The central issue discussed in this study is the evaluation of human development on the basis of a human rights based approach. The study commenced from the premise that human development becomes meaningful only when human rights are well protected and proceeded along the research questions addressed in the introductory chapter.

6.1 Summary of the analytical dimensions

An overview of the concept and practice of human development pointed towards the need to connect human development with human rights, for conceptual, evaluative and operational purposes. Human right was located as a conceptual link, to be explored for its potential as an approach to human development. The study moved towards finding out the already explored areas in the literature on development which related to the convergence between human development and human rights. All the explored areas were found to be focused on compartmentalized aspects of the human rights based approach, with no specific analytical frame to understand and evaluate human development.

A natural concern in the sequence of the study was the development of an analytical framework using the bases provided by a human rights approach. The capability approach of Sen provided the theoretical base for the purpose. It looked into the research gaps in the existing theoretical perspectives so as to find out the additions imparted by a human rights based approach, to human development. The inputs provided by the analytical base of a human rights based approach were examined in terms of seven aspects. Each base in a human rights based approach moved human development and human rights to refined ways of conceptualization and evaluation. Also the approach itself was found to become more suited for evaluation and operationalisation, by the specification of analytical sequences. The analytical bases also suggested that both human
development and human rights were intrinsic aspects of the same process of providing and utilizing the social, economic and political arrangements for realizing multiple opportunity components. Besides, the two concepts are instruments to the same process. The integrated modes in the approach, together with the inputs in the analytical bases, were put together to develop an analytical framework comprising the frameworks for contextualization, conceptualization, evaluation and operationalisation.

The approach gave an analytical framework centred on the opportunity structures and functions available to people for the facilities they value. It provided for the identification of the micro level contexts of lives. The opportunity structures could be identified on the basis of requirements perceived by people and verified for universality, using the international human rights standards. These requirements form the indicators in the evaluative base of the approach. The facilities and indicators would together represent the multiple constituents in the opportunity structure. Human development was regarded in the framework as a combination of formal and effective provisions and possessions, all representing the fusion of rights and duties of various agents guided by the normative principles. Elaborating upon and modifying the 4 – A’s framework in the General Comments of the CESCR, seven process aspects were identified and defined. These included the rights based formal aspects of availability, adequacy, accessibility, affordability, and possession and effective aspects of quality, and usage and maintenance. The framework stated the outcome side as one to be assessed in relation to the states of seven process aspects of each opportunity component. This was set in accordance with the basic thrust of a human rights based approach in viewing the process itself as the outcome. The attained positions would activate the process of perpetual movements to and at higher levels, thereby making the outcome a process too. Human rights based efforts of both duty bearers and right holders formed the base of the operational framework, bearing practical implications. All the basic requirements in being considered as an approach to human development were found in this approach. For the same reason, it was applied in an empirical context which marked the succeeding phase of the study.
6.2 Findings of the micro level study

6.2.1 Unfavourable circumstances

Though in the larger regional perspective, Kerala has an enabling environment for human development, the specific micro level study conducted in the marine fishing villages of Kollengode and Paruthiyoor brought out a weak context of human development. Although illiteracy was less, higher education and technical education lagged behind. The most alarming backdrop was that of higher number of drop outs. There was no gender inequality in educational attainments. However the proportion of female drop outs was higher. Financial difficulty was cited as the main reason for dropping out. Child labour was another major challenge. On the occupational side, the major problem was seasonal unemployment. The duration of work was less for the majority, who were predominantly engaged in the marine fishing activities. In the marine fishing sector, the age of starting the work was low. Educated unemployment was high. There was less work participation of women. The majority of the working women were fish vendors. Among the fisher folk, the ownership of fishing equipments was in the hands of a few. Motorized boat owners were few in number. Traditional non-motorized crafts dominated in number. Fish vendors faced transportation and marketing problems. The majority of the active fishermen operated in nearby fishing areas. A few went to distant areas in search of relatively stable employment and higher income.

