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WIKIPEDIA
ASIAN MONTH


This November is the **Wikipedia Asian Month**. [Come join us](#).

Right to development

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **right to development** was first recognized in 1981 in Article 22 of the [African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights](#) as a definitive individual and collective right. Article 22(1) provides that: "All peoples shall have the right to their economic, social and cultural development with due regard to their freedom and identity and in the equal enjoyment of the common heritage of mankind."

The right to development was subsequently proclaimed by the [United Nations](#) in 1986 in the "Declaration on the Right to Development," which was adopted by the [United Nations General Assembly](#) resolution 41/128. The Right to development is a [group right](#) of peoples as opposed to an [individual right](#), and was reaffirmed by the 1993 [Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action](#).

The concept of the Right to Development is controversial, with some commentators^[*who?*] (See [All Souls Exam Essay II Topics](#)) disputing whether it is a right at all. The meaning of the right to development has been elaborated in a number of sources.

The right to development is now included in the mandate of several UN institutions and offices.

The Preamble of the Declaration on the Right to Development states "development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting therefrom."

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The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

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The [Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action](#) states in Article 10 "The [World Conference on Human Rights](#) reaffirms the "right to development", as established in the Declaration on the Right to Development, as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights. As stated in the Declaration on the Right to Development, the human person is the central subject of development. While development facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, the lack of development may not be invoked to justify the abridgement of internationally recognized human rights. States should cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development. The international community should promote an effective international cooperation for the realization of the right to development and the elimination of obstacles to development. Lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favorable economic environment at the international level."

The Rio Declaration

[edit]

The [Rio Declaration on Environment and Development](#), also known as Rio Declaration or the G.R.E.G, recognizes the right to development as one of its 27 principles. Principle 3 of the Declaration states "The right to development" must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations."

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

[edit]

The [Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) recognizes the right to development as an indigenous peoples' right. The declaration states in its preamble that the [General Assembly](#) is "Concerned that indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter alia, their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests."

Article 23 elaborates "Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their "right to development". In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions."

See also [\[edit \]](#)

- [Human rights and development](#)

v t e	Substantive human rights	[hide]
Note: What is considered a human right is controversial and not all the topics listed are universally accepted as human rights.		
Civil and political	Cannabis rights · Equality before the law · Freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention · Freedom of assembly · Freedom of association · Freedom from cruel and unusual punishment · Freedom from discrimination · Freedom from exile · Freedom of information · Freedom of movement · Freedom of religion · Freedom from slavery · Freedom of speech · Freedom of thought · Freedom from torture · Legal aid · Liberty · LGBT rights · Nationality · Personhood · Presumption of innocence · Right of asylum · Right to die · Right to a fair trial · Right to family life · Right to keep and bear arms · Right to life · Right to petition · Right to privacy · Right to protest · Right to refuse medical treatment · Right of self-defense · Security of person · Universal suffrage	
Economic, social and cultural	Digital rights · Equal pay for equal work · Fair remuneration · Labor rights · Right to an adequate standard of living · Right to clothing · Right to development · Right to education · Right to food · Right to health · Right to housing · Right to Internet access · Right to property · Right to public participation · Right of reply · Right of return · Right to science and culture · Right to social security · Right to water · Right to work · Trade union membership	
Sexual and reproductive	Abortion · Family planning · Freedom from involuntary female genital mutilation · Intersex human rights · LGBT rights · Reproductive health · Right to sexuality	
Violations	Corporal punishment	
War and conflict	Civilian · Combatant · Freedom from genocide · Prisoner of war · War rape	

Categories: [Rights](#)

