

Sustainable Human Development in Conformity to Identity Crisis Prevailing in North East India: A Strategy to Cope Up with for Robust Growth of the Economy.

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I. INTRODUCTION

We are well aware of the film 'a beautiful mind' based on the life of John Nash, directed by Ron Howard that dwelt upon mathematical model to establish an equilibrium. We are also familiar with the book 'Ignited Minds: Unleashing the power within' written by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam focusing on human capital capacity and ability. So, undoubtedly human development plays a vital role to transform the growing economy to move much forward and unleashed equity, equality and making the society more egalitarianism. To maintain economic growth continuously, we need to keep moving the wheel of the bicycle on tract with certain speed, so that we never remain stagnant and get along depression of the economy. Human beings are the most intelligent and advanced creation of God. But the bitter truth is that we are facing numerous hardships and challenges to make a uniform set of rule for people as a whole for instance to have only one religion in the whole world. This is because we are distinctly made in one way or the other uniquely. Nevertheless, the proper intellectual exercise of our head, heart and Soul would enable us to make and implement sound and rational decisions and to take up various activities with regards to consumption, production and exchange etc. that would promote the society welfare at large by maximization of their utility and happiness. All individuals are gifted with certain talents. To perceived the talents and utilized it depend on the environment biotic and abiotic surrounding us. People are not being born with readymade ideas and knowledge. But learn and acquire from the environment. which means we are like plants we need proper trainings and guidance from childhood onward then only we can expect good harvest. Nation building as well as the achievements so far been made in the field of science and technology, information and communication, transportation, recreation, trade and commerce etc. are all for the benefit of Mankind and man must remain as master and masterpiece of all things, lord of all innovation, discovery and invention that are achieved in the fields of science and technology, knowledge driven economy and are living in dynamic and constantly changing world with cut throat competition in every walks of life. In such vibrant and competitive world, the need for sustainable human development is undeniable and acknowledge one. We need to ponder and think for making sustainable the growth of knowledge and ideas, technology to future posterity as well. The earth has been facing scarcity of resources and deterioration of the global environment due to ever increasing demand on account of rising population. As prof. Malthus said that population are expanding geometrically whereas production of food crops is growing arithmetically. We have been witnessing global climate change like cracking of the Ozone layer (Protective layer), Melting of snow, extinction of species of rare flora and fauna etc. In growth model we have backward effect and spread effect therefore growth of an economy must have larger spread effect than backward effect.

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In North East India there are enormous resources yet many are unexploited and are underutilized due to lack of knowledge, skilled and technology. In such a critical juncture, the balance growth strategy developed by Ragnar Nurkse (1907-1959) which talks about role of government of any underdeveloped country to make large investment in a number of industries together with equal footing on agricultural and tertiary sectors too. Now the way ahead for North East Region are to concentrate on human capital formation. Many labor forces are unskilled, illiterate and are using obsolete tools and equipment's particularly in agriculture which alone are the backbone and major source of occupation in the region. People usually remain ignorant to changes and development taking rapidly in the world. Some people are orthodox and fanatic etc. moreover, poverty, unemployment and lack of industrial development and tertiary sector that gives rise to birth of sectionalism, violent, identity crisis, insurgency problems etc. these many burning issues say regional disparities and imbalance, development deficit, corruption etc. are prevailing. Social-unrest are because of the British policy of 'divide and rule' to some extent. Another major concern in the region are unrest youth, women and children with jobless growth. They fall prey to drug abuse, alcoholism and are ready to go out of the region in search of

Jobs either skilled or unskilled jobs. The paper would discuss the problems facing and reeling of the economy and how to cope up with policy suggestion to deal with growth and development in conformity to sustainable human development that would be a foundation to boost and strengthen North East Economy and the country at large.

II. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Human Development is defined as the process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. Human development is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide what to be, what to do, and how to live. The concept was introduced to us by renowned economist MahbulHaq in 1970s.

Human Development in perspective of USA

The most powerful country USA have included three key pillars of human development which are stated bellows- 1. Education 2. Health and 3. Income

It depicts a clear cut view regarding the capabilities of human i.e. what people can do and what they can become are the equipment one has to pursue in life, to maintain a worthy and dignify living. It also takes into consideration good health, access to knowledge, decent materials standard of living and other capabilities like decisions that affect one's life, to have control over one's living environment, to enjoy freedom from violent and oppression, to have a societal respect, to relax and have fun. All these factors are necessarily what we called components of human development.

