

Capability Building of Amartya Sen for Human Development: A Glimpse

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Abstract:

To scale-up the quality of any nation, capability building is playing a vital role. Capacity or capability building is now an important agenda for every social organization. The success of a nation can depend on the human development and without the capability building this is impossible to grow up. We know about that many great human beings produced the theory of capability building for human development; Amartya Sen is one of them. The present paper is an attempt to highlight the concept of capability building and the contribution of Amartya Sen in capability building for human development.

Keywords: Human Development, Capability Building, Amartya Sen.

Introduction:

Professor Amartya Sen is one of the notable persons in the world. He is the great gifted economist, writer and philosopher. The great human being Amartya Sen was born on 3rd November 1933, at Santiniketan, India. His contribution in the field of social welfare and development economics was outstanding. Sen has formulated a lot of economic theory, so in a way, his theories help policymakers of the whole world not only Indian. His remarkable contribution to development economics and welfare economics helps to build a strong society. Amartya Sen became the first Asian to be honoured with Nobel Prize for Economics for his notable contribution to famines and his welfare economics. His work has influenced some welfare policies in many developing nations and with the help of Sen's theory, we have coming to know about the how the standard of living better and how to solve social problems like poverty, famine, gender inequality, human rights and biased liberalism. He has greatly influenced international organizations such as the United National Development Organization (UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Bank. Over the years, he introduced innovative solutions to help underdeveloped countries cope with social problems like poverty, famine, gender inequality, human rights and biased liberalism (Gopalakrishna B.V & D.S.

Leelavathi, 2012 www.mbaonline.com). Sen devised methods of measuring poverty that yielded valuable information for improving economic conditions for the poor (<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Amartya-Sen>). To handling the food crises Sen's policy is very useful for any developing country. Poverty and famine are one of the most important works of Amartya Sen but his major economic contributions of Amartya Sen's especially in the area of human development. In the area of human development, Sen tries to building the capability of the human for human development. Professor Sen has taught at a number of universities worldwide and is presently Lamont University Professor at Harvard. His publications include *Development as Freedom* (Oxford UP, 1999); *On Ethics and Economics* (Basil Blackwell, 1987); and *Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlements and Deprivation* (Clarendon Press, 1982). Among his forthcoming books are *Identity and the Violence of Illusion* and *the Argumentative Indian* (<http://asiasociety.org/amartya-sen-more-human-theory-development>).

Objectives of the Study:

This paper is an attempt by the authors to present and overview regarding the following objectives.

1. To point out the Concept of Capability Building and Human Development.
2. To point out the contribution of Amartya Sen in Capability Building for Human Development.

Methodology of the Study:

This study was purely theoretical based. The information for the study has been collected mainly from secondary sources. The information was collected from the different type of article, E-journal and book.

Discussion:

Objective No -1: The Concept of Capability Building and Human Development

Concept of Capability Building

'Capability' refers to the people, institutions and practices that enable countries to achieve their developmental goals. Capabilities are different combinations of functioning that a person can achieve; it also reflects his freedom to choose. Capabilities denote what people potentially 'can do and can be'. The compound word 'capability building' entails the ability to identify and analyse

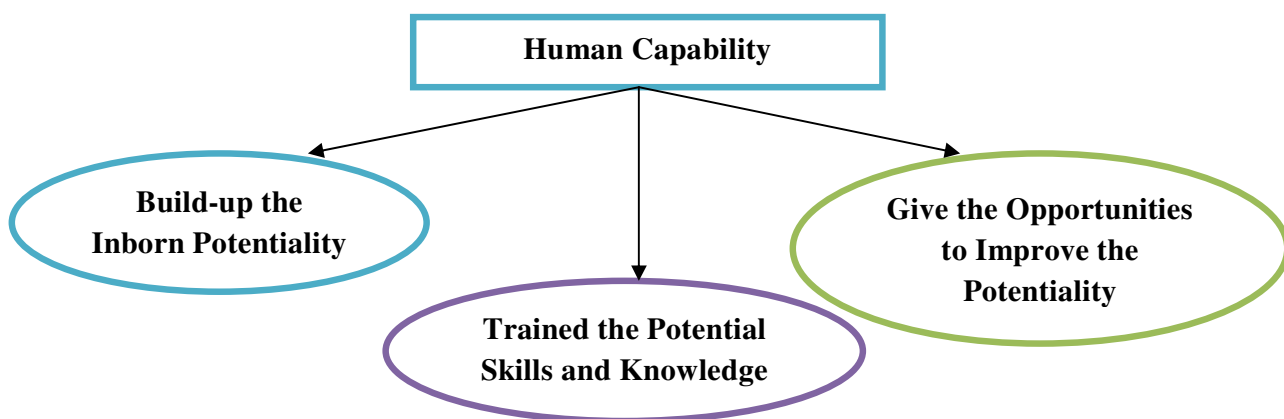
problems, make rational choices, formulate solutions, and implement actions designed to achieve set objectives (World Bank, 1996). 'Capability refers to the ability of an individual, group, organisation or system to deliver intended outcomes, while capability building refers to improving the ability of the entity to perform.' (Brown et al, 2001). "Specifically, capability building encompasses the country's human, scientific, technological, organizational, institutional and resource capabilities. A fundamental goal of capability building is to enhance the ability to evaluate and address the crucial questions related to policy choices and modes of implementation among development options, based on an understanding of environment potentials and limits and of needs perceived by the people of the country concerned" (Capability Building - Agenda 21's definition (Chapter 37, UNCED, 1992).