The income backdrop was poor, characterized by low monthly per capita income of the majority and concentration of high income among a few. A paradox was found in the BPL categorization, with inclusions of those above the poverty line and exclusions of those below the poverty line. The deprivation of the majority was visible in ownership of land, with marked gender inequity. The situation was not the same with regard to ownership of consumer durables. On the monthly per capita consumption expenditure side, food expenditure lagged behind non food expenditure. The majority of the fishing households had low monthly per capita food and non food consumption expenditure. There was a greater proportion of fishing households with higher liabilities. House construction and marriage
formed the major purposes for which they borrowed. Dowry was a matter of concern. Only higher income groups had more access to formal financial institutions. Indigenous money lenders dominated the credit market. Welfare schemes launched by the government sponsored agency did not have the desired results. Due to lapses in implementation, the benefits of these schemes were cornered mostly by the influential higher income groups. A hopeful sign in this otherwise disheartening environment is the increased interest of women in the NHGs, and the participation of households in Grama sabhas.

The peculiarities of the area pointed to the possibilities of many inclusion and exclusion errors in provisionings. From a human rights based perspective, the demand side also needed an analytical enquiry. The context provided the base for looking into the inner dynamics of the environment for provision and usage of opportunities. This concern marked the next phase of the study.

6.2.2 Opportunity components relevant to the area

A list of opportunity components was primarily arrived at on the basis of the consensus reached in a focus group discussion. Subsequently, these components were found to have correspondence with the already established contents of international human rights standards. This suggested the harmony between culturally specific and universally accepted standards, as emphasized in a human rights based approach to human development. When the two diverse components of human development and human rights move together in an integrated mould, with common motivations, there is no reason for a disharmony. This was reemphasised when the members of the sample households were found to agree with the entries in the list of indicators. Thus the 9 facilities and 38 indicators formed the opportunity components that people in the study area valued as essentials for lives of dignity and worth. These had matching acceptances in the universal declaration contents. Each was examined in the analytical course of other components of the frame work of a human rights based approach.
6.2.3 Weak process aspects in the area

The analysis of all the process aspects was done on the basis of perceptions of people. It was possible to identify the indicators with strengths or weaknesses or with both, in the formal and effective process aspects. Out of 38 indicators, 10 were the weakest, with all process aspects, as weak. There were 12 indicators in which the formal strengths failed to translate into strengths in effective aspects of provisions and possessions. The sustainability and effectiveness of attainments demand strengths in quality of provisions, and usage and maintenance of possessions. The weaknesses expressed the lapses that had occurred in the ways of obligations of both the duty bearers and the right holders. Across all the indicators, the relatively favourable aspect was availability.

The weakest aspect was quality of provisions. Health awareness was the only indicator which had only affordability as the weak aspect. The entire environment for providing the opportunity components that people valued was marked by lapses in obligations. This itself weakened the bases of the possessions by right holders, as revealed by the problems cited by majority of them. Excluding the possessions of favourable initial background of the family, enabling social security provisions and health awareness, all others were found to be non effective in the usage and maintenance too. It was suggestive of the lapses on the obligations of the right holders themselves. There was an inter mingling of the lapses of obligations on the sides of both provisions and possessions.

6.2.4 An area with low human development position

The average of the S-index values corresponding to 38 indicators of 323 households showed that 33 indicators were at low levels. Even the indicators in respect of which high average index values were obtained, were found to be fragile, with values closer to low levels. The situation was an extended expression of the weak process aspects. From the values, the indicators bearing low levels of attainment positions were indentified. Another related manifestation was the low average of index values of each facility (T-index) with no much differences among the values. From the average of the U-index value
for all the households, derived from all T-index values, it could be inferred that the study area was at the lower rungs of human rights based human development. This position was alarmingly characterised by violations of correlated obligations in providing and possessing an environment for human development. The failures were very evident in the verifications of the circumstances done through the observation of the researcher, and the objective accounts of the positions given by those who responded to the questions on the same. There was no inconsistency between the data gathered from perceptions and observations, both of which were largely qualitative too. The analysis revealed positions of more non attainments and very few attainments.

