



Education for livelihood and human rights: A distant dream or not

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Abstract

Social justice is by and large compared with the principle of equity or equivalent open door in the public arena. It is a big challenge becoming for those countries, working to achieve the sustainable development goals 2030. Therefore, they all are concentrating on no poverty (SDG 1) and to provide the quality education (SDG 4) at all level. Education is the key that will allow many other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved. When people are able to get the quality education they can break the cycle of poverty and get the livelihood opportunity. This paper will give an overview of the needs of education to achieve the all those things such as livelihood security and human right, has become for the challenge to each and every country and how can education ensure the success of livelihood security. The study aims to determine the contribution to the reduce gender gap and the identified impact on economic growth.

Keywords: social justice, equity, sustainable development, livelihood, quality education, gender gap, & human rights

1. Introduction

“By education, I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man-body, mind and spirit. Literacy is not the end of education or even the beginning.”

—M. K. Gandhi [Harijan: July 31, 1937]

Social justice is by and large compared with the principle of equity or equivalent open door in the public arena. Despite the fact that uniformity is verifiably part of social equity, the importance of social justice is in reality significantly more extensive. Further, equal opportunity to every citizen and comparable expressions, for example, "moral duty" has been utilized to decrease the planned for acknowledging social justice by supporting tremendous disparities in present day society.

The latest speculation of an insightful explanation about social justice highlights the perplexing nature of the theory. As per state, that Rawls, social justice is tied in with guaranteeing the security of equivalent access to freedoms, rights, and opportunities, and also dealing with the slightest advantaged individuals from society. Consequently, in the case of something as simple or treacherously relies upon whether it advances or impedes fairness of access to civil liberties, human rights, opportunities for healthy and satisfying lives, live with dignity and additionally whether it dispenses a decent amount of advantages to the minimum advantaged individuals from society.

Human dignity is inviolable, its principle has not changed since 1948 when it was formulated by the United Nations in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It does not stop at national borders and applies to everyone regardless of age, gender or religion ^[1]. In this world, every human has dreams and ambitions to achieve something or all luxurious things. So, education is a means to pursue and fulfill them. It

enhances the knowledge of a person in a different way in various fields of studies. It makes enable to determine a path to learn and demonstrate your capability to the world. Education creates a new ways and ideas to ponder. It cultivates a young mind to think out-of-the-box and explore different things in life. Education also helps to know about things and stay healthy, fit and follow a productive lifestyle. Education enables everyone to acquire new knowledge, skills which enhanced their employment or self-employment opportunities.

In other hands, it may empower the poor people and expand their capability to turn their dream into realities. So, education advocates total development of human being. In 2016, India got 131 ranks in Human development index among the 188 countries.

Human development index includes three basic dimensional components such as a long and basic healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Education is one of them, which makes the importance of all components of Human Development Index (HDI). Literacy is considered as an indispensable tool for transforming illiterate population into human resources as well as for creating awareness among the masses about the various ills of society including menace of high population growth. India is home to over 30% of almost 385 million children living in extreme poverty, the highest in south Asia, according to a new report by 'World Bank Group and UNICEF, Ending extreme poverty; a focus on children ^[2].

As the reported by the World Bank Second report had released in May 2017. After the enforcement of GST, India is still remaining the fastest growing economy in the world. GST is on track for usage in the second quarter of the monetary year, and is relied upon to yield significant development profits from higher efficiencies and bring more revenue in the long period. This report highlights on women participation in

labour market are low and falling so, it has needed to create safe, flexible and well- paying jobs for a needy person who are not available in labour market.

Education is the key that will allow many other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved. When people are able to get the quality education they can break the cycle of poverty [3]. To achieve the balanced sustainable development has become a priority for any nation. Therefore, in 2016 almost 193 members of UN signed on the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and it has total 17 goals. The term of Development not only refers to the economic growth but also is a broader than the economic growth. It not only focuses on the human materials needs and social condition or status but also in present scenario it has been totally changed. To promote the education, so many agencies are working for at the global level, UNESCO is one of them. It has been promoting Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) from 1992. It advocates the UN Decade for Education for Sustainable Development from 2005 to 2014 and is currently initiating its development, the Global Action Program (GAP) on ESD.

