

ISSN 0974-763X

# SOUTH ASIAN JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT RESEARCH (SAJMR)

Volume 14, No. 2

March, 2024

**SPECIAL ISSUE**



**Chhatrapati Shahu Institute of Business  
Education & Research (CSIBER)**

(An Autonomous Institute)

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# SOUTH ASIAN JOURNAL OF MANGEMENT RESEARCH (SAJMR)

ISSN 0974-763X

(An International Peer Reviewed Research Journal)



Published by

**CSIBER Press, Central Library Building**

**Chhatrapati Shahu Institute of Business Education & Research (CSIBER)**

University Road, Kolhapur - 416 004, Maharashtra, India

Phone : 0231-2535706, 2535707. Fax : 0231-2535708

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**South Asian Journal of Management Research  
(SAJMR)**

**Volume 14, No. 2, March 2024**

**Editor: Dr. Pooja M. Patil**

**Publisher**

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University Road, Kolhapur – 416004, Maharashtra, India.  
Phone: 91-231-2535706/07, Fax: 91-231-2535708,  
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**ISSN 0974-763X**

**Price: INR 1,200/-**

**Editor:Dr. Pooja M. Patil**

**Publisher**

**CSIBER Press**

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## **Editorial Note**

South Asian Journal of Management Research (SAJMR), is a scholarly journal that publishes scientific research on the theory and practice of management. All management, computer science, environmental science related issues relating to strategy, entrepreneurship, innovation, technology, and organizations are covered by the journal, along with all business-related functional areas like accounting, finance, information systems, marketing, and operations. The research presented in these articles contributes to our understanding of critical issues and offers valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers. Authors are invited to publish novel, original, empirical, and high quality research work pertaining to the recent developments & practices in all areas and disciplines.

Cross-functional, multidisciplinary research that reflects the diversity of the management science professions is also encouraged, the articles are generally based on the core disciplines of computer science, economics, environmental science, mathematics, psychology, sociology, and statistics. The journal's focus includes managerial issues in a variety of organizational contexts, including for profit and nonprofit businesses, organizations from the public and private sectors, and formal and informal networks of people. Theoretical, experimental (in the field or the lab), and empirical contributions are all welcome. The journal will continue to disseminate knowledge and publish high-quality research so that we may all benefit from it.

**Dr. Pooja M. Patil**  
Editor

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occur until the idea of the New International Economic Order emerged. Leaders of developing states used it to demand greater north-south equity as well as economic organizations and arrangements that were advantageous to them (Villaroman, 2010). The RTD began to develop as a human right in the 1970s as a result of the "structural approach" movement, which promoted solidarity rights as a means of resolving international problems. Through the Declaration on the Right to Development, there was worldwide agreement in 1986 to support the RTD as a right to a development process that must correspond to specific norms and for which the state had the primary responsibility. The next section will go into the nature and content of the RTD.

### **The Content of RTD**

According to Piron (Piron, 2002), the Declaration is not a very clear text, and as a result, the RTD's substance is frequently interpreted in a variety of ways. The RTD's content, according to her further argument, should include the following elements: global development, respect for human rights, participation, social justice, and international cooperation. Below, these elements are discussed.

#### **Comprehensive Development**

According to RTD, development should be centered on the human being. According to Articles 2, 4, and 8 of the Declaration, development is not exclusively defined in terms of economic growth but rather as a multifaceted process that includes cultural, social, political, and economic components. According to the Preamble of the Declaration, it has as its goal the creation of "a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the UDHR can be fully realized." Therefore, the best way to see the RTD is as a right to a particular path of development, which may differ from state to state and culture to culture. This right also serves as a safety measure because it stipulates that certain standards in terms of human rights and liberties must be adhered to during such a growth process. According to Tomuschat (2003), the RTD's collective structure creates a wide range of legal and factual factors that are outside of governmental authority.

