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| Autore                  | Reyntjens Filip   |
| Titolo                  | Political governance in post-genocide Rwanda // Filip Reyntjens, University of Antwerp [[electronic resource]]  |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2013  |
| ISBN                    | 1-139-89492-7<br>1-107-46194-4<br>1-107-45976-1<br>1-107-47359-4<br>1-107-47260-1<br>1-107-46899-X<br>1-107-46543-5<br>1-107-33864-6  |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (xix, 298 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)   |
| Disciplina              | 320.967571  |
| Soggetti                | Ethnicity - Political aspects - Rwanda<br>Human rights - Rwanda<br>Rwanda Politics and government 1994-<br>Rwanda Ethnic relations  |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Note generali           | Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references and index.  |
| Nota di contenuto       | The capture of power and the path to hegemony -- Elections as a means of regime consolidation -- Managing political space -- Human rights, a dismal record -- Dealing with the world and the region -- Engineering a new society -- Managing information, imposing the truth -- The politics of justice.  |
| Sommario/riassunto      | Filip Reyntjens's book analyzes political governance in post-genocide Rwanda and focuses on the rise of the authoritarian Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF). In the aftermath of the 1994 Rwandan genocide, the RPF has employed various means - rigged elections, elimination of opposition parties and civil society, legislation outlawing dissenting opinions, and terrorism - to consolidate power and perpetuate its position as the nation's ruling party. Although many international |

observers have hailed Rwanda as a 'success story' for its technocratic governance, societal reforms, and economic development, Reyntjens complicates this picture by casting light on the regime's human rights abuses, social engineering projects, information management schemes, and retributive justice system.

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