

Economic Wellness, Decentralization, Integral Humanism- Approaches by Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay

***Govind Krishana Sharma**

Introduction

Body, mind, intellect, and soul are what make up a person, as said by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay. These four areas must be prioritized for a person's holistic growth. If these conditions are met, then happiness will be yours. It's important to think about both monetary success and spiritual growth for our own well-being. Being whole will motivate you to make a difference in the world.

Upadhyay has stated that the materialism and focus on the individual well-being that characterizes western political systems makes them inadmissible. He believed that both capitalism and socialism were flawed because they promoted selfishness, exploitation, class struggle, and social anarchy.

Review of Literature

According to Dharmasenan S., Dr. K. Sambath Kumar's research article "Integral Humanism: A Political Philosophy Rooted on Indian Culture" claims that the ethos, virtues, and values of Indian society are deeply ingrained in the culture. Therefore, Integral humanism is a notion that is particularly relevant in today's world.

Sheldon Bakshi When it comes to India's progress and prosperity, "Economic Development with special Reference to Integral Humanism" shows that a single concentration on economic growth is insufficient. A complete rebuilding is needed that might be related to integral humanism.

Suresh Kumar; A study on Integral Humanism, "Socio-Political and economic ideas of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay," provides further context for these beliefs. His views on the nation and the need of preserving its cultural traditions have been developed at length.

The All-Inclusive View of the Economic System

Upadhyay said that each country creates unique institutions to meet its own specific requirements. But when conditions change, so must the forms these institutions and systems assume. He thinks that since Indian culture places greater emphasis on social issues, it would be slow to absorb the new ideas.

However, putting all the economic and political power in one place is not the answer. He emphasized that the success of the nation as a whole must always come first, even in a growing country like India. The state must strengthen particular strategies, measures, to achieve these objectives and maintain up with progress. All economic endeavors need to be guided, regulated, and controlled by it as well. It

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could have to take on the duties of ownership and management if certain conditions are met (Figure 1).

Pandit Upadhyay emphasized "Man," the Integral Man, and his pursuit of pleasure in a lecture he delivered in 1965. He said that neither capitalism nor communism prioritizes the needs, wants, or full human development of its citizens. These structures are at odds with what is true about man and care little for his best interests.

He argues that the material concerns of the economic man are ignored by the capitalist system. The emphasis on maximizing profits in this society devalues people. A rejection of humanistic values is central to the socialist system, which emerged in response to the capitalist model. All state activity is conducted in accordance with the system's predetermined rules, which leave no room for human judgment.

Deendayal argues that neither the capitalism nor the socialist system is strong enough to foster the development of a social system that can consider the benefits to both individuals and society. He thinks none of these systems is capable of producing a society rich in morals and ethics. According to him, our society needs a different kind of economic structure, one that promotes the growth of desirable human traits and allows for the establishment of a prosperous culture. Values, culture, and a strong moral compass are India's calling cards.

Key Components of Economic Health

The term "economic wellness" refers to a state of financial stability, both now and in the future. Having enough money on hand to pay for necessities is one measure of current financial stability. Meet your future financial demands so you may plan for your family's and your own success and accumulate assets is what we mean when we speak about future security. Human capital and economic health are intertwined since it is only through the expertise of a nation's citizens that that nation may prosper.

GDP National Income (Figure 2) is the most important metric of economic health. To establish social harmony, as he describes it, it is necessary to meet the necessities of the body (food, shelter), the mind (traditions), the intellect (reforms), and the spirit (shared goals of a people that build their distinctive culture).

Integral humanism promotes the material and immaterial growth of every person. He also stresses the need of spiritual growth in tandem with material progress. The core idea is that everyone has to guarantee efficient production, distribution, and consumption of products and wealth for the society as a whole to progress. A well-ordered society is essential. Improvements to the system should be made so that the whole thing improves. There can be no compromise between growth in one direction and stagnation in another.

The researcher concludes that if one's health is good, then one's economic well-being will be good. The pursuit of happiness is a central theme in integral humanism. The idea is that money isn't the most important resource, but that everyone should have enough of it to provide for themselves.

India's Plan for a Successful Federal System

Pandit Upadhyay disagreed with Nehru's economic plans and he created his own. He thinks that the nehruvian ideas are borrowed from western ideologies and are thus at odds with the traditions upon

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which our nation was founded. Upadhyaya argues that a middle ground must be found between traditional Indian and modern Western ways of thinking. Nehru's plan for fast economic expansion and industrialisation falls short of addressing poverty, though. His ideas have also contributed to growing inequalities in society and geographical imbalances that slow the progress of our economy. Rather of always striving for more and more material possessions, our society teaches us to be grateful for what we already have.

Integral Humanism, on the other hand, places equal value on all areas of a person's development, including their social, economic, political, cultural, spiritual, and so on lives. Considering that 80% of the population lives in rural areas, it is important that their needs be taken into account as we progress. We need to prioritize the growth of agriculture, agro-based enterprises, and other small-scale production methods. There will be no progress made if the development process is biased. Human capital is moving in huge numbers from rural to urban regions, and this trend has to be monitored. Only if we are able to build up facilities close to their homes will this be possible. To sum up, we believe that the growth of all aspects of society, rather than just the economy, is more important for a nation like ours. All aspects of society, including the economy, religion, the environment, agriculture, etc., should be prioritized. A holistic strategy like this is the only way for India to achieve lasting success.

This idea proposes that India should industrialize and that farmland should be distributed fairly. Pandit Deendayal argues that the seven Ms (man, material, money, management, motive power, market, and machine) must be taken into account for the successful launch and growth of any business or sector. It is important to take into account the employees' skill, competence, and capacity while distributing tasks. There may be a high need for skilled personnel. The accessibility of materials is also crucial. The government has many programs in the works to bring back all of these ideas.

The research suggests that in response to the needs of India's rural and underprivileged populations, the government has developed a number of programs. Humanism holds that progress is possible even if we keep some of our own traditions while incorporating the finest of western civilization. The government's Jan-Dhan Yojana is a commendable effort to provide banking services to low-income people. As a result, there will be more money in the economy. Current estimates put the number of urban recipients at roughly 12.77 million, with the rural figure at around 18.27 billion. For the economy, this is a big win. These accounts were used to facilitate the exchange of currency during the demonetization, which allowed for a monetary infusion.

Skill India, make in India, and the Kaushal Vikas Yojana are just a few of the initiatives launched to address India's persistent job crisis. The National Skill Development Corporation was founded for the express purpose of investigating such matters. There are now 382 open positions out of a total enrolment of 10,28,671.

Institutions of higher learning are crucial in the success of the Kaushal Vikas Yojana program. The curricula at these schools now include a wide range of programs devoted to training and development. They provide different classes for pupils who are less capable, giving them a chance to get a job or start their own company.

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

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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.

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