Today Capability Building has become one of the recurring themes in institutional and social literature and in the agenda of public administrations, international agencies and governmental and nongovernmental organisations. Capability building is a process where every individual give the opportunities to build up their capability and allow them to evolve and adapt to the new contextual requirements and fulfil their role. Capability building has typically been defined as the development and strengthening of human and institutional resources (http://www.who.int/tobacco/control/capability_building/background/en/) and gaining insights, changing perceptions, values, and practical skills, as well as attitude and style. Human Capability Building has been discussed in several forums in the whole world and in 21st century this knowledge is very essential for human development. Human capability building is a programme where main focus on building an individual's Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes and personality and focus on empowering and strengthening endogenous capabilities of human. Capability building or development is the process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time (<http://www.cadri.net/en/areas-we-work/capability-development/>). Highlighting the objective of capability building Muhtar (1997) posited that: "The objective of capability building is the ability to create the framework for the identification and analysis of problems and the formulation and implementation of solutions to enhance sustainable human development."

Human Development:

Human development is very important in terms of living conditions in different countries. The concept of human development is complex and multidimensional. Human development is an important topic for every nation. Each nation tries to improve their human capabilities to scale up the country quality. Human development is not a modern concept; it was started from the ancient time and till date it will be run. Many sociologist, Educationalist, Philosopher, Social worker has try to develop human capabilities and launched many theory for human development. Human development is a concept where the main aim to improve the quality of human being at optimum level. But for the luck of proper organization and support it will be not greatly success.

Human development may be defined as an expansion of human capacities and capabilities. It will be run for human freedom to live long, healthy and creative lives, participate freely in shaping the society, and social development. Actually human development is the process of enlarging people's choices", said choices allowing them to "lead a long and healthy life, to be educated, to enjoy a decent standard of living", as well as "political freedom, other guaranteed human rights and various ingredients of self-respect (*United Nations Development Programme, 1997*). It studies the human condition and enlarging people's opportunities and improving their well-being. *Human development* is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live. Human capability is one of the main factors of human development. So if we really want to develop human then first of all build up the human capability. Like, if the person who owns the bicycle is unable to ride it (due to a lack of balance or knowledge), the bicycle is useless. So at first he must build the capability of ride. Due to proper capability, human development can't be fulfilling.



So human capability is the process, where creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests and the process of development can increase human capabilities by growing the choices that people have to live full and creative lives

There are six basic pillars of human development: equity, sustainability, productivity, empowerment, cooperation and security.

Equity- Fairness for every person, between men and women; we each have the right to education and health care

Sustainability- meeting our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

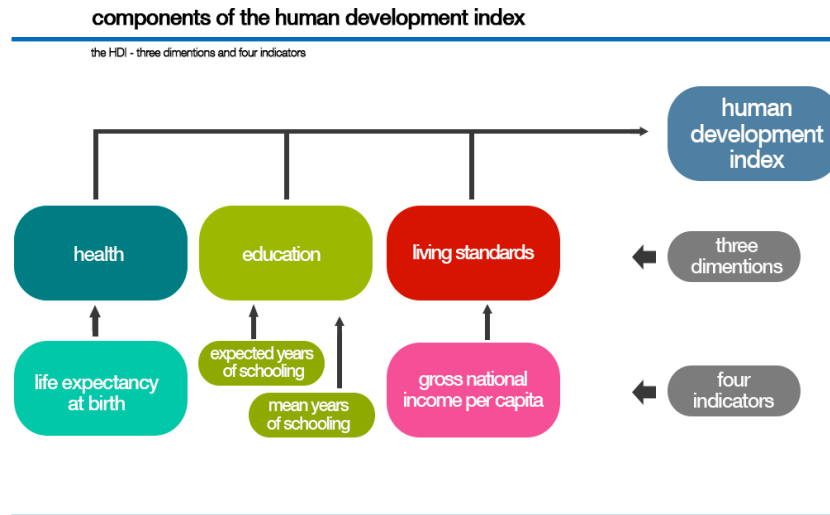
Productivity- Productivity states the full participation of people in the process of income generation.

Empowerment- *Empowerment* as a multi-dimensional social process that helps people gain control over their own lives.

Security- Security offers people development opportunities freely and safely with confidence that they will not disappear suddenly in the future.

Human Development Index:

Human development index is a statistical tool to measure the overall achievement of the country in its social and economic dimensions. The social and economic dimensions of a country are based on the health of people, their level of education attainment and their standard of living (<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/definition/human-development-index>).

