

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910969527303321
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Titolo	Human rights and structural adjustment / / M. Rodwan Abouharb and David Cingranelli
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2007
ISBN	1-107-17752-9 1-281-98226-1 9786611982263 0-511-46408-8 0-511-55105-3 0-511-46250-6 0-511-46482-7 0-511-46175-5 0-511-46329-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiv, 276 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	323
Soggetti	Human rights - Developing countries Structural adjustment (Economic policy) Structural adjustment (Economic policy) - Social aspects Economic development - Developing countries Economic assistance - Developing countries
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 (p. 240-267) and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	pt. I. The argument. 1. Structural adjustment programs undermine human rights -- 2. Respect for human rights promotes development -- 3. Theoretical linkages between structural adjustment and repression --pt. II. Estimating the human rights effects of structural adjustment. 4. Methods -- 5. Determinants of structural adjustment lending --pt. III. Findings. 6. Economic and social rights -- 7. Civil conflict : demonstrations, riots, and rebellion -- 8. Torture, murder, disappearance and political imprisonment -- 9. Worker rights -- 10. Democracy -- pt. IV. Conclusion. 11. A rights-based approach to development.

Sommario/riassunto

'Structural adjustment' has been a central part of the development strategy for the 'third world'. Loans made by the World Bank and the IMF have been conditional on developing countries pursuing rapid economic liberalization programmes as it was believed this would strengthen their economies in the long run. M. Rodwan Abouharb and David Cingranelli argue that, conversely, structural adjustment agreements usually cause increased hardship for the poor, greater civil conflict, and more repression of human rights, therefore resulting in a lower rate of economic development. Greater exposure to structural adjustment has increased the prevalence of anti-government protests, riots and rebellion. It has led to less respect for economic and social rights, physical integrity rights, and worker rights, but more respect for democratic rights. Based on these findings, the authors recommend a human rights-based approach to economic development.
