



FREEDOM IN HUMANITIES DEVELOPING IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

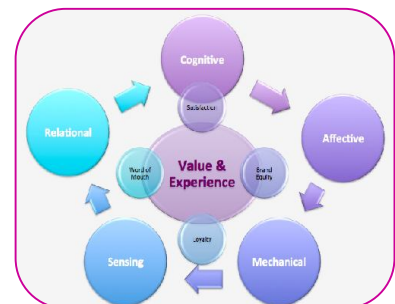
One of the essential issues which are raised in all concepts of modern science as problem solution is freedom which has been mentioned in different fields of sciences. But with regard to sensitivity of the human concepts and continuous feedbacks of the human behaviors from each other, concept of freedom has higher position in social sciences so that one of the largest changes of social history after century 19 was governance method based on freedom which had many proponents from freedom of markets to humanism and preference over freedom of the persons and stabilized its power in the world tangibly by collapse of Soviet.

KEYWORDS: modern science , human behaviors.

1. INTRODUCTION

Far from the criticisms which are mentioned about this thinking way in terms of human ethics and some other cases, it could have persuaded its proponents. In literature of development, freedom has special position and has affected new theories of development with regard to essential needs and tendency of the human beings and Utilitarianism. In modern look at the actions of the human beings with regard to reasoning power, it is necessary that the human beings have reasonable and logical reason for their actions and behaviors and such reasoning manifests freedom of the human being. Potential capabilities of human being are raised and suitable social space is defined for achieving these capabilities. We should pay attention to definition of freedom borders for society and finally development; however, absolute perceptions of freedom concept can attack freedom of others and leave negative social effects. The freedoms which are rooted in will and responsibility of the human being mostly lead to selections which have been based on reasons leading to execution of duties in the best manner. These freedoms give power of selection to human beings and will be possible when ideas of the people are promoted in all dimensions. With a look at development of advanced societies, we can perceive that they have observed principles and common aspects. Common aspects of the developed countries include mental ability and structure, organizing governing body, Scientism, educational system, legal system, social tranquility and economic culture and Dr. Sario lghalam refers reasons to intellectual structure and abilities which have ability to present thoughts and freedom of thinking about their special position.

In this article, we try to give correct understanding of emerging concept of human development and index of different channels. In definition of words, freedom and human development have been studied from different points of view to clarify its importance for this article. Components of human development have been analyzed with regard to importance of freedom in them and finally summary with results obtained from article has been included.



2. THEORETICAL HISTORY:

With regard to scientific emergence of development economy in global field after World War II, this science has changed a lot. David Wins quotes from Irma Adelman that: no field of economy but development economy has seen sudden changes in its main special model. Demand and will of the large economic countries in this field have had considerable effects. With regard to importance of the above cases, it is necessary to study changing trend of development theories and finally to find freedom in it which is the main subject of the article.

By studying promotion and inflation model after World War II, one can easily perceive that share of the poor countries and even some of the wealthy countries is negligible in these models and economies of Germany, Japan, and America in main field and other industrial countries in sub field play essential role in these promotion and inflation models and divided global markets among them. As inflation periods in America are in favor of Germany and Japan, they have incurred loss in middle term indicating dependency of large economies. Evident example of this overlap was 1965-1973 during which America faced inflation and this period concurred with promotion of Japan and Germany in years 1965-1970 for Japan and 1965-1969 for Germany.

These dependencies in global economic field caused to define the large global organizations and institutes after serious economic and structural damages in Europe and even the world after World War II. Of these organizations are international monetary fund and World Bank (restoration and Development International Bank) which are results of monetary and financial conference of Breton Woods in 1944 in New Hampshire in America in order to finance renovation of Europe after the war and prevent from the future economic inflations. Later, votes of these organizations were affected by national benefits and goals of America and large economies due to dominance of large countries such as America in these organizations and headquarter of these organizations in America. The most important change in these organizations occurred in 1980s when Ronald Regan in America and Margaret Thatcher in England promulgated freedom of markets. Monetary international fund and World Bank were turned into an advertisement institute with which this thought was dictated to the poor countries which need loan. The structural adjustment loans and other contributions which these two organizations gave to different countries caused to increase role of these two organizations in compilation of development strategies and democracy and they entered their verdicts in all developing countries. One of the verdicts of these countries is developmental government through which we can name expansion of democratic and liberal policies even for political reasons.