Figure-1 Components of HDI

Source: UNDP- 2010

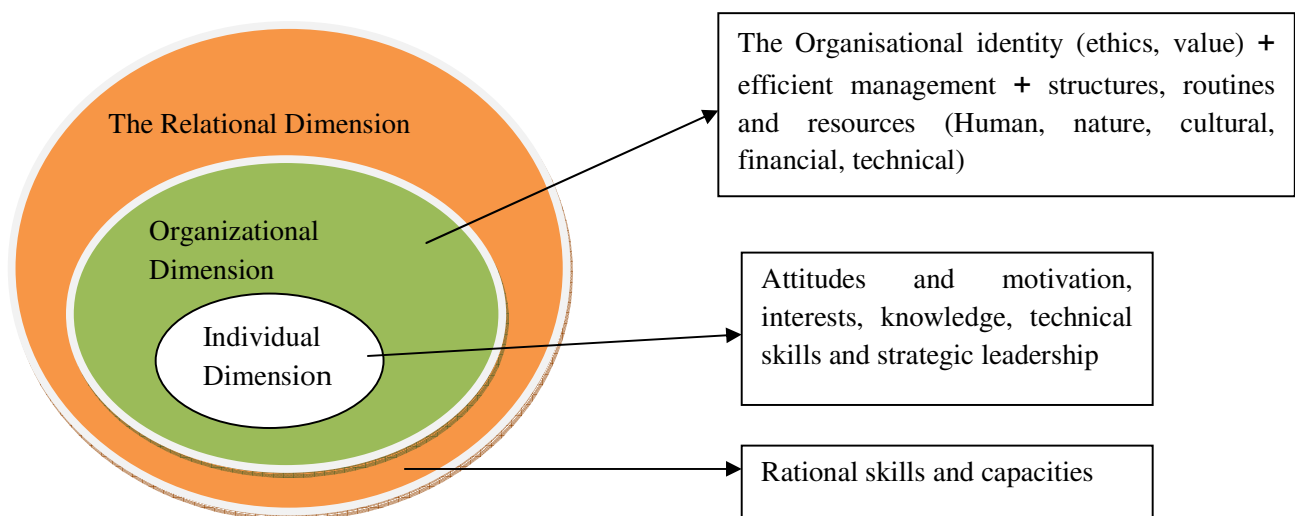
Ways to Improve the Capability Building:

For human sustainable development capability building is one of the important matters for every society. Capability building means building the abilities, relationship, values, strengthening of human that will enable social organizations, groups, and individual to improve their performance. The working definition of capability building is: People helping people to construct skills to modify their own future. Skills can be built a number of levels, including at the level of the individual, organization, community or system (Gibson, 2001). While the importance of capability building is widely acknowledged, more attention needs to be drawn to the identification and implementation of effective capability building (UNEP, 2006). Today we need that every individual and organization or group builds their capability with a right way. There are many way to improve the capability building, those are discuss below:

- For capability building a proper policy must be formulated in the society. Through a proper policy individual can contribute him/her self on a right way.
- Maintenance of law and order, this is the way of capability building. For this proper education and training should be provided.
- Provided up to date knowledge and skills to every rural and urban citizen.

- Budgetary allocation should be increase to at maximum percentage of personnel cost and effective mechanism put in place for its monitoring.
- There is need to urgently improve collaboration between the private sectors and government sectors.
- Building awareness, building analytical capability and building decision-making capability, as well as different targets: human capacities and institutional capacities.
- Involve different level of government and putting a lot of responsibility into hands of provincial or local officials.
- Formulated different type of model for capability building.
- Institutionalizing capability building programmes at regional and national level.
- For capability building, freedom is one of the main factors and five instrumental freedoms is very important 1. Political freedom 2. Economic facility 3. Social opportunities 4. Transparency guarantees and last one is protective security.
- Enhancing capability at an individual way and ensuring quality standards.
- Building individual confidence and skills.
- Organized national or international workshop and seminar for build-up the capability of individual.
- Encourage social interaction among the people.

And finally we need a multi dimensional approach to build the capability of an individual:



Levels of Capability Building:

Generally capability building has three levels:

1. Individual Level.
2. Organization Level
3. Social Level

Individual level is the first level of capability building. If societies and organization want to improve then they need skills, knowledge and experience of an individual. This level deals with the establishment of conditions in which individuals engage in learning and adapting process (Capability Building, 2014). Individual level is also referred as human resources development. The major aims of capability building at this level are to develop competent managers and decision-makers (Biswas, 1996).

The second level of capability building is organization level. It deals the procedures; policies; rules and regulations; systems and culture. However, collective set of individuals' capacities.

The last level of capability building is social level. At this level capability building develops the leadership ability, interaction ability, social value, management ability, responsibility etc.