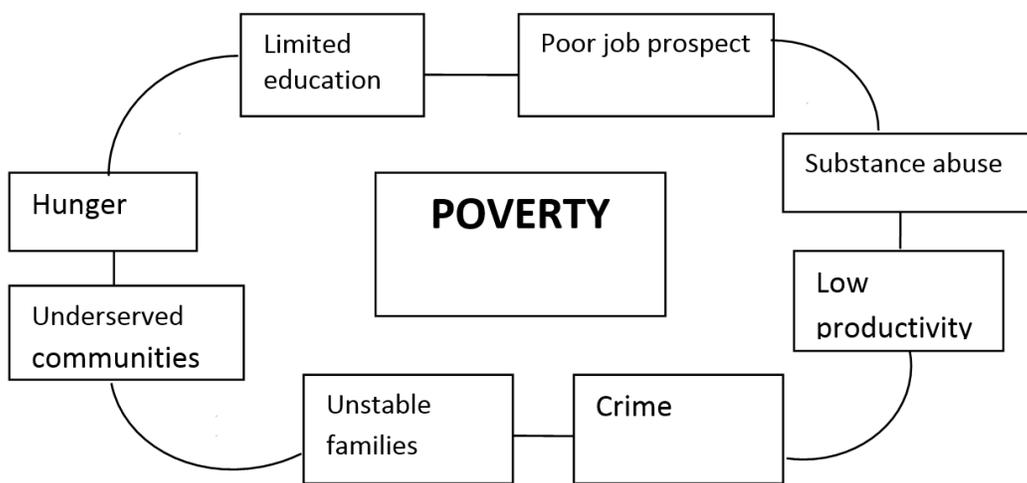
The debate always is going to the need of the linking growth with human development, as not only economic growth is adequate for accomplishing sustained social development. The development also has to introduce the most important question of establishing socioeconomic equality for the objective to realize a meaningful political democracy, and ought to be organized in terms of policies and strategies, these all policies should be flowing from the reasonable success of entitlement-

based schemes such as MGNREGA, SSA, etc., and gradual progress towards further entitlement-based developments like RTE, with the groundswell to access to rights and high growth rates that have made resources available for human development.

In this paper, researcher try to brings together three important disciplines namely livelihood, right to education and human rights so as enhanced the advantage, socioeconomic and to secure the freedom of life for dignity and to help the promote people choice and opportunities and researcher also try to discuss education from a standpoint of a livelihood and human right paradigm and demonstrate how education is a necessary means of uplifting poor people out of poverty and realizing other basic rights if it is translated into entitlement.

Livelihood, Right to Education, and Human Rights

Generally, livelihood and poverty are synonyms to each other. There are numerous confusions about individuals living in poverty, especially with regards to how they ended up plainly poor and why they remain poor. Many think the people are to be faulted, yet the monetary framework makes it to a great degree troublesome for a few people to live over the poverty line. Luckily, there are a various vacation and volunteer open doors for the individuals who need to help other people break free from the poverty trap. This guide tends to a considerable lot of these open doors while additionally investigating who is most influenced by poverty and why it's indispensable they get offer assistance. Understanding the Poverty Trap



These all factors associated with each other as well as effects. We can see the relationship among all factors-

1. Limited education is a big and primary factor to increase poverty. Schools in poor groups get less finance and fewer assets than schools in effective groups. Moreover, understudies living in poor regularly fail to meet expectations scholastically due to awful home situations. Weakness and nourishment, in addition to other things, inhibit brain cell generation, social understanding level and the capacity to concentration in class.
2. Poor job prospect is another important factor. Restricted education extraordinarily ruins one's capacity to get

livelihood opportunity. As indicated by the Labour Bureau Ministry Of Labour & Employment Government Of India Chandigarh, Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is approximate to be 52.5 per cent under the Usual Principal Status approach at All India level and unemployment rate is estimated to be 4.9 per cent; total 60.5 per cent of persons whom aged 15 years and above who were busy for work for all the 12 months during the reference period were able to find work over the year at All India.

3. While it might appear that substance abuse is the reason for joblessness, not the different way, connection between

poor occupation prospects and substance abuse frequently works both ways.

