

not enough: human rights in an unequal world

not enough: human rights in an unequal world is a critical topic that explores how fundamental rights remain inaccessible for millions despite global progress. This article examines the persistent gaps in human rights protections, focusing on social, economic, and political inequalities that hinder universal access. Readers will discover the historical roots of human rights disparities, analyze contemporary challenges, and learn about the roles of governments, organizations, and individuals in addressing these issues. The article also highlights key global trends, discusses marginalized communities, and provides actionable insights for promoting equality. By delving into real-world examples and expert perspectives, this comprehensive overview aims to inform, engage, and inspire action for a more just and equitable world. Continue reading to understand why current efforts are not enough and what can be done to advance human rights in an unequal world.

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Understanding Human Rights in an Unequal World

Human rights are fundamental entitlements inherent to every person, regardless of nationality, gender, ethnicity, or social status. Yet, not enough: human rights in an unequal world highlights the persistent disparities that prevent many from enjoying these rights fully. Socioeconomic divides, cultural barriers, and political systems often shape who can access education, healthcare, freedom of expression, and protection against discrimination. These inequalities manifest across continents, making the promise of universal human rights an ongoing challenge rather than a reality. Understanding these foundational issues is essential for recognizing why current efforts remain inadequate and what more must be done to bridge the gaps.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) sets a global standard, asserting that all individuals deserve basic freedoms and protections. However, while the UDHR has influenced many legal frameworks, real-world implementation remains uneven. Factors such as poverty, conflict, and systemic discrimination continue to obstruct universal application, showing that global declarations alone are not enough to secure human rights in an unequal world.

Defining Inequality in Human Rights Contexts

Inequality in human rights refers to the unequal distribution of protections and opportunities based on identity, location, or social status. This inequality can be structural, institutional, or cultural, often resulting in marginalized populations facing greater risks and fewer protections. Addressing these disparities requires understanding both the root causes and the lived experiences of those affected.

Historical Evolution of Human Rights and Global Inequalities

The history of human rights is marked by milestones and setbacks, with progress often shaped by power dynamics and societal change. Early human rights concepts focused on civil liberties for select groups, gradually expanding to encompass broader protections and international agreements. Despite advances, historical legacies of colonialism, slavery, and exclusion continue to underpin contemporary inequalities.

Colonialism and Its Lasting Impact

Colonialism played a significant role in shaping global inequalities, stripping communities of autonomy and resources. Many former colonies still struggle with entrenched poverty, limited access to justice, and systemic discrimination, making current human rights protections not enough for true equality.

Milestones in Human Rights Expansion

- Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- Creation of international bodies like the United Nations and Human Rights Council
- Enactment of regional human rights conventions (European, African, Inter-American)
- Movements for civil rights, gender equality, and LGBTQ+ rights

While these milestones represent progress, gaps remain in coverage and enforcement, especially for vulnerable groups in developing nations.

Contemporary Challenges to Universal Human Rights

Modern societies continue to grapple with challenges that undermine the realization of universal human rights. These include armed conflicts, rising authoritarianism, climate change, digital surveillance, and global health crises. Each of these factors exacerbates existing inequalities and limits access to fundamental protections.

Conflict and Displacement

Armed conflicts and forced displacement are significant barriers to human rights. Refugees and internally displaced persons often lack access to safety, education, and basic healthcare, illustrating how humanitarian crises make current protections not enough in an unequal world.

Gender and Minority Discrimination

Gender-based violence, discrimination against ethnic minorities, and exclusion of LGBTQ+ individuals persist worldwide. Legal reforms and advocacy have made progress, but systemic biases and cultural obstacles continue to prevent meaningful change for millions.

Digital Divide and Privacy Concerns

Technological advancement has created new human rights challenges. The digital divide excludes many from information, education, and participation in civic life, while issues like mass surveillance and data exploitation threaten privacy and freedom of expression.

The Role of Governments and International Organizations

Governments and international organizations are crucial actors in promoting and protecting human rights. However, their efforts are often constrained by political interests, limited resources, and varying levels of commitment to equality.

Governmental Responsibilities and Limitations

National governments bear the primary responsibility for enforcing human rights standards. Yet, corruption, lack of political will, and weak institutions frequently undermine effective implementation, especially in regions with high inequality.

International Cooperation and Accountability

Global organizations like the United Nations, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch monitor violations and advocate for change. Nevertheless, enforcement mechanisms are often limited to recommendations or sanctions, which may not compel compliance or address systemic causes of inequality.

Marginalized Communities: Struggles and Solutions

Marginalized groups—including women, children, indigenous peoples, refugees, and persons with disabilities—face disproportionate barriers to human rights access. Targeted interventions are needed to address the unique challenges these communities encounter.

Barriers to Equal Protection

- Lack of legal recognition or citizenship
- Economic exclusion and poverty
- Limited access to education and healthcare
- Systemic discrimination and social stigma

Recognizing these barriers is essential for designing solutions that move beyond general policies and address specific needs.

Empowerment and Community-Based Strategies

Grassroots movements, local advocacy, and inclusive policymaking have shown promise in empowering marginalized populations. Supporting community leaders and amplifying underrepresented voices are critical steps toward reducing inequalities in human rights access.

Socioeconomic Inequality and Human Rights Access

Socioeconomic status profoundly influences the degree to which individuals and groups can exercise their human rights. Poverty restricts access to food, shelter, education, and healthcare, while wealth can safeguard privileges and protections.

Poverty and Its Consequences

Poverty remains a root cause of human rights violations. Those living in impoverished conditions often face inadequate housing, poor sanitation, and limited opportunities, making it clear that current protections are not enough in an unequal world.

