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of
**The Second Edition of UNESCO Chair
Lecture Series**
on
"Economic Systems and Human Rights"

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Economic Systems and Human Rights

**Programme Schedule for
The Second Edition of UNESCO Chair Lecture Series
on
"Economic Systems and Human Rights"**

1. Welcome Address & Introduction of Guest & Speakers: 15 Minutes
by Prof. Srikanta Patnaik, Director IIMT & Lecturers de la Catedra
(porordenalfabético)
2. The Institutional Analysis of the Markets and Its Relations with the Promotion
of Human Rights in the Perspective of "Total Development of Local Areas"
by Prof. Arturo Hermann: 45 Minutes
3. Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to Sustainable Development Goals
(SDGs) to Total Development of Local Area
by Shri Subrat Kumar Prusty: 45 Minutes
4. Challenges before the Hilly States in providing Schooling facilities by Prof
Sushanta Kumar Nayak, Professor and Head of The Department of Economics,
Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh: 45 Minutes
5. Feed Back and Interaction: 15 Minutes

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Welcome Address & Introduction of Guest and Speakers

Prof. Srikanta Patnaik, & Lecturers de la Catedra (por orden alfabético)
Director Interscience Institute of Management & Technology, Bhubaneswar-752054
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I, Srikanta Patnaik welcome you all to the Second edition of the UNESCO Chair Lecture Series on Economic Systems and Human Rights. In this Second edition we are fortunate to have three eminent speakers, whom I shall be introducing shortly. They are Prof. Arturo Hermann, Lecturer at the UNESCO Chair in “Economic Systems and Human Rights” at the National University of La Plata, Shri Subrat Kumar Prusty, Director (Technology) in Department of Telecom, Odisha, India and Prof. Sushanta Kumar Nayak, Department of Economics, Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.

Firstly, Let me take the privilege of today's Platform and brief you about the Speakers of the First edition of the UNESCO Chair Lecture Series on Economic Systems and Human Rights: Challenges of Our Times. In the first edition we were fortunate to have Prof. Francesco Vigliarolo to unveil the webpage of UNESCO Chair Lecture Series. And there were three eminent speakers in the First edition of the UNESCO Chair Lecture Series on Economic Systems and Human Rights: Challenges of Our Times. They were Sri Suresh Sarangi, Retired Banker & Columnist, Prof. Kamala Prasad Mohapatra, Professor & Head of Faculty of Arts Communication and Indic Studies, Sri Sri University, Cuttack and Dr Chitta Ranjan Mishra, Eminent Scientist & Popular Science Writer.

In this Second edition I shall introduce about the activities of our institute and about this lecture series. First of all let me introduce all our Eminent Speakers for today.

Brief Profile of Prof. Arturo Hermann, Lecturer at the UNESCO Chair in “Economic Systems and Human Rights” at the National University of La Plata .

Prof. Arturo Hermann has an impressive academic background, starting with a full marks "Laurea" in Economics from the University of Naples in 1986. He continued his education with a Master's in Economics and Administration from the II University of Rome "Tor Vergata" and a Master of Arts (MA) in

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International Business and Economic Development from the University of Reading in the UK.

His academic pursuits also led him to the University of Cambridge in 1992/1993 as a visiting researcher, where he studied the role of policies and institutions in promoting economic development and technological competence in underdeveloped areas.

Currently a senior researcher (primo ricercatore) at the Italian National Statistics Institute (Istat), Prof. Hermann's primary research interests encompass Sustainable and Equitable Development, Institutional and Keynesian Economics, and Political Economy. He has authored eight books (including two edited volumes), contributed over ten book chapters with reputable publishers, and published more than 40 articles in scholarly journals. His work often integrates economics with psychology and psychoanalysis. Prof. Hermann holds significant academic appointments. He serves as a lecturer at the UNESCO Chair in Economic Systems and Human Rights at the National University of La Plata. He acts as the scientific director of the Journal "Il Pensiero Economico Moderno." He is a member of the Advisory Board for the International Journal of Pluralism and Economics Education and serves on the Editorial Boards of several journals, including the International Journal of Green Economics, The Review of Economics and Economic Methodology, Studi Economici e Sociali, and Nuova Economia e Storia. His current research involves sustainable economics issues related to the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, focusing on policies that can accelerate its implementation. Prof. Hermann's multifaceted expertise in economics, alongside his interdisciplinary approach, highlights his significant contributions to the field of economics and related areas.

Brief Profile of Shri Subrat Kumar Prusty, Director (Technology) in Department of Telecom

Shri Subrat Kumar Prusty has more than 30 years of experience in various capacities as a lecturer in College of Engineering and technology, as a consultant in Price Waterhouse Coopers, to senior positions in BSNL, Department of telecom and Telecom Regulatory authority of India. Presently he is serving as Director (Technology) in Department of Telecom. As Director (Technology) he was instrumental in conducting Digital Communication Innovation Promotion meet among academia, startups, and other stakeholders. He has started Digital communication Innovation award from DOT Odisha side. He was a keynote speaker in many of seminars and Conferences. Before this he was Director (Skill Development and Entrepreneurship) in DOT HQ New delhi. He advocated high-tech skill development in Indian Languages and pushed for Engineering education in Indian languages in different committee. He has started Deendayal Upadhyay telecom skill excellence award. Prior to this he was Director (International Cooperation) in DOT HQ New delhi. He has led the Indian delegation to ITU

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telecom world Budapest in the year 2015. He was also a government nominee director in the board of IIMA IDEA Telcom Centre of Excellence. He was instrumental in supporting to make the India's standard development organisation telecom standard development society of India. Before this assignment he was Joint Advisor (Information Technology and Technology Development) in Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and was one of the team member in the national broadband plan formulation. He was instrumental in successful roll out of first mobile services of BSNL in East Zone as the in charge of Kolkata nodal centre in the year 2001. He was a validation team member of the Mobile system. He has served as DGM(Mobile) in both East Zone headquarter Kolkata and also in Bhubaneswar, Odisha. In addition to his involvement in various telecom development works as DGM in BSNL, he had taken initiatives on "ICT for the benefit of common man" and in 2009 and 2010, it was also acknowledged by ITU. He had conducted TEDx seminar in Bhubaneswar in the year 2010. He has conceptualized SOIL (Standard Operating System for Indian Languages). He worked as a mentor to dream chip electronics, guiding and motivating them to develop digital school bag called Siddhi using SOIL and Sanskriti code. Sanskriti code has the potential to unify all Indian languages with one single code for all Indian languages instead of separate codes for different Indian languages. He has conceptualized TODOLA (Total development of local Area) as an enhancement of MDG and SDG goals. He believes collaboration is more important than competition. He conceptualised "Open Total development Forum" as a platform for collaboration

Brief Profile of Prof. Sushanta Kumar Nayak, Department of Economics, Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.

