



Rethinking Development: The Case For A People-Centered Economic Framework.

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Citation: Madhulal P R, et al (2024) Rethinking Development: The Case For A People-Centered Economic Framework., *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(1), 6532-6540

Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v30i1.9840

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

The current neo-liberal policy related issues, the widening gap between the rich and the poor, increased issue of global warming, species extinction, other bio-diversity issues, and the increasing tendency of intermittent recession in the world economies are pointing towards the requirement of a new definition of economic development and an evaluation of the school of thought in economics. The multiple problems arising out of the global issues are pointing towards the possibility of an all-inclusive and sustainable index of development. There is a requirement for studying the major ingredients of the different school of economics - French School of Economics to Neo-Liberalism to arrive at a holistic solution to the multiple issues. The empirical findings of this study envisaging to re-define the GDP index in terms of inclusiveness and sustainability.

Key Words: Neoliberalism, Natural Order, Recession, Market Mechanism, Human Capital, Normative Notion.

Economic history showed that whenever a crisis happens in the economic system counter economic intellectuals would join together to suggest policies to overcome the crisis. The Keynesian Economics thus emerged from the Great Depression of 1930's which challenged the system of the classical policy of no government intervention. The Physiocracy as a school of Economics emerged against the Mercantilist's orientation of exploitation and accumulation of wealth for the motherland and disrespect of the Natural Order. Ethics deviated from economics from years back and Man made Order dominated over the Natural Order. The need for a new school of economics should begin with the study and research on the Neo-liberal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Such a new development doctrine is warranted by the emergence of the current global issues like the pandemic, continuing environment issues like global warming, the species extinction and the exclusion of the voiceless people in the context of development and intermittent economic crisis from 1990's onwards. The paper looks in to the inability of the market system to provide solution for the multiple issues in the current world order. The fundamental norm of development and the yardstick for development is under constant threat from the current global issues.

Objectives of the Study

1. To explore the inclusiveness and sustainability strength of GDP Per Capita as an index of development
2. To analyze the sufficiency of Neo-liberalism in the context of current global issues.
3. To see the possibility of a new all inclusive and sustainable index of development for a new alternative school of economics.

The Current Global Realities

The neoliberal economic doctrine is not solely governed by the invisible hand and the perfect functioning of the market. It is nurturing oligopolistic and monopoly orientation of the businesses. From 1990's onwards, immunity lowering sedentary lifestyle related illness the continuing Covid 19 epidemic and other epidemic like Ebola, nipa, H1N1 and similar struggles greatly affecting the health of the people, all pointing towards focusing our attention towards more integrated economic thought capable of guaranteeing a healthy living to the people through physical movement and immunity enhancing lifestyle. Massive urbanization without any thinking

should be evaluated Greater inequality exists in the way of allocating the vaccines among the rich and poor countries. The widening gap between the rich and the poor, increased issue of global warming, species extinction and other bio-diversity issues, and the increasing tendency of intermittent recession in the world economies are pointing towards the requirement of a new definition of economic development and more inclusiveness and sustainability in the index of development. The multiple problems arising out of the four fundamental global issues related to the economic policy formulation, is pointing towards the urgent need for an all-inclusive and sustainable index of development.

The Neo-Liberal Economics and its Limitations in the current Global Context

The popular interpretation about the existence of “Market Mechanism” or “Free Market” and its benefits and the so called liberal Economy in the Economic School of Neoliberalism is currently faced with the credibility in the school of Development” existing without much resistance. The outbreak of recessions after 1990’s in the East Asia, Japan and the US recession all pointing towards the inherent weakness of the school of economy which promoted the LPG (Globalisation- Liberalisation-Privatisation). In the beginning of any school of thought especially related to the Market Mechanism its functioning will be free and afterwards monopoly elements will distorts the mechanism and invisible hand and as happened in a number of economic activities, the oligopolistic tendencies through merger and acquisition and other supporting tendencies created a situation not conducive for handling the issues mentioned above. The mercantilist tendencies in the 17th century got its corrective force from France- the School of Physiocracy. The School of Physiocracy was based on accepting the Natural Order as against the Manmade Order of the conventional and the existing Neo-liberal economic policies. In the context of natural calamities, species extinction, global warming and the continuing epidemic issues, the thinking should be oriented towards the re- emergence of Physiocracy – the Neo-physiocracy to deal with the inability of the Neo-mercantilist School of Neo- liberalism to deal with the current global economic issues of inclusiveness and sustainability. After the Mercantilist School which promoted the colonialization policy of the exploitation of the colonies, ethically oriented philosophical and nature centered economic school- the School of Physiocracy or the French School revolted against the unethical and rootless mercantilism. The time of Physiocracy, the world was not faced with environmental and other disasters yet the visionaries of the school batted in favour of the Natural Order centered economic system against the Mercantilists Man made Order.

