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**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL
DISPARITIES: A PERSPECTIVE OF NORTH EAST
INDIA****Dr. Golab Chandra Nandi¹**¹Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, S. S. College, Hailakandi, Assam, India**Dr. Niranjana Roy²**²Professor, Department of Economics, Assam University, Silchar, Assam, India**ABSTRACT**

The qualitative aspects of human life in developing countries, like India, and backward regions, like North East India, leave much to be desired as there has been rapid quantitative addition to the population on the one hand and widespread poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and underemployment, low standard of living and low per capita productivity on the other. So, the attention given to the development of human capital is not meant to downplay the importance for their factor of economic development such as physical capital, technological development, macro—economic policies etc. The development of human capital through eradication of illiteracy and poverty and improvement of public health would motivate the people to work for themselves to create the possibilities of further improvement of their quality of life and effective freedom as well as human right to lead the lives they have reason to seek, which in turn do have instrumental role in making them more productive and helping to generate more outputs and incomes. The success of all economic policies and programmes should, therefore, be evaluated in terms of their ability to generate human capability, since all such policies are based ultimately for the betterment of the quality of lives of people.

KEYWORDS: human life, outputs, economic growth, redistribution