Professor Sushanta Kumar Nayak, holds an extensive academic and administrative record. He currently serves as a Professor in the Department of Economics at Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, with a distinguished career spanning over 30 years. His educational qualifications include MA, MPhil, and PhD degrees. Prof. Nayak's academic journey boasts a remarkable 40 publications across various esteemed journals and edited books, displaying expertise acknowledged by the Government of India and other reputable entities. His involvement in guiding Ph.D. candidates is substantial, having successfully awarded six doctorates and mentoring five others in progress. Prof. Nayak's membership in significant committees at both national and state levels reflects his influence and expertise. Notably, he was a non-official member for the 70th Round of NSS survey by the National Statistical Commission, Government of India, among various other impactful roles. Prof. Nayak's administrative process is evident through his diverse roles, including Director of the College Development Council and Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences at Rajiv Gandhi University. He has also served as the Head of the Department of Economics and contributed significantly to numerous councils and committees related

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to academic and administrative functions. His group achievements range from securing substantial budgetary allocations for the Department of Economics to successfully completing reports and projects like the Arunachal Pradesh Development Report and the Human Development Report. Prof. Nayak's involvement in pivotal projects, such as studies commissioned by the Finance Commission of India and the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, underscores his contribution to state finance studies and policy development.

Prof. Nayak's scholarly contributions extend to his involvement in preparing reports for the Planning Commission, Government of India, including chapters on state finance, economic institutions, and education in Arunachal Pradesh. His commitment to academia, coupled with a robust administrative track record, reflects a dedication to advancing economic research, policy formulation, and academic excellence.

About Interscience Institute of Management & Technology, Bhubaneswar

Interscience Institute of Management & Technology, Bhubaneswar, a leading management institute in eastern part of India, imparting quality management education since 2008. IIMT is known in the academic circle for its outreach research and publication in the area of Science, Technology, Engineering and Management [STEM]. The detail of about our Institute is available at: <https://www.iimt.ac.in/>

In addition to the management education, we also work for the popularization of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering & Management) through our two wings. They are Interscience Research Network (IRNet) (www.interscience.ac.in), through which we do publication of research outputs and books and proceedings. By now we have published more than 100 books from reputed publishing houses like IEEE, ACM, Springer, Elsevier, IOS, SPIE, Kluwer Academic, MDPI, HINDAWI or Interscience etc. under my editorship. All books are available in Amazon and Google marketplace:

https://www.amazon.in/Books-Srikanta-Patnaik/s?rh=n%3A976389031%2Cp_27%3ASrikanta+Patnaik

Interscience Research Network (IRNet) has more than 100 mentors, who are academicians, professional and industry experts, who guide the next generation professionals. The Mentor page is available at <https://www.interscience.in/mentors/>

Our second wing, IIMT Open House is a channel on YouTube available at <https://www.youtube.com/@iimtopenhouse>, through which we broadcast lectures, debates, interviews and opinions of academicians, professors, entrepreneurs and thought leaders for the students in particular and society at large.

I am very happy to mention here that we have joined hands with UNESCO Chair Professor Prof. Francesco Vigliarolo, Director, National University of La Plata, Argentina to start a UNESCO Chair Lecture Series on *Economic Systems and*

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Human Rights: Challenges of Our Time and today we are going to conduct the Second edition of the UNESCO Chair Lecture Series on Economic Systems and Human Rights i.e. on December 2nd, 2023.

Here is the link of all the talks of 1st November 2023 meet available in the Youtube channel of IIMT Open House. Please view the video and give your feedback.

Prof. Arturo Hermann: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=owPnd_CeMnU

Shri. Subrat Kumar Prusty: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fEXB1kal23w>

Prof. Sushanta Kumar

Nayak: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WfZP8sFNb_Q

Next year we are planning to have an International Conference on Economic Systems and Human rights at Bhubaneswar, India during November 1st and 2nd, 2024 to be organized by this network and hosted by IIMT, Bhubaneswar.

We are planning to arrange one talk on the 1st Saturday of each month on the Economic Systems and Human rights” literacy. All this talks shall be arranged in the zoom platform and shall be uploaded to our YouTube Channel IIMT Open House.

At the end I must thank all the speakers, academicians, researchers, students and audience and not the less press and media fellows for attending this programme.

Dr. Srikanta Patnaik

About Prof. Srikanta Patnaik: Prof. Srikanta Patnaik has received his Bachelor in Engineering from University College of Engineering, Burla (presently VSSUT, Burla) in 1989, MBA from Sambalpur University in 1991 and Ph. D. (Engineering) from Jadavpur University, India in 1999. He has served at University College of Engineering, Burla and Fakir Mohan University and SOA University for more than 30 years. Presently, Prof. Srikanta Patnaik is Director of I.I.M.T., Bhubaneswar, which is an AICTE approved management institute.

He has supervised more than 30 Ph. D. Theses and 100 Master theses in the area of Computational Intelligence, Machine Learning, Soft Computing Applications and Re-Engineering. Dr. Patnaik has published more than 100 research papers in international journals and conference proceedings. He is author of 3 text books and edited more than 100 books and few invited book chapters, published by leading international publisher like IEEE, Elsevier, Springer-Verlag, Kluwer Academic, IOS Press and SPIE.

Dr. Srikanta Patnaik is the Editors-in-Chief of *International Journal of Information and Communication Technology* and *International Journal of Computational Vision and Robotics* published from Inderscience Publishing House, England and, Editor of Journal of Information and Communication Convegence Engineering and Associate Editor of Journal of Intelligent and Fuzzy

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Systems (JIFS). He is also Editors-in-Chief of Book Series on “*Modeling and Optimization in Science and Technology*” published from Springer, Germany and Advances in Computer and Electrical Engineering (ACEE) and Advances in Medical Technologies and Clinical Practice (AMTCP), published by IGI Global, USA.

Prof. Patnaik is a **Guest Professor** to Hunan University of Finance and Economics, Changsha and Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming, China and visiting professors to some of the B-Schools of Europe and South East Asia.

Prof. Patnaik is awarded with MHRD Fellowship by the Government of India, for the year 1996. He is nominated for MARQUIS Who's Who for the year 2004 and nominated as International Educator of the Year 2005 by International Biographical Centre, Great Britain. He has been awarded with the certificate of merit for the best paper entitled “Face recognition by ANN using wavelet Transform Coefficients” by The Institute of Engineers (India) for the year 2004-05.

He is a member of Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineering (IEEE) and Association for Computing Machinery (ACM). He is also Fellow of IETE, Life Member of ISTE, and CSI. Dr. Patnaik has visited various countries such as Japan, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Philippines, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Algeria, Thailand and Vietnam for delivering Key note addresses at various conferences and symposiums.

The Institutional Analysis of the Markets and Its Relations with the Perspective of “Total Development of Local Areas”

Arturo Hermann, Lecturer at the UNESCO Chair in “Economic Systems and Human Rights” at the National University of La Plata

Introduction

In our work we try to analyse how an institutionalization theory of the market can help realize a far reaching conception of human rights that would also involve economic sphere. On that account, the neoclassical/mainstream theories of perfect competition have certainly contributed, through their stress on individual action, to emphasize the importance of democratic principles (and hence of human rights) in political realm. However, even when democratic political institutions work in an acceptable way, severe economic imbalances —such as wide and growing disparities of income and wealth between and within countries, poverty and lack of opportunities, unemployment and precarious work, environmental decay, growing financialisation of the economy — have made for many persons human rights more a dream than a reality. In addressing these problems, neoclassical oriented theories have been of little help in promoting human rights (and hence substantial democracy) in economic sphere. The reason for this is that such theories, often expressed in complex mathematical models, rest however on two simple postulates, more based on a wishful thinking than on a detailed analysis of economic reality: namely, markets perfection and the (instrumental) rationality of economic agents. Every (actually, almost all) market imperfection deviating from such scheme is treated as an exception that could easily brought back to perfect competition. In order to address in a more realistic way these phenomena, we will consider a number of contributions of Original Institutional Economics (OIE).

