

## Humanism in the Contemporary Political System

**\*Govind Krishana Sharma**

### Introduction

Several recent government policies and actions reveal an aim toward greater public openness, an effort to instill a sense of national pride in the populace, and the establishment of better governance—the cornerstones of an Integral Humanist policy framework. Here is a list of them: The 'Skill India' movement's goal is to alleviate poverty by creating gainful job opportunities, especially in the unformal sector, and to do it in a manner that is socially inclusive. Employment opportunities and the "demographic dividend" will both increase as a result of training and education programs.

When it comes to economic and social advancement, everyone, regardless of their background or gender, should have a fair shot. The Government puts bare the purpose of education: "The essence of Human Resource Development is education, which plays a significant and remedial role in balancing the socio-economic fabric of the Country".

It may be seen in the shape of demonetisation, anti-terrorism and anti-corruption actions, all of which are accompanied by a call to boost nationalist emotions.

To some extent, fighting corruption and black money might benefit from widespread use of digital technologies.

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) Bill, brought the second generation of reforms, which brings positive outcomes for economic expansion.

The idea of cooperative federalism calls on the federal government to take the lead in promoting economic expansion and social justice.

like as healthcare, rural infrastructure, and agricultural services to individual state governments. Economic and political decentralization might result from this. Sabka Saath-Sabka Vikas, the motto revealing the government's right-based approach to progress, has been adopted as its objective, and the confidence exhibited by the people may be seen as a step toward social, political, and economic unity.

### **The origins of Integral Humanism are paralleled here.**

Similarly, the government has taken up several assistance programs for various socio-economic groups and is working to ensure that they are being implemented effectively and without further delay.

### **These Defeats**

Deen Dayal was a guy of modest means but expansive mind and spirit. In his third speech, delivered in Bombay on April 24, 1965, he explained that the members of BJS are neither historians who want to preserve historic Indian ideas, nor are they philosophers and academicians who seek to support these ideals via argument and discussion. Unlike Gandhi, who insisted too much on his ideas being

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put into practice, these leaders must possess the vision to see the big picture and use that information to craft practical policies that would lead our Rashtra to Param Vaibhav. Deendayal's ideas have important policy consequences, especially in light of the country's fast shifting social and political landscape and people's diminishing sense of unity as a nation.

In contrast, the essence of Integral Humanism is that the main cause of today's dilemma is excessive individualism, insufficient nationalism, and a lack of faith in the reality of actual self-awareness. Further, the current administration is adrift in doing certain positive acts in the wider interest of social good that are in step with the thinking of its ideology. At the very least, it may gradually and progressively include the notion of free and universal excellent education and health care into its policy framework.

### **Reflections on the Whole**

Deendayal Upadhyaya takes a moral and philosophical approach to the economy and society. It is founded on the idea of a whole man, whose goals and way of life need a Dharmic foundation and the support of institutions that preserve that ideal. This is, without a doubt, not a technically refined road map meant to offer detailed instructions for crafting particular policies. Nonetheless, there are plans for leadership and organization.

The constitutional and legal measures necessary to support them, in order to expand our economy in a way that is both ethical and sustainable, while also reflecting our humanity and preserving our rich cultural traditions. Conflict between corrupted market economies and democratic politics has been on the rise in India's political economy during the country's high development regime over the past three decades. We have reached a point when we have to consider whether or not 'Integral Humanism' is a viable option for governing society. In this sense, a glimmer of hope may be seen in the NDA government's vision and leadership. Deendayal's ideas have important policy consequences, especially in light of the country's fast shifting social and political landscape and people's diminishing sense of unity as a nation. However, the current administration is working out on a number of positive initiatives that would have a significant impact on society as a whole and are in line with the ideologues' beliefs. At the very least, it may gradually and progressively include the notion of free and universal excellent education and health care into its policy framework. However, this can be accomplished with significant political will and dedication to the cause. Naturally, in light of India's maturing democracy, every political party must demonstrate it to come and/or stay in office.

### **India's Emerging Economy and the Threats It Faces**

India has taken a gradualist approach to economic development since its reforms in the early 1990s. There are two possible explanations for gradualism. For starters, India can't afford to lose money with so many impoverished people that it's best to err on the side of caution. The second element is the time it takes to develop agreement, a necessary part of the democratic process in a nation as huge and diverse as the United States. The Indian economy, which is now worth more than \$2 trillion, has changed dramatically since 1991. Since the reforms began, the country's ties to the rest of the world have strengthened. Economic growth, exports, balance of payments, resilience to external shocks, expansion in the service sector, foreign currency reserves, information technology (IT), stock market, and improvements in telecommunications are only few of the areas where India has excelled in the post-reform era.