Economic Policies and Human Rights

Economic policies that prioritize growth over equity can widen disparities. Implementing social safety nets, universal healthcare, and fair labor standards are essential for ensuring that economic progress translates into better human rights outcomes for all.

Strategies for Advancing Human Rights in an Unequal World

Addressing human rights gaps requires coordinated strategies at local, national, and global levels. These strategies must prioritize inclusion, accountability, and sustainable development to ensure that protections are meaningful and accessible.

Policy Reforms and Inclusive Legislation

Legislative changes that recognize and protect the rights of marginalized groups are vital. Inclusive policies should be backed by robust enforcement mechanisms and regular monitoring to ensure effectiveness.

Education and Awareness Campaigns

Promoting awareness of human rights and providing education on equality are powerful tools for social change. Empowering individuals with knowledge helps build more resilient communities and fosters respect for diversity.

Collaborative Efforts and Global Solidarity

- Partnerships between governments, NGOs, and grassroots organizations
- Resource sharing and capacity building
- International advocacy and pressure for reform

Collaboration enhances the reach and impact of human rights initiatives, making progress possible even in challenging contexts.

Key Global Trends and Future Outlook

Recent global trends provide both challenges and opportunities for advancing human rights. Climate change, migration, technological innovation, and shifting political landscapes all influence the trajectory of equality and protection.

Climate Change and Human Rights

Environmental degradation and climate-related disasters disproportionately affect vulnerable populations. Adaptation strategies and climate justice initiatives are increasingly recognized as essential components of human rights advocacy.

Migration and Demographic Shifts

International migration trends highlight the need for inclusive policies that protect the rights of migrants and refugees. Demographic changes also necessitate new approaches to healthcare, education, and social integration.

Future Directions for Human Rights Advocacy

Ongoing innovation, increased global awareness, and youth engagement offer hope for narrowing human rights gaps. Continued vigilance, persistent advocacy, and flexible strategies will be required to address the complex and evolving nature of inequality in the world.

Questions & Answers: Trending Topics on not enough: human rights in an unequal world

Q: What are the main reasons why human rights protections are not enough in today's world?

A: The main reasons include persistent socioeconomic inequalities, weak enforcement mechanisms, political instability, cultural biases, and inadequate resources. These factors collectively prevent universal access to human rights and perpetuate disparities.

Q: How does socioeconomic status affect access to human rights?

A: Socioeconomic status influences access to education, healthcare, housing, and legal protections. Individuals in poverty face greater barriers and are more likely to experience violations, making efforts to protect their rights not enough without targeted interventions.

Q: Which groups are most affected by human rights inequalities?

A: Marginalized groups such as women, children, ethnic minorities, refugees, indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities are most affected. They face systemic barriers that limit their rights and opportunities.

Q: What role do international organizations play in promoting human rights?

A: International organizations monitor violations, advocate for reforms, and support capacity building. While they raise awareness and apply pressure, their influence is often limited by national sovereignty and resource constraints.

Q: How can individuals contribute to advancing human rights in an unequal world?

A: Individuals can support local and global advocacy efforts, educate themselves and others, volunteer with organizations, and promote inclusive policies in their communities.

Q: What are some effective strategies for reducing human rights inequalities?

A: Effective strategies include policy reforms, inclusive legislation, education campaigns, grassroots activism, and international collaborations. These approaches address both structural and immediate challenges.

Q: How does climate change impact human rights, particularly for vulnerable populations?

A: Climate change increases the risk of displacement, food insecurity, and health crises, disproportionately impacting vulnerable groups. Addressing

climate justice is now recognized as a key human rights issue.

Q: Why is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights still relevant, despite ongoing inequalities?

A: The UDHR provides a universal standard and framework for advocacy. It serves as a reference for rights-based policies and movements, even as gaps in implementation persist.

Q: What are the consequences of not addressing human rights inequalities?

A: Failing to address human rights inequalities leads to social unrest, economic instability, health crises, and the perpetuation of discrimination and violence.

Q: How can governments improve the enforcement of human rights?

A: Governments can improve enforcement by strengthening legal frameworks, investing in social services, enhancing transparency, and promoting inclusive participation in policymaking.

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Not Enough: Human Rights in an Unequal World

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a beacon of hope promising equality and dignity for all, rings hollow for billions across the globe. While the declaration outlines fundamental rights – from the right to life to freedom of expression – the reality is a stark contrast, marred by systemic inequalities that leave countless individuals marginalized and deprived. This post delves into the persistent gap between the promise of human rights and their practical application in our unequal world, exploring the contributing factors and potential pathways towards a more just future. We'll examine the multifaceted challenges hindering universal human rights realization and propose actionable steps towards a more equitable society.

H2: The Persistent Gap: Where Human Rights Fall Short

The stark truth is that the aspiration of universal human rights remains largely unrealized. Millions endure poverty, lack access to basic necessities like food and clean water, and are denied education and healthcare. Discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, and disability remains rampant, creating insurmountable barriers to accessing fundamental rights. This isn't simply a matter of individual failings; it's a systemic issue rooted in deeply entrenched societal structures and power imbalances.

H3: Economic Inequality: A Root Cause of Human Rights Violations

Economic inequality fuels a vicious cycle of human rights abuses. Extreme poverty deprives individuals of their basic rights, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation, violence, and discrimination. Lack of access to education and employment perpetuates cycles of poverty, limiting opportunities for social mobility and hindering the realization of economic and social rights. The wealth gap, both within and between nations, drastically impacts the ability of individuals to enjoy their fundamental rights.

H3: Systemic Discrimination: The Shadow of Inequality

Systemic discrimination, often interwoven with historical injustices and ingrained biases, remains a major obstacle to achieving human rights for marginalized groups. Gender inequality, for instance, manifests in unequal pay, limited access to education and healthcare, and disproportionate rates of violence against women. Racial discrimination perpetuates social and economic disparities, leading to unequal access to justice, housing, and employment. Similarly, discrimination based on sexual orientation, religion, and disability continues to create barriers to full participation in society.