The Original Institutional Economics’ Perspective.

The Basic Principles

Institutional economics originated in the United States in the first decades of the XX century. Its cultural roots can be identified in the philosophy and psychology of Pragmatism

— in particular in the theories of Charles Sanders Peirce, John Dewey and William James

— and in the German historical school, whose principles were developed by a scholar, Richard T.E.ly, who had a considerable influence on the formation of the first generation of institutionalisms. The principal founders of institutional economics are Thorstein Veblen,

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John Rogers Commons, Walton Hale Hamilton, Wesley Mitchell and Clarence Ayres. Relevant contributions were also provided by L.Ardzooni, A.A.Berle, J.C.Bonbright, J.M.Clark, M.A.Copeland, J.Fagg Foster, I.Lubin, Gardiner C.Means, Walter Stewart and many others. Significant contributions with important connections to institutional economics were provided by, among others, John Kenneth Galbraith, Fred Hirsch, Albert Hirschman, Gunnar Myrdal, Karl Polanyi. Within institutional economics, two main fields can be identified: (i) the Old (or Original) Institutional Economics, constituted by the first institutionalisms and by subsequent scholars who shared their main concepts; and (ii) the New Institutional Economics (NIE), composed of later scholars adopting principles having important references in the Neoclassical and Austrian schools. We will focus chiefly on the original institutional economics (we will indicate it as OIE or institutionalism). As noted by numerous authors, the OIE does not present a completely unitary framework. Within this ambit, three main strands can be identified:

(I) An approach first expounded by Thorstein Veblen, stressing the dichotomy between

ceremonial and instrumental institutions; the role of habits of thought and action; the cumulative character of technology in its relations with the workmanship and parental bent propensities; the role of the business enterprise in modern economy and their effects on the business cycles.

(II) An approach initiated by John Rogers Commons, which focuses attention on the

evolutionary relations between economy, laws and institutions; the nature of transactions,

institutions and collective action, also in their relations to business cycles; the role of

conflicts of interest and the social valuing associated with them; the nature and evolution

of ownership, from a material notion of possess to one of relations, duties and opportunities; the role of negotiation psychology for understanding economic and social phenomena.

(III) An approach developed by Walton Hale Hamilton, Wesley Clair Mitchell and other scholars, dealing with “market imperfections” at micro and macro level and their effects on economic systems. The aspects more widely investigated are market power, the duplication of firms and the inefficiency of many industrial sectors, the insufficient capacity to consume of middle-low income classes, the dynamics of business cycles. Notwithstanding a number of differences between these approaches, the elements of convergence are remarkable. For instance, between the concepts of ceremonial and instrumental institution, on the one side, and the process of social valuing, on the other. In this sense, the observed differences tend to concern more the issues addressed than the basic aspects of the OIE. The leading ideas of the OIE appear to be the following:

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- (i) the belief in the complex and interactive character of “human nature”, and the consequent importance of the social and institutional framework for its amelioration;
- (ii) the refusal of any abstract and deductive theorizing detached from the observation of reality, and the consequent emphasis on inductive methodology based on case studies and statistical analysis;
- (iii) the importance attributed to the notion of “social control”, by which it was meant a proactive role of institutions and policies in addressing economic and social problems;
- (iv) an interdisciplinary orientation — in particular with the philosophy and psychology of pragmatism and other related contributions of social psychology — in order to acquire a more realistic account of the characteristics of human nature in its individual and social unfolding. This new wave had its seats in a number of important universities — in particular, Amherst, Chicago, Columbia, Wisconsin — which became the springboard, through their institutional economists, of important collaborations with numerous research institutions and governmental bodies. The general sentiment pervading these initiatives was one of optimism about the possibilities of social progress and was by no means confined only to institutional economists as it involved the philosophy and psychology of pragmatism, and various strands of psychology, sociology and political science.

John R. Commons' Institutional Perspective Transactions and Collective Action.

One of Commons' most important insights is that collective action constitutes a necessary element for an adequate performance of individual action. The dialectic and dynamic relations intervening between individual and collective action are effectively expressed in this passage, “Thus, the ultimate unit of activity, which correlates law, economics and ethics, must contain in itself the three principles of conflict, dependence, and order. This unit is a Transaction. A transaction, with its participants, is the smallest unit of institutional economics.”, (Commons, 1990: 58, 69; original edition 1934). Transactions are classified in three categories — Bargaining, Managerial and Rationing — according to the relationship intervening between the parties involved. The first concerns the relation between individuals with equal rights — which does not necessarily correspond to equal economic power — for instance, between buyer and seller. The second regards the relations between people organized within an institution, for instance between a manager and his or her collaborators. And the third refers to the relations between the person and a kind of collective action where there is less direct involvement. This happens, in particular, with the policy action of Government and Parliament, but also with the collective action of the most important economic and social associations (for instance, political parties, unions, consumers associations). These transactions are quite diverse according to the

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degree of direct intervention of collective action but, at the same time, are extremely intertwined. In their various combinations, they make up the tangled web of collective action. It is interesting to observe the complex, conflicting and evolutionary role that institutions assume in Commons' analysis, as expressed in the following passage, "Thus conflict, dependence, and order become the field of institutional economics, build upon the principles of scarcity, efficiency, futurity, working rules, and strategic factors; but correlated under the modern notions of collective action controlling, liberating, and expanding individual action.", (Commons, 1934: 73, 92). The importance of this concept of institution lies in the fact that it does not consider individual and collective action as opposite entities, but as different but complementary aspects of the "human-will-in-action". The importance attributed by Commons to the human will does not mean, however, the adoption of a mere "contractual" view of institutions that overlooks the role of coercion and unexpected consequences of human action. As a matter of fact, Commons takes these aspects explicitly into account, but, instead of treating them as exogenous determined by some dusky and impersonal "structural factor" or "natural law", considers them as the outcome of the joint action of all the "human-wills-in-action" in any given context.

The Evolution of Capitalism.

