

of man means simultaneous progress of body, mind, intellect and soul of the man. It must be realized that the object of our economic system should not be to make extravagant use but a well-regulated use of available resources. Instead of thriving on the exploitation of nature, we need to sustain nature. He further stressed on the merit of securing employment for all, patronage of education and health and the importance of capital formation through restrained consumption. He favoured decentralized economic systems, protection of cultural and other values of life. Finally, he strongly advocated a principled approach originating in ideals of 'integral humanism' for promoting the economy, protecting the nature and nurturing the society. In view of the introduction of the Sustainable Development Goals globally and the new enthusiasm of present times aimed at preparing for a 'New India' under the vision of the PM, an occasion of deliberations on progress, prosperity, and sustainability would be timely and meaningful. The Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) and Deendayal Research Institute jointly organized the 'National Conclave on SDGs and Integral Humanism' on 23-24 September 2017 at New Delhi. The objective of the seminar was to explore the vitality and contemporary value of the Indian wisdom as enshrined in Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya's idea of 'Integral Humanism' which is not only older in origin but as explained, a precedent for global understanding and persuasions on inclusive and sustainable 3 development. Accordingly, appropriate way forward on strategies for national development and the SDGs may emerge from the deliberations. SDGs and Integral Humanism – Moving for New Paradigm of Development the SDGs are considered integrated and indivisible connecting 5 Ps – people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. To implement an overtly ambitious global agenda, SDGs have identified several means of implementation, viz. resources,



knowledge, trade, capacity building, policy coherence, multi-stakeholder partnerships and monitoring mechanisms as a standalone and the final goal (SDG 17). The integrated nature of the SDGs, the desire of universal accomplishment across all countries (with the underlying philosophy of leaving no one behind) and connecting all 5 Ps in thought and action have initiated reforms in approach and transformations in practice in many countries. India, guided by its well conceived national policy priorities is poised for paradigm shifts to bring about the so called triple transition in politics, economics and social life. Taking cue from one of India's leading policy architects, we note, India is trying to promote a globally competitive economy based on impressive benchmarks of sustainability, while at the same time affording to its people liberal democratic