4. Low productivity may be another major cause to be poverty. Poor people can't fulfill their basic requirements.
5. Crime -When people haven't engagement to any job and education may be more likely to commit a crime like snatching, kidnapping, murdering, terrorist etc.
6. Unstable family- When any family member engaged in crime then no one can live a better life in his family and household members always suffer from dynamic changes such as children may be drop out their school.
7. Underserved communities-Extra anxiety caused by precarious home lives can imply that guardians and youngsters have less time and cash to be required with each other and in their groups.
8. Hunger- underserved communities when getting fewer resources than they suffer from hunger and limited education.

Livelihoods are a universal process, Poor and rich people both try livelihoods to make a living standard. livelihoods are continuing process and individuals adjust and change their jobs with inside and outside stressors. At last, fruitful employments change resources into wage, poise, and office to enhance living conditions, an essential for destitution easing.

Livelihoods are dynamic and people adapt and change their livelihoods with internal and external stressors. Ultimately, successful livelihoods transform assets into income, dignity, and agency to improve living conditions, a prerequisite for poverty alleviation.

The 'livelihoods' is a broader concept; it may encompass to all sorts of other words to make the whole fields of development inquiry and practice. These refer various things such as to locales (rural or urban livelihoods), occupations (farming, pastoral or fishing livelihoods), social variances (gendered, age-defined livelihoods), directions (livelihood pathways, trajectories), dynamic patterns (sustainable or resilient livelihoods) and much more. The first goal of SDG's is to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimension. As we know, children are future, will take all sorts of responsibility it may be parents, workers, citizen/ voters if we investing in them brings for present and future also. So, education is the best investment to get all benefits.

The right to education comes under the article 21, right to life. RTE is the expansion of the right to life after the decision of Supreme Court. The 86th constitutional amendment Act, 2002 embedded Article 21A in the Constitution gives for the free and mandatory education of all children in the age gathering of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental right in a way state may, according to law, decide.

The RTE Act makes enable to particular provision for special training only for whose got appropriate age to admission for school dropout children. The RTE Act additionally gives that such children should keep on being free and compulsory basic education even after they cross 14 years old. It is nothing more, but also government had introduced many more schemes to provide basic elementary education.

No doubt, improvement is gradually going on. But why we are going to continue failure in the terms of to achieve 100% literacy rate education as well as zero percent poverty level. We can see the present condition of literacy rate and school

dropout rate by the children. One out of four offspring of school-going age is out of school in our nation – 99 million children altogether have dropped out of school. According to expressed by DISE, Out of each 100 youngsters, just 32 children complete their school instruction age-fittingly. Just 2% of the schools offer finish school training from Class 1 to Class 12. As per the NSS information grown-up education rate in India 70.5% of every 2014

No one can deny the role of education in facilitating social and economic progress so India has widely spread education system after the position of China. Access to education has become critical to access emerging opportunities because everyone cannot get easily so after the 71 years of independence of the country, making the education availability and accessibility to all. Hence, the education sector has got main attention during the budget preparation in India.

The poor economic condition accompanied by subsistence economy is a big cause of successful education of the poor people whether they are living urban or rural areas. There are three big reasons to drop out of the school- poverty, accessibility, and availability. Because, when a family is not economically able to provide the basic and essential education to their children so, the importance of education continues going to back bench seat. When we talk about the Right to education so, we have a need to three basic pillars to ensure the right to education to each and everyone-quantity, quality and equality.

In plain language, We can say "education" not just as formal degree or class counting as a K-12 schooling but also as learning process through the families and society, and "human development" as incorporating esteemed life outcomes crosswise over ages including good health, social and familial associations, joy, income, and employment.

The main reason is behind the increasing girls' education drop- out rate- the mentality of parents in both rural and urban areas, they almost consider as a burden and are of the final opinion she doesn't need to education because she has to does her 'Chula-chauki' work. Even in the 21st century, when girls aged below the 16 years are being married off. At the village level, after the education on class- V, the Distance of school also playing important role in the school dropout problem and it's not safe for children and family, especially in the case of girls education to travel far. Moreover, lack of infrastructures such as drinking water and toilets

When a child crosses his age nearly 10-12 yrs he considers as a good education into child labour and another big reason behind the issues is the role of teacher – not expectable, as drop outs, often watch of teachers beating them without any emotions, and issues that teachers waste their time in chat with other teachers.