This perspective brings to the fore the transition from the "individual capitalism" of the industrial revolution to the "mixed economies" of our time. He identified three stages of capitalism: Scarcity, Abundance and Stability. In his words, "Taking an historical view, we distinguish three corresponding economic stages: a period of Scarcity preceding the "industrial revolution," the latter beginning in the Eighteenth Century and continuing today with augmented speed through collective action; a period of Abundance with its alternations of oversupply and under supply for a hundred years or more, accompanying this industrial revolution; and a period of Stabilization, beginning with the concerted movements of capitalists and laborers in the Nineteenth Century, and the equalization of competitive conditions, the "live-and-let-live" policies of the Twentieth Century in America.", Commons, 1934: 773. These stages had quite different implications for economic organization. In the period of scarcity there was "the minimum of individual liberty and the maximum of communistic, feudalistic or governmental control through physical coercion" (Commons, 1934:774), which broadly corresponds to the merchant capitalism (broadly from the XVI century up to the industrial revolution). The period of abundance was instead characterised by the "a maximum of individual liberty, the minimum of coercive control through government" (ibidem: 774), which corresponds to the "unlimited growth" of the industrial revolution; whereas a period of stabilization witnessed a "diminution of individual liberty, enforced in part by governmental sanctions, but mainly by economic sanctions through concerted action, whether secret, semi-open, open, arbitral, of associations, corporations, unions, and

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other collective movements of manufacturers, merchants, laborers, farmers and bankers.”, (ibidem: 774). From this perspective, the market cannot realistically be considered as an abstract mechanism leading automatically — if it is sufficiently “perfect” — to individual and social utility maximization. Indeed, even the (seemingly) most atomistic and impersonal transaction occurring between individuals who are unknown to each other does not take place in an imaginary “free market” world but within a complex institutional and legal framework that defines the “working rules” of transactions, with the related set of “rights”, “duties”, “liberties” and “exposures”. This process, observes Commons, “tells what the individual must or must not do (compulsion or duty), what they may do without interference from other individuals (permission or liberty), what they can do with the aid of collective power (capacity or right), and what they cannot expect the collective power to do in their behalf (incapacity or exposure).” Commons 1924: 6.

Reasonable Value and Instrumental Value

The institutional nature of the market implies that it is heavily embedded in the social and cultural domain and that it involves a process of social valuing. As he notes, “Reasonable Value is the evolutionary collective determination of what is reasonable in view of all changing political, moral, and economic circumstances and the personalities that arise there from.”, (Commons 1934: 684). Thus, reasonable value can be regarded as an imperfect process whose characteristics can be interpreted as the synthesis of the conflicting and evolutionary components of collective action. The imperfection of reasonable value is also caused by its partly unconscious and conflicting character, often embodied in habits of thought and life. These insights have significant synergies with the social psychology of Pragmatism and with psychoanalytic contributions highlighting the reasons of the psychological dependency of many people on authoritarian leaders/ideas and the need of a new participatory society. A related and important concept that refers to the Veblen-Ayres’s tradition of institutional economics is that of instrumental value which, as we have noted, is strictly related to technological progress. An effective definition of the instrumental value criterion is the “continuity of human life and the non-invidious re-creation of community through the instrumental use of knowledge”, (Tool 1986). On this matter, the appraisal of adequacy of social systems can be found not so much in abstract universal principles of social good related to a strictly conceived notion of technological progress but, rather, in linking these principles to people’s actual needs. This implies considering the concept of “knowledge” in a wide and humanistic meaning — which was implicitly endorsed by Clarence Ayres, Marc Tool and other authors involved in such theory — and hence including not only technical achievements but also progress in psychological and social sciences. In this respect, the notion of psychological soundness

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— namely, the extent to which persons are free from psychological disturbances in their individual and collective action and are able to express their real needs and inclinations

— can also help better clarify the central distinction between the instrumental value principle and ceremonialism resting on invidious distinctions of wealth and status.

Moreover, if we assume, following insights from institutional economics and from pragmatist psychology and psychoanalysis, that the propensities of workmanship and parental bent (analysed by Thorstein Veblen) lie at the heart of the real needs of the person, the ethical principles of solidarity and participation become endowed with a more precise scientific content, since they become based on a systematic analysis of the ontological foundations of human needs in their social and cultural expressions. On that basis, the formulation of policies can become more focused on the profound needs and orientations of society.

Other Heterodox Economics' Contributions on Market Imperfections and the Social Costs of Private Enterprise

The issue of market imperfections has been widely analysed in contributions belonging or related to Original Institutional Economics' Contributions. The most relevant imperfections include environmental degradation, waste of natural resources, instability of economic cycles, chronic under-utilisation of human potential and of productive capacity, high prices in relation to costs often accompanied by uneconomic duplication of firms. These aspects are often accompanied by cut-throat competition, in particular in low-tech productive sectors with little market power. A phenomenon which tends to engender an analogous process of competition and exploitation between workers.

As noted by Slichter (1924), a central reason for the market's weak capacity to economies costs is that it does not provide a mechanism for stopping the uneconomical increase in the number of firms. Rather, as Slichter notes, when prices become higher than costs (i.e. the mark-up increases), the tendency is not for prices to be lowered, as claimed by neoclassical economics, but for costs to increase because of the multiplication of enterprises attracted by high profits. Hence, the concerns about the structural imbalances of capitalistic markets have become key themes within OIE. These insights were later developed by Karl Kapp, in his book, *Social Costs of Private Enterprise*, and in subsequent articles. Kapp notes that firms working in capitalistic systems, but also in the countries of "real socialism", have a structural tendency to shift to the collectivity the negative effects on environments of their activities. It is, in this sense, a much more pervasive phenomenon than is portrayed by the neoclassical notion of "externalities". It is a phenomenon characterized by circular causation involving technological, social, and institutional aspects. In this sense, "environmental disruption" comes about only when the institutional system renders it possible. In Kapp's words, "Speaking as an economist, I have long held the view and

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continue to believe that the institutionalized system of decision-making in a market economy has a built-in tendency of disregarding those negative effects (e.g. air and water pollution) which are 'external' to the decision-making unit [...] Thus, a system of decision-making, operating in accordance with the principle of investment for profit, cannot be expected to proceed in any other way but to try to reduce its costs whenever possible by shifting them to the shoulders of others or to society at large.", (Kapp and Ullmann 1983, p.42). This situation gives rise to a vicious circle and is the result of a system that, under an appearance of private rationality, is overwhelmed by a collective destructive irrationality that finds expression in a systematic damage of the environment. To address these problems, the objectives of policies should be appraised outside the market sphere, like socio-political entities. What Kapp suggests is an ex-ante definition of the environmental objectives that should then be incorporated in investment decisions. A central factor for attaining these goals today rests in the systematic development of green technologies.

Contradictions of the "Affluent Society"

An interesting author having significant similarities with institutionalism is John Kenneth Galbraith. Among his many books, the most famous is *The Affluent Society*, published for the first time in 1958 and then again in 1998 with an author's update. It deals with issues central to a critical appraisal of the "societies of abundance" during the decades following the Second World War. As a path-breaking interpretation, it highlights:

- (i) the imperative of production and consumption, with the excessive use of credit and pervasive advertising;
- (ii) the presence of a powerful "techno structure";
- (iii) the systematic downplaying of public expenditure and public goods;
- (iv) the growing economic and social insecurity;
- (v) the environmental decay; and
- (vi) the limited possibility of conventional policies to counteract these phenomena.

Galbraith presents a picture of an economic system where "real production" is usually identified almost exclusively with the private sector, while the public sector is considered, at best, a necessary evil, and, at worst, an obstacle to the free operation of market forces.

In this view, he notes: "public services rarely lose their connotation of burden. Although they may be defended, their volume is almost certainly never a source of pride.", (Galbraith 1998, pp.99-100). The result is a chronic shortage of the public goods needed for a balanced development of economic activities. It is also a situation of persistent inequality and "poverty amidst affluence" because of the inadequate services (for instance, education) for poor people that would help to overcome their condition.