Objective No-2: The Contribution of Amartya Sen in Capability Building for Human Development.**Amartya Sen's Capability Building Model for Human Development Strategy:**

Amartya Sen is one of the modern economists in India. He formulated various models and approaches to develop the capability of human and human organization. He is an outstanding economic theorist and he introduced innovative solutions to assist underdeveloped countries handle with social problems like poverty, famine, gender inequality, human rights and biased liberalism. He always focuses on human development especially in the area of human development approach, capability approach, poverty and famine, and social choice theory. His theory was greatly influenced international organizations such as the United National Development Organization (UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Bank.

Human Development Index and Sen's Model of Capability Building:

People are the real wealth of nations. For any process of development can expand human capabilities by expanding the choices that people have to live full and creative lives. And people are both the beneficiaries of such development and the agents of the progress and change that bring it about. This procedure must help all individuals equitably and construct on the participation of each of them. This approach to development-human development has been advocated by every Human Development Report since the first in 1990. (http://www.conei.sp.gov.br/ind/Met_HumenDevelopment_Indicators.pdf). India has been ranked 131st out of 188 countries in the 2017 Human Development Index (HDI), as per latest Human Development Report (HDR) 2016 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The report also assured that regional disparities in education, health and living standards within India or inequality in human development has caused India's downfall to 27% on HDI score. The list is topped by Norway, followed by Australia and Switzerland (General Knowledge Today, www.gktoday.in).

The Human development index combines three basic dimensions:

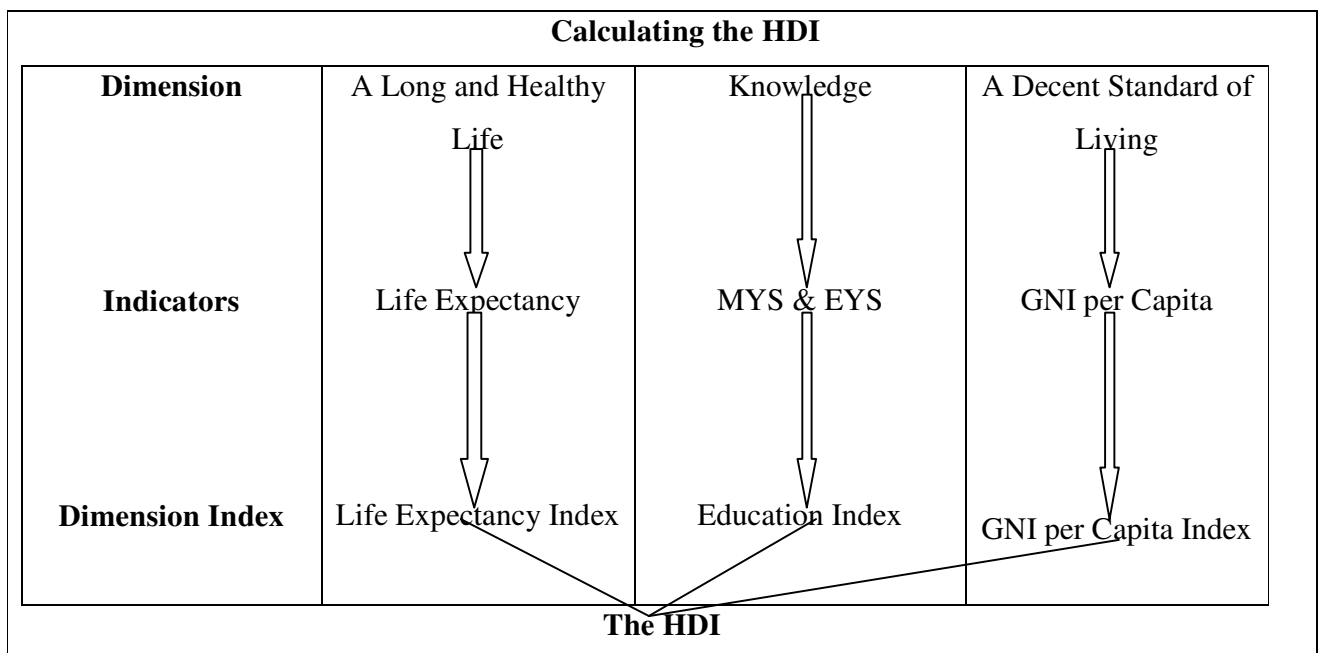
1. Long and Healthy Life.
2. Knowledge and Education.
3. A Decent Standard of Living.

The long and healthy life dimension uses life expectancy at birth as its indicator, define as "the number of years a new- infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life" (UNDP, 2010.p.224). The life expectancy index is calculated using a minimum value of 20 years and a maximum value of 85 years.

The education component of the HDI is measured by two indicators: mean years of schooling (Based on the duration of schooling at different stages of education) for adults aged 25 years and older, (UNDP, 2010. p. 224) and the expected years of schooling for children of school- entering age (Based on enrolment by age at all levels of education and the number of children of school age in the population for each level of education.) (UNDP, 2010. p. 223).

A decent standard of living is based on two components GNI per Capita (Gross National Income.) and GNI Index.

