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