The Classical School of economics in fact borrowed the idea of Natural Order for the functioning of the invisible hand in market mechanism. The Laissez Fair policy of supply creates its own demand functioned like a perfect system without much government intervention. The Great Depression become the death knell of the Classical School and after the Depression countries realized the importance of Government intervention in economic matters and thus emerged the Keynesian School of Economics favouring government intervention in economic affairs. The current global realities and the advanced philosophical and scientific view is favouring a Man centered biosphere centered view in development economics.

The Narrow School of People’s Economics from the Point View of Physics

The criticism against the present day economics was raised by the physicist Fritjof Capra (1982) in his ‘The Turning Point’ which made a physicists scientific points against the developments in the fields that are directly connected to the welfare of man especially in the science of economics and health sciences. To achieve the maximum benefits from these fields there should be an integrated approach through the post Newtonian developments in physics. Among the four main pillars of economics viz, Production, Exchange, Distribution and Consumption, economics at present narrowed down to include only the entrepreneurial Production Side- Production and Exchange and the excluded areas are directly connected to the Welfare Side or the People’s side- Consumption and Distribution. People’s economists used to discuss the distribution and consumption side which is breeding economics without an ethical integration. The inclusiveness and sustainability issue can be addressed mainly from this excluded side because consumption and distribution directly linked to the conservation of the biosphere and more equitable distribution of wealth. People’s economics will not function properly without the consumption distribution aspects which directly connected to the Man and the index of development should have the people’s elements of sustainability and inclusiveness in it. A new school of economics should have these four basic pillars and the Man made Order should recognize and respect the supreme Natural Order and ensure a natural and healthy life to man. Further, a more normalized index of development should be developed to suit the new school of Neo-physiocracy. The present day economic system is fascinated by the elegance of the of the Newtonian model which is not in touch with the current economic realities of global warming and species extinction, value erosion in the society, industrialization and development initiatives predominance to the secondary sector, and a new school of thought should integrate all.

The Search for a Norm of Development for the People’s School of Economics

A change in the perspective for economics elaborately described in the great works of John Ruskin, Henry David Thoreau, Ralf Waldo Emerson, St. Simon, Mahatma Gandhi, J.C. Kumarappa, Fritjof Capra, Nataraja Guru, etc. Nataraja Guru (1960) made a serious attempt to solve the fundamental issues in developmental economics in his work, ‘Towards a One World Economics’, in that he vehemently said ‘Man’ rather than ‘Money’

should be the measuring rod or the Central norm in economics. And years back Thoreau said ‘superfluous thing will bring superfluities only and money cannot buy one necessary for the Soul’ and Mahatma Gandhi also added ‘Nature Provides everything for man’s need and not for his greed’. A biosphere friendly happy man with adequate living condition can be placed a central status in economics which is capable of integrating all value worlds arising out of the Current World realities and issues. The view on development economics from a normative economic point of view, can address the appropriateness GDP per capita in the existing Global economic and related issues and its relation to other indices like the Human Development Index (HDI), Physical Quality of Life Index(PQLI), Happy Planet Index(HPI), etc. The Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (CMEPSP) (2009), under the chairmanship of Joseph Stiglitz and the advisor hood of Amartya Sen, by the French government, suggested for broadening the GDP per capita index of development suggested for broadening the GDP per capita index of development for addressing the sustainability and inclusiveness issues. To Capra (1980), all development policies and the index of development were framed on the foundation of the mechanistic Newtonian development in fundamental science.