In the 21st century, Education is turning into a way to the all-around advance of man. Without education, nothing is conceivable to human improvement. it implies education turned into a go-between to take care of the each issue which has a place with society or nation. At the end of the day, the pathway to human advancement experiences the paths of education. Additionally, genuine education is the sole premise of accomplishing one's motivation in life. It is training, which can find out extreme peace for an individual.

“Basic education is the first step in attempting to attenuate the enormous disparities affecting many groups – women, rural populations, the urban poor, marginalized ethnic minorities and the millions of children not attending school and working.”^[4] The abundance of learning gained by a person in the wake of concentrate specific topics or encountering life lessons that give a comprehension of something.

1.2 Objective of the study

The objective of the research paper is to examine the reality of right to education and what is the relationship right to education and human development. The study aims to determine the contribution to the reduce gender gap and the identified impact on economic growth. This paper will give an overview about the needs of education to achieve the all those thing such as livelihood security and human right, has become to challenge the for each and every country and how can education ensure the success of livelihood security

1.3 Methodology

This study is mainly based on secondary source & data is obtained from many books, research papers, newspapers & governmental, national and international agencies report etc. on the right to education and human rights.

1.4 Reason behind the right to education

Everyone knows about the importance of the education but the most important questions are arising here why we should focus on the right to education? Why are the children dropping out school? And why the 17 goals, to achieve universal primary education is the most important goal of SDGs, 2017?

Because, the education is a major catalyst for Human Development, According to the data put out by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), the national dropout rate at the primary level was 4.34 percent in 20014-15, and it was even higher at the secondary level, at 17.86^[5]. At present time, MGNREGA is playing an important role to promote school enrollment in rural areas. Andhra Pradesh is a good example for it, where having a positive impact on school enrollment and improving household member livelihood, because poor people get the job through the MGREGA, the program requires one-third of the beneficiaries to be women, thus emphasizing female employment, consequences children go to school and spend maximum time in that they have no need to work with their family and dropping out school.

Education is intense in light of the fact that without it, early human development would have attempted to survive and flourish as a culture. It is essential that grown-ups prepared the youthful of their society public in the information and abilities they would need to face and in the long run pass on. It is generally acknowledged that educations enable the people for the full development of human identity, reinforces the regard for human rights, and helps to overcome exploitations and traditional inequalities of caste, class, and gender.

The 47 million young men and women dropped out of school after the 10th standard, according to a report by the Montreal-based UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Global Education. This study is mainly based on secondary source & data is obtained from many books, research papers, newspapers &

governmental, national and international agencies report etc. on the right to education and human rights.

1.5 Right to education: A distant dream or not?

Education is intense in light of the fact that without it, early human development would have attempted to survive and flourish as a culture. It is essential that grown-ups prepared the youthful of their society public in the information and abilities they would need to face and in the long run pass on. It is generally acknowledged that educations enable the people for the full development of human identity, reinforces the regard for human rights, and helps to overcome exploitations and traditional inequalities of caste, class, and gender.

The 47 million young men and women dropped out of school after the 10th standard, according to a report by the Montreal-based UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Global Education Monitoring^[6]. As per the Right to Education (RTE) forum, only 8 percent schools have been made RTE compliant since the act came 6 years back^[7]. Among the BRICS countries, in spite of a huge development in GDP throughout the years, the share of GDP dedicated to education stays low for China and India.

India has diminished its spending on instruction from 4.4 percent of GDP in 1999 to around 3.71 percent according to the current year's spending gauge, undermining the work done in getting more children into school, and its prospects for enhancing its low quality of education. The Kothari Education Commission had suggested an allotment of 6 percent of GDP on education, which has never been accomplished.

From the understudy enrollment statistics are given by All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2014-15, the most astounding number of understudies is believed to be enrolled at Under Graduate level. Out of the aggregate understudies enrolled, 79% understudies are enlisted in Under Graduate level. Second, to the Under Graduate, 11% understudies (38.5 Lakh) are enlisted in Post Graduate level.