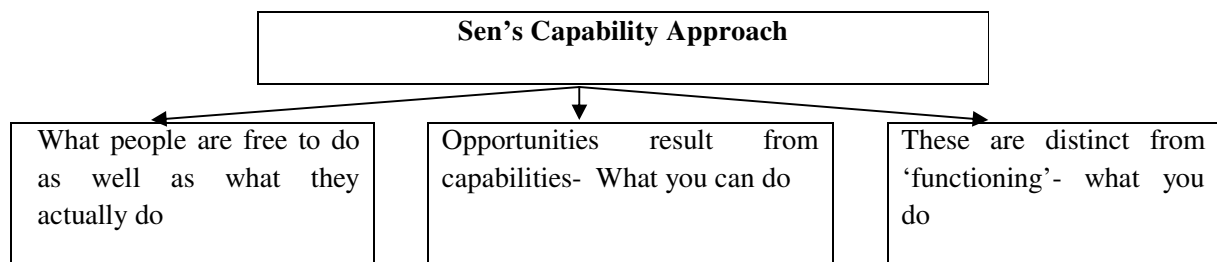
Figure-2: Calculating the HDI



MYS-Mean years of Schooling, EYS- Expected Years of Schooling. Source: UNDP (2010).p.215.

Human Development Indicators and Sen’s Capability Approach or Strategy for HD:

The Capability Approach was first articulated by the Indian economist and philosopher Amartya Sen in the 1980s, and remains most closely associated with him. It has been employed extensively in the context of human development, for example, by the United Nations Development Programme, as a broader, deeper alternative to narrowly economic metrics such as growth in GDP per capita. Here ‘poverty’ is understood as deprivation in the capability to live a good life, and ‘development’ is understood as capability expansion (<http://www.iep.utm.edu/sen-cap/>). The core characteristic of the capability approach is its focus on what people are effectively able to do and to be, that is, on their capabilities (Robeyns, 2003).



Sen argues that human well-being should be assessed in terms of human functionings, where a human functioning is what a given human being is or does. The notion of human functioning has Aristotelian roots, which have been developed especially by Martha Nussbaum (1988, 1992), but have also been acknowledged by Sen (1999: 289). Furthermore, the capability approach provides a multidimensional perspective on human well-being, since it focuses on various human functioning (Martins). It is a set of functioning that reflects the freedom of an individual to make choices of possible livings desired by the individual. Capabilities include endowment, individual capacity and social opportunity that in turn impact on capability and are capable of being developed. For capability building we need Justice, freedom, opportunities, and equality. Human development means:

Capability + Rights= Human Development

As per human development indicators Dr. A. Sen provide various theory and suggestion to develop the capability of human being.

Health

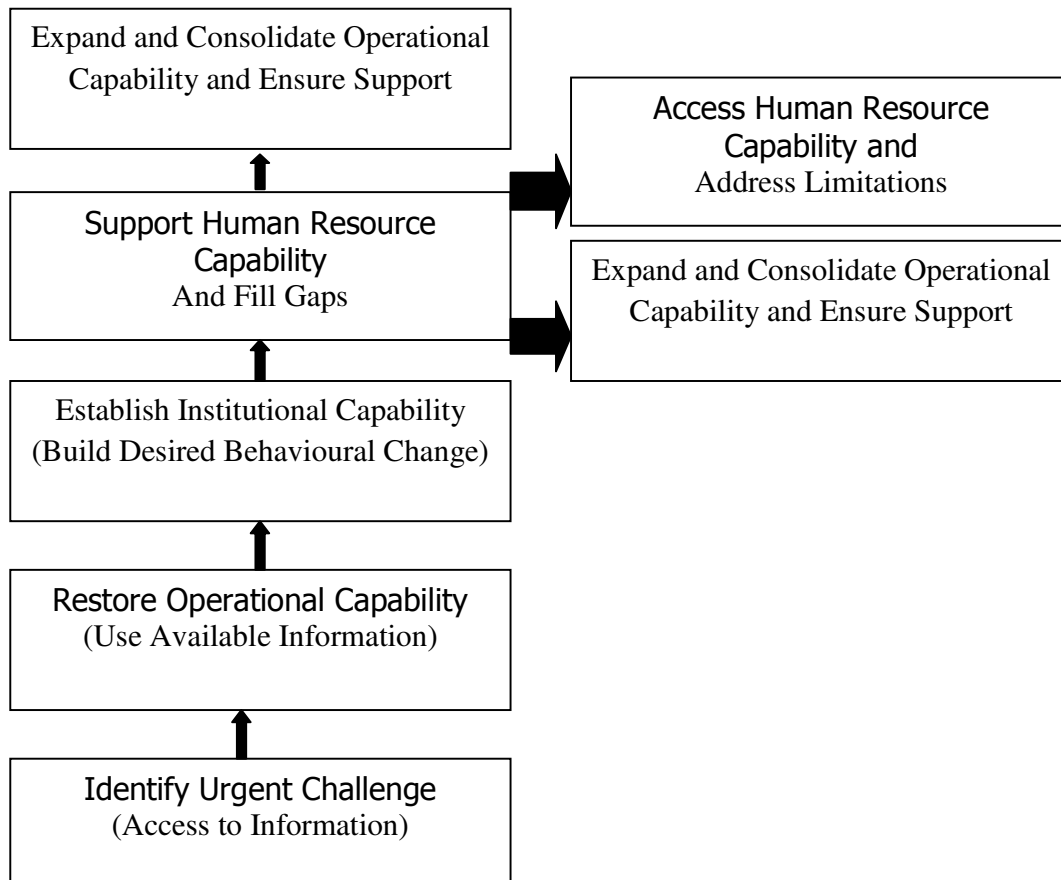
Health is an important indicator to measure the human development. We all know that healthy life is very essential for country & human development. And human health and development are closely related. Better health is central to human happiness and well-being. It also makes an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy populations live longer, are more productive, and save more (W.H.O). Health can also contribute to development. Health has become a critical concern for any countries especially for developing countries in improving the quality of life. Health is the basis for job productivity, the capability to learn in school, and the capability to grow intellectually, physically and emotionally (<http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in>).