Nataraja Guru viewed economics as a normative science rather than a positive science and tried to integrate the thinking of both eastern and western thinkers. Global warming, Ozone depletion, toxicity, green-house effect, threat of epidemics, nuclear radiation, species extinction, etc are related to ecological degradation which is questioning the validity of GDP Per capita as an index of development. The index’s bias towards the uncontrolled industrial expansion and over use of natural capital is threatening the livelihood and the living environment of the present and future generation. The present method of GDP per capita index is narrowly human centered and exclusive of the advance findings in fundamental science. Thus, the greatest problem is that it positions economy as a separate self-regulating realm.

Literature Review

Weis (1989), opined that there are three basic principles of intergenerational equity. First principle is the conservation of the natural and cultural resources for the future generations. Second is the conservation of the quality for which each generation is required to maintain the quality of the planet so that it is maintained for the future generations to come. Third is the conservation of the access so that each generation should provide its members with equitable rights of access to the legacy of past generations and should conserve access for the future generations. Nortons (1992), described sustainable development as a relationship between dynamic human economic system and larger dynamic but normally slower changing ecological systems in such a way that human life can continue indefinitely, human individuals can flourish, human cultures can flourish in such a system.

Peter Bartlmus, Ernst Lutz and Jan van Tongeren (2001), opined that national accounts have widely used indicators for the assessment of economic performance, trends of economic growth and the economic counterpart of social welfare. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development stressed the need for a broader assessment of growth and welfare by modified national accounts. Lars Osberg McCulloch (2004), developed an Index of Economic Wellbeing for the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Germany Norway and Sweden for the period 1980 to 2001 which recognized four components: Current effective per capita consumption flows, Net societal accumulation of stocks of productive resources, income distribution and economic security. Gyorgy Szell (2011), questioned the appropriateness of the economic growth measured by the GDP since the last world-wide financial crisis. Gilpin (2001) opined that there exists powerful normative bias among economists that economic institutions are created to serve market efficiency.

The CDS-UNDP(1975) study was done under the leadership of Dr. K.N.Raj. The study was conducted in a sample survey manner which selected the three districts of Kerala-Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kannur. To Sen, the Kerala economy resembles the development phenomenon of Sri Lanka, Malaysia, etc. The study arrived at the conclusion that Kerala economy is characterized by very high human development features without much GDP per capita increase.

The Economy of Permanence and the Validity of GDP Per Capita

The Economy of Permanence of **Kumarappa(1945)** narrated a scheme of sustainable and inclusive existence on the basis of the Gandhian economic thought. Man has been divided in to various water tight compartments but the nature does not recognize such divisions. She deals with all life as a whole. It is an attempt to coordinate the various departments and focus them all on the many problems of everyday life man as an integral individual unit. An effort was made to bring all walks of life in to alignment with the universal order. Man has the ability either to make or mar the orderly functioning of Nature. Such interference of man may be transient because Nature is mighty enough to hold its own against man and ultimately have its own way. Through a closer study, we may be able to find the ways and means of co-operating more satisfactorily with the orders of the day in nature and thereby able to avoid needless violence and contribute to greater happiness of consciously working towards, if not attaining, an ‘Economy of permanence’. The main trouble with man is that he is endowed with a ‘Free Will’ and possesses a wide range of field for its play. By utilizing this gift in the proper way, man can consciously bring about a much greater co-operation and co-ordination of nature’s units than any other living being. These faculties, if man uses it wrongly, it can create disturbance in the economy of nature and in the

end destroy him. In fact, Gandhiji's sponsored institutions like All India Spinners Association, the All India Village Industries Association, etc, are examples of practical attempts to translate his ideals in to action. Kumarappa believed that if such attempts succeeds, a non violent economy of Permanence would have been established ushering in a civilization of lasting peace or Ram Raj or the Kingdom of God on earth.

Kumarappa's analysis on the scale of values, The analysis of values in the context of the economy of permanence even though not directly dealing with the GDP per capita, gives enough insight for the nature of permanent value dynamics in economic development. As per the theory of the Economy of Permanence the **scales of value are different for different types of goods**. Such an analysis of value is important in arriving at an apt measure of standard of living and which was mainly explained in the form of an analogy. There are different methods for measuring various kinds of goods like number, weight, length and so on. Solids like wheat, gur (raw sugar), iron, are measured by weight, woods or timber in cubic feet; bamboos by their number, cloth by the yard, paper by the ream; while liquids like the oil are measured by the seer and kerosene oil, ink etc by the number of containers as so many bottles. Each standard has its unit accurately defined and the articles to which they are applied are also well known and accepted by man. Similarly, man uses different standards of value which can be grouped as physical, material, mental or cultural and spiritual standards. A merchant value articles by the profit which accrue, a worker living on subsistence, look at things from the use to which he can put them to satisfy his crying needs- food, clothing and shelter. Where as an artist will have an eye for beauty.