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Meanwhile, the complex of large enterprises and their managers, which Galbraith names the “techno structure”, takes the leading role in the creation and satisfaction of consumer needs. One of the indicators of this phenomenon consists in the costs of promoting the product, often equal to or even greater than the costs of production. In this sense, “wants are increasingly created by the process in which they are satisfied.”, (Galbraith 1998, p.129). Developing effective solutions to the problems of an affluent society, Galbraith remarks, demands a growing public awareness of the related imbalances. However, he is not optimistic about the possibility of quickly realizing this potential, and ends his book by saying, “To furnish a barren room is one thing. To continue to crowd in furniture until the foundation buckles is quite another. To have failed to solve the problem of producing goods would have been to continue man in his oldest and most grievous misfortune. But to fail to see that we have solved it, and to fail to proceed thence to the next tasks, would be fully as tragic.”, (Galbraith 1998, p.260). Yet a note of optimism may be added if his insights into the problems of the affluent society, in their synergies with other contributions of a institutional economics and cognate social sciences, help to identify a more comprehensive course of policy action.

The relevance of supranational cooperation

The Swedish economist Gunnar Myrdal has been another influential political economist within the institutionalism tradition. Among many other contributions, Myrdal elaborated the theory of circular and cumulative causation as a means of interpreting many phenomena addressed by institutional economists —for instance, the persistence over time of inefficient institutions (public and private) and of economic disparities such as those between developing and developed countries. Myrdal’s work also provides an analysis of the insufficient level of supranational relations. In his 1957 lecture *Why Are International Economic Organizations So Inefficient?* he argues, with prophetic insight, that, in a world where supranational cooperation becomes ever more necessary for addressing economic and social imbalances, the capacity to realize this goal remains dramatically insufficient. There are intrinsic problems in treating complex matters in an enlarged dimension, of course, but the major political economic difficulty for such collaboration rests in the unwillingness of governments – supported by much public opinion - to renounce part of their sovereignty for attaining supranational objectives. One relevant reason for this attitude can be found in the psychological difficulty of expressing solidarity and empathy for anything we perceive as “foreign” and outside our sphere of action (nations, regions, towns and villages, with the related social groups).

These localistic attitudes, however, do not allow reaping the advantages that would result from supranational cooperation. As he remarks, “The legislatures, governments and administrations are usually more narrowly nationalistic than the enlightened sections of the general public. And so all the

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conditioning of negotiators in the international economic fields have taught them to do their utmost in fighting fiercely for the national penny, while losing the commonly desired pound.”, Gunnar Myrdal “Why Are International Economic Organizations So Inefficient?” in Appelqvist and Andersson (2005)(eds.), *The Essential Gunnar Myrdal*: 194). What Myrdal proposes for overcoming nationalism and localism is a broadened citizenship which could be promoted by a better knowledge of the gains of cooperation. There are, however, no precise suggestions as to how to speed up this process.

In this regard, a better collaboration between institutionalism and other social sciences can help better explain why progressive social change (including more supranational cooperation) is difficult and slow. Relevant explanations are the habits of thought and life that maintain the stability of social fabric, and how such habits can be influenced by the various propensities (positive and negative) of people in their interactions with the social system. So, if a society promotes predatory and aggressive propensities based on invidious distinctions of wealth and power, their embodiment in habits of thought and life can help to explain the difficulty of social change. Another relevant contribution to these structural issues has been provided by J.M. Keynes, in particular in the final part of the *Essays in Persuasion*. This can appear a bit surprising because Keynes, owing to his proposals for recovering from economic depression, is often considered as the theorist of the short period. This opinion tends to be reinforced by his famous expression “in the long run we will be all dead”. However, from the reading of the *Essays* we discover that the long-term perspectives of economy and society play a paramount role in his analysis. For Keynes, centering the analysis also on short-term problems constitutes only a part of more profound awareness of the structural transformations of society. The focus of these changes will be on a substantial reduction of the working time, made possible by the increase of productivity. The main obstacle to the attainment of this potential rests not in technical but in psychological difficulty. He notes, with great psychological intuition, that the latter obstacle relates to the difficulty of people to employ leisure time for a better realization of their personalities. In his words, “We are being afflicted with a new disease of which some readers may not yet have heard the name, but of which they will hear a great deal in the years to come—namely, technological unemployment. This means unemployment due to our discovery of means of economizing the use of labor outrunning the pace at which we can find new uses for labor. But this is only a temporary stage of maladjustment. All this means that in the long run that mankind is solving its economic problem....[but, despite this opportunity]....Yet there is no country and no people, I think, who can look forward to the age of leisure and of abundance without a dread. For we have been trained too long to strive and not to enjoy...[hence, in this perspective, economics]....should be a matter for specialists—like dentistry. If economists could manage to get themselves thought of as humble, competent people, on a level with dentists, that would be splendid!”, (ibidem, 364, 368, 373).

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The role of democratic planning in realising an equitable and sustainable economy

As noted before, the idea of a perfect and optimising market is far detached from reality. For these reasons, a kind of economic planning is always necessary for attaining the objectives of policy action. We shift then to the issue, namely, as to what kind of economic planning is preferable. On that account, Original Institutional Economics (OIE) identifies three kinds of economic planning:

(I) The first is corporate planning, which is the reality of modern capitalism. In this system, the operation of “free market forces” is heavily conditioned by the interests of big corporations. They possess a wide array of instruments to influence the structure of all relevant markets in which are engaged. In William Dugger’s words, “The corporation is privately efficient [in the pursuit of its goals], but it is not socially efficient because its low-cost, high-productivity performance benefits those who control it, generally at the expense of those who depend upon it but frequently also at the expense of the society at large.”, (Dugger, 1988: 239). Corporate planning is highly hierarchical, since the key decisions are made by the top managers with little involvement of workers and citizens at large.

(II) Then comes totalitarian planning, which is a system characterized by a public purpose which is pursued through a highly hierarchical structure. Such organizations — although have sometimes achieved important results in building infrastructures and poverty alleviation — are flawed by a fundamental lack of accountability and democratic representation. This system, then, by acquiring a marked self-referential character, makes it impossible any objective and pluralistic assessment of the policies adopted and the results achieved.

(III) We move then to the third alternative, democratic planning. This system, although it does not always work miracles, is definitely more promising. By allowing a more complete expression of the ideas, experiences, competences, motivations and conflicts of the involved subjects, such system can improve the process of social valuation, and then the capacity of policy action to respond to the profound needs of society.

In this regard, democratic planning can help realize the “instrumental value criterion”, which, as already noted, pertains to the goal of “the continuity of human life and the non- invidious re-creation of community through the instrumental use of knowledge”. This encompassing goal, which constitutes the cornerstone of the institutionalism, requires the attainment of the two intertwined objectives:

(a) an accountable and participatory democracy in which every citizen can play an active role in decision-making; and

(b) a substantial reduction of economic and social inequalities. As it can be easily seen, these objectives blend wonderfully with a full conception of human rights including not only the political but also the economic sphere.