Sen's Strategy on Healthcare

Sen argues that health capabilities are more powerful for promoting development. Dr. Amartya Sen played a vital role in human development. He always tries to removing the ill health. The Nobel laureate Amartya Sen, health is among the basic capabilities that give value to human life (Sen, 1999). For the development of health he was say that, health equity is a very essential part for develop human health and health equity is achieve when every person has the opportunities to achieve their full potential for health. Amartya Sen emphasis growth on national income by itself is not enough, if the benefits do not manifest themselves in the form of more food, better access to health and education. He also stressed the need for clean drinking water; sanitation and nutritional support for improve the quality of health. But, for the question; how to establish good public health outcomes? Again, Sen scrutinizes different historical paths by which communities have achieved basic health capabilities as the ability to live long. Dreze and Sen indentified two paths: those used in countries that have succeeded in increasing the length and equality of life and enjoying economic growth (Growth- mediated strategies – e.g., South Korea and Taiwan). And those used in countries that have done so without growth (Support- led strategies, such as Sri Lanka and pre-reform China) (Sen, 2010). So Sen's has stress on those two paths which can improve the quality of public health.

Education

Education also plays a substantial role in improving the capability of individual. Education and knowledge provided people with tools for susceptibility reduction and life-improving self-help strategies. Formal and non – formal education help the people to improve the individual quality and encouraging people to build up their perfect capability. It helps to develop and reconstruct of experiences. Capability building concerns with any set of action of individuals, societies, communities and organizations to improve their abilities to reform tasks effectively and successfully in selected area. Education plays a vital role in the development, improvement and strengthening their capability to keep the nation on the track of prosperous life. No one can deny the importance of education in the development of country and this development is not possible until and unless individuals, societies and organizations build their capability to pull off nation's mission. So there is no argument that education is an important tool for capability building (Khan, 2014). The following graphic representation show that how education works for established better society.



Suggestive Strategies of Capability Building

Sen's Strategy on Education:

Amartya Sen is not an educationist but he is the great economist and philosopher. He always stress that education plays a vital role to develop of an individual. Like many economists and other social scientists, he found a potentially strong and mutually enhancing relationship "between the capability building and education". The role of education as regards the Capability Approach is multiple and complex. Being educated has been described by Sen as a basic capability, *i.e.* part of centrally important beings and doings that are crucial to well-being (Sen, 1992). Education is referred to as foundational to other capabilities through providing access to education and promoting a concrete set of basic learning outcomes, such as the abilities to read and write (Unterhalter, 2002). However, from the point of view of the Capability Approach, one can also argue that learning that stops at the level of providing only basic reading and writing skills would be insufficient to advance sustainable development and fighting poverty in its full sense. Through education, children and adolescents must to be assisted in developing abilities that assist them think significantly and creatively, solve

problems, make informed decisions, cope with and handle new situations, and communicate successfully. Sen strongly believe that basic education play an important role in economic development. For development of an individual he strongly supports that free and compulsory education will be provided until they complete the age of 14 and provided appropriate education to all. Professor Sen's theory, which recognised by the Nobel Prize Committee, is that without compulsory universal education, no economic development is possible. He has strongly said that inequality helps to sustain social disparities. And, as we all know, social disparity gives rise to human rights violation. For development of an individual it is require the freedoms in educational organisations, like schools or adult literacy classes.

Poverty

Poverty is one of the most retarding and devastating factors in human life. Mahatma Gandhi had always insisted that India would become truly independent only when the poorest of its people would be free from human suffering. Poverty is one of the major indicators of human development. And even it is the global issue, especially in developing countries. Poverty is most old resident virus and disease which can be very dangers for any society. Poverty and Human development are closely related and as we know that poverty and human development are the two side of a coin. Without reducing poverty we are not able to develop human being. 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. In India Poverty is a significant issue. As per the survey conducted in 2011-2012, the percentage of persons below the Poverty Line in India for the year 2011-12 has been estimated as 25.7% in rural areas, 13.7% in urban areas and 21.9% for the country as a whole (indiamicrofinance.com). For reducing the poverty the Indian government lunched various programmes ex- Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana, National Old Age Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme, National Maternity Benefit Scheme, Annapurna, Integrated Rural Development Program, Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act etc.