Need for Rational Man Redefined in Development Economics

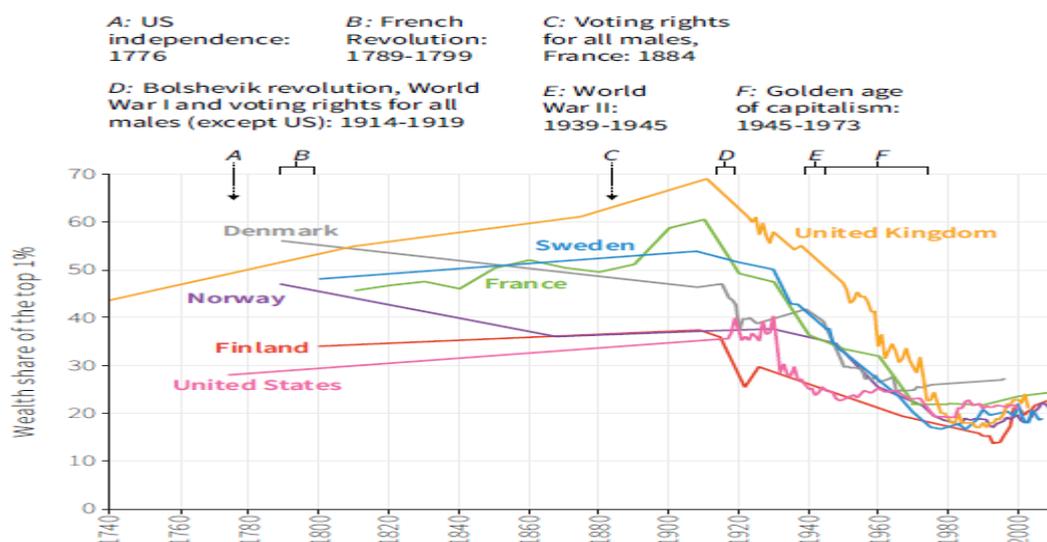
Man defined in economics as rational to get maximum satisfaction or maximisation of utility in a given situation. This definition is having its own limitation when an all inclusive and sustainable index of development as thought about. Man seeks his own happiness in a given natural environment. For maintaining the happiness level, an optimal level of the consumption of goods and services has to be maintained for a sustainable environment. Maximisation of utility in today's development situation has to face with the issue of sustainable environment, peacefulness and ethically and culturally sustainable living. It is worthwhile to consider the definition of man available in the works of John Ruskin, Henry David Thoreau, Kalidasa, Ralf Waldo Emersion for a proper definition of man in development economics, **Nataraja Guru (1960)**. John Ruskin tried to define development of a nation in terms of the number of happy human beings. To **John Ruskin(1860)**, "there is no wealth but life, includes all its powers of love, of joy, and of admiration. That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest numbers of noble and happy human beings; that man is richest, who having perfected the functions of his own life to the utmost, has also the widest helpful influence, both personal and by means of his possessions, over the lives of others." The rational man in development economics needs to be redefined for incorporating all inclusive and sustainable aspects of development. The redefinition has its reflections on production, consumption and distribution which can be normalised in a normative economic thinking based on the normative norm of man.

The Share of Total Wealth Held by the Richest 1% (1740-2011)

Another measure shows the concentration of income among the top 1 per cent of the country's population. For this, there is an advantage in getting data for over a hundred years.