H2: The Role of Global Governance: Promises and Shortcomings

International human rights frameworks, while crucial, often lack the necessary enforcement mechanisms to effectively address violations. States frequently fail to uphold their obligations under international law, citing national sovereignty or security concerns. The international community's

response to widespread human rights abuses can be slow, inconsistent, and often ineffective, leaving vulnerable populations without adequate protection. The complexities of global politics often overshadow the urgent need for swift and decisive action.

H4: The Power of International Pressure: Advocacy and Accountability

Despite these challenges, international human rights organizations and civil society groups play a vital role in holding states accountable and advocating for change. Through monitoring, reporting, and public advocacy, they can bring attention to human rights violations and exert pressure on governments to comply with international standards. International courts and tribunals, although limited in their scope and jurisdiction, can provide a crucial avenue for justice and redress for victims of human rights abuses.

H2: Building a More Equitable Future: Towards Universal Human Rights

Achieving universal human rights requires a multi-pronged approach that addresses the root causes of inequality. This includes promoting inclusive economic growth, investing in education and healthcare, tackling systemic discrimination, and strengthening international cooperation. Empowering marginalized communities, promoting participation in decision-making processes, and fostering a culture of human rights are essential steps towards building a more just and equitable world. Focusing on sustainable development goals, prioritizing human rights in all policy decisions, and promoting transparency and accountability are crucial steps to bridging the gap.

Conclusion

The gap between the promise of human rights and their practical application remains a profound challenge. While the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides a vital framework, its effectiveness hinges on the commitment of states and individuals to address the systemic inequalities that undermine its principles. Only through concerted efforts to overcome economic disparities, combat discrimination, and strengthen international cooperation can we move closer to a world where human rights are truly universal and not just an aspiration.

FAQs

1. What is the biggest obstacle to achieving universal human rights? The biggest obstacle is the persistent existence of systemic inequalities, including economic disparities, discrimination, and weak governance structures.
2. How can individuals contribute to the fight for human rights? Individuals can contribute by advocating for human rights within their communities, supporting human rights organizations, and holding their governments accountable for upholding human rights standards.
3. What role do corporations play in human rights? Corporations have a significant responsibility to respect human rights throughout their operations, including ensuring fair labor practices and minimizing environmental impact.
4. What is the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? It provides a foundational framework for the protection and promotion of human rights worldwide, serving as a moral compass and a legal standard.
5. What are some examples of successful human rights campaigns? Successful campaigns often involve grassroots mobilization, strategic litigation, and international advocacy, leveraging media attention to pressure governments and corporations. Examples include campaigns against apartheid in South Africa and movements for LGBTQ+ rights.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Not Enough* Samuel Moyn, 2018-04-10 “No one has written with more penetrating skepticism about the history of human rights.” —Adam Kirsch, Wall Street Journal “Moyn breaks new ground in examining the relationship between human rights and economic fairness.” —George Soros The age of human rights has been kindest to the rich. While state violations of political rights have garnered unprecedented attention in recent decades, a commitment to material equality has quietly disappeared. In its place, economic liberalization has emerged as the dominant force. In this provocative book, Samuel Moyn considers how and why we chose to make human rights our highest ideals while simultaneously neglecting the demands of broader social and economic justice. Moyn places the human rights movement in relation to this disturbing shift and explores why the rise of human rights has occurred alongside exploding inequality. “Moyn asks whether human-rights theorists and advocates, in the quest to make the world better for all, have actually helped to make things worse... Sure to provoke a wider discussion.” —Adam Kirsch, Wall Street Journal “A sharpening interrogation of the liberal order and the institutions of global governance created by, and arguably for, Pax Americana... Consistently bracing.” —Pankaj Mishra, London Review of Books “Moyn suggests that our current vocabularies of global justice—above all our belief in the emancipatory potential of human rights—need to be discarded if we are work to make our vastly unequal world more equal... [A] tour de force.” —Los Angeles Review of Books

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rights and economic fairness.” —George Soros The age of human rights has been kindest to the rich. While state violations of political rights have garnered unprecedented attention in recent decades, a commitment to material equality has quietly disappeared. In its place, economic liberalization has emerged as the dominant force. In this provocative book, Samuel Moyn considers how and why we chose to make human rights our highest ideals while simultaneously neglecting the demands of broader social and economic justice. Moyn places the human rights movement in relation to this disturbing shift and explores why the rise of human rights has occurred alongside exploding inequality. “Moyn asks whether human-rights theorists and advocates, in the quest to make the world better for all, have actually helped to make things worse... Sure to provoke a wider discussion.” —Adam Kirsch, Wall Street Journal “A sharpening interrogation of the liberal order and the institutions of global governance created by, and arguably for, Pax Americana... Consistently bracing.” —Pankaj Mishra, London Review of Books “Moyn suggests that our current vocabularies of global justice—above all our belief in the emancipatory potential of human rights—need to be discarded if we are work to make our vastly unequal world more equal... [A] tour de force.” —Los Angeles Review of Books

not enough human rights in an unequal world: The Last Utopia Samuel Moyn, 2012-03-05 Human rights offer a vision of international justice that today’s idealistic millions hold dear. Yet the very concept on which the movement is based became familiar only a few decades ago when it profoundly reshaped our hopes for an improved humanity. In this pioneering book, Samuel Moyn elevates that extraordinary transformation to center stage and asks what it reveals about the ideal’s troubled present and uncertain future. For some, human rights stretch back to the dawn of Western civilization, the age of the American and French Revolutions, or the post-World War II moment when the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was framed. Revisiting these episodes in a dramatic tour of humanity’s moral history, *The Last Utopia* shows that it was in the decade after 1968 that human rights began to make sense to broad communities of people as the proper cause of justice. Across eastern and western Europe, as well as throughout the United States and Latin America, human rights crystallized in a few short years as social activism and political rhetoric moved it from the hallways of the United Nations to the global forefront. It was on the ruins of earlier political utopias, Moyn argues, that human rights achieved contemporary prominence. The morality of individual rights substituted for the soiled political dreams of revolutionary communism and nationalism as international law became an alternative to popular struggle and bloody violence. But as the ideal of human rights enters into rival political agendas, it requires more vigilance and scrutiny than when it became the watchword of our hopes.