### 6.2.5 The identified spaces of duty bearers

It could be inferred from the perceptions of people, that the Government including the Panchayat was an active provider of opportunity components. Domestic environment was the only area where less involvement of the state was found. The private sector was active in the sphere of education. The church involved actively in the religious environment and in charitable activities through its various agencies. The media did not show any direct interest in the local area. Specific mention should be made about the less active role of the judiciary. The family was a provider in the domestic environment. In all other opportunity components, it served this role on the support of other institutions. The weak process aspects suggested the lapses of the providers. All the poor effective provisions demanded an objective identification of these, through monitoring institutional mechanisms. The findings pointed out that the providers did not serve as enablers for effective conversion of formal provisions.

### 6.2.6 More at the bottom and few at the top

A categorisation of the U-index values of 323 households showed that 70 percent were at the low values. Only 30 percent were at the top. The domination of human development non attainments over attainments was evident. There was a clear non symmetrical pattern. The distribution was positively skewed. It was found in the case of T-index values too. Eight indicators showed negative
skewness in the distribution of S-index values across households. These were the indicators that showed less discriminatory patterns of provisions and possessions of opportunities. The concentrations of households with higher index values were at the top level categories. Own house, lighting, home environment for studies, health awareness, enabling social environment for participation, environment for preservation of culture, religious environment and participation in local governance were these indicators. However all indicators under occupation, economic opportunities, consumption, transport, communication and information, and enabling domestic environment showed positive skewness. These patterns deserve special mention, by the implications on the relevance of considering multiple dimensions, to bring out the real nature of human development.

6.2.7. Associations of human development positions with specific contextual features

An analysis of the U-index categories was done in terms of their associations with certain specific contextual features relevant in the area. The majority of the fishing households had very low human development positions. It was the opposite for non-fishing households. Educational attainment was found to be significantly associated with human rights based human development positions. However there was no association between family size and positions of human rights based human development position.

Better human development positions were found among the households at higher categories of average school years, monthly per capita income, monthly food consumption expenditure and monthly non food consumption expenditure. Among the households with higher average liabilities, more numbers were at lower human development positions. However, there were also households with higher human development positions despite high average liabilities. Their numbers were less when compared to those at lower positions.
6.2.8. Mixed changes in the positions over time.

The change in the attainment with respect to each opportunity component was analysed on the basis of perceptions of people themselves. Their perceptions about the changes in the previous 20 years gave a mixed picture. The maximum number of responses with suggested improvements appeared in 13 indicators. It was worsenings in 13 other indicators. In 12 indicators, the majority showed neither improvements nor worsenings.

6.2.9 Multiple restrictions to onward movements varied among fishing and non fishing households.

An analysis of the restrictions to the onward courses of human development brought to light multiple issues. A comparison was made between fishing and non fishing households. The fishing sector was found to have greater proportion of households that faced restricting issues, compared to non fishing sector. Rising cost of living was the single issue that held the maximum number of responses from both types of households. This proved to be consistent with the weak process of affordability that ran across all indicators except educational sector. Fishermen scholarships were stated to be greatly supportive. Even in the case of health awareness in which all aspects were strong, affordability was stated to be weak.

With regard to the largest variation in the proportion of responses, two issues were significant. Among the fishing households, the issues of economic reforms in the context of globalisation and lack of information on development opportunities were very restrictive. The proportion of responses on these two was significantly lower among non fishing households. The least differences were reflected in the proportions that cited locational disadvantages and lack of skill for alternative employment opportunities as the issues. These were almost equally serious for all. Ill treatment of women was the only issue in which the proportion of non fishing households exceeded that of fishing households. Middlemen worried the fishing households more than others. Occupational problems, food insecurity, natural calamities and communicable diseases were the alarming
issues raised more by fishing households. The same was the situation with respect to the problems related to developmental schemes and access to authorities. Wrong identification of beneficiaries, leakages in implementation, fear and suspicion of authorities, financial illiteracy and nexus among power holders were critical issues for fishing households. All economic reforms were problematic for fishing households.