Figure

The Share of Total Wealth Held by the Richest 1% (1740-2011)



Source: Adapted from Figure 19 of Waldenström, D. and Roine, J. 2014. Long Run Trends in the Distribution of

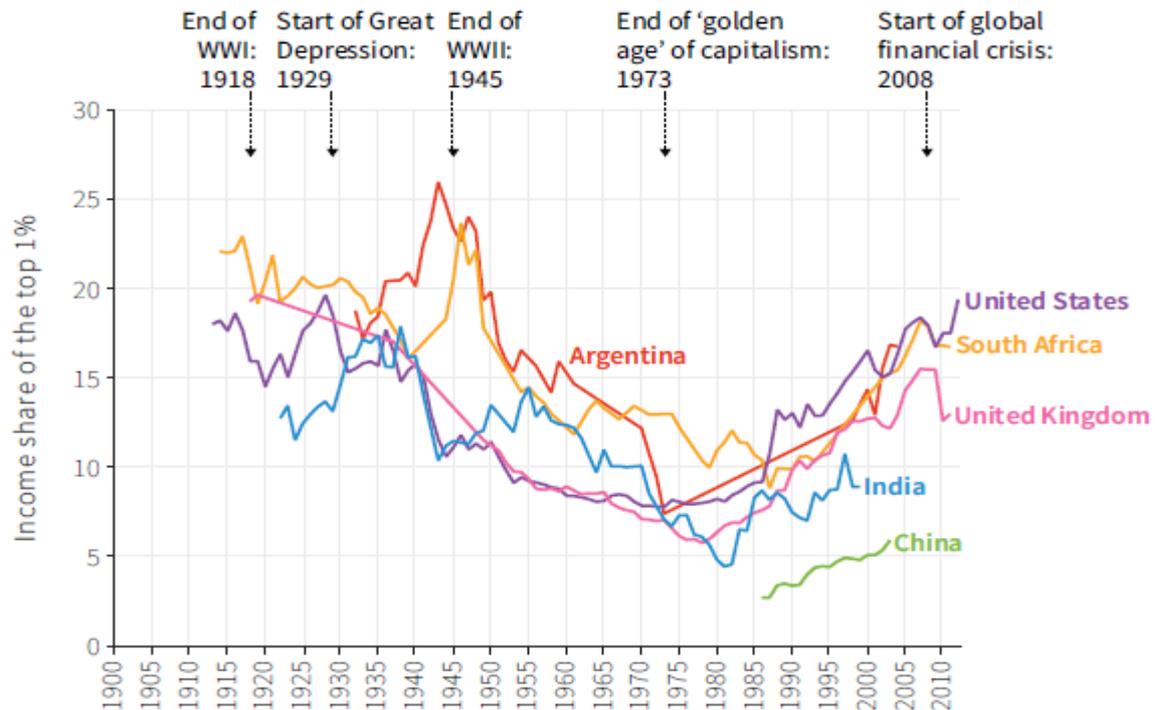
Income and Wealth, Chapter in Atkinson, A.B., Bourguignon, F. (Eds), Handbook of Income Distribution, Vol. 2.

Amsterdam: North-Holland (forthcoming). IFN Working Paper No. 1021.

The figure 4.4 shows the fraction of total income held by the richest 1% for all countries, for which sufficient data is available. In the 18th and 19th centuries up to about 1910 there is an increasing income inequality (except Norway). In the 20th Century until 1980 income inequality showed a decreasing trend. And the period since 1980 onwards, there is a modest increase in inequality.

Figure 4.5

The Share of Total Income Received by the Top 1% (1913-2012)



Source: Adapted from Figure 19 of Waldenström, D. and Roine, J. 2014. Long Run Trends in the Distribution of

Income and Wealth, Chapter in Atkinson, A.B., Bourguignon, F. (Eds), Handbook of Income Distribution, Vol. 2.

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As per figure 4.5, in recent years, the US is much more unequal than China, India, or the UK. There is a trend towards less inequality in the first three quarters of the 20th Century. This trend is being followed by an increase in inequality since about 1980. This period is the period of Neo liberalism and it is easy to state that these policies created more inequalities or a concentration of wealth among a few.

Glocalization- Need for Self Sufficient Localisation with Global Connectivity

It was Mahatma Gandhi who imbibed the economic thinking of John Ruskin embodied in his 'Un to This Last' highlighted self-sufficient rural India through Gram Swaraj. Need based consumption, adequate physical activities and accessibility to direct Earth and Sun energy and greater respect to the ecosystem are the greatest direct benefit ensured in localization. Localized agriculture orientation and cultural and sports facilities against a sedentary unhealthy life style is having its economic consequences. Similar to the two divisions of Natural Order and the Man- made Order economies predominated by the Natural Order as the Abundance or the economy of plenty and the Man- made Order dominates the Opulence economy. A perfect index of development had to be assessed with the representation of the two separate economics and the neglect of the abundance.