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translocality, a conceptual and ethical grounding that invites people to form alliances beyond established boundaries of community, nation, race, or religious identity. This book will serve as both a concrete blueprint and source of inspiration for those who want to preserve human rights as a key framework for confronting our manifold contemporary challenges, yet who agree—for many different reasons—that to do so requires radical reappraisal, imaginative reconceptualization, and a willingness to reinvent human rights as a cross-cultural foundation for both empowerment and social action.

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not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Evidence for Hope* Kathryn Sikkink, 2019-03-05 A history of the successes of the human rights movement and a case for why human rights work *Evidence for Hope* makes the case that yes, human rights work. Critics may counter that the movement is in serious jeopardy or even a questionable byproduct of Western imperialism. Guantánamo is still open and governments are cracking down on NGOs everywhere. But human rights expert Kathryn Sikkink draws on decades of research and fieldwork to provide a rigorous rebuttal to doubts about human rights laws and institutions. Past and current trends indicate that in the long term, human rights movements have been vastly effective. Exploring the strategies that have led to real humanitarian gains since the middle of the twentieth century, *Evidence for Hope* looks at how essential advances can be sustained for decades to come.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Communities in Action* National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice, Committee on Community-Based Solutions to Promote Health Equity in the United States, 2017-04-27 In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. *Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity* seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

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Tolstoy prominently opposed their efforts, reasoning that war needed to be abolished, not reformed—and over the subsequent century, a popular movement to abolish war flourished on both sides of the Atlantic. Eventually, however, reformers shifted their attention from opposing the crime of war to opposing war crimes, with fateful consequences. The ramifications of this shift became apparent in the post-9/11 era. By that time, the US military had embraced the agenda of humane war, driven both by the availability of precision weaponry and the need to protect its image. The battle shifted from the streets to the courtroom, where the tactics of the war on terror were litigated but its foundational assumptions went without serious challenge. These trends only accelerated during the Obama and Trump presidencies. Even as the two administrations spoke of American power and morality in radically different tones, they ushered in the second decade of the “forever” war. Humane is the story of how America went off to fight and never came back, and how armed combat was transformed from an imperfect tool for resolving disputes into an integral component of the modern condition. As American wars have become more humane, they have also become endless. This provocative book argues that this development might not represent progress at all.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *World Poverty and Human Rights* Thomas W. Pogge, 2023-02-10 Some 2.5 billion human beings live in severe poverty, deprived of such essentials as adequate nutrition, safe drinking water, basic sanitation, adequate shelter, literacy, and basic health care. One third of all human deaths are from poverty-related causes: 18 million annually, including over 10 million children under five. However huge in human terms, the world poverty problem is tiny economically. Just 1 percent of the national incomes of the high-income countries would suffice to end severe poverty worldwide. Yet, these countries, unwilling to bear an opportunity cost of this magnitude, continue to impose a grievously unjust global institutional order that foreseeably and avoidably perpetuates the catastrophe. Most citizens of affluent countries believe that we are doing nothing wrong. Thomas Pogge seeks to explain how this belief is sustained. He analyses how our moral and economic theorizing and our global economic order have adapted to make us appear disconnected from massive poverty abroad. Dispelling the illusion, he also offers a modest, widely sharable standard of global economic justice and makes detailed, realistic proposals toward fulfilling it. Thoroughly updated, the second edition of this classic book incorporates responses to critics and a new chapter introducing Pogge's current work on pharmaceutical patent reform.

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not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice* Jack Donnelly, 2003 (unseen), \$12.95. Donnelly explicates and defends an account of human rights as universal rights. Considering the competing claims of the universality, particularity, and relativity of human rights, he argues that the historical contingency and particularity of human rights is completely compatible with a conception of human rights as universal moral rights, and thus does not require the acceptance of claims of cultural relativism. The book moves between theoretical argument and historical practice. Rigorous and tightly-reasoned, material and perspectives from many disciplines are incorporated. Paper edition Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Actualizing Human Rights* Jos Philips, Yasmina Bestaoui Sebbane, 2020 This book argues that ultimately human rights can be actualized, in two senses. By answering important challenges to them, the real-world relevance of human rights can be brought out; and people worldwide can be motivated as needed for realizing human rights. Taking a perspective from moral and political philosophy, the book focuses on two challenges to

human rights that have until now received little attention, but that need to be addressed if human rights are to remain plausible as a global ideal. Firstly, the challenge of global inequality: how, if at all, can one be sincerely committed to human rights in a structurally greatly unequal world that produces widespread inequalities of human rights protection? Secondly, the challenge of future people: how to adequately include future people in human rights, and how to set adequate priorities between the present and the future, especially in times of climate change? The book also asks whether people worldwide can be motivated to do what it takes to realize human rights.

