

Prof. AMARTYASEN AND HUMAN RESOURCE CAPABILITY

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Abstract

Prof. Amartyasen is foremost recipient of Noble Prize in Economics in 1998 from the Asian Countries. He gave a lion's share of human resource development. It refers to the development of human resources through health, education and etc., to increase human capabilities and standard of living of human beings. It also refers to the development of scientific attitude, social conscious and honesty in human beings. And it also refers to the promotion of human values and human relations.

1. Introduction:

Prof. Amartyasen is the foremost recipient of Noble Prize in Economics from the Asian Countries. All Indians should feel proud of it as he is an Indian. Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has rewarded him with Noble Prize in 1998 for his immense hard work in welfare Economics. He gave a lion's share of human development. According to Sen, understanding the Economics with socio and moral nature of the society in which are living in a broader sense is Economics. In his view, there is no life for any science without human touch. Economic development is measured not only in terms of Net National Product and Per Capita Income, but it is overall development emphasizing human resource development.

2. Early life and Education of Amartyasen :

Amartya Kumar Sen was born on 3rd November 1933 in the campus of Ravindranath Tagore's Viswa-Bharathi University to Ashutosh Sen and Amita Sen. Ravindranath Tagore gave Amartya Sen, his name, in Bengal 'Omorto' means immortal. Sen began his school Education at St.Gregory's School in Dhaka in 1940. From 1941, Sen studied in Shantiniketan. In 1951, he went to Presidency College, Calcutta, where he earned a B.A. in Economics with 1st Class. In 1953, he moved to Trinity College, Cambridge where he earned a 2nd B.A. in pure Economics with 1st class. Later he was offered the position of Professor and Head of the Economics Department, Jadavpur University in Calcutta at the age of 23 and he became the youngest chairman to head the Department of Economics. Sen always remembered the Bengal Famine of 1943 after becoming the Professor of Economics. He used to study Economics sitting with Economics books around him. His disciplined study of Economics made him Professor of Economics at London School of Economics, Delhi University and Oxford University. He worked in Oxford University and Harvard University from 1980 to 1988. Later he acquired master's position in Trinity college, Cambridge, where he studied Economics.

3. Research works of Prof. Amartyasen

Amartyasen's grandfather was great Scholar and Musician. Sen wanted to learn Sanskrit from his grandfather and become a scholar. The Bengal Famine of 1943 attracted him towards the study of Economics to find the answer to the hunger of common men. He did not wholly support the traditional Economic principles. He gave importance to human resource development as he faced the question of improving the welfare of one section of people without decreasing the welfare of the other section of people.

Sen made studies on Poverty and Famine and worked in Welfare Economics. The economic research of Amartyasen was special and responsible for his growth from India to UK, USA. Economic analyses of Famine are the first success of Amartyasen. He studied about the hunger deaths in developing countries like India, Bengal and Ethiopia. He published a book on Poverty and Famine in 1981. The flood and drought conditions are not the only reasons for Famine. The government policies are also responsible for Famine. Sen mentioned the examples of the exports of food grains to the drought prone areas could not solve the problem of Famine. Sen revealed that in many cases of Famines, food supplies were not significantly reduced. Sen points to a number of social and economic factors, such as declining wages, unemployment, rising food prices and poor food distribution which led to starvation. Sen also mentioned political reasons for famine. India could face famine in different times successfully and efficiently because of democracy. The Moist Communist policies are responsible for the death of 2.5 lakh people in China.

Amartya Sen, who gave importance to human resource development, wrote many research papers and books such as Choice of Techniques, Collective choice and Social welfare, Poverty and Famine, Resources, Values and Development, India Economic Development and Social opportunity, Indian Development etc...

4. Prof. Amartya Sen's capabilities approach

Prof. Amartya Sen regards Economic development as the improvement in the Quality of human life by increasing human capabilities. He views capabilities in two ways: - (1) Achievement in standard of living, health and education and (2) The capabilities of human beings in achieving them. Health, education and freedom play a key role in increasing the pro-

ductive capability and it leads to increase in production and income. Farmers can use better inputs, if they are educated. Primary education helps social reformation and success of economical reforms. After good education and health, globalization, liberalization, economic reforms and private market system will give good results. Female literacy and female labour participation have significant effect on economic development, modernization, health, mortality and fertility.

According to professor Sen, planning in India neglected primary education and literacy. Educational backwardness in India has many adverse effects. In health and demographic transformation, Kerala is far ahead of other states in India. This is because of high literacy rate and public action in Kerala.

Amartya Sen gave valuable suggestions for the development of human resources. According to Sen, people may not get awareness because of economic and social inequalities. Sometimes, internal disturbances may arise due to these inequalities. Proper education, health protection, land reforms, employment opportunities, equal distribution of food for all backward classes and non existence of gender differences bring economic and social reformation. The governments must make honest efforts to develop human resources. The Political parties, Private organizations, News papers and Mass media must also work honestly to increase social awareness among the people in the society.

5. Conclusion

Today, the physical production of goods and services increased with advancement of science and technology. Wealth of the countries increased with economic development. Along with positive aspects of development, many negative aspects have also grown. Lust for wealth, power and passion, corruption, crime, violence increased. Socio-economic problems of human beings, unemployment, poverty, ill health, illiteracy, inequalities have not been solved. We are partially successful in solving our socio economic problems. We need to progress further and develop the qualities of scientific attitude, social consciousness, honesty, social and human values and human relations to solve our socio- economic problems completely.

6. References

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