To understand the Gram Swaraj of Gandhiji in its real perspective the Opulence -Abundance division of economics defined by John Ruskin it is essential to take it to the central stage for an alternative to the existing Neo-liberal economic school. The neglect of the economy of Plenty or Abundance later elaborated in the 'Economy of Permanence', a jail production of J.C.Kumarappa, the direct disciple of Gandhiji. Decentralisation which was long before introduced in India will succeed only by understanding the philosophy of Economics

embodied in Gram Swaraj. A real farmer belongs to the Economy of Abundance where the natural order dominates over the man-made order in the money centered Opulence Economy.

The distinction of Economy of Opulence and the Economy of Abundance clearly shows the distinction between the dynamic natural order centered economy and the static man-made order centered economy working together harmoniously in a real economic system. Growth without equity, jobless growth, growth with recession, growth with inflationary pressures, growth lacking sustainability and inclusiveness, all these issues occupied dominant position in development economics. The plenty centered Economy of Abundance is characterized by the items of natural wealth such as agricultural products, farm animals, natural capital, etc. In today's development economics, this wealth is described as a source of under development or backwardness because of the comparatively lower market value assigned in opulence terms.

Economics as a science cannot be formulated without some amount of faith in the Natural Order. The Physiocrats as a school of economics have postulated the Natural Order for over throwing the institutions of Mercantilism and political obscurantism of the day is highly useful when the world is faced with environmental tragedy due to massive urbanization and eco system damage for the existence of man. A new index addressing multiple issues should give adequate significance of the Abundance actual sector of the economy because in the economic history world never witnessed the type of environmental and real sector issues facing today. In the context of the development of various alternatives to the GDP per capita, like the Human Development Index (HDI), the Inequality Adjusted HDI (IHDI), the Happy Planet Index(HPI), the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI), Genuine Progress Indicators(GPI), Measures of Economic Welfare(MEW), Net Economic Welfare(NEW), Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare(ISEW), Global Prosperity Index, etc., an index is to be made sufficient for capturing the complexity of the human situations.

Comparative Ranking of Countries in GDP Per Capita and Other Alternative Indices

Sl. No	Country	Ranking 2016					Average Ranking	Average Ranking (GDP Per Capita Nominal & HPI)
		GDP Per Capita (Nominal)	GDP Per Capita (PPP)	HDI	IHDI	HPI		
1	India	134	113	131	97	50	105	92
2	USA	8	9	10	19	108	31	58
3	China	66	70	90	67	72	73	69
4	Sri Lanka	104	85	73	46	28	67	66
5	Bangladesh	141	137	139	110	8	107	75
6	Norway	4	8	1	1	12	5	5
7	Luxemburg	1	2	20	15	139	35	70
8	Mexico	65	64	77	68	2	55	34
9	Australia	11	17	2	3	105	28	58
10	Japan	20	22	17	21	58	28	39
11	UK	18	21	16	13	34	20	26
12	Russia	61	52	49	38	116	63	89
13	South Africa	85	82	119	102	128	103	107
Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient								-0.36

Source: World Bank Report 2016, New Economic Foundation 2016, UNDP 2016

As per the Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient the association between the GDP Per Capita(Nominal) and HPI is not at all significant, which shows that these two measurement are concentrating on different variables of development for assessing the standard of living.

To make the GDP Per Capita more inclusive and sustainable, there should be a genuine search for what development is and which is the basic pillar of development or the normative norm of development. Nataraja Guru (1960), tried to show '**Man**' as the basic norm of development. In GDP Per Capita and other alternative indices of development there is a basic norm of development implied in it. GDP Per Capita as an index of development rests on '**Money**' or the '**Market Value**' as the basic norm of development. The Human Development Index (HDI) focuses on the basic norm of '**Human Capital**'. The Happy Planet Index (HPI) rests on the development norm of '**Happiness**'. The basic norm of development in the Social Progress Index (SPI) is '**Social progress**'.