Many of people are not aware that close to 900 million people in this country depend on the earnings of about 350 million people within their families. Many poor people think that their earnings are meager, and if any earning member falls sick or not well conditions for enabling to go for work, the family could starve. Such is the condition in the majority of homes in the 650,000 villages settlements and stifling groups. Livelihood, Earnings for living - are prime for these large sections of the Indian population, and education cannot be of importance. To them, the question is the equivalent of: "Which is first; the Hen or the egg?"

Unless the government plans to create equitable developments in Villages, instead of developing only the big cities, thereby offering enough works and wages to all able bodied persons, education would be the First causality - leading to low quality human resources, and finally a condition whereby GDP increase can never be good enough.

Education is essential to each and every people; regardless of whether we have children or not, we understand that an educated nation, with educated next generation, tends to prove to be the best. Having an educated and trained workforce is indispensable to a nation's monetary well-being and prosperity. Clearly, a few nations have the assets and capacity to turn out a more reliably educated workforce than others. It

ought to be noted, however, that educational financing isn't the main deciding element in how accomplished a nation is; different factors like social standards can impact a nation's educational level, and we can see that this rundown of most all around financed training frameworks contrasts somewhat from our current rundown of the most all-around knowledgeable nations. In any case, educational spending is a

decent beginning stage to evaluate how well-educated a nation is and in reality, for each huge spending nation on this rundown, just a single of those has not as much as a 99% education rate.

When comparing education expenditure to GDP, countries such as India, Pakistan, China, Germany, Russia, South Africa, UK, USA.

Table 1: International Comparison on GER & Public Expenditure on Education as % of GDP-2014^[8]

Countries	Gross Enrollment Ratio				Public Expenditure on Education as percent of GDP
	Primary level	Secondary level	Upper Secondary Level	Tertiary	
India	101.4	89.3	62.5	23.0	4.13
Pakistan	93.6	55.9	31.1	10.4	2.47
China	103.9	100.4	88.8	39.4	--
Germany	103.3	101.6 ⁻¹	104.6	65.5	4.93 ⁻²
Russia	98.6	98.7	105.1	78.7	4.15 ⁻²
South Africa	99.7	94.9	93.1	19.7 ⁻¹	6.05
UK	108.2	112.7	138.2	56.5	5.68 ⁻¹
USA	99.5	101.9	93.2	86.7	5.22 ⁻³

Government is not merely responsible for all those things whose has become to our national or its citizen development. Most of the people they don't know their fundamental rights and duty which is provided by the constitution and bylaws thereby, always suffers from huge problems like poverty, child education, food security etc.. To eradicate the all these so, first of all we have to wake up from our sleeping mod and should aware to all thing which is for us. Shortcut method became a tendency to all human being to achieve the success as soon as possible cutting-edge. People always try to move on their problem and they don't want to come and remove it, migration is a great instance of the midway to escape the problem but they don't know behind the hidden problem and creates other problem. Everyone knows, there are four types of migration in India like rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural and urban-urban. Further, it can be categories into three section for instance intra-district, intra-state and interstate.

While migration can open new financial potential outcomes for families, it additionally accompanies high dangers. These dangers are excessively felt by the offspring of migrants who are frequently constrained to go to worksites with their folks. Some have assessed that around six million school-mature children in India take an interest in family-based labour work migration consistently. Millions more are affected by implication, compelled to go up against the vast majority of the family unit duties in their parent's nonattendance. Tragically, the Indian organization at the local and state level has not made transient youngsters a need and has been careless and conflicting in tending to the extraordinary vulnerabilities of such children.

The seasonal migration work populace of India is evaluated by some relocation researchers to be as high as 100 million. Work migrants confront boundaries in getting to social and all type of services settling for all time in urban areas and regularly like to keep their connection with the town, particularly amid the rural season. Accordingly, they circulate between their town and different "goal regions" for work, spending noteworthy bits of the year from home. According to the Economic Survey 2017 data, says the annual average labour migration was close to 9 million between states during

2011-16^[9]. At the international perspective, we can find out the data through the provided by International Labour Migration to till 2015.

Table 2: Migration data for India, 2015^[10]

	2015
Total population	1.32 billion
Emigrants (2014)	28 455 026
Immigrants (2014)	5 240 860
ECR category	781 1469
Note: Emigrants refers to Indian nationals who have moved from India either temporarily for employment or permanently. Source: See endnotes.	

