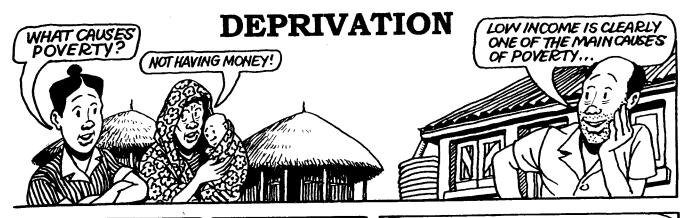
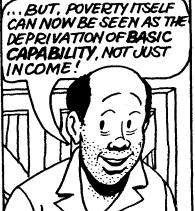
POVERTY AND CAPABILITY

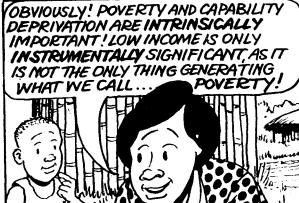




W

M



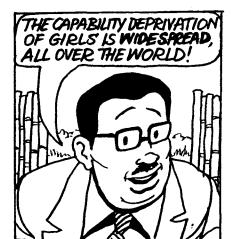




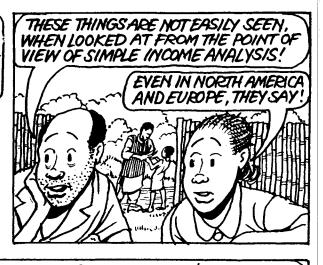
RIGHT! HANDICAPS SUCH AS OLD AGE, DISABILITY, OR ILLNESS CAN REDUCE A PERSON'S ABILITY TO EARN INCOME, BUT ALSOMAKE IT HARDER TO CONVERT INCOME INTO CAPABILITY, AND SO...

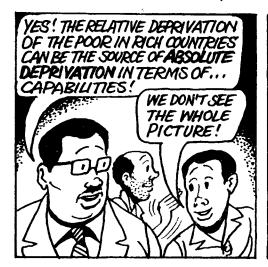












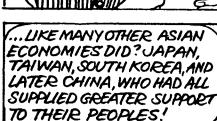
THAT'S WHAT THE 'CAPABILITY APPROACH'DOES, IN THIS POVERTY ANALYSIS! IT SHIFTS THE ATTENTION AWAY FROM MEANS -LIKE INCOME - TOWARDS ENDS, OR ... WHAT PEOPLE HAVE REASONS TO ACHIEVE!





THINGS LIKE BASIC EDUCATION
AND HEALTH CARE?
ALL THE FREEDOMS
THAT COMPLEMENT
EACH OTHER?

FOR THE PROPERTY OF THE CONOMICALLY...





DON'T TELL US!,.., BASIC EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, AND LAND REFORM!

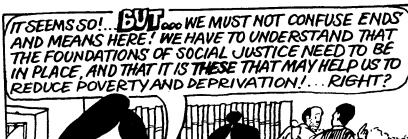


THAT'S RIGHT! AND EVEN IN INDIA
ITSELF, A STATE LIKE KERALA, WHICH
ENJOYED ONLY MODERATE ECONOMIC
GROWTH, SOMEHOW REDUCED ITS
POVERTY MUCHQUICKER ... WHY?











IN TERMS OF THE LIVES PEOPLE ACTUALLY LEAD, AND THE FREEDOMS THEY ACTUALLY ENJOY? THEN HELPFUL POLICIES CAN BE CREATED?



YES! THEN BY EXPANDING HUMAN CAPABILITIES WE CAN EXPAND PRODUCTIVITY AND EARNING POWER!



YES! SIMPLY BY BEING FREE TO TAKE PART IN SOCIETYAND THE ECONOMY! BUT IT IS NEVER EASY. INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION INEVITABLY CAUSE PROBLEMS!



YES! ANY DEEP AND OBVIOUS UNFAIRMESS, IN ANY SOCIETY, CAN SPLIT IT! BADLY!

幺

IA

 \mathcal{H}



BUT, DON'T SOME PEOPLE SAY THAT JUSTICE IS SIMPLY FAIRNESS?



THEY DO...BUT YOU CAN'T COMPLETELY ERADICATE INEQUALITY-OR IT HAS ALWAYS PROVED DIFFICULT FOR THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED





WELL, IF YOU DON'T HAVE A JOB, FOR EXAMPLE, AND YOU ARE THEN GIVEN SOME 'UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT' TO MAKE UP FOR IT...



WE DON'T HAVE THIS 'UNEMPLOYMENT BENE FIT'... BUT, WITH IT OR WITHOUT IT, THERE IS STILL INEQUALITY!



,...YOU STILL DON'T HAVE A SELF-FULFILUNG OCCUPATION. YOU CAN SUFFER PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM, LOSING SELF-MOTIVATION, SKILLS, AND SELF-RESPECT!EVEN 'UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OR SOME INCOME, DOESN'T MAKE UP FOR THAT!



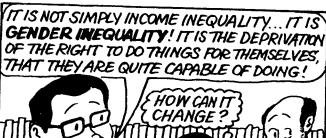
















"The issue of public discussion and social participation is thus central to the making of public policy in a democratic framework. The use of democratic prerogatives-both political liberties and civil rights-is a crucial part of the exercise of economic policy making itself, in addition to other crucial roles it may have. In a freedom-oriented approach, the participatory freedoms cannot be but central to public policy analysis."

Amartya Sen, Development as Freedom, 1999, p.110.