



Opinion

Education, Citizenship And Human Rights In Brazil

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Abstract

This paper presents an approach on advances in education and the fight against social inequality and the expansion of the right to citizenship, as well as the guarantee of implementation and expansion of human rights in the face of the advancement of neoliberal policies with the consequent reduction of guarantees. Democratic rule of law achieved in recent years.

Keywords: Citizenship; Education; Human rights

Introduction

The last years in Brazil were characterized by significant advances in the field of education and fight against poverty, contributing to their education of in equalities and enabling the extension of the right of citizenship to millions of Brazilians who were alienated from this important condition, which is the right to citizenship. Although the theme of the excluded or inequality dominates most contemporary studies on citizenship and human rights, traditionally in Brazil, advances in the field of citizenship have always elicited reactions from the ruling elites and classes, so that, in the view of some scholars find it impossible to have citizenship without the guarantee of human rights. In the words of Rezende Filho And Câmara Neto “we can say that all these years of evolution have come to affirm that citizenship in fact can only be constituted through a fierce daily struggle for rights and the guarantee of those that already exist [1]”.

Citizenship And Human Rights

The close relationship of citizenship with human rights is also punctuated by Siqueira & Lopes in understanding that the construction of citizenship is permeated by other factors that intertwine such

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as the idea of participation and identity construction. Because: “Thus, what is noted as inherent in citizenship is the ever-present idea of participation, acting, acting in order to build one’s own destiny. However, more important than its conceptualization is the attempt to understand its meaning over time so that the integral terms of its concept become clear [2]”.

From this score citizenship has become synonymous with the claim of rights by citizens and society has become more demanding in relation to the State, by demanding from it the implementation of public policies that not only contemplate the effectiveness of fundamental rights, as well as extend the scope of these rights by identifying them as human rights. However, in the current conjuncture, part of organized civil society lives with the threat of losing the achievements achieved in recent years, mainly because it believes that the democratic state of law has been violated, in view of the unfolding of the last year, with the outcome of the process of impeachment that led to the revocation of the last democratically elected government by the Brazilian people, making it possible to set up a government that threatens the maintenance of the rights with its liberal reforms, contributing to the prospect of a state of uncertainty perpetuating part of the population, severely punished by the inequalities existing in the current economic model in force in the country, threatening rights won to the harsh penalties.

Citizenship and Public Policy

If the struggle for the full realization of citizenship has come to be identified with the struggle for human rights and it has a sea of uncertainty ahead of it, these sea of labor reform uncertainties has just added to it. the future of citizenship from the perspective of reducing workers’ rights, although in the current government’s understanding, such reform does not undermine labor rights. Such reform, carried out by this so-called “Outsourcing Law”, Law No. 13,429/2017, sanctioned with some vetoes on March 31, 2017. The fight against the violation of rights won by workers over decades of movements Labor rights claims gained further development as the Rede Sustentabilidade party filed the Federal Supreme Court in alleging the unconstitutionality of the new law.

According to analysis of the Outsourcing Law warns of the abuse employers in general can commit in the name of outsourcing and the consequent crowding of labor law suits in the already battered Brazilian courts. He says: “It is wrong (...) the out sourcer who has the sole purpose of reducing costs or who assumes that, with the permission to out source all activities of the company arising from the new law, a true conduit will be created without any kind of conduct. outsourcing. In cases where fraud exists with the sole purpose of precarious workers’ rights and in situations where the existence of the elements of an employment relationship between the service provider and the borrowing company is identified, outsourcing shall be deemed illegal and applicable. The same existing risks [3]”.

The conquest of rights by society in the form of the law, which aims at the opportunity of equal conditions in the various social sectors, stumbles upon an old acquaintance of Brazilian society, which is the precariousness of state structures, which fails to implement public policies aimed at expanding. These rights have already been guaranteed under the law, since political power has been increasingly linked to economic power, enabling an alliance whose bias has been the construction of mechanisms for manipulation of Brazilian society. In the meantime, we live with a growing abandonment of public investments in education, in the training of educators, and we increasingly find the school itself. This in turn, alone cannot do much, either because of its limitations, or the lack of suitable professionals to develop their activities, because in many Brazilian states the departments do not have three professionals as psycho-educators, school psychologists or run willingness government policy is due to the lack of such positions in the plans of positions, careers and salaries of the state and municipal networks.

Another battle waged by the current neoliberal government that threatens the life quality of Brazilian citizens with a death blow and drastically reduces the notion of citizenship is the much-vaunted welfare form, promoted by the government as necessary and without which there will be no future social security. To the maintenance of this reform punctuated by the government, that of the social security deficit at the expense of the public purse is added the argument that the life expectancy of the Brazilian population has increased, and because of this, the contribution time and the minimum age for the pension. The retirement should also be increased. If these measures proposed by the government are implemented, we will see a significant decrease in the freedoms gained by workers with disastrous consequences for citizenship. Marques analyzes Sen's view that "the success of a society must be judged, according to the theory of development as freedom, through the substantive freedoms that individuals in that particular society enjoy [4]".

Sen points out that "The contribution of the market mechanism to economic growth is obviously important, but it comes after recognizing the direct importance of freedom of exchange - words, goods, gifts [5]". It is then noticed that the strategically masked measures as reformists implemented by the current government have a character that restricts the individual freedoms of Brazilian citizens and increases the risk of growing inequalities, as Marques points out: "Amartya Sen also points out how the democratic political system, and thus political freedom, can in itself strengthen other kinds of freedoms by referring to the zero frequency of collective famines, among other economic disasters, in countries with stable democracies, happening far more often in countries with dictatorial and oppressive regimes".

Conclusion

We still have a long way to go in order to ensure that the achievements of recent years are maintained, to empower and engage organized civil society, so as not to allow such important achievements to be suppressed and to ensure that they are widened so that we can achieve them. So dream the reduction of inequalities, because the state is unable to guarantee the rights of the vast majority of Brazilians and most of them do not even know half of them. It is necessary for the state to be aware of its role as promoter and promoter of social rights, in view of the dependence of public policies linked to neo liberal economic practices promoted the undermining of social public policies during the neoliberal minimum state.

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