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Conclusions

The great advantage of the OIE's perspective is that considers, in a more realistic way, markets (and their imperfections) not as exogenous mechanisms for which the only (ineffectual) policy is laissez faire; but as economic institutions whose evolutionary structure is endogenously determined by the interactions of norms, institutions, economic structure and systems of values. This being the case, an important conclusion follows: namely, that in an institutionalism perspective, public action can play a much more active role in promoting policies that — by reducing wide economic disparities in income and opportunities related to severe market imperfections that impair human rights in the workplace and in economic life — would actively promote the full affirmation of human rights in the perspective of "Total Development of Local Area".

In particular, this perspective would help cast light on the circumstance that a neoclassical oriented conception of economic growth based on a supposed ineluctability of a price (and cut-throat) competition aimed at reducing income and rights of workers to a minimum, is not only unfair but ineffective (and also environmental unsustainable) for reaching that goal. This is because, as shown by many studies, the best way for promoting economic development is to foster a transition from low value added sectors based on cut-throat competition to high value added sectors based on the increase of knowledge and innovation and of the human and social capital associated with it. For this virtuous process to be effective, a full affirmation of human rights not only in political sphere but also in the workplace and in all other economic and social domains is absolutely central for realizing an equitable and sustainable development.

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MDG (Millenium Development Goal) to SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) to TODOLA.

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TODOLA stands for Total Development of (each) Local Area. Before discussing about the new concept called TODOLA, let me discuss about MDG and SDG. There were 8 Millenium development goals which were agreed by 191 countries in the year 2000 for the year 2015. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger was the first goal. Mark the word extreme here. They could not think about eradicating the poverty completely. The second goal was to achieve universal primary education. Mark here, it was not complete education. The other goals were to promote gender equality and empower women, to reduce child mortality, to improve maternal health, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, to ensure environmental sustainability and to develop a global partnership for development. In the year 2015, leaders from 193 countries of the world again came together and what they saw was daunting. Famines, Drought, Wars, Plagues, Poverty. Not just in some faraway place, but in their own cities and towns and villages. They knew things didn't have to be this way. They knew we had enough food to feed the world, but that it wasn't getting shared. They knew there were medicines for HIV and other diseases, but they cost a lot. They knew that earthquakes and floods were inevitable, but that the high death tolls were not. They knewBut..... They also knew that billions of people worldwide shared their hope for a better future. So leaders from these countries created a plan called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This set of 17 goals imagines a bright future. These 17 goals are No poverty (SDG 1), Zero hunger (SDG 2), Good health and well-being (SDG 3), Quality education (SDG 4), Gender equality (SDG 5), Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), Affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9), Reduced inequalities (SDG 10), Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), Climate action (SDG 13), Life below water (SDG 14), Life on land (SDG 15), Peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG 16), and Partnerships for the goals (SDG 17). There's a Goal to make everyone healthy with adequate health coverage and access to safe and effective medicines and

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vaccines. In the education front poverty, armed conflict and other emergencies keep many, many kids around the world out of school. (Because With survival for the fittest, we always fight even for small things in life.) Water scarcity affects more than 40 percent of people around the world, and that number is projected to go even higher (Because we have not thought of total holistic development of the entire local area). More than half the world's population now lives in cities, and that figure will go to about two-thirds of humanity by the year 2050. Cities are getting bigger. (Because we have assumed, to live a happy life can only be possible in cities).Forests (places with more trees less concrete) help keep the air and water clean and the Earth's climate in balance. (However with city like lifestyle growing, we are reducing "more trees" areas called forest day by day.) Even Arable land is disappearing 30 to 35 times faster than it has historically. Desserts are spreading.(Are we helpless?) For a happy, healthy and prosperous life globally, we have to see each local area as an ecosystem itself for total development. Each local area can be like the cell of the body that is the world. Like for a healthy body we need each cell to be healthy. Similarly for a happy, healthy and prosperous world, we need each of the local area to be happy, healthy and prosperous. The local area needs to be connected both physically by good roads and with high speed broadband connectivity. These local areas can be thought of a square of 50KM X 50 KM. For the happiness, health and prosperity of each individual, can we make all the requirements needed to be available in the area? The TODOLA new model stands for Total Development of Local Area. We are connected with high-speed broadband. All the information, knowledge, wisdom are now available with each one of us in their mobile or in their desktop. Because now they are all connected in real-time always. Remember the first industrial revolution, when there was mass migration from villages to industrial cities. They had to stay nearer to the industry because there were no industries nearby where they can travel, work and come back to their village. But things have changed. Transportation has improved. Electricity and Internet connectivity is now available in villages. The person staying in the ancestral house in the village can work in the nearby industry. Yes, this can be facilitated. We can consider the local area as a whole instead of giving 90% attention to the area called city and 10% to the area called village. Let us make the new beginning. Let there be more "more trees" area and let people live there. Yes, this is possible if we make TODOLA Total development of each local area as our vision at the global level. The vision will percolate to nations and states and finally to the small local area. So all the goals be it MDG or SDG should be applicable to all local

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areas, to develop all the local areas be it a village or a city. But we have focused only on cities thinking that more and more people leave the rural areas or villages and come to the cities. If we can visualize a rural area, we see more trees and less concrete. The city is considered just opposite, more concrete and trees only in parks or very less trees. This discrimination has led to development of city areas only. Even the policies of government tried to block development in rural areas, so that people forcibly migrate to cities. Where the development is blocked (in rural areas), there are bad roads and so vehicles move very slow. However, with too much focus on cities we have highly crowded cities and the speed of the vehicle is again slow. With unbalanced development in cities it looks like no development has taken place from output point of view. The speed of traffic in undeveloped rural area is 5 kilometre per hour and in the so called highly developed cities the traffic also moves 5 kilometre per hour. Competition is healthy up to a certain limit. An undeveloped local area can't compete with a developed local area. So the local area needs to be developed in true sense. A flower blossoms to the fullest. Nature gives scope to all creatures for total development. We should put our intelligence both natural and artificial, how we can make each local area totally developed. So the first principle of TODOLA is to change the principle of Jungle "Survival for the fittest" to principle of happy world "Survival and happiness for All". With the principle of "survival and happiness for All" in our mind we will redesign our policies. With this principle we will have less conflict. One of our objectives is to reduce this local area inequality. The people living in totally developed areas are no way equal to people living in the undeveloped areas. So there is frequent migration. People having house in one local area, migrate to another local area and become homeless there. The individual has to start the life again from zero building or renting a shelter or living in slums. Making each local area totally developed will remove the inequality, give decent work and work place in their local area itself, strengthening the family hence empowering women and providing sufficient economic growth. So request to policy makers of the world "do not love cities more". Do not overcrowd the cities. Don't make it more polluted. Let people live in so called rural areas. Merge the difference between rural and urban. Let us call it as a local area. People not only live in cities, but also in villages. So it is appropriate to take the local Area as a whole instead of thinking cities and villages differently. People can live in adjacent villages and work in cities with affordable and comfortable public transport or they can work in a work place nearer to their ancestral village connected with high speed broadband connectivity Or they can