Table 5.12.8 The Index of Development and the Normative Notion of Development

Index of Development	Normative Notion of Development
GDP per capita	Market value in money terms
HDI	Human development centered
PQLI	Human development centered
Happy Planet Index(HPI)	Happiness of people centered
Social Progress Index(SPI)	Societal total wellbeing centered
Gross National Happiness (GNH)	Happiness of the nation centered
GDP Plus per capita	Man centered embracing all values

Source: Nederveen (2009)

A clear cut norm or focusing on an all inclusive variable is required in the context of any branches of knowledge. Philosophy is considered as the mother of all branches of knowledge. In the subject matter of economics, especially development economics, different economists formulated different theories and a number of indices of development were emerged according to their own particular norm of development. Development economics can be viewed either from the positive economic perspective or from the normative economics perspective. Economics is basically a normative science. An all inclusive and sustainable development norm is the need of the hour in development economics because economists were interested in addressing particular issues of development and they were unable to address all development issues. Nataraja Guru was basically a philosopher who tried to integrate philosophical vision of both east and the west. The works on development economics identified the abstract norm of development economics and stated that ‘**Man**’ is the normative norm. Based on this abstract norm of development, the scope for an all inclusiveness and sustainability of GDP Per Capita index of development can be studied. The **Sen- Stiglitz- Firtoussi Committee (2009)** recommended for a dash board of indices, and not for one all inclusive and sustainable index of development. But when man as the centre of development is placed, it is possible to think in terms of the inclusiveness and sustainability of GDP Per Capita to make it more enriched index of development.

Based on the formulations of the One World Economics, and the contention of Nataraja Guru is that Man is the centre of all economic endeavors and formulate a Man centered yardstick for economic development in the following manner in figure3.5.1. Here man at the centre is capable of receiving all values connected to him.

