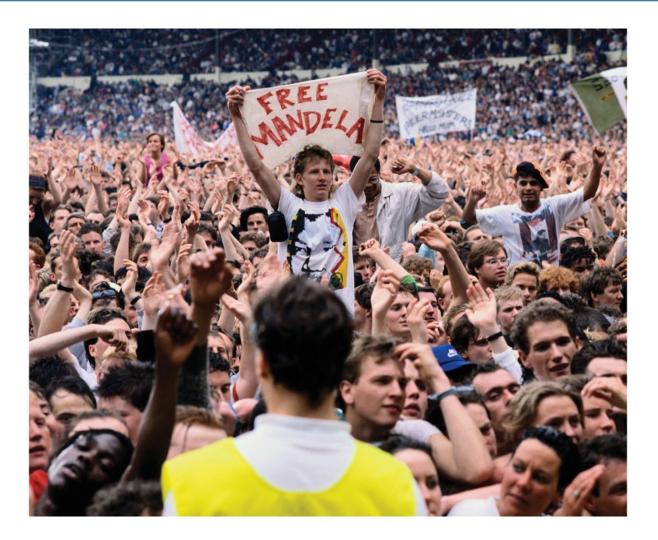
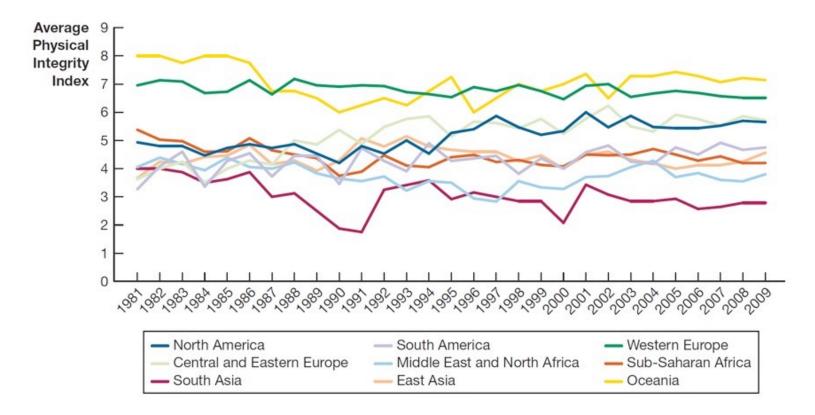




Figure 12.A: Human Rights Practices Around the World, by Region, 1981–2009



Optimists hope that treaties may have longer-term effects.

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- Cost / benefit analysis
- Interests
- Motives for others to punish violators may be weak, or provide too few benefits
- Under what conditions are states likely to enforce human rights?









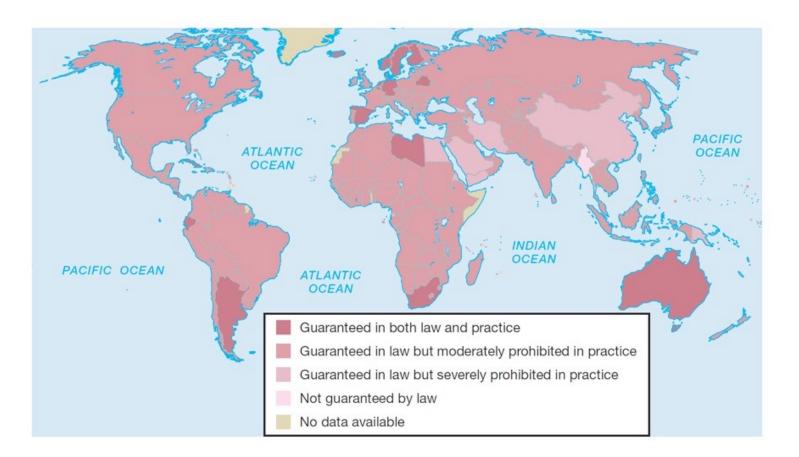
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- Transnational justice
- Individual petition
- Universal jurisdiction
- The International Criminal Court (ICC)



Linking material interest to human rights

Map 12.3: Women's Political Rights, 2009



Political Science 12: International Relations