India's economy had explosive expansion in the first decade of the new millennium, and it was mostly unaffected by the global recession that began around the end of the first decade. Because of this, India is now recognized as an emerging economy and is sometimes mentioned with China as a possible

"engine" of global development. There seems to be a time of economic and political turmoil in the second decade of the new century. The economy did not continue to expand at the same rapid pace during the second term of the UPA rule. At its worst, in the realm of politics. The administration came under fire for its record-breaking amount of frauds and corruption scandals. The obstacles to development have been exposed. People's faith in the previous administration plummeted, resulting in a power shift at the helm in 2014. The new administration has been trumpeting catchphrases promising to improve the lives of the average citizen via accelerated economic development and transparent policymaking. There is no question that under the current political administration, India is receiving international acclaim, yet the country still confronts many difficult issues. The following is a partial list of possible examples:

- The economic outlook for the whole world is bleak. In Europe, there has been a slowdown. Among the BRIC nations, Brazil and Russia are lagging behind. Particularly worrisome is China's slowdown.
- The rural-urban divide and the high rate of farmer suicide remain major issues.
- Public sector banks, along with other industries, are subject to the same political economy that features crony capitalism and government meddling.
- The nation is becoming more unstable as a result of rising Muslim extremism, Naxalism, and the exponential increase in horrific crimes like terrorism, smuggling, Hawala, etc.

Mahendra Dev (2016) is a good resource for deciphering the underlying causes of new issues as they arise. According to him, India has made great strides in the previous 25 years of reform, and there has been a great deal of tangible change, but there have also been some policy, process, and result failures in the post-reform era. These problems yet to be solved are as follows:

Infrastructure is being built slowly, and there is a strong correlation between a state's per capita income and its poverty rate as measured by the Index of State Infrastructure.

The manufacturing sector's share of total employment has remained relatively constant around 11 to 12 percent for a long time due to a lack of success in developing labor-intensive manufacturing.

A workforce that is illiterate, uneducated, and sick is not making use of the demographic dividend.

#### **Low levels of social indices, including social and gender inequality.**

Several frauds have exposed widespread corruption and illegal financial activity, but authorities have been unable to rein them in.

The influence on people's quality of life, which includes mental health problems and urban living that is well-nigh impossible in many locations for the majority, who are living in terrible conditions, is a related subject that has been raised by many.

#### **Economic and Political Reforms in India**

People's attitudes have shifted in recent years, especially under the new political regime, to align with government priorities (as reflected in the recent slogan of Sabka Saath- Sabka Vikas), policies, and programs, and to look out for each other and the government equally. The following is observable evidence:

Growth has been added to the political agenda which has marked a shift in the character of the political economy.

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**Strive for improved public service delivery and accountability for government contractors.**

The vast majority of Indians who identified as members of civil society in a recent survey 20 felt that private enterprise was more egalitarian than government involvement.

People who trust their government to make tough choices in the public good are also willing to make sacrifices, such as in the case of demonetization. Contemporary Perspectives Share Common Ground with "Integral Humanism" and the Current Political Order.

There is rising conflict between market economics and democratic politics in India's political system as a whole (Kannan22, 2008: 24). According to Jalan (2009), the future of India will be decided by the interplay of politics, economics, and governance, and how these influence one another and the operation of our democracy. The report also indicates that there is a need for legislative changes in the overworked legal system. There is widespread agreement that poor governance is one of the main obstacles to attaining our development goals here at home. The presence of opportunity equality and improvement in the living situations of individuals at the bottom end of the distribution, especially women, are two issues that Tendulkar (2010) believes should be handled with care and consideration.

In India, the motivations and strategies of political actors have always remained a mystery. There is little question that regional parties will emerge and become dominant. helped establish democracy's foundation but paved the way for polarized, power-driven politics that eroded basic democratic values. Naturally, this may be one of the sound reasons why the party demonstrating progress, fairness, and responsibility acquired power. "Economic models are notoriously unreliable in the face of structural breaks of the sort occasioned by demonetisation," argues Arvind Subramanian in the introduction to Economic Survey (2016-17), discussing GST and the demonetization of large amounts of currency. Whether or not you agree with our verdicts, you can be certain that we have been completely upfront about the lengthy and involved procedure we used to get them.

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