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work from their ancestral house in village itself. What is the rural areas and urban areas anyway? The rural areas produces food and they are processed in cities. Can we not make food processing plants in each local area? Rural areas have mines and the cities have big industries. Both are dependent on each other. So for TODOLA we need to think and act holistically. Each local area is unique. People living in that local area adapt to the local condition and live accordingly. People living in desert wears different cloths than the people living in ice clad countries. People adapt to their own local ecosystem. The crocodile lives in water and it adapts very well to the ecosystem. However, the crocodiles come to land during flood. But it is momentary. They go back to the river when the flood recedes. This is the way of nature. The body of the polar bear is designed to live in extreme low temperature. Each local area has its own local resources, trees, fruits, flowers, minerals, soil and water availability etc. Some parameters are controlled by nature. However we can act in many ways to make each local area with more life giving components. We can plant more trees. We can make soil healthy. We can make new canals or rivers to make a desert, a “more tree” area. Why more people live in certain geography for thousands of years sustainably? Because they have respected nature and make their life and lifestyle in such a way that more people can survive in that particular geography. When we collaborate, we try to connect with each other. Alternatively, connectivity leads to collaboration. We get disconnected when we fight with each other. We cannot connect and same time fight. But this collaboration and sharing should be available in the ground. If a company from outside the local area earns profit from the local area, it should use that profit to develop that local area. If it is making some high tech product there, it should provide education and skill to local people to work and make there. Education of the first industrial revolution are no more suitable to the highly connected and info available everywhere age. Don't make road to prosperity & knowledge clumsy & confusing in this AI era. Remembering irrelevant info & giving a lottery type entrance exam with a million students is not required. Our objective is total development of each local area. Know about all the local resources and technology to extract, process and use those resources. Education to tell about what are the local resources available and how to use them with technology to raise healthy and good food and other requirements, so that Good health and well-being is established, hunger is removed and poverty is eradicated. Since the whole world is available on the internet, we have to focus more on the local component in-depth. The school teacher who knows all the local history and local geography, connects with them, and teaches how to develop them from very

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childhood days. The History of Geography, the stone, bricks & people. The recorded History of the local Area, the village, the river, the mountain, the schools, colleges, hospitals, industries, Market. To teach to share, to teach about conflict free nature based development. Comfort zone and conflict zone: Some management experts believe that the growth is slow in the comfort zone. So, they force people to step out of the comfort zone. So earlier policies want to disturb the local comfort zone. It directly or indirectly converts the comfort zone to a conflict zone. Sometimes It wants to uproot the Local. But when we work in our own comfort zone (Local Area) our physical, emotional & intellectual energy peaks and we do share with others since our own survival needs are fulfilled or taken care of. People love to live in their comfort zone. When there is conflict, people try to create their own comfort zone. Making every local Area a comfort zone, Limited Competition keeping comfort level of each individual in mind Think of the slaves who had been forcibly taken from Africa and sold in the European Markets. In conflict zone there is no peace. It is full of anger, hatred & Anger. It promotes stealing and killing instinct. The comfort zone promotes sharing & collaboration. Colony is a place where people from different places come to another different place to settle them temporarily as non-resident. Colonisation is the term used where people from outside come and forcibly dictate the decision without the help & consent of local people. Strategy of colonisation was to block the local development, since the colonising entity have their own products to sell. That was the reason there was so much resistance. Foreign colonial Masters have made laws to block local development of slaves so that they remain poor, uprooted & undeveloped. Now that many local areas are free and empowered they should make the laws and policies for TODOLA Total Development of local Area. Make the wordings of the law simple and in local languages so that common people can understand without any ambiguity. Laws should give sufficient scope to fulfil the aspirations of each individual locally using the resources available. Time is limited. Yes, let the United nations promote each undeveloped local area as a small startup. We have startup policy to protect small companies from big companies. Let there be similar TODOLA policies for undeveloped local areas to be totally developed. Let them be allowed to grow to be prosperous. A single big mango tree can give 10 tons of mangoes. However, local area people should be allowed to plant fruit giving trees in so called forest areas and collect the fruits for their local consumption and development. Similarly trees are full of medicinal properties. With the knowledge of Ayurveda many of the diseases can be cured by medicinal trees of the nearby

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forest. Without destroying the forests these resources can be used. With survival and happiness for all principle, there will be less violence. People can eat more fruits from trees and less meats. Fruit Diet – Healthy for us and also for the Planet. With increase in cow population they can have ocean of milk. From killing of animals, the local area can promote nurturing of animals as a mother gives milk to a child. Oh, they are poor. No, they are not. Nature is full of natural resources. The natural resources support life to blossom. Infrastructure, Knowledge, and tools to be available locally. Accommodation: Homeless? Oh, they are not homeless. They have their homes in an undeveloped local Area. If we develop their local area with TODOLA model they will live in their house for next 500 years. Building house so that 4 generations can stay there unlike the two bed room apartments. Our goal is to reduce forced migration. It makes people homeless in alien land. Planning the system so that there is less forced Migration. There are development happening. Houses are built in villages, but house owners are migrating to cities leaving the house built in village to live in slums of the cities. Objective is take job and developments nearer to the people in their own local area. Develop the Soil. It is the soil which gives us food. Organic Contents Build Healthy Soil. But for good soil we need more trees. It may look like a forest. But that is what gives good soil. Tree-based Agriculture or Agroforestry protects Water. This will prevent a green area becoming desert. Our objective is to make desert converted in to forest. With connectivity and electronic usages our data is aggregated. From the digital map we see and visualize all local resources. With Big data analysis and use of Artificial intelligence we have all the power and capabilities to use the local resources locally with optimised education for Total Development of Local Area (TODOLA). Connectivity is to Unite us as a family, to give the knowledge about the resources and how to use them for development: Connectivity has to be meaningful, communication has to be for development, for prosperity, for happiness, for optimised use of time. It should not be irrelevant, disturbing, confusing and cause of misery. The Local Resources : SOIL, Drinking Water, Air etc. Local people to Think and act at local level for TODOLA fulfilling their needs. With the belief survival for the fittest one local Area has attacked another local Area. However vision of TODOLA is survival and happiness for All. Work place and affordable transport to reach the work place: With Work place far Away from home forces a long time journey or forced migration. Our new goal is to create sufficient developed work places in each local area. Let technology promote work from anywhere for the sectors which are feasible. The works which can't be done online there should be workplace nearby. People have

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the natural aspirations to be peaceful and have a happy blissful life. This can happen if we make more people ROOTED & give them options through education and examination to strengthen the local ecosystem in divine collaborative mode Thinking fresh about the local Area as a small start-up which want to have total development collectively. With connectivity and electronic usages our data is aggregated. Data with divine intent can be used for Total development of local Area. There is nothing wrong in choosing a profession by the family and developing from generation to generation. There should be sufficient incentives for the individuals to create new forests. Removing the constitutional and legal barriers is a prerequisite to mainstream and usher in all-round development of Local forest areas in a sustainable way. Local geography has been impacted by history. Every year festivals are the testing time for Traditional professions. They have also the responsibility to protect the force, knowledge. Tradition guides economic decisions such as production and distributions. The carpenter depends on wood and Blacksmith on minerals. Yes, wood comes from trees. Small trees grow big. If we plant more trees, we can give adequate raw materials to carpenters in the local area to make good houses and other local requirements. Traditional professions are guided by traditions passed from one generation to next generation for centuries providing sustainability and stability at local Areas. Traditional professions get upgraded to industry with the use of technology. Families play a major role in traditional profession, educating, guiding and Teaching skills of the profession. Families become like a small company when all of them are educated and skilled in proper manner in TODOLA aspect. With forced migration and unbalanced development there is disintegration of family systems, Many Without family, always moving, looks more like chaos, Disturbing. With TODOLA we have most Stable and With extended joint family. People move from place to place to get the allocation of their rights over diminishing resources elsewhere instead of total development of their own local Area. Let the local language be developed. Let the local areas be free of pollution with more trees, more oxygen. Let the soil be healthy with organic components. Let the dead bodies are burnt and not saved under soil. Let us make each local area full of life. Let there be happiness for all in each local area.

