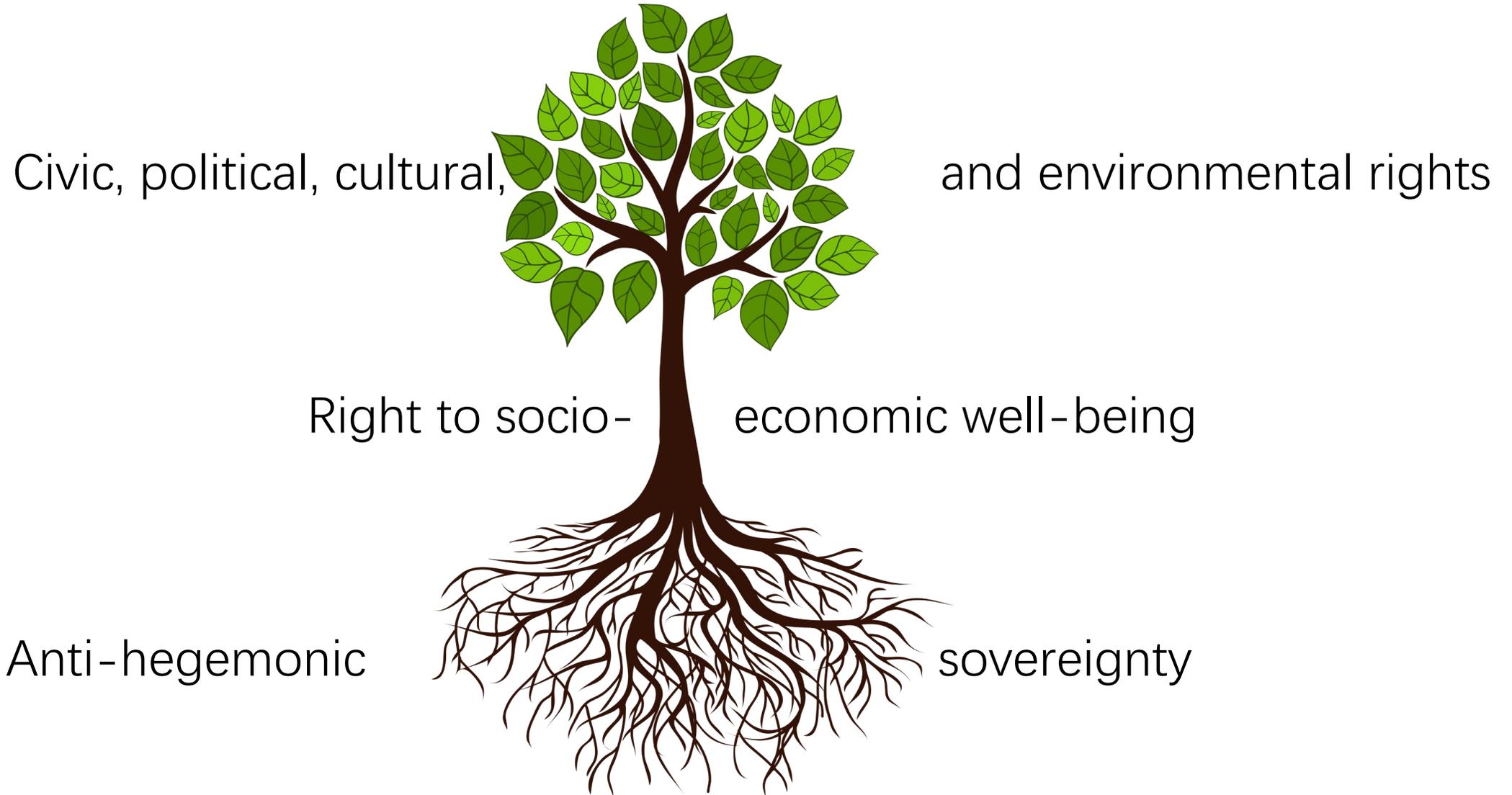


Poverty Alleviation as a Manifestation of (Chinese) Marxist Human Rights

ROLAND BOER

Dalian University of Technology,
School of Marxism

(Chinese) Marxist Human Rights



(Chinese) Marxist Human Rights

1. Sovereignty with Chinese characteristics is the foundation. It arises from the anti-colonial struggle and means mutual non-interference.
3. Marxist focus on material rights, through unleashing forces of production and attaining well-being for all: 'There is no such thing as poor socialism'.
4. Chinese tradition: 'When the granaries are full, the people follow appropriate rules of conduct, and when there is enough to eat and wear, the people know honour and shame' (Guan Zhong, 720-645 BCE, as recorded by Sima Qian); → Confucian desire for at least a *xiaokang* society.
5. Underlies the lifting c. 800 million people out of poverty, minority nationalities policy, B&R Initiative.

A Global Approach to Human Rights

UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 1960:

‘The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights ... Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1976

‘The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions’.

‘The history of the Communist Party of China is the history of its struggle for human rights on behalf of Chinese people’ (Sun Pinghua, 2014).