The fishing households were more affected by low family status, feeling of inferiority and religious fears. Besides, the problem of alcoholism was a grave restricting factor for fishing households. From the usage side of right holders too, alcoholism was cited as a retarding factor by the majority of fishing households. The households specifically cited alcoholism, nexus among power holders and lack of strong leaders in the community as issues. All these were raised by a larger proportion among fishing households than others.

6.2.10 Submissive reactions and passive efforts

Historically viewed, human development environment has been activated by effectiveness of demand. However the study area was characterised more by submissive acceptance of the denial of opportunities than by assertiveness. The nature of reactions depended on issues. Drinking water issues raised violent reactions both at individual and collective levels. The peaceful reactions at these two levels were raised against the issue of loans through *Ayalkoottams*. Illicit brewing was an issue that evoked peaceful collective reactions. Domestic violence raised violent reactions at individual level. Surprisingly, there was no collective reaction against defective service deliveries.

The submissiveness was manifested in another form as passive efforts of the majority of households towards human development betterments, both in the domestic sphere, and in the public sphere. Also, among the active responses for the same, more appeared in matters related to public sphere than those related to personal sphere. The overall environment was characterised more by resignations to fate than by informed demands and organised actions. This nature reiterated one side of the lapses in usage and maintenance aspects. The lapses of
service providers got multiplied to dangerous levels by the lethargy of the majority of right holders who were basically uninformed and fearful of the providing institutions. However the success of the constructive collective action against illicit brewing stood as a pointer to the potential of the local civil society. The area had not witnessed the fusion with any larger collective movements for human development, extending beyond the local confines. On the whole, the demand side was constrained, dissabling the progression of human development.

6.2.11. Deviations from the mainstream achievements

The study area represented a discontinuity in the formal human development outcomes of Kerala’s legacy. Its environment was characterized by inadequate, non accessible and non affordable opportunities of the majority. The opportunities in the macro environment, noted for promotional and protective interventions of the state reached only a few in the community. There were multiple agency failures, both in the domestic and in the extra domestic environment. These multiplied on the quality side of the process environment. The poor quality represented a continuity in the qualitative failures of Kerala’s human development achievements. In addition to the failed supplies, the demand side was marked by the lack of effective use and maintenance of the opportunities. This was largely due to the constraints on the supply side. The poor usage and maintenance, and the passive efforts for betterment did not match the larger environment of the state in general and the marine fishing community in particular, both noted for the demand-induced supplies of opportunities for development. A combination of failures of the larger sections and the successes of the few reflected the discriminations on the process side. This was consistent with the intra-group inequalities in the marine fishing community of Kerala.

The empirical study revealed definite modes of violations of obligations and denials of opportunities. The exclusion errors hold out several implications on the operational side of a human rights based approach to human development.
6.3 Implications of the Study

A human rights based approach is not a rhetorical package for human development. It has conceptual, evaluative, and practical implications with well defined operational routes.

6.3.1 Implications in the conceptual field

The micro level study brought out the multiple indicators which were regarded by people themselves as their requirements for dignified and worthy lives. Its multiplicity established the conceptual extent of human development, and the indivisibility of human rights. The indicators spread across economic, social, cultural and political spheres, bearing relevance to the contexts of lives in the area.