Poverty has different symptoms, including lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihoods, ill health; hunger and malnutrition; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments; and social discrimination and exclusion. Various measures can be undertaken to stop or eradicate poverty those are:

1. **Increase in per capita food production**
2. **Agricultural and land reforms**
3. **Increase in production of essential items**
4. **Tackle the problem of income disparity**
5. **Ceiling on maximum income**
6. **Tackle the problem of black money**
7. **Massive investment in public sector**
8. **Provide Education to all**
9. **Skill development**
10. **Check on population growth**
11. **Women empowerment**
12. **Fulfilling basic needs of the poor**
13. **Creating more and better jobs**
14. **Improving human development outcomes for the poor**

All the above strategies would be reduced poverty. But one point is mainly vital that if we improve the capability of an individual then the poverty rate may be reduced. Capability building is essential for eliminating poverty.

Sen's Strategy in Reducing Poverty:

In the words of Amartya Sen: "Poverty must be seen as the deprivation of basic capabilities rather than merely as lowness of incomes, which is the standard criterion of identification of poverty (The Statement). He argues that low income is one of the main reasons of poverty. Since lack of income can be a principal reason for a person's capability deprivation. As Amartya Sen has remarked: "We are bombarded by deafening style on 'the priority of economic growth,' with little thought given to health, education and other aspects of the formation of human capabilities ~ reflecting a disarmingly foggy understanding of how long-run growth and participatory development can actually be achieved and sustained". His capability approach is one of remarkable model to reduced poverty. In the capabilities approach, poverty is understood as deficiency of basic capabilities. People get depressed of such capabilities in several ways, for example, ignorance, oppressive state policies, lack of financial resources, ill health, and lack of proper education. The scope of this approach is quite vast; all factors that can potentially affect capabilities are relevant for consideration. It considers all probable factors – social and political processes, gender, inequality, social exclusion, disability, and environmental conditions, personal and psychological factors – that can possibly influence human

capabilities which dictate the real well-being of people. In this sense, it is a complete human development model. The focus of Sen's capability approach is people and their capabilities (the end-results). It also provides an alternative perspective on issues like poverty and inequality that can't be adequately addressed by the economic viewpoint.

Sen (1996) has strongly emphasised the need for higher government expenditure on social assistance to the poor, especially in provision of education, as the most important determinants of poverty reduction. Sen has argued that poverty should be seen as the deprivation of basic capabilities, where that deprivation limits the freedom of a person to pursue their goals in life. For Sen "capability deprivation" is a better measure of poverty than lowness of income. For instance, in India over 50% of all malnourished children come from non poor families. When the Indian government claims that the poverty is down to 22% or 29% it is mere statistics that tells nothing about people's state of well being, which ultimately depends upon what they can or cannot do – their capabilities. In the context of measuring poverty, Sen asserts that "identifying a minimal combination of basic capabilities can be a good way of setting up the problem of diagnosing and measuring poverty." In Amartya Sen's view, all individuals are endowed with a certain set of capabilities. If situation is created so that they can realize their capabilities they will automatically escape from poverty (hubpages.com, 2017).

Freedom

Freedom means the power of do, ability to say, ability to think whatever you want. Freedom is defined as the state of being free, independent, without restrictions, or release from prison (yourdictionary.com). Freedom is a vital part of human development. As we know that human development may be define as an expansion of human capability and in this stage freedom is the essential indicator of human development. Freedom can provide the opportunities to every people to choose their needs. *Freedom* plays an important role in *human* well-being. From ancient to today freedom is the basic needs of human being. Everyone wants freedom. Human development means to expand human choices, which it required to freedom concept. Freedom to gain knowledge, freedom to speak, freedom to income, freedom to social participation all type of freedom make well human being. Freedom is essential because it leads to enhanced expressions of creativity and original thought, increased productivity, and an overall high quality of life. So if we try to build the capability of an individual then we need freedom because proper freedoms draw out the potential qualities of Childs.

Sen's Strategies of Freedom:

Freedom is the one of the powerful factor of human development. Dr. Amartya Sen strongly recommended that Individual freedom is the base of human development. Amartya Sen argue that overarching goal of development is expending people's choice. Sen's concern that universal values such as freedom, democracy, equality, and justice are the essential for human development. Development requires the removing of main sources of unfreedom. Poverty as well as tyranny, poor economic opportunities as well as social deprivation, neglect of public facilities as well as intolerance. The expansion of freedom is the principle means of development. Sen considers five types of freedoms essential for development: political freedoms, economic facilities, social opportunities, transparency guarantees and protective security.