Furthermore, it considers the common and prominent challenges of relativism and of the political abuse of human rights. This book will be of key interest to scholars and students of human rights, political philosophy, and more broadly political theory, philosophy and the wider social sciences--

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Global Intellectual History* Samuel Moyn, Andrew Sartori, 2013-06-25 Where do ideas fit into historical accounts that take an expansive, global view of human movements and events? Teaching scholars of intellectual history to incorporate transnational perspectives into their work, while also recommending how to confront the challenges and controversies that may arise, this original resource explains the concepts, concerns, practice, and promise of global intellectual history, featuring essays by leading scholars on various approaches that are taking shape across the discipline. The contributors to *Global Intellectual History* explore the different ways in which one can think about the production, dissemination, and circulation of global ideas and ask whether global intellectual history can indeed produce legitimate narratives. They discuss how intellectuals and ideas fit within current conceptions of global frames and processes of globalization and proto-globalization, and they distinguish between ideas of the global and those of the transnational, identifying what each contributes to intellectual history. A crucial guide, this collection sets conceptual coordinates for readers eager to map an emerging area of study.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Realizing the Right to Development* United Nations. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2013 This book is devoted to the 25th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development. It contains a collection of analytical studies of various aspects of the right to development, which include the rule of law and good governance, aid, trade, debt, technology transfer, intellectual property, access to medicines and climate change in the context of an enabling environment at the local, regional and international levels. It also explores the issues of poverty, women and indigenous peoples within the theme of social justice and equity. The book considers the strides that have been made over the years in measuring progress in implementing the right to development and possible ways forward to make the right to development a reality for all in an increasingly fragile, interdependent and ever-changing world.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Analyzing Oppression* Ann E. Cudd, 2006 *Analyzing Oppression* presents a new, integrated theory of social oppression, which tackles the fundamental question that no theory of oppression has satisfactorily answered: if there is no natural hierarchy among humans, why are some cases of oppression so persistent? Cudd argues that the explanation lies in the coercive co-opting of the oppressed to join in their own oppression. This answer sets the stage for analysis throughout the book, as it explores the questions of how and why the oppressed join in their oppression. Cudd argues that oppression is an institutionally structured harm perpetrated on social groups by other groups using direct and indirect material, economic, and psychological force. Among the most important and insidious of the indirect forces is an economic force that operates through oppressed persons' own rational choices. This force constitutes the central feature of analysis, and the book argues that this force is especially insidious because it conceals the fact of oppression from the oppressed and from others who would be sympathetic to their plight. The oppressed come to believe that they suffer personal failings and this belief appears to absolve society from responsibility. While on Cudd's view oppression is grounded in material exploitation and physical deprivation, it cannot be long sustained without corresponding psychological forces. Cudd examines the direct and indirect psychological forces that generate and

sustain oppression. She discusses strategies that groups have used to resist oppression and argues that all persons have a moral responsibility to resist in some way. In the concluding chapter Cudd proposes a concept of freedom that would be possible for humans in a world that is actively opposing oppression, arguing that freedom for each individual is only possible when we achieve freedom for all others.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: Why Nations Fail Daron Acemoglu, James A. Robinson, 2013-09-17 Brilliant and engagingly written, *Why Nations Fail* answers the question that has stumped the experts for centuries: Why are some nations rich and others poor, divided by wealth and poverty, health and sickness, food and famine? Is it culture, the weather, geography? Perhaps ignorance of what the right policies are? Simply, no. None of these factors is either definitive or destiny. Otherwise, how to explain why Botswana has become one of the fastest growing countries in the world, while other African nations, such as Zimbabwe, the Congo, and Sierra Leone, are mired in poverty and violence? Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson conclusively show that it is man-made political and economic institutions that underlie economic success (or lack of it). Korea, to take just one of their fascinating examples, is a remarkably homogeneous nation, yet the people of North Korea are among the poorest on earth while their brothers and sisters in South Korea are among the richest. The south forged a society that created incentives, rewarded innovation, and allowed everyone to participate in economic opportunities. The economic success thus spurred was sustained because the government became accountable and responsive to citizens and the great mass of people. Sadly, the people of the north have endured decades of famine, political repression, and very different economic institutions—with no end in sight. The differences between the Koreas is due to the politics that created these completely different institutional trajectories. Based on fifteen years of original research Acemoglu and Robinson marshal extraordinary historical evidence from the Roman Empire, the Mayan city-states, medieval Venice, the Soviet Union, Latin America, England, Europe, the United States, and Africa to build a new theory of political economy with great relevance for the big questions of today, including: - China has built an authoritarian growth machine. Will it continue to grow at such high speed and overwhelm the West? - Are America's best days behind it? Are we moving from a virtuous circle in which efforts by elites to aggrandize power are resisted to a vicious one that enriches and empowers a small minority? - What is the most effective way to help move billions of people from the rut of poverty to prosperity? More philanthropy from the wealthy nations of the West? Or learning the hard-won lessons of Acemoglu and Robinson's breakthrough ideas on the interplay between inclusive political and economic institutions? *Why Nations Fail* will change the way you look at—and understand—the world.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: Why I'm No Longer Talking to White People About Race Reni Eddo-Lodge, 2020-11-12 'Every voice raised against racism chips away at its power. We can't afford to stay silent. This book is an attempt to speak' The book that sparked a national conversation. Exploring everything from eradicated black history to the inextricable link between class and race, *Why I'm No Longer Talking to White People About Race* is the essential handbook for anyone who wants to understand race relations in Britain today. THE NO.1 SUNDAY TIMES BESTSELLER WINNER OF THE BRITISH BOOK AWARDS NON-FICTION NARRATIVE BOOK OF THE YEAR 2018 FOYLES NON-FICTION BOOK OF THE YEAR BLACKWELL'S NON-FICTION BOOK OF THE YEAR WINNER OF THE JHALAK PRIZE LONGLISTED FOR THE BAILLIE GIFFORD PRIZE FOR NON-FICTION LONGLISTED FOR THE ORWELL PRIZE SHORTLISTED FOR A BOOKS ARE MY BAG READERS AWARD