In the Preamble to the Declaration, it is explained that development is a broad-based economic, social, cultural, and political process that aims to improve the well-being of the entire population. It is undeniably clear that the RTD's mandate extends beyond economic growth. Additionally, equal standing has been accorded to social and cultural development. Additionally, it appears that the overarching goal is to ensure the wellbeing of the populace as a whole. The individual is the primary contributor, active participant, and beneficiary of the right, according to article 2 of the Declaration. According to Tomuschat (2003), the RTD is an all-encompassing right that derives much of its substance from other human rights laws.

According to others, the RTD can only be viewed as distinct human rights with added value if the development process encompasses all currently recognized human rights (Sengupta, 2001). It is clear from the RTD's object that the goal is not just to increase a state's GDP or GNP, and development is therefore not just an economic endeavor.

#### **Respect for Human Rights**

According to the Declaration's Articles 1 and 6, every process of development must uphold the fundamental liberties and human rights of every person while also assisting in the realization of rights for all. Furthermore, Article 6 states that a barrier to growth is created when human rights are not respected and upheld. Piron (2002) argues that because the Declaration upholds the idea of the interdependence and indivisibility of human rights, it means that civil, political, and socioeconomic rights all require equal consideration.

Indisputable provisions of the Declaration include equal access to natural resources, open decision-making, and a fair distribution of all the advantages of development. The right to self-determination and the right to sovereignty over the people's natural resources are both mentioned in the Declaration (Villaroman, 2010). Because doing so would violate the right to economic self-determination, development cannot be carried out in a way that becomes a kind of economic coercion for the local communities or just the weaker one (Villaroman, 2010).

#### **Participation**

Another essential component of the RTD is the inclusion of people, who are the focus of development as advocated by the CA. While article 1 expressly states that "individuals and peoples have a right to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy" development, article 8 promotes public engagement. According to Article 2 of the Declaration, involvement must be voluntary, active, and meaningful. It indicates that the Declaration obliges nations and the international community to design development strategies that put people first as the central concern and decision-makers.

### **Social Justice**

According to the Declaration, development is a tool for advancing social justice and eradicating social inequities. Development processes should support social justice, which is characterized by a fair distribution of the benefits to all people, in accordance with article 2(3) of the constitution. The RTD is also seen as a document that upholds the idea of everyone having an equal opportunity to receive fundamental services and resources, which eventually results in the successful removal of social inequities.

### **International Cooperation**

The Declaration's Articles 3 and 4 mutually support the need for adequate international conditions, as well as pertinent international policies and collaboration. According to Article 7 of the Declaration, this particular demand includes the need for a New International Economic Order as well as global peace and security. The most contentious elements of the RTD, according to Piron (2002, 11), are the need for suitable international development strategies and successful international cooperation.

### **The nature of the RTD**

While enumerating the RTD's primary topics may appear rather simple, describing the RTD's nature can be difficult. Questions about the RTD's nature are frequently posed. The RTD is what kind of right? Who benefits from such a right and who is responsible for its obligations? How well-functioning is the RTD's implementation, enforcement, and monitoring? All of these issues undoubtedly spark heated discussions and disagreements among academics (Oduwale, 2014). It has frequently been dismissed as not being a real human right and referred to as the "right to everything" (Kirchmeier, 2006: 10).

Gibson contends that the RTD's ambiguous and amorphous scope makes it difficult for the already-existing system of human rights (Gibson, 1990: 9). The RTD has a composite definition as an entitlement that may be claimed by individuals as well as groups, contrasting to the conventional conception of human rights as being individualistic in character, according to Ngang, Kamga, and Gumede (Ngang *et al.*, 2018). The nature of the RTD is clarified in the section that follows.

### **A Human Right**

The RTD is viewed as a composite human right to a specific development process that ensures the realization of all human rights, including civil, political, and socioeconomic rights (Kirchmeier, 2006). The UN's 6th Report of the Independent Expert on the RTD reiterates this claim by highlighting its tenet of indivisibility and interdependence (UN ECOSOC, 2004). Because of this, the RTD is frequently described to as a solidarity right, which "espouses a shared or collective responsibility for the realization of human rights" (Vandenbogaerde, 2013).

