

Impact of Integral Humanism on Economic Wellness

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Abstract

Integral Humanism is a doctrine developed by Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay. It emphasizes on an economic model for the entire Indian society. It also evaluates the good points of capitalism as well as socialism and tries to adopt the middle path. Pt. Upadhyay is not in view of accepting any social systems which believes on individualism. He also rejected the concept of communism which crushes individualism. According to him society is a natural living organism having 'national soul' or 'ethos'. It is not a social contract between individuals. So, both the concept of capitalism and communism is not accepted as it is. Integral Humanism also stands out for its emphasis on decentralization and attaches immense importance to the economic progress of every human being. The doctrines of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay are the guiding principles of government policies. In this paper the researcher is trying to evaluate the economic development of India in the light of the above concept.

Keywords: Economic Wellness, Decentralization, Integral Humanism

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Editorial Board Excerpt: *Initially at the Time of Submission (ToS) submitted paper had a 36% plagiarism and after rectification it was reduced to 14%, which is an accepted percentage for publication. The editorial board is of an observation that paper had a subsequent surveillance by the blind reviewer's which at a later stages had been rectified and amended by an author in various phases as and when required to do so. The reviewer's had in an initial stages comment with minor revision with a following remark which at a short span restructured by an author. The comments related to this manuscript is extremely noticeable both subject-wise and research wise by the reviewers during evaluation and further at blind review process too. All the comments had been shared at a variety of dates by the authors' (brijesh & ruchira) in due course of time and same had been integrated by the author in addition. By and large all the editorial and reviewer's comments had been incorporated in a paper at the end and further the paper had been earmarked and decided under "Theme Based Paper" category as its highlights and emphasize the work in relation to Design of Computer Vision System for Objects Recognition vis-à-vis automation industries.*

1. Introduction

According to Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay an individual comprises of body, mind, intellect and soul. For all round development of a person these four components are to be taken into consideration. True happiness can be attained by satisfying these components. Not only should we think about material attainment, we should also consider the spiritual progress for individual development. This completeness will lead to doing some positive step towards the society as well.

Upadhyay has argued that western political philosophies cannot be accepted in its true form as it believes in materialism and overall well being of an individual only. He was also of the view that both capitalism and socialism have flaws as they encourage greed, exploitation, class antagonisms and social anarchy.

2. Review of Literature

According to Dharmasenan S., Dr. K. Sambath Kumar in his research paper "Integral Humanism: A Political Philosophy Rooted on Indian Culture" says that the Indian culture has ethos, virtues; values are deep rooted in the society. So the concept of Integral humanism is very apt for our society.

Shalley Bakshi "Economic Development with special Reference to Integral Humanism", focusing only on the economic development will not help India in achieving prosperity and development. There should be a total reconstruction which can be linked to the concept of integral humanism.

Kumar, Suresh "Socio-Political and economic ideas of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay - A study of Integral Humanism", has elaborated on the views on Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay. He has elaborated on his thoughts regarding the country and retaining the cultural heritage".

2.1 Integral Concept of Economic System

Upadhyay said that every nation develops certain institutions to attain its needs. But with the changing circumstances a constant reshaping of these institutions and systems has to take place. He is of the view that Indian culture focusses more upon society and social aspects, so the changes are not readily acceptable.

But centralisation of economic as well as political powers is not a solution to this. In all cases in a country like India which is developing, he said that attainment of the nation’s objectives was the prime goal. To meet these goals and to keep pace with the development the state has to reinforce certain plans, actions. It must also undertake direction, regulation and control of all economic efforts. Under some specific circumstance it may have accept the responsibility of ownership and management as well (Figure 1).

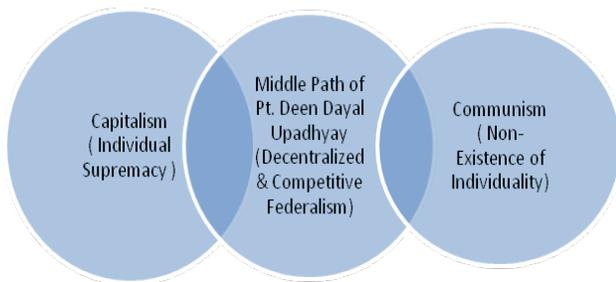


Figure 1. Comparative of economic system.

In a speech given by Pandit Upadhyay in 1965 he stressed upon the happiness of “Man”, the Integral Man. He said that both the systems i.e. capitalism as well as communism do not look to the happiness of Man- His aspirations and the development of complete man. These systems fight with the true nature of Man and do not take care for his interests.

According to him, Capitalist system only talks about economic man, who is busy with the material well being. This system lays stress on the maximisation of profit which in turn reduces the human values. The Socialist system was a reaction to the capitalist economy which again does not talks about the humaneness. Under this system all the business of the states abide by the rigid rules formulated by them and individual discretions are not considered.

According to Deendayal, neither the capitalist nor the socialist system is capable enough competent to grow a social systems which can think about the benefit of both – the man as well as society. According to him both these systems fail to establish a society that can be full of human values and ethos. So, in his view these systems are not suitable for our country where we need to have a economic system which can help in the development of human qualities thus enabling in establishing a rich civilization. This is what India is known for – values, culture and ethos.

2.2 Key Areas of Economic Wellness

The Economic Wellness talks about the financial security – present as well as future. The present financial security relates to the ability of the individuals, families or communities to meet their day to day expenses. Future security talks about the financial well- being of individuals and families by meeting their future financial needs so that they are able to achieve their financial goals and build assets. Human capital and Economic wellness is inter-related, in the sense that through the knowledge and skills of the people of a country can we attain the wellness.