In this period (after World War II), development meant economic growth and structural innovation instead of human and social development and realization of social justice due to power and dominance of the industrial countries. After 1960s was called nations development decade by newly independent countries, development was defined as growth plus change and change referred to social and cultural dimensions. In this decade, more radical and comprehensive concept of development which was raised by the newly independent countries included nationalization of assets, redistribution of wealth (such as lands reforms) and public participation in political decision making about means and goals of development.

In the second decade of nations development (1970), development was regarded as a complex case comprising of economic elements in its precise sense and other social and political and administrative elements. More human goals were more important when goal of development was to pay attention to human being and humanity and this results from independency of the former colonial countries which entered United Nations Organization and raised thoughts higher than growth, technology and capital with emphasis on them. A research institution wrote in late 1980s in United Nations Organization that development seems to be people-oriented and just process of which aim should be human progress.

Later, development was raised as a process of fulfilling basic human needs and as rate of fulfillment of primary needs of communities and persons. Now, we should see what are basic human needs (BHN)? Basic needs include need for personal independency, self sufficiency, freedom and political security, participation and decision making, national and cultural identity and feeling of having target in life and work. But what was

considered by United Nations Development Plan (UNDP) was attention to subjects of social development, distribution and basic needs of human beings.

After mentioning human cases in the field of global organizations development (monetary international fund and World Bank) defined good governance as democratic capitalist government under responsibility of the minimum government which is part of the global new order. Adrian Left with emphasized that good governmental regimes are participatory that is all members of governmental bodies have one verdict in decision making. This is foundation of legitimacy in democratic regimes and although obligation of the western countries to democracy and improvement of human rights is not a new issue, it is evident that it has been temporary, conditional and a subject for national benefits considerations defined as regional and global security and economic benefits.

In order to prepare human perspective, United Nations Organization development plan considered 8 social targets at the beginning of the new millennium including reduction of poverty, primary education, decrease of mortality of the mothers during delivery and environmental protection.

The newest refined subject of UNDP shows that human development means process of expanding human choices by enabling the people to utilize life in long term, healthily and constructively.

According to the above definition, human development includes three main components of long life with health, education and access to resources which determine suitable standard for life of people. Other dimensions such as actual choice are raised in these fields which reply on freedom of human being.

Then UNDP in their reports of 1991 and 1992 mentioned the main reason for lack of concern with policy as negligence of human being as well as freedom of human being as essential component in human development and created Human Development Index (HDI) in order to achieve human development criterion. This index combines variables of life expectancy, education and income to give image of human development progress rate in different societies.

Amartya Sen mentioned expansion of freedoms as basic goal and main means of development (which are called constructive role and instrumental role of freedom in development process) by combining the above cases and emphasizing human development in process of development and classified these freedoms which enable the people to live more freely into five groups of political freedoms, economic equipment, social opportunities, clarity guarantees and security.

3. LIFE EXPECTANCY AND IMPORTANCE OF FREEDOM IN IT:

As we referred in the previous section, Amartya Sen describes concept of capabilities for explaining freedoms and its importance in human development. Capability in vocabulary of Sen means the people enjoying major freedoms which permit them to proceed a kind of life and to have some reasons such as social performance, fundamental education, better health care and life in order to regard it valuable. In this regard, enjoying basic freedoms is the requirement of honorable life of the human being who has regarded reason as his life essence. Amartya Sen says that freedoms are not only basic goals of development, but also they are main tools of development. This attitude (development as freedom) is agent oriented attitude not patient oriented attitude and the persons with enough chances can form their destiny and help each other.

One of the most important freedoms required for the human beings is freedom of having life with high quality and different factors are effective on these freedoms which we refer later.