6.3.2 Implications in the evaluative field

A primary implication is that the multiple indicators of human development could be listed out, in perfect consistency with people-centredness, indivisibility of rights and universality. The restrictions and erosions in the base of human development arising from limited number of indicators and externally prescribed listings could be done away with. An extended value that emerged from the evaluation of process aspects became the base for assessing the outcomes. The multiple failures that dominated in the ways of the opportunity components became evident by the evaluation of the process environment. Any evaluation of human development with neglect of the process dimension would go against its integrative mode both as process and outcome. The analysis of the process aspects in terms of obligations of provisions and possessions became an extension to the evaluative field of human rights too. Left to its normative field alone, human rights would remain as a principle, with no practical feasibilities.
6.3.3 Implications in the operational field

The analytical dimensions of a human rights based approach show its action orientation to the practical fields of human development. It implies collaborative development practices of partnering stakeholders in the process of human development. Its actualisation requires the co-ordinated, people-centric development efforts of governments, private sector, community based organisations, civil society and the academia. The practical routes combine bottom-up initiatives, with synergistic flows, not of charity and dictates, but of inclusive opportunities, from top to bottom. An operational framework was given in Section 3.4.4 of Chapter 3. Its sequences showed the partnered ways of the right holders and the duty bearers. These could be put into practice through community based human development practices, institutionalised in micro level groupings, and federated at larger levels. The basic unit could be a joint forum of members of 10-15 households. It could assess the situation of human development in terms of the opportunity components that they valued, and in terms of the process aspects. The demands arising from such assessments could be consolidated at larger levels above. From these collective practices, there could be an identification of the issues in the area, that need localised solutions as well as interventions of other agents, who are the duty bearers.

A human rights based approach requires the facilitatory partnership of various agents on the supply side. This could be formalised by forums of the duty bearing agents, with operational linkages to the micro level area, either through a federated agency located there or through regular contacts even from non local institutions. The support at the assessment phase could be in the form of the information inputs needed for local initiatives. Information is the key to the capacity generation of people, for reasoned analyses. The duty bearers need to conduct regular assessments of the provided opportunities, the analyses of which, would lead to objective identifications of the issues of human development in the area. These together with the identifications of people, need co-ordinated framings, on the basis of which there could be joint efforts.
Planning is another needed procedural step. The joint efforts at the local level, supplemented by the sharing of resources from the partnering stakeholders could be used to formulate goals, and to fix agents, time frame, operating ways and resource base. Resource constraints are not justifiable excuses, by the standards of the approach. The provisions for opportunities become obligations, by the reason of which resource constraints if any, need obligatory correctives through effective ways of macro level economic management and micro level consistencies. Besides, in a joint system based on operational specificatons of obligations with involvement of informed and assertive people, there would be very less chances for misappropriations, non utilisations and wrong utilisations of resources.

After identifying and planning the biggest areas of opportunity, the procedure needs the move to action. The implementation phase has to be participatory. It requires community based models that work out the process aspects, with appropriate combinations of the traditional wisdoms in the area and the modern process improvements in a non discriminatory environment. A human rights based approach does not focus on redistribution of income. It needs reforms for skill development that equips people to become stakeholders in human development, and not to get excluded as passive recipients of charity or as victims of dictates. The capacity generation for productive livelihoods and sustainable income is a significant part of the practice. It requires special focus on the inclusion of the vulnerable sections. They are not to be marginalised perennially through discriminations on grounds outside their control and through directionless income transfers, most of which leak out to the non deserving. The approach implies no leakages and diversions. Each implementing agency needs to be co-ordinated in value-based systems of provisions. Although this sounds normative, the mutual benefits that would follow from the collaboration are direct justifications for its adoption. Each partner gives to, and gets from, the efforts. The means are not just economic. However economic growth is as essential as any other means, for capacity generation.

The approach demands constant efforts for improvements. These would require continuous monitoring of provisions and possessions. Both the duty bearers and
the right holders need to be dynamically vigilant, not just to “name and shame” the deviators, but to correct the deviations. It calls for vigilant interventions, in a joint institutional system based at the local level and bearing operational networks to other levels. Besides, there should be a regular feedback from the people, informed by human rights standards. Human rights education has a role. Self evaluations on the effectiveness of usage and maintenance need to be incorporated in the agenda of micro level groupings.