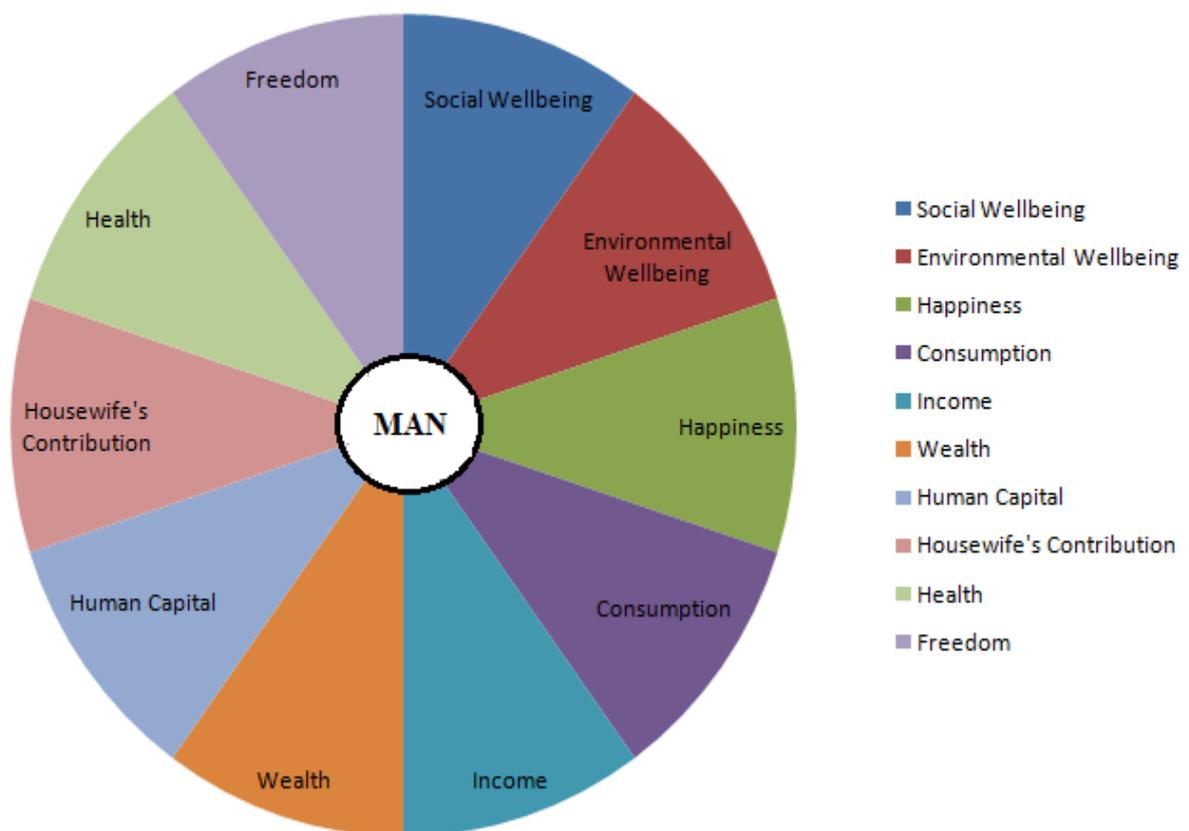


Figure.3.5.1 Man Centered Economics

Presenting ‘GDP Plus Per Capita’ as an Ideal Measure of development

A unified policy of Classical School’s market mechanism with control on oligopolistic and monopolistic tendencies of the, a nature centered rootedness integration of the Physiocrat School, government measures as promoted by the Keynesian School for the enhancement of the health and welfare of the people and the protection of the rights and privileges of the labour class through the ideology of Karl Marx, etc will definitely change the index of development and the philosophy of development in the current global context.

From the above discussion based on the results of our study, it is obvious that development goes beyond the materialistic advancement measured in terms of GDP. Thus there are many things which the existing indices of development desperately fail to capture. Such things which remain outside the reach of existing indices are

often seen in advanced economies, and Kerala being on par with the advanced economies as claimed by the pioneers of Kerala model, development connotes more than just quantitative enhancement. In this context, we propose to present a new index which could be called 'GDP Plus Per Capita'.

The **GDP Plus Per Capita** indicates a function of GDP Per Capita.

GDP Plus = f (GDP, $\sum n$, X)

In other words, it is the sum total of GDP per capita and 'n' number of economic variables (X) which are excluded from the current GDP Per Capita.

GDP= Market Value of all Goods and Services(monetised)+ Value of all bartered goods and services(non-monetised)+Value of all self consumed Goods and Services.

. GDP Plus= GDP + Value of the duties of the Housewives+ Value of the Environment/Natural Capital+ Value of Human Resources/Human Capital+ Value of the subjective happiness of the people+ Value of the Societal Wellbeing+ Indirect Value addition in the Digital Economy+ Value of the Freedom enjoyed by the people of a country+ Value of Health due to the changes in Communicable and Life Style Illness+ Value of Good Governance and Political wellbeing of the people.

Conclusion

There are different alternative indices of development developed after the GDP Per Capita as an index of development. The alternative indices like Human Development Index(HDI), the Happy Planet Index (HPI), Gross National Happiness (GNH), the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI), the Social Progress Index (SPI), Environmentally Adjusted Economic Performance Indicator (EAEPI),etc have highlighted the excluded factors of development. The Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (CMEPSP) (2009), also highlighted the flop in the use of GDP Per Capita and suggested for considering consumption, income and wealth together in the measurement of the standard of living. The committee also suggested for a dashboard of indices to compensate the GDP Per Capita to make it inclusive and sustainable. The CDS-UNDP study of the Kerala economy also highlighted the Kerala Model of Development in development literature which stresses the human development aspect of development. This also led to the emergence of the Human Development Index (HDI) by the UNDP in 1990. Thus, there are different alternative indices of development developed after the development of GDP Per Capita. These different alternative indices gives much light on what are the variables on inclusiveness and sustainability to be included in the GDP per capita index of development. The Keynesian School of Economics of More government intervention and a bio-diversity protecting idea of the School of Physiocracy and a more equitable allocation wealth embodied in the Marxian thought are required to be integrated in a coherent manner to arrive at a new Integrated School of One World Economics where equity, the invisible hand in the market ethics, environment and good governance in economic matters act as an alternative to the obsolete modern Neo-liberal School of Economics. In such an Integrated School of One world Economics government is having an active role to play in the health, education and economics for ensuring maximum benefit to the people. The todays ill-equipped government machinery will have to play a greater role to play in ensuring a healthy biosphere and maximum welfare ensuring equity and healthy living. To measure such an integrated humane and man centered development, the yardstick of development should include all excluded variables of development and such an Integrated One World yardstick of development will be one more sustainable and inclusive- GDP Per Capita Plus.

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