One of the factors effective on life is poverty which neglects his potential capabilities by reducing choices of the persons by depriving the persons of freedom. Poverty was defined in terms of ability to purchase goods in market but it was expanded to such extent that other standard dimensions of life such as longer life, better health and more literacy were considered. The definition which World Bank gave for poverty confirms the above indices including poverty is absolute – the conditions of life of which specification is malnutrition, illiteracy and disease to such extent that it is not included in reasonable definition of human dignity. We should note that poverty can result from different factors, which has occurred due to deprivation of persons of freedoms and the main factor is suitable job and consequences of unemployment are not limited to decrease of income. Income decrease can be removed with income supports. There are other

consequences such as mental harassment, loss of work motivation, skill and self confidence, increase of chronic disease and even high mortality rate, rupture of family relations and social life, indifference to social seclusion etc. Unemployment can be regarded as potential factor for mortality by increase of drought and shortage of food in families. We can say that poverty in persons can loosen bases of selection and freedom of the persons and reduces the opportunity for free democracy. Ravi Kanbur and Lyn Squir expand this subject that poverty has two effects on human being. Firstly, these persons have risk and concern due to their fluctuations and secondly, it includes lack of political power. This lack of power to make comment and political rights which are described as weak points is the most important characteristic of poverty. Therefore, the human beings who have no power to change the status quo with their comment and choices will not have suitable social opportunities. In this society, public thoughts are not promoted and time loses its holiness. Such society is society far from democracy. As we know, democratic society is the society which pays attention to the present and future. Issue of freedom represents the framework in which cultural and mental space has been formed. The first index of freedom in society is that the public have life expectancy. There is belief that time is holy for a developed country and human beings pay attention to time and ask to improve social opportunities for human beings not to keep them. We should note that there is life expectancy in the society which promotes talent of the human beings and it requires paying attention to social opportunities for the human beings. Space of the society which gives weight to the human beings is important. Where cultural and cognitive space of a society neglects motivations and doesn't consider soul, character, wishes and ideals, there will be indifference. In a society, people should have different levels of choice and understand necessity of development i.e. freedom with their reason power. Principle of freedom and activating it in this framework is infrastructure of social culture and economic culture change. Amartya Sen believes that origin of economics is affected by necessity of study, assessment and causal effects on the opportunities which people have for good life. Therefore, creation of social opportunities by providing services such as public education, healthcare, and expansion of free press can lead to economic development and considerable decrease of mortality rates. Role of social supports is so important in life expectancy that some countries could have achieved desirable statistics of life expectancy even with low economic growth rate and with regard to social opportunities. Source: Amartya Sen, development as freedom, P72

According to the above material, we can't wait to decrease mortality rate after being wealthy but we can achieve this important goal with low income and this doesn't reject importance of high income in life expectancy. Studies done by Ravallion, Martin & Anbd show that income growth leads to increase of life expectancy only when growth can decrease poverty and provide enough opportunities for public healthcare.

Many droughts occur in different parts of the world which deprive millions of persons of basic freedom. Political freedoms such as democracy and political motivations have serious effect on mortality rate by reducing droughts and internal wars. In fact, no great drought has occurred in any country with democracy, though they are poor. This is because multiparty government with free elections and free media has strong political motivations for preventing drought. This shows that political freedoms help decrease mortality rate.

Mortality can result from undesirable economic status. An interesting example for this category has been mentioned in book of Amartya Sen, Mortality of workers collecting honey in forests of Sunderabn in West Bengal by tigers supported by global organizations due to shortage of their species. Therefore, one can say that lack of economic freedom questions living rights of these human beings.

Therefore, these concepts of freedom can lead to importance of basic freedom of enriching human life. Basic freedom includes the primary capabilities as well as ability to prevent from deprivations such as hunger, insufficient nutrition, evitable diseases and premature mortality and freedoms which relate to literacy and ability to write and read etc.

4. JUST DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AND IMPORTANCE OF FREEDOM IN IT:

Just distribution of income is another element which is calculated in human development index. Many issues have been raised in this field which we try to focus on main issue i.e. freedom.

Opportunities of the people are the important issues which interact with income distribution and income of the persons and equality of the opportunities is called components of democratic society and societies in which human beings have ability to make their comments. Milton Friedman defines concept of opportunities equality and shows that no barrier should prevent people from achieving the positions which they are deserved to and no autocratic barrier should prevent people from seeking the way which they follow on the basis of their values. Nationality, color, religion, gender and other unrelated specifications should not determine the opportunities which God gives any person. In this regard, the only abilities of the person should be considered. Therefore, equality of opportunities is one of the freedom components with which each human being is entitled to find welfare and happiness without any barrier to this freedom created by others.