The key indicators of economic well being are: GDP National Income (Figure 2).

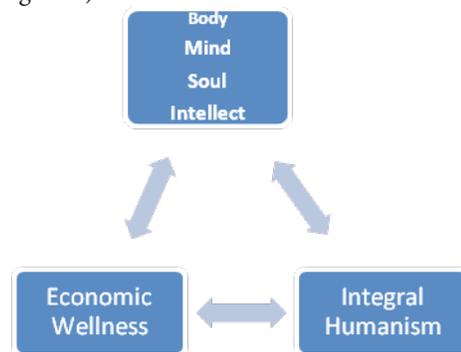


Figure 2. Inter-linkage of integral humanism and economic wellness.

His integral approach talks about a harmonious society which can be achieved through satisfying the needs of body, mind and soul, body (hunger, shelter), the mind (traditions), intelligence (reforms), and the soul (common aspirations of a people that shape their unique culture).

The concept of Integral humanism talks about the economic as well spiritual development of every individual. He further emphasizes that no economic development is possible without spiritual development and vice versa. The core belief being that to achieve this goal of development every individual must ensure proper production, distribution and consumption and goods and wealth. There should be well regulated society. The system should be developed in such a way that there should be all round development. In no case there will be an acceptability of having progress in one direction and lacking in the other.

According to the researcher’s economic well being can be achieved if and only if the personal health of a person is achieved. Integral humanism talks about personal satisfaction. The concept says that money is not the important tool but every person in society must have sufficient so as to meet their basic need.

2.3 Indian Roadmap to Competitive Federalism

The economic policies formulated by Nehru were rejected by Pandit Upadhyay. He believes that the nehruvian concepts are taken from the western ideologies and does not match with the cultural heritage of our country. According to Upadhyaya there is a need to strike a balance between the Indian and the western thinking. The model proposed by Nehru was of rapid growth and industrialization but it lacks poverty alleviation. His ideology has also given rise to social disparities and regional imbalances which are hurdles for the development of our economy. Our traditional culture believes that we should be contented with what we have rather than running after the material wealth.

Contrary to this Integral Humanism emphasises on all aspects of an individual's life be it social, economic, political, cultural, spiritual and so on. 80% of our country's population resides in Rural India, so our development should be considered keeping in view the needs of such people. We should lay emphasis on the development of cottage and small-scale industries, agro based industries and agriculture. If development is discriminated, there will be no development. There is a large migration of human capital from rural to urban areas, which should be checked. This can happen only if we are able develop resources at their doorsteps. In short we can say that for a country like ours should focus more on all round development rather in economic development only. The focus should be on social, economic, spiritual, environmental, agricultural etc. This kind of integral approach can only lead to a truly prosperous India.

According to this view there should be industrialization in India and equitable distribution of farm holdings. Pandit Deendayal is of the view that for the establishment and proper

development of the industry, we have to consider the seven M - Man, Material, Money, Management, Motive power, Market and Machine. The skill, ability, and capacity of workers to whom work is allotted must be taken into consideration. Work may need trained and professional workers in large numbers. Material availability is also important. The governments have various plans to revive all these thoughts through various programmes.

According to the study government has formulated various plans for the upliftment of the rural and poor masses of India. According to the Humanism ideology the development can be done also by retaining our culture and adopting the best from the western culture. In this context the Jan-Dhan Yojana is a very good initiative taken by the government to make the accessibility of the banks to poor masses. This will in turn increase the money in circulation in the economy. According to the data presently we have around 12.77 beneficiaries in the urban sector and 18.27cr. in the rural sector. This is an achievement for the economy. During the demonetization these accounts were used for exchanging of the notes thus enabling the inflow of cash.

Another very important problem is about employment for which various programmes have been started like Skill India, Make in India, Kaushal Vikas Yojana. National Skill Development Corporation has been set up to look into these issues. Under this scheme 10,28,671 have been enrolled with 382 active jobs.

Kaushal Vikas Yojana is being accomplished with the help of higher education institutes. These institutes are incorporating various programmes in their curriculum to skill enhancement. They are also offering separate courses so that weaker students are also equipped with some skill and thus enabling them to take up some job or establish their own business.

Government Programme	Provisions
Pradhan Mantri Grameena was Yojana	To provide financial assistance to people for constructing their own house
Integrated Child development Services	To take care of the health and malnutrition problems among children below the age of 6 yrs.
Integrated Rural Development Programme	Self-employment program to increase the income of target groups among the poor and The scheme has been merged with another scheme named Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	To provide quality life and improve the infrastructure of the cities.
Mid-Day Meal Scheme	To provide free of cost lunch to all children below 6 yrs.
Kaushal VikasYojana	To develop the skills of the youth and helping them to be self- reliant.
Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana	National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely Banking Savings & Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance, Pension in an affordable manner
Start-Up India	To start new small scale industries

3. Conclusion

From all the study it can be concluded that the economic well being of a country has strong association with the integral humanism concept. The culture and traditions of India has deep rooted values. Indian culture speaks about soul and mind satisfaction rather than giving stress on materialism in contrast to the western concept. Right from the 'Vedic' period India has been a country having very rich values and ethos. So, the thoughts of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay are in these lines only. According to him our country can only prosper if every person has enough for himself to satisfy his needs. The government has developed so many plans keeping in view the concept of federalism given by Pandit Deendayal Sharma. This study has a further scope to

analyse the percentage of development that have taken place on implementation of this programme and the effect of economic wellness of the country.

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Annexure-I

Impact of Integral Humanism on Economic Wellness

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