Human development in perspective of India

In developing country like India, human development means the size of population of a country along with its efficiency, educational qualities, productivities, organizational abilities and far sightedness. Human capital which implies the abilities, skills and technical knowhow among the population of the country. In this front Man-power planning in term of assets holding and liabilities of the people have linkages with economic development of the country. For the progress and prosperity of a nation proper utilization and management of the resources endow to us tactfully will make a country more robust and strong. India is a large country of diversity in terms of language, customs, traditions, etc. in spite of this phenomenon we have anti-social elements which disrupt the democratic form of government in the country. We have numerous problems and issues like domestic violent, Gun culture (insurgency), drug abuse, separatist movement for homeland of particular group or communities, (sectionalism) and identity crisis which have taken firm and concrete roots that eat up the fruit of growth and development of the country. The common problems like gender inequality, injustice, gap between have and have-not, corruption, unstable government, ethnic violent, raped culture, human trafficking are ever increasing. Therefore, time has ripe to nib all these in the bud. All these negative factors in the society can be gradually done away with it through proper development of human capital. Many jobless people become a parasite to the host animals. This in fact are accountable for the existence of vicious cycle of poverty with more consumption expenditure and less saving with no income. That is to say capital formation is very much not possible when there is mismatch between income and expenditure.

In India during 2014-15, the Gross Domestic Savings of household sector, private corporate sector and public sector are 19.1%, 12.7% and 1.2% which together form 33.0% at current price taking base year at 2011-12. This is very small when compare to the developed country. Even after 7 decades of free India from colonial exploitation and colonial rule. We know household saving has to play significant role to moves away from Nelson's low level of equilibrium trap. Households showing the low profile in the generation of saving has strong implication to retard growth. Unless we make sincere effort to make a giant leap in the savings of the households we cannot dream of having high standard of living of the people.

We can also know from the growth model like Harrod-Domar model and Solow growth model that human capital i.e.eL, where 'e' for education and 'L' for labor. So production function has strong correlation on the quality and skilled of the Labor that promotes growth to be stable and moves up. There is no denying fact that a country with strong and enlighten efficient labor and creativities is much more advance and which necessarily takes them out from takeoff stage to age of high mass consumption and the economy usually at the boom thereby providing gainful employment to the people and are earning higher GDP and higher PCI.

Human capital as a Growth Factor

Human capital includes stock of knowledge and skill, people's ability to think, perceive, conceive and create new ideas and thoughts, their capability to discover, invent and innovate and their ability to convert the ideas and the thoughts into productive physical assets (i.e., the physical capital), and to device a system of reorganizing labor and capital which can enhance productivity of both labor and capital. Human capital are broadly classifying into mental and physical health of the labor that are developed by formal and informal education, job training and apprenticeships, health services, and education.

Economists recognized knowledge and mental power of human beings are important factors for human survival and materials prosperity right from early days. As the developed as well as less developed after post war-II have realized that human capital formation rather than physical capital formation are responsible for rapid and sustained economic growth. As Todaro has observed, "Most economists would probably agree that it is the human resource of a nation, not its capitals or its materials resources, that ultimately determines the character and pace of the economic and social development". Fredrick H. Harbison puts it very succinctly: "Human resources constitutes the ultimate basis for wealth of nations. He further stated that capital and natural resources are passive factors of production whereas human beings are the most active agents who accumulates capital and exploit natural resources, build social economic and political organizations and carry forward national development.

More significantly, natural resources (land, labor and mines) and physical capital are subject to Iron law of diminishing returns while human capital is subject to increasing returns. In the words of Alfred Marshall, "Nature is subject to diminishing returns, man is subject to increasing returns... knowledge is our powerful engines of production; it enables us to subdue nature and satisfy our wants". There is empirical evidence that US economy are estimated that 87.5 % of increased in national output during 1909 -49 was attributable to the increased in human capital. Many studies of farm productivity, family enterprises and wage earner have demonstrated that the effects of education on output and productivity and virtually all studies on agriculture productivity show that better educated farmers get a higher return on their land.

The issues of Identity crisis

Identity crisis is no more a new term, it is a period of uncertainty and confusion in which a person's sense of Identity become insecure, typically due to a change in their expected aims or role in society as put forward by Erik Erikson. Identity crisis is something which we are concerned with who is who? In other words, who am I? Naturally we are distinct from a place of birth, from perspective of war refugee and sometimes due to illegal infiltration from other country. Yet the identity crisis within the country is a disturbing factor that prompt to makes people divide and live with envy, contempt, jealousy amongst our fellow being on account of language, food habits, custom and tradition diversities etc. therefore we must never underestimate a person by looking from his social and economic background. This is against the universal principle of individual race and kind. For instance, racism, caste and creeds, general, STs, SCs, OBCs and Other minorities issues are so sensitive that we cannot harm the minority because of the majority Interest. So diplomatic and tactful resolution and careful understanding of the ground reality would lessen and wipe out so called Identity crisis. Further, Identity crisis in the long run might promotes sectionalism, insurgency and makes the people divert their attention and energy from mainstream to individualism who are very selfish and pose a danger for peaceful and harmony existence of the people. Ultimately it might prove misfortune for unity of the nation and division and fragmentation will be the aftermath effect.