We should note that equality of opportunities doesn't mean economic equality but it can be based on the justice which is important in Islam and one of the principles of Islam. Justice is referred to capabilities and abilities of the human being and means that all things should be in their own place. One of the economic concepts which have justice is just distribution of income which suggests equality of opportunities not economic equality. Economic inequality is not forbidden and what has internal value is justice. Distribution justice is one of the aspects of justice and economic inequality is proper when it has the highest benefit for the most underprivileged people in society. Therefore, main focus should be on equality of opportunities not economic equality. We may not equalize incomes but we can equalize opportunities. Income inequality is due to inequality of opportunities and poverty results from injustice in distribution of opportunities and opportunity means ability of all people in social participation, all people utilizing educational and health equipments, ability to defend their rights against others and generally freedom on the basis of human reason. Therefore, as we see, equality of opportunities is considered in income justice distribution and equality of opportunities allows employment, health due to utilization of social opportunities such as health and education by expanding choices of the people and all play important role in determination of the persons' income.

5. EDUCATION AND IMPORTANCE OF FREEDOM IN IT:

The third factor which is emphasized in human development index is education. We should note that all of these factors are closely related to each other and effect on each other.

Role of freedom in education is evident by granting capabilities which human beings have to live better and expanding choices of human being. Freedom for access to education allows the human beings to enjoy healthy and long life with welfare and to be protected against the diseases which threaten their survival. Students have been considered by the developmental persons not only today but also in the past years. As it is emphasized in the fifth principle of five-article affidavit of Miji revolution of Japan that knowledge will be searched all over the world in order to stabilize empire government and this principle is infrastructure of the next progresses of Japan.

Education has positive effect on economic growth by granting freedom to the human beings by increasing productivity which is the important factor in development and progress of human goals. For technical and economic progresses, we should expand education at first because illiterate nation is not able to establish relationship with each other and there is little effect in public affairs. Education creates new behavioral models in addition to learning technical skills. In the performed study for 60 developing countries in 1965-1987, it has been shown that economic growth rate in the countries which have had high education level and macroeconomic stability was high and more shares should be spent for education in order to continue growth not to threaten equality of opportunities and public freedom to enjoy public education.

Equality of opportunities and freedoms of the people is so important in terms of political, social and economic aspects in education and economic growth that growth and development may be altered, their stability may be reduced, there may be barrier to them and science and technology may not be able to help stable and endogenous development unless social major barriers are removed from dynamic changes. This requires effective policies in structural reforms and fulfills needs of poorer sections of society which can

include employment and basic services to democratic participation in local and national decision making such as support of social basic freedoms. Therefore, education plays important role in order to enjoy basic freedoms in addition to the above mentioned cases and some other cases which don't discuss here and fair criticism is possible by training the human beings aware of the status quo so that majority rights and demand of majority of society can be considered through this strategy. All human beings are entitled to have enough education by governmental support and this is one of the basic freedoms which the human being needs in order to enjoy healthy life.

6. CONCLUSION:

1. In years after Second World War, dominance of large economic countries on other countries was expanded and powerful countries imposed their power from some institutions such as Security Council of United Nations Organization.
2. On the basis of difference between human being and other creatures, human beings are able to raise their needs by having will to work and act on the basis of social benefits.
3. Expansion of choices of the persons awakens feeling of responsibility and duty in the persons. Persons are obliged to perform the work which they should do in social field and they will be punished in case of failure to perform them and this punishment includes some fines such as decrease of social value and some other cases.
4. With expansion of education for majority of people, the human beings who will be obliged to perform duties and be familiar with their rights if they consider their views important in society and ask for improvement of the status quo.
5. Freedom of mental and cultural framework directs society toward maturity and criteria of development are promoted in such society and basic human needs are identified.
6. The obtained statistics about effect of freedom and democracy on human development, mortality rate, drought rate, just distribution of income, education and some other concepts have been referred which are not repeated in this section.

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