not enough human rights in an unequal world: Human Rights and the Uses of History Samuel Moyn, 2014-06-17 What are the origins of human rights? This question, rarely asked before the end of the Cold War, has in recent years become a major focus of historical and ideological strife. In this sequence of reflective and critical studies, Samuel Moyn engages with some of the leading interpreters of human rights, thinkers who have been creating a field from scratch without due reflection on the local and temporal contexts of the stories they are telling. Having staked out

his own claims about the postwar origins of human rights discourse in his acclaimed *Last Utopia*, Moyn, in this volume, takes issue with rival conceptions—including, especially, those that underlie justifications of humanitarian intervention

not enough human rights in an unequal world: Poverty in the Philippines Asian Development Bank, 2009-12-01 Against the backdrop of the global financial crisis and rising food, fuel, and commodity prices, addressing poverty and inequality in the Philippines remains a challenge. The proportion of households living below the official poverty line has declined slowly and unevenly in the past four decades, and poverty reduction has been much slower than in neighboring countries such as the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Economic growth has gone through boom and bust cycles, and recent episodes of moderate economic expansion have had limited impact on the poor. Great inequality across income brackets, regions, and sectors, as well as unmanaged population growth, are considered some of the key factors constraining poverty reduction efforts. This publication analyzes the causes of poverty and recommends ways to accelerate poverty reduction and achieve more inclusive growth. It also provides an overview of current government responses, strategies, and achievements in the fight against poverty and identifies and prioritizes future needs and interventions. The analysis is based on current literature and the latest available data, including the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: The Endtimes of Human Rights Stephen Hopgood, 2013-10-04 We are living through the endtimes of the civilizing mission. The ineffectual International Criminal Court and its disastrous first prosecutor, Luis Moreno-Ocampo, along with the failure in Syria of the Responsibility to Protect are the latest pieces of evidence not of transient misfortunes but of fatal structural defects in international humanism. Whether it is the increase in deadly attacks on aid workers, the torture and 'disappearing' of al-Qaeda suspects by American officials, the flouting of international law by states such as Sri Lanka and Sudan, or the shambles of the Khmer Rouge tribunal in Phnom Penh, the prospect of one world under secular human rights law is receding. What seemed like a dawn is in fact a sunset. The foundations of universal liberal norms and global governance are crumbling.—from *The Endtimes of Human Rights* In a book that is at once passionate and provocative, Stephen Hopgood argues, against the conventional wisdom, that the idea of universal human rights has become not only ill adapted to current realities but also overambitious and unresponsive. A shift in the global balance of power away from the United States further undermines the foundations on which the global human rights regime is based. American decline exposes the contradictions, hypocrisies and weaknesses behind the attempt to enforce this regime around the world and opens the way for resurgent religious and sovereign actors to challenge human rights. Historically, Hopgood writes, universal humanist norms inspired a sense of secular religiosity among the new middle classes of a rapidly modernizing Europe. Human rights were the product of a particular worldview (Western European and Christian) and specific historical moments (humanitarianism in the nineteenth century, the aftermath of the Holocaust). They were an antidote to a troubling contradiction—the coexistence of a belief in progress with horrifying violence and growing inequality. The obsolescence of that founding purpose in the modern globalized world has, Hopgood asserts, transformed the institutions created to perform it, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and recently the International Criminal Court, into self-perpetuating structures of intermittent power and authority that mask their lack of democratic legitimacy and systematic ineffectiveness. At their best, they provide relief in extraordinary situations of great distress; otherwise they are serving up a mixture of false hope and unaccountability sustained by “human rights” as a global brand. *The Endtimes of Human Rights* is sure to be controversial. Hopgood makes a plea for a new understanding of where hope lies for human rights, a plea that mourns the promise but rejects the reality of universalism in favor of a less predictable encounter with the diverse realities of today's multipolar world.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: The Globalization of Human Rights Jean-Marc Coicaud, Michael W. Doyle, Anne-Marie Gardner, 2003 International efforts to construct a

set of standardised human rights guidelines are based upon the identification of agreed key values regarding the relationships between individuals and the institutions governing them, which are viewed as critical to the well-being of humanity and the character of being human. This publication considers these issues of justice at the national, regional, and international levels by analysing civil, political, economic and social rights aspects.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Seeing Human Rights* Sandra Ristovska, 2021-08-03 As video becomes an important tool to expose injustice, an examination of how human rights organizations are seeking to professionalize video activism. Visual imagery is at the heart of humanitarian and human rights activism, and video has become a key tool in these efforts. The Saffron Revolution in Myanmar, the Green Movement in Iran, and Black Lives Matter in the United States have all used video to expose injustice. In *Seeing Human Rights*, Sandra Ristovska examines how human rights organizations are seeking to professionalize video activism through video production, verification standards, and training. The result, she argues, is a proxy profession that uses human rights videos to tap into journalism, the law, and political advocacy. Ristovska explains that this proxy profession retains some tactical flexibility in its use of video while giving up on the more radical potential and imaginative scope of video activism as a cultural practice. Drawing on detailed analysis of legal cases and videos as well as extensive interviews with staff members of such organizations as Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, WITNESS, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), and the International Criminal Court (ICC), Ristovska considers the unique affordances of video and examines the unfolding relationships among journalists, human rights organizations, activists, and citizens in global crisis reporting. She offers a case study of the visual turn in the law; describes advocacy and marketing strategies; and argues that the transformation of video activism into a proxy profession privileges institutional and legal spaces over broader constituencies for public good.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *World Report 2020* Human Rights Watch, 2020-01-28 The best country-by-country assessment of human rights. The human rights records of more than ninety countries and territories are put into perspective in Human Rights Watch's signature yearly report. Reflecting extensive investigative work undertaken by Human Rights Watch staff, in close partnership with domestic human rights activists, the annual World Report is an invaluable resource for journalists, diplomats, and citizens, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the fight to protect human rights in every corner of the globe.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Human Rights on Trial* Justine Lacroix, Jean-Yves Pranchère, 2018-05-31 The first contemporary overview of the critiques of human rights in Western political thought, from the French Revolution to the present day.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Laziness Does Not Exist* Devon Price, 2021-01-05 From social psychologist Dr. Devon Price, a conversational, stirring call to “a better, more human way to live” (Cal Newport, New York Times bestselling author) that examines the “laziness lie”—which falsely tells us we are not working or learning hard enough. Extra-curricular activities. Honors classes. 60-hour work weeks. Side hustles. Like many Americans, Dr. Devon Price believed that productivity was the best way to measure self-worth. Price was an overachiever from the start, graduating from both college and graduate school early, but that success came at a cost. After Price was diagnosed with a severe case of anemia and heart complications from overexertion, they were forced to examine the darker side of all this productivity. *Laziness Does Not Exist* explores the psychological underpinnings of the “laziness lie,” including its origins from the Puritans and how it has continued to proliferate as digital work tools have blurred the boundaries between work and life. Using in-depth research, Price explains that people today do far more work than nearly any other humans in history yet most of us often still feel we are not doing enough. Filled with practical and accessible advice for overcoming society’s pressure to do more, and featuring interviews with researchers, consultants, and experiences from real people drowning in too much work, *Laziness Does Not Exist* “is the book we all need right now” (Caroline Dooner, author of *The F*ck It Diet*).