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Status of Education in North-East India

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A good educational institution is one where every student feels welcomed and cared for, where a safe and stimulating learning environment exists, where a wide range of learning experiences are offered, and where good physical infrastructure with appropriate resources are available. While attaining these qualities must be the goal of every individual educational institution, there must also be integration and coordination across institutions and across all stages of education. This is fundamentally different from the current structure where the early school years are completely separated from high school which in turn is completely separated from higher education (GOI, 2019). Over 85% of a child's cumulative brain development occurs prior to the age of 6, indicating the critical importance of appropriate care and stimulation of the brain in a child's early years for healthy brain development and growth. It is therefore of the utmost importance that every child has access to quality early childhood care and education (ECCE). Presently, quality ECCE is not available to most young children, particularly children from economically disadvantaged families. Investment in ECCE has the potential to give all young children such access, enabling all children to participate and flourish in the educational system throughout their lives. ECCE is perhaps the greatest and most powerful equaliser (GOI, 2019). The ability to read and write, and perform basic operations with numbers, is a necessary foundation and indispensable prerequisite for all future school and lifelong learning. However, various governmental as well as non-governmental surveys indicate that we are currently in a severe learning crisis: a large proportion of students currently in elementary school estimated to be over 5 crore - have not attained foundational literacy and numeracy, i.e., the ability to read and comprehend basic text and the ability to carry out basic addition and subtraction with Indian numerals (GOI, 2019).

From the discussion in the paper, we get an overall idea about the accessibility of education in the North-Eastern States. The states are different in terms of their socio-demographic fabric, culture, geo-political concerns and

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geographical positioning. They can be classified into two groups. The first group includes the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Mizoram, where scatteredness of distribution of villages is high; and the second type of states like Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim, where the distribution is average. Tripura is a state where the scatteredness is very less, as 97.7 percent of the villages are concentrated with a population of more than 1000. Thus, the scale effect is operative when a social good is provided to the population and the outcome is more reflective in less scattered states as compared to others. Literacy rate in all the states is higher than the national average barring in Arunachal Pradesh, which is a late starter in education. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at primary and upper primary levels is more or less above the national average and is above 100 percent. Similar is the case with Net Enrolment Ratio (NER), wherein all the states with the exception of Meghalaya are above the national average. At the secondary level, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of all States, except Assam and Nagaland, is above the national average while Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Sikkim is less.

At the Higher Secondary level, substantial decline in GER and NER has been noticed in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura. In Sikkim, though GER is above the national average, NER is much below and is the same as that of Meghalaya. Drop-out rate at the primary level (Class I-V) in all the states is higher than the national average except Sikkim. But, during Class I-VIII & I-IX, all the states except Mizoram, have drop-out rate above the national average. Thus, one may infer that starting from primary to secondary level, performance of Mizoram is better in terms of retaining students upto the secondary level. In terms of provision of school infrastructure, three states viz. Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura are better off than the national average, whereas states like Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim are positioned below. In terms of population served per teacher and students per school, all the states are better off except Assam (as the state is thickly populated). Thus, geographical factors act as a major constraint in the provision of school infrastructure in four states. The provision of school infrastructure is reflected in the performance of students at the different levels of education, as per the report prepared by PRATHAM, with more than 70 percent of the children from the hilly States like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland unable to read a standard text book of Class-II. Though Assam and Tripura have thick population distribution, the dismal performance is not related to the availability

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of school infrastructure, but may be due to poverty. The latest Report of NITI Aayog has put Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh, among the bottom eight performing states in India in terms of students' performance.

Education must thus, move towards less content, and more towards learning about how to think critically and solve problems, how to be creative and multi-disciplinary, and how to innovate, adapt, and absorb new material in novel and changing fields. While the gap between the current state of learning outcomes and what is truly needed is sizable, closing the gap is most certainly achievable. Radical reforms are needed in order to bring the highest quality and integrity into the system, from early childhood education through higher education (GOI, 2019).

The States are different geographically. They can be classified into two groups. The first group includes the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Mizoram, where scatteredness of distribution of villages is high; and the second types of States like Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim, where the distribution is average. Tripura is a States where, the scatteredness is very less, as 97.7 percent of the villages are concentrated with a population of more than 1000. Thus, the scale effect is operative when a social good is provided to the population and the outcome is more reflective in less scattered States as compared to others.

Literacy rate in all the States is higher than the national average except Arunachal Pradesh, which as the state is a late starter in education. Gross Enrolment ratio at primary and upper primary levels is more or less above the national average. Sometimes the GER of primary level and is found to be above 100 percent. Similar is the case with Net Enrolment Ratio wherein all the States with the exception of Meghalaya, where it is less than are above the national average. At the secondary level, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of all States, except Assam and Nagaland, is above the national average; and while Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of Nagaland, Meghalaya and Sikkim is less.

At the Higher Secondary level, substantial decline in GER and NER is has been noticed in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura. In Sikkim, though GER is above the national average, NER is much below and is the same as that of Meghalaya.

Drop-out rate at the primary level (Class I-V) in all the States is higher than the national average except Sikkim. But, during Class I-VIII & I-IX, all the States except Mizoram, have drop-out rate above the national average. Thus, one may

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infer that starting from primary to secondary level, performance of Mizoram is better in terms of retaining the students up to the secondary level.

In terms of provision of school infrastructure, three States (viz. Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura) are better off than the national average, whereas the States like Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim are positioned below. In terms of population served per teacher and students per school, all the States are better off except Assam (as the State is thickly populated). Thus, geographical factors act as the major constraint behind the provision of school infrastructure in four states.

The above provision of school infrastructure is reflected in the performance of students at the different levels of education, as per the report prepared by PRATHAM, as with more than 70 percent of the children from the hilly States like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland cannot able to read a standard text book of Class-II. Though Assam and Tripura have thick population distribution, the dismal performance is not related to the availability of school infrastructure, but may be due to poverty. The latest Report of NITI Aayog has put Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh, among the bottom eight performing states in India in terms of students' performance. in India.

In higher education, Gross Enrolment Ratio of three states namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Sikkim are above the national average. This high enrolment in higher education is mainly due to the presence of many students from other states in institutions of higher education located there. So, it is a statistical error in the computation of GER, as denominator takes the estimated population of the age group from the census figure of the respective states.

Finally, it may be concluded that with the advent of neo-liberal education policy, the worst sufferer is the school education. The withdrawal of the states in terms of quality education is noticed, as a high percentage of children are not able to perform the basic reading and mathematics at the school level. Thus, there is a large scale drop out, when they enter to higher secondary and higher education level. This calls for a serious rethinking in the education sector in general and school education in particular.