No operation mentioned above, would need the entire dismantling of the existing norms and institutions. The practical requirement is the bridging of gaps between duty bearers and right holders, through equitable opportunities of the latter, to participate and have a stake in human development. It cannot be dismissed as utopian, but is as natural as the democratic ethos and efforts in contemporary contexts. For the same reason, its practical implications are rich.

In the marine fishing villages studied, human development gets specific operational directions from a human rights based approach. The area demanded human development practices not only ‘for’ the people but also ‘of’ the people. Small groups of the fisher folk need to be formed. These groups could identify the issues and needs and arrive at the directions of solutions. The participatory procedures should be tuned in accordance with the livelihood schedules and the culturally patterned behavioural peculiarities of the fisher folk. It should not interfere with the work times. Besides, it should not be a quick integration with members of other communities and classes. The fisher folk, just like the tribals, should be left free to develop in perfect harmony with their social and cultural settings. Any external imposition would discourage effective participation.

The base level groups could form local communities which would monitor the use of the sea and the common property resources it holds. Such committees could stretch out to varied functions with pure local involvements and in collaboration with supportive institutional arrangements. These could collect and channelise the information inputs on livelihood matters development programmes, natural disaster control, higher educational opportunities, skill development and a whole range of opportunities for capacity expansion. Besides, these could be formalised
as the social auditing bodies which could make the duty bearers fully accountable and the right holders more conscious about their right to develop. The representative forums could also organise informed and collective responses against the excesses of middlemen and of the partnering governmental, political, social, economic and religious institutions. Such initiatives need to work out internal social security arrangements based on the potential of the social capital.

A community policy of sustainable human development needs to emerge from the local wisdom and efforts. It should be matched by collaborative efforts of all agents. To the fisherman, the sea is the basic human right. Every policy and practice should respect, protect and fulfil the right to sustainable livelihood in and around the sea. This requires the predominance of the state for strict enforcement of all the regulations for promoting the interests of the marine fisher folk. There could be alliances among the coastal states with such objectives. Besides, the supportive interventions and arrangements should be depoliticised completely to curb leakages. The diversions and non utilisation of funds need to be checked by proper planning and plan fund utilisations at the local level. There should be specific subsidy norms for the development projects in the fisheries sector. This would give specific operational directions for disbursements of funds and implementation of projects by the Panchayat. Social auditing should be regular and properly followed up. The central and state level structures of implementation need corresponding proactive changes.

The traditional fisher folk need small scale and sustainable harvesting technologies. Destructive practices should be phased out with appropriate technological support. The infrastructural and marketing facilities need innovative upgradations and ensured reaches. The grave problems should all be addressed through human rights based planning and implementation. An operationalisation of the approach requires projects with full sensitivity to the local issues. The partnering potential of the religious institutions, the NGOs and the media need to be harnessed. All the elected representatives need to have the needed touch with the ground level issues. They should have a consensus on the human development requirements of the area, and raise these on legislative and administrative platforms. The area is in dire need of collective bargainings for
human development. Any neglect would spread discontents with explosive potentials that could misdirect all efforts. In any context, the operationalisation of the approach requires the moral and financial support of international agencies. It could range from the normative enlargement of the human rights system consistent with human development requirements, to rights based involvements in people centred human development practices.

Any divergence between the standards of the approach and its practice, would make it aspirational, with constrained practical fields. However this limitation is the creation of misdirected human development practices, for which a human rights based approach is the corrective. Thus, the limitation itself implies the scope. Further, its shaping in the practical fields of human development offers scope for more academic enquiries.

6.4 Directions of Future Research

The theoretical field of the human rights based approach to human development has accommodative spaces. It could be harnessed for new insights that explain the conceptual dynamism. The same could be a base for conceptual, evaluative and empirical analysis with renewed directions consistent with the focus of the approach.