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Water as a Human Right?* John Scanlon,

Angela Cassar, Noémi Nemes, 2004 Formally acknowledging water as a human right could encourage the international community and governments to enhance their efforts to satisfy basic human needs and to meet the Millennium Development Goals. But critical questions arise in relation to a right to water. What would be the benefits and content of such a right? What mechanisms would be required for its effective implementation? Should the duty be placed on governments alone, or should the responsibility also be borne by private actors? Is another 'academic debate' on this subject warranted when action is really what is necessary? Without claiming to prescribe the answers, this publication clearly and carefully sets out the competing arguments and the challenges.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: Economic and Social Justice David A. Shiman, 1999 On December 10, 1998, the world celebrated the 50th anniversary of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The U.S. Constitution possesses many of the political and civil rights articulated in the UDHR. The UDHR, however, goes further than the U.S. Constitution, including many social and economic rights as well. This book addresses the social and economic rights found in Articles 16 and 22 through 27 of the UDHR that are generally not recognized as human rights in the United States. The book begins with a brief history of economic, social, and cultural rights, as well as an essay, in question and answer format, that introduces these rights. Although cultural rights are interrelated and of equal importance as economic and social rights, the book primarily addresses justice regarding economic and social problems. After an introduction, the book is divided into the following parts: (1) Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights Fundamentals; (2) Activities; and (3) Appendices. The nine activities in part 2 aim to help students further explore and learn about social and economic rights. The appendix contains human rights documents, a glossary of terms, a directory of resource organizations, and a bibliography of 80 web sites, publications and referrals to assist those eager to increase their understanding of, and/or move into action to address economic and social rights. (BT)

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Making Trade an Engine of Growth for All* International Monetary Fund, 2017-10-04 The role of trade in the global economy is at a critical juncture. Increased trade integration helped to drive economic growth in advanced and developing economies in the latter part of the 20th century. Since the early 2000's, however, a slowdown in the pace of trade reform, a post-crisis uptick in protectionism, and risk of further reversals have been a drag on trade, productivity, and income growth. At the same time, trade is leaving too many individuals and communities behind, notably also in advanced economies. To be sure, job losses in certain sectors or regions in advanced economies have resulted to a large extent from technological changes rather than from trade. But adjustment to trade can bring a human and economic downside that is frequently concentrated, sometimes harsh, and has too often become prolonged. It need not be that way. With the right policies, countries can benefit from the great opportunities that trade brings and lift up those who have been left behind. Those policies ease adjustment to trade, as well as strengthen overall economic flexibility and performance.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: After Nature Jedediah Purdy, 2015-09 An Artforum Best Book of the Year A Legal Theory Bookworm Book of the Year Nature no longer exists apart from humanity. Henceforth, the world we will inhabit is the one we have made. Geologists have called this new planetary epoch the Anthropocene, the Age of Humans. The geological strata we are now creating record industrial emissions, industrial-scale crop pollens, and the disappearance of species driven to extinction. Climate change is planetary engineering without design. These facts of the Anthropocene are scientific, but its shape and meaning are questions for politics—a politics that does not yet exist. After Nature develops a politics for this post-natural world. "After Nature argues that we will deserve the future only because it will be the one we made. We will live, or die, by our mistakes." —Christine Smallwood, Harper's "Dazzling...Purdy hopes that climate change might spur yet another change in how we think about the natural world, but he insists that such a shift will be inescapably political... For a relatively slim volume, this book distills an incredible amount of scholarship—about Americans' changing attitudes toward the natural world, and about how those attitudes might change in the future." —Ross Andersen, The Atlantic