Political freedom	Social opportunities	Transparency guarantees	Protective security
Civil rights, Free press Choose between parties Determine who should govern and on what principles	Education and Healthcare	Openness, Trust, Prevention of Corruption, Financial Irresponsibility	Welfare, Famine and emergency relief

He strongly argues that there are interconnection between freedom and development. Individual freedom is a one valuable dimension is not only of constitutive importance, but might also be an engine of further development because it often contributes to more individual freedom in other valuable dimensions (Tungodden, 2001). According to Sen, people must have the freedom (capabilities) to be what they want to be, to live their lives according to their choices (Brit, et.al, 2012).

Amartya Sen's book Development as Freedom shows that this view is mistaken. Sen Presents an impressive blend of philosophical, economic and practical reasoning that once and for all should demonstrate how further understanding of the aims of development can enrich our practical debate on

the appropriate means of development. Sen organizes the discussion on how to understand and deal with (among other things) poverty, famines, population growth, unemployment, and gender inequality around a particular philosophical position, which is that the aim of development is to expand human freedom (Tungodden, 2001).

Literacy

Literacy is the one of the major indicator of human development. Traditionally literacy means ability to read and write. But in modern time literacy mean ability to use language, numbers, images, computers, and other basic means to understand, communicate, gain useful knowledge, solve mathematical problems and use the dominant symbol systems of a culture (UNESCO). Literacy will play an important role to boost up young generation. Without proper literacy country can't developed properly. Literacy is critical to individual development, social development, economic development, and community well being. Highly literate populations are better to deal governance in a highly diverse society. Literacy is a basic human need and human right to knowledge. It has meaning only when it leads to participation in cultural and social activities. It is empowerment which means ability to make decisions and control affairs of one's own life, economically, socially and politically. At the same time literacy can help in develop the human relation, economy development, the political and social structure of nations and the culture. Fiedrich &Jellene (2003) state that a substantial body of evidence indicates that literacy increases the productivity and earning potential of a population.

India today faces some grave challenges economically. Unemployment, underemployment, poverty and unequal distribution of wealth are being few of them. Nothing other than rectifying the low literacy rate can present solutions to almost all these problems (Desai, 2018). Over the years literacy rate has been increasing but some states like, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal etc are not so well. So there is a need to improve the overall literacy rate to improve the overall development.

Sen's Strategy on Reducing Illiteracy:

Education play a significant role to reduction of illiteracy, poverty and it should develop the overall economy in the whole country. Amartya Sen strongly support that the lack of knowledge is the main reason on poverty and illiteracy. Provide the proper education can reducing the poverty and illiteracy. Amartya Sen suggests that education contributes to development directly, because of its relevance to the well-being and freedom of people, indirectly through influencing social change, and indirectly through influencing economic production. Sen's has strongly recommended that basic and universal

education is very essential for reducing the illiteracy. Basic education can play a major role in tackling health problems in general and epidemics in particular. In his theory he committed that without compulsory universal education no economic development is possible. Sen's support the Quality and equality education that has very essential for human development. For reducing the illiteracy Sen's recommended that reducing the gender gap and develops the women empowerment.

Relevance of Sen's Capability Building Model in Modern Times:

Amartya Sen is one of the modern economists in India. His theory is remarkable and his contribution is very powerful to develop the human being. His capability building thought is very unique from other and in modern time his model of capability building is very relevance. He discusses the all indicators of human development and mentions that how all those indicators should be develop. As we know that economic development is the major weapon of human development. And for the development of economics Dr. Amartya Sen provided a strong theory (Welfare Economics). On the basis of his theory today many country used his economic developmental model. His concept of individual capabilities is very significant in modern times because we know that a society can develop when each and individual can build their capability. Sen's (1999) "capability", development can correspond to the capability building of farmers do that they can, on the hand, define their own targets and on the other, acquire and implement the means of achieving them (Coudel et. al, 2013). Today India is speedily growing up. But poverty and inequality is one of the barriers to develop the capability of human. Sen has carried out massive work on poverty and inequality in India and formulated various thought to reducing poverty and inequality. And his work of reducing poverty is remarkable and no one deny his concept about poverty. On the other hand he has strongly support the basic and universal education. Today in modern times the basic and universal education is very essential for any development. He strongly supports that education is one of the best instruments to reducing all the barriers. So his theory and model is very essential for any country development and his model or strategy is very relevant in modern times. If we follow his model properly then we create a powerful society.

Conclusion

From the above discussion it is clear that Dr. Amartya Sen is a unique person in the economist world. His contribution especially in the area of human development is remarkable. Sen, one among the world's most significant and cogent intellectual thinkers who won the nobel prize for economics in 1998 and prestigious award of Bharata Rathna in 1999. He was popularly called the Mother Teresa of economics for his work on famine, human development theory, welfare economics and also the underlying mechanisms of financial condition, gender inequality and political liberalism. People are the real wealth of states; the fundamental purpose of development is to enlarge human freedoms. The method of development will expand human capabilities by increasing the choices that people need to live full and inventive lives. Development is regarding removing the obstacles like illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources or lack of civil and political freedoms.

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