International cooperation is thought to be necessary to address problems like climate change, global migration, disaster risk reduction, and the post-2015 development agenda (UN HRC, 2014). Indeed, the Symposium on the Study of New Human Rights: The Right to Solidarity shows that the concept of solidarity has been debated at the UN level.<sup>408</sup> The concept of solidarity acknowledges our shared destiny and the desire to empower each person to exercise their rights and take on their fair share of responsibility for preserving and advancing humankind's future (UNESCO, 1980). It was believed that solving development-related issues with a sense of solidarity could lead to the creative growth of every country, every community, and every person.

The RTD as a solidarity right possesses the potential to guarantee equitable development, as aptly summarized by UNESCO as the right for every person to profit from complete development that involves having access to human capabilities, as well as the need for individuals and nations to work together for development.

The right to development (RTD) has been exposed to many interpretations, according to Piron (2002: 11), but the three that are the most well-known and frequently applied ones are the right of people impacted by development to realize their fundamental rights through processes of development and the economic dimension of the right to self-determination. The RTD's unique ability to be viewed as both a composite human right and one with a component of community solidarity deserves to be underlined.

The RTD's added significance also lies in the fact that it may be viewed as the totality or aggregate of all currently recognized human rights. According to Vandebogaerde (2013), the process "requires the realization of all rights, not just the realization of human rights individually." In a similar vein, Sengupta has also referred to the RTD as a vector of all the various rights, suggesting that an improvement to the RTD will result in improvements to all other rights. The High-Level Task Force on the Implementation of the RTD believed that this right included the right of individuals to "constant improvement of their well-being," demonstrating once more how the RTD safeguards the development process.

### **Right Holders**

The Right to Development (RTD) has been reaffirmed as "a universal and inalienable human right and an integral part of the fundamental human rights" in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (VDPA). It is a right that will be gradually realized as a process, but it does not provide states the option of imposing any retrogressive actions without a sufficient and legal justification. According to Villaroman (2010), the RTD was once seen of as a people's right that could be asserted against the entire world community.

In the end, it became a human right for each individual rather than just a right of the people covering only global issues. Unquestionably, even if the RTD is best categorized as a communal right, the right to benefit from development and the right to participate in the process are similar to the individual rights that are contained therein (Sengupta, 2001). Therefore, it is maintained that the RTD has an internal and an exterior component, and that it has the potential to be both an individual right and a community right. It should be emphasized that the definition of the word "peoples," which was once understood to refer to the entire population, has evolved to refer to a specific group within the population.

### **Duty-Bearers**

The RTD's principal duty-bearer is still the state. The state must establish "national and international conditions favorable to the realization of the RTD" in accordance with the Declaration. States are required to implement "all necessary measures for the realization of the right to development" at the national level, which includes formulating development strategies that are relevant and appropriate. States must ensure that everyone has access to natural resources equally and benefits from a wealth distribution that is fair to all.

The responsibilities that states have to the RTD are likewise of an international nature. According to item 4 of the Declaration, international collaboration is the main obligation. Therefore, states should work together to implement international development policies that are in everyone's best interests, including local communities and rural populations, regardless of financial or economic differences. To create equal economic interactions and environments internationally, all states must cooperate (Sengupta, 2001). According to Bunn (Bunn, 2000), the fact that developing states receive preferential treatment when they are a party to any international economic relationship is evidence of the principle of international cooperation in fulfilling the RTD.

### **Conclusion**

The RTD has been utilized to promote such a development strategy. By concentrating on the RTD's scope, beneficiaries, and justiciability, the vague and contested nature of the RTD was analyzed. Additionally, it was stated that the RTD has a great deal of potential to offer a normative framework on which comprehensive development may be accomplished. The chapter emphasized the RTD's composite nature, its status as a solidarity right, its nature as a process, and its outward aspect. It is debatable if the RTD, which is a solidarity and composite right, can address the impacted human capabilities. The thesis that developed from this chapter is that RTD, as a human right, can be the catalyst for effective investment that upholds human rights, on the basis of which development can be accomplished with a sincere and effective consideration for human rights.

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