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Rights as Weapons* Clifford Bob, 2021-05-04 Bob looks at how political forces use rights as rallying cries: naturalizing novel claims as rights inherent in humanity, absolutizing them as trumps over rival interests or community concerns, universalizing them as transcultural and transhistorical, and depoliticizing them as concepts beyond debate. He shows how powerful proponents employ rights as camouflage to cover ulterior motives, as crowbars to break rival coalitions, as blockades to suppress subordinate groups, as spears to puncture discrete policies, and as dynamite to explode whole societies. And he demonstrates how the targets of rights campaigns repulse such assaults, using their own rights-like weapons: denying the abuses they are accused of, constructing rival rights to protect themselves, portraying themselves as victims rather than violators, and repudiating authoritative decisions against them.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Social Justice in an Open World*, 2006 The International Forum for Social Development was a 3 year project undertaken by the United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs between 2001 and 2004 to promote international cooperation for social development and supporting developing countries and social groups not benefiting from the globalization process. This publication provides an overview and interpretation of the discussions and debates that occurred at the four meetings of the Forum for Social Development held at the United Nations headquarters in New York, within the framework of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *A Brief History of Equality* Thomas Piketty, 2022-01-01 The world's leading economist of inequality presents a short but sweeping and surprisingly optimistic history of human progress toward equality despite crises, disasters, and backsliding. A perfect introduction to the ideas developed in his monumental earlier books. It's easy to be pessimistic about inequality. We know it has increased dramatically in many parts of the world over the past two generations. No one has done more to reveal the problem than Thomas Piketty. Now, in this surprising and powerful new work, Piketty reminds us that the grand sweep of history gives us reasons to be optimistic. Over the centuries, he shows, we have been moving toward greater equality. Piketty guides us with elegance and concision through the great movements that have made the modern world for better and worse: the growth of capitalism, revolutions, imperialism, slavery, wars, and the building of the welfare state. It's a history of violence and social struggle, punctuated by regression and disaster. But through it all, Piketty shows, human societies have moved fitfully toward a more just distribution of income and assets, a reduction of racial and gender inequalities, and greater access to health care, education, and the rights of citizenship. Our rough march forward is political and ideological, an endless fight against injustice. To keep moving, Piketty argues, we need to learn and commit to what works, to institutional, legal, social, fiscal, and educational systems that can make equality a lasting reality. At the same time, we need to resist historical amnesia and the temptations of cultural separatism and intellectual compartmentalization. At stake is the quality of life for billions of people. We know we can do better, Piketty concludes. The past shows us how. The future is up to us.

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Less is More* Jason Hickel, 2020-08-13 'A powerfully disruptive book for disrupted times ... If you're looking for transformative ideas, this book is for you.' KATE RAWORTH, economist and author of *Doughnut Economics* A Financial Times Book of the Year _____ Our planet is in trouble. But how can we reverse the current crisis and create a sustainable future? The answer is: DEGROWTH. *Less is More* is the wake-up call we need. By shining a light on ecological breakdown and the system that's causing it, Hickel shows how we can bring our economy back into balance with the living world and build a thriving society for all. This is our chance to change course, but we must act now.

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BRAND 'Jason Hickel shows that recovering the commons and decolonizing nature, cultures, and humanity are necessary conditions for hope of a common future in our common home.' VANDANA SHIVA, author of *Making Peace With the Earth* 'This is a book we have all been waiting for. Jason Hickel dispels ecomodernist fantasies of green growth. Only degrowth can avoid climate breakdown. The facts are indisputable and they are in this book.' GIORGIS KALLIS, author of *Degrowth* 'Capitalism has robbed us of our ability to even imagine something different; Less is More gives us the ability to not only dream of another world, but also the tools by which we can make that vision real.' ASAD REHMAN, director of *War on Want* 'One of the most important books I have read ... does something extremely rare: it outlines a clear path to a sustainable future for all.' RAOUL MARTINEZ, author of *Creating Freedom* 'Jason Hickel takes us on a profound journey through the last 500 years of capitalism and into the current crisis of ecological collapse. Less is More is required reading for anyone interested in what it means to live in the Anthropocene, and what we can do about it.' ALNOOR LADHA, co-founder of *The Rules* 'Excellent analysis...This book explores not only the systemic flaws but the deeply cultural beliefs that need to be uprooted and replaced.' ADELE WALTON

not enough human rights in an unequal world: Journey to the West (2018 Edition - PDF) Wu Cheng'en, 2018-08-14 The bestselling *Journey to the West* comic book by artist Chang Boon Kiat is now back in a brand new fully coloured edition. *Journey to the West* is one of the greatest classics in Chinese literature. It tells the epic tale of the monk Xuanzang who journeys to the West in search of the Buddhist sutras with his disciples, Sun Wukong, Sandy and Pigsy. Along the way, Xuanzang's life was threatened by the diabolical White Bone Spirit, the menacing Red Child and his fearsome parents and, a host of evil spirits who sought to devour Xuanzang's flesh to attain immortality. Bear witness to the formidable Sun Wukong's (Monkey God) prowess as he takes them on, using his Fiery Eyes, Golden Cudgel, Somersault Cloud, and quick wits! Be prepared for a galloping read that will leave you breathless!

not enough human rights in an unequal world: *Redefining and Combating Poverty* Council of Europe, 2012-01-01 We are at a point in history where economic inequalities are more widespread each day. The situation of extreme poverty experienced by the majority of the populations in developing countries (Third World countries) often coincides with an absence of democracy and the violation of the most fundamental rights. But in so-called First World countries a non-negligible proportion of inhabitants also live in impoverished conditions (albeit mainly relative poverty) and are denied their rights. The European situation, which this publication aims to analyse, is painful: the entire continent is afflicted by increasing poverty and consequently by the erosion of living conditions and social conflicts. The economic and financial crisis has resulted in the loss of millions of jobs, and created job insecurity for many still working. Economic insecurity raises social tensions, aggravating xenophobia, for instance. Yet the economic and financial crisis could present a good opportunity to rethink the economic and social system as a whole. Indeed, poverty in modern societies has never been purely a question of lack of wealth. It is therefore urgent today to devise a new discourse on poverty. In pursuit of this goal, the Council of Europe is following up this publication in the framework of the project Human rights of people experiencing poverty, co-financed by the European Commission.

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