In brief, Identity crisis seemingly related to economic deprivation, socio-political unrest, widespread of poverty and unemployment and unequal distribution of wealth and assets etc. to tackle such problem we must spread belongingness and oneness with deeper sense of brotherhood and fraternity in development agenda of a nation.

Sustainable Human Development in context of planning in India and budgetary implication in the economy.

Human life are so precious, life at its best is very brief and there is no cure for death. It was never heard that anyone come back from the nether world. At this critical juncture, the issues of sustainable human development which count the path breaking moment to sustain and keep forward the prospect of growth and development to the future. Ever since the inception of planning in India till the 12th five-year plan in India. The emphasis on human capital formation was given less attention and not up to the mark which are expected. The slogan of free and compulsory education to all at the age up to 14 years are just a lips service. We see many drops out and uneducated children's in most of the rural areas as well as urban areas. We have less number of vocational and skilled orientated institution in the country. The education structure and system have many loopholes producing more degrees in quantitative term rather than qualitative degree holders.

The main objectives of development plan in India are viz. economic growth, attaining economic equality and social justice, achieving full employment, attaining economic self-reliance, modernization and redressing imbalances in the economy. No doubt there has been some achievement with respect to plan targets and goals. Yet it is not fully satisfactory. The twelve five-year plan which focus on health sector, infrastructure development, power sector and energy, implementation, accountability and governance etc. these objectives are made for the masses that would mean building a strong entrepreneurship, efficient politicians, clever administrator that can come out only by human capital formation in the country.

In the light of budgetary management of the nation, we have been witnessing deficit budget viz. fiscal deficit, revenue deficit, primary deficit and budgetary deficit. Most fund were siphon off towards interest

payment and for defense need of the country. Fund were also utilized in unproductive purpose rather than productive purposes. The budget expenditure is such that it gives less money for social sector like education and health sector in compare to heavy and basic industries. The fund that are spend particularly in education sector are small size of GDP which when compare to developed country. Therefore, various attempt should be meted out to removes deficit and come out with zero deficit putting progress and rapid growth as the forefront in development agenda especially when dealing with budget management and implementation.

Policy Recommendations

To make India a powerful and progressive economy as we know we have democratic form of government having federal structure with parliamentary form. The voice of the people is being given top priority and we make our leader through adult franchised therefore certain logical and right approach to policy formation and implementation with transparency and commitment would be fruitful and challenging task.

In this light some suggestion and recommendation are given as follows: -

- Population reduction by small family norm and medical growth by creating more awareness on birth control measures is very much needed.
- A qualitative educational system by imparting right knowledge and capacity building with increasing the efficiency level of all people. Equal emphasis on primary, secondary and graduates along with post graduate research institution and higher learning Centre must be given topmost priority, not to encourage quantitative aspect of degree holders without necessary efficiency.
- Proper attention toward skills training and vocational courses to generates more employment and more output.
- Regional disparities should be wipe out by proper allocation and proper distribution in connection with inclusive growth in any policy decision making process.
- Stability of Government in Centre as well as State meeting accountability transparency while implementing the government schemes.
- A strong judicial mechanism is required to give justice to the people and punished the wrong doer.
- Free and fair education for all people should be the mindset and special attention to Women's, children's, STs, SCs, OBCs and Other minorities. So that they don't have inferior complex and must not stay behind in the race of growth and development.
- Maintaining peace and harmony accompanied by viable and sustainable environment that are to be wisely utilized and keep something for future generation without compromising their future need.
- Educational institution should be made a free zone from every form of democratic agitation. Reformation in social institution in align with global information technology will make headway to step forward in developmental race.
- Lastly taking care of the brain drain i.e. many philosophers, scientists, engineer, doctors, lawyers etc. are pushed out to developed country and leave our country behind. So enough space and infrastructure must be there to utilized this human capital (brain drain) for our own benefits.

III. CONCLUSION

All men are mortal. Therefore, our duty and responsibility should be performed, while we are alive. We are also familiar with the saying, 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever' and the proverb goes 'Pen is mightier than Sword'. From this very fact that for whatever reasons we do things, the end is human happiness and increasing national income and per capital income thereby improving efficiency and welfare of all. That is the maxim of all learning and the importance of education. Human capital formation is needed as stated by Herbert Spencer that 'Survival of the Fittest' drawing a link with Darwin 'origin of species and his economic theory that depicts the role of human capital, that will make people ability to earn and have a dignified life. Sustainable Human development in fact delve deeply on three keys pillar i.e. people, opportunities and choices. So, to keep moving the spinning wheel of development, the best strategy is to focus on human capital by giving topmost priority in any policy making paradigm. Hopefully, the world would become a happy planet when all men are efficient and have sufficient knowledge and ideas to sustain mental and physical fitness along with beauty of the Soul, Head and Heart. I am concluding with quotation from Chinese philosopher Confucius "If your plan is for one-year plant rice. If your plan is for ten years plant trees. If your plan is for one hundred years educate children".

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