As per data, Delhi was the largest recipient center of migrants; mostly migrants came from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh accounting for more than half the number in 2015-16^[11] National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA) came into existence with a guarantee of employment to poor people. NREGA is both progressive and unassuming; it guarantees each rural family member one hundred days of employment yearly on open works projects, yet the labour is taxing and pays the lowest pay permitted by law, best case scenario. Various charges have been leveled against NREGA: that it is not the most proficient approach to convey hostile to neediness help; that it produces sub standard open works; and that authorities take program reserves.

There is some reality – in a few spots and at a few times – to these dissensions. In any case, the allegations are frequently uncontrollably exaggerated, which is nothing unexpected given the divided and ideological civil arguments that have occurred since the possibility of a right to-work activity initially showed up on the arrangement plan of the Congress Party-drove United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government, which ruled from 2004-2014. NREGA's financial advantages have additionally been deliberately thought little of. It has given critical pay support to some of India's poorest and most underestimated individuals – unequivocally the sorts of individuals that social insurance programs discover hard to reach.

2. Conclusion

Present day IT and interchanges innovations offer significant open doors for the fruitful usage of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Agenda. They help the proficiency, viability, and straightforwardness of measures and procedures, along these lines sparing time and cash. They open up new conceivable outcomes for exchange and collaboration. They empower everybody to approach information. More extensive access to information may not slightest, advance improvement arrangement objectives in territories, for example, great administration and rustic improvement, and in addition instruction, well-being and the advancement of money related frameworks.

The improvement and extension of advanced foundation can make new open doors for monetary development and work in both industrialized and creating nations. The imperative thing is to dispose of existing contrasts amongst industrialized and creating nations, as well as inside creating nations, for instance amongst urban and rural areas.

Despite the several shortcomings, either of failure of execution or faculty of design, the policy for livelihood enhancement, the right to education and MGNREGA gives a new direction as well as a legal guarantee for the employment of poor people at the minimum wages. This act means is the strengthening the bargaining power of unorganized workers.

Moreover, Because of a plan like SSA and MDM Scheme, which are giving every single vital necessity to the 'Eventual fate of India' Enrollment rates in schools have gone up, as the quantity of schools is ascending through these plans. The advance rate in provincial proficiency is likewise ascending through the activity of SSA. The SSA started to universalize quality training, has achieved positive changes by expanding responsibility of schools to the group through more noteworthy contribution of town instruction boards of trustees and parent-instructor affiliations. In grade schools particularly enrolment and participation of female is expanding.

The MDM Scheme is helping in dealing with nourishing needs of the understudies. This is not just influencing decidedly the strength of poor understudies yet, in addition, enhancing learning results by completion 'school hunger'. Regardless of everything is going upward the correct way, there is such a significant number of occasion, however, SSA is performing great, debasement is additionally included, reserves are abused. The nature of nourishments in the MDM Scheme is not very great.

Calories and supplements in MDM are lacking. There is additional news that youngsters are more inspired by meal just not in instruction. The lack of instructors is one of the most serious issues in the usage of such plans, and educators engaged with plans are less experienced and untrained. Children work is likewise a noteworthy issue

Nearby access to present day advancements, there is the subject of digital consideration. The correct capabilities are basic if each man and women are to take an interest in the electronic governance world on an equivalent premise in both financial and social terms. Furthermore, in prospective period this, as well, will be one of the central issues amid Germany's G20 administration.

Not only determination but also unity are required in order to master the diverse global challenges and in some cases crisis-

ridden developments. The 2030 Agenda gives us a far reaching and forward-looking methodology for molding our reality together—no old path, not to the detriment of individuals and nature in different locales yet for the advantage of everybody in our one world. We as a whole have an obligation, all the live long day, to make supportability a controlling standard in real life—as mindful government officials and chiefs in business and society, as people who are genuinely keen on our future.

After the fastest growing economic growth rate, however, we are still so far away from our development dreams, because we have need to more accountable and transparent administration to solve some major issues such as poverty reduction, zero level illiteracy rates, to lack of self-reliance, ill health etc. for all those things, have to need to promote participation not only participation but also female. Participation makes closely involved in all those things like social, economic, cultural, political or ecological process which affects life. Because, the present time is a policy making process not for people, instead of with the people.

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