Within the general sphere of the features of the approach, its conceptual contents could be enriched with additions and context-specific modifications. The conceptual framework in this study was not formulated as a conclusive argument. It was consistent with the ways of the study.

Similarly, more academic efforts could add to the evaluative procedures used. The process and outcome indicators are amenable for evaluations consistent with the basic standards of the approach. There could be analytical probes into the process aspects worked out by identifiable duty bearers. Besides, innovative and interdisciplinary participatory methods could be evolved to analyse the effectiveness of provisions and possessions in a process environment for human development. There is scope for quantitative establishments of the mutual
causation between human development and human rights, in accordance with the objectives of a study.

The empirical side has immense potential. It could be broadened with inclusions of more populations in an area. The human rights based human development index, developed by any method which is consistent with the objectives and analytical framework, could be employed for multiple purposes. Its evaluative reach could explain the human development outcomes in a single geographical area, be that small or large. It could also assess the positions of populations characterised by homogeneity in age, sex, language, race, community, religion, nativity, occupation or health status. The study could incorporate heterogeneous populations as well. There could be comparative analysis too.

A human rights based approach could be extended to longitudinal studies. Its conceptual frame has a dynamic orientation towards explaining inter-generational changes. The approach is flexible to bring within its fold the participatory research methodologies of other disciplines.

Any research attempt with valid intentions of operationalising the approach would result in human development programming. It would have several practical implications in comprehensive and specific projects for human development, usable locally, nationally and globally. This study was based on the perceptions of right holders. The non availability of data on outcome indicators was overcome by specifying the positions relative to process aspects derived from perceptions. However this does not undermine the significance of data on rights based indicators. More researches would flow in if there is sufficient data base at micro levels, facilitating non constrained quantitative analyses of the obligation aspects and outcome. The conceptualisation of the process in terms of formal and effective aspects holds scope for studies on the effectiveness of the socio-economic arrangements for human development. It could well form the framework for analyses of the real worth of any institution. Besides, it could be developed to frame appropriate strategies and utilisation patterns. Both historical and contemporary environments of human development could be assessed using
the human rights based perspective. Research along comparative lines of analysis could be made.

The studies related to the socio economic conditions of fisherfolk could be reoriented along the paths adopted in this thesis. More field studies could emerge to develop working models for the expansion of human development of such other segments too.

Any research on a human rights based approach to human development would reiterate that development economics is far from dying. The multidimensional considerations bearing relevance on the real lives of people and their betterments have eternal relevance in the academic space of development studies. A human rights based approach to human development is a definite way to understand, evaluate and operationalise human development. The study represents an evolutionary point in the concerns about bringing out its relevance. Its analytical elaborations are significant in any context with orientation towards expanding the capability frontiers of people. The practical relevance would require commitments of duty bearers and right holders, in an institutional environment of equity, participation and inclusion. Its compulsions take us back to the ethical linkages of economics and moves us forward to the unrefutable connections of economics to innovative experiments in people-centric development practices.

The progressive moves of the human rights based approach in the intellectual voyage, would rediscover the meaningful directions of human development. Its unfolding combines the theory and practice of responsible inclusions of all in the process of economic development. The application redesigns outcomes as the results of coordinated efforts of all on the supply and demand sides. Its greatest implication is the transformation of the providers and the users to the integrated action fields of joint obligations. There they become the partnering activators and contributors to the process of human development, with the rights of the users to the outcomes ensured. However all these depend on the transformatory translations of norms into actions.
The empirical context of this study points to the need for restructured human development practices. A regional backdrop of formal human development gains need obligatory spread to those pockets which have been left out from having stakes. Such environments demand the inclusion of a human rights based approach in the process of creating opportunities for capacity generation and in the delivery of the results. Any persistence of neglect would breed discontentments that would ignite many vicious cycles of human development. The objective of sustainable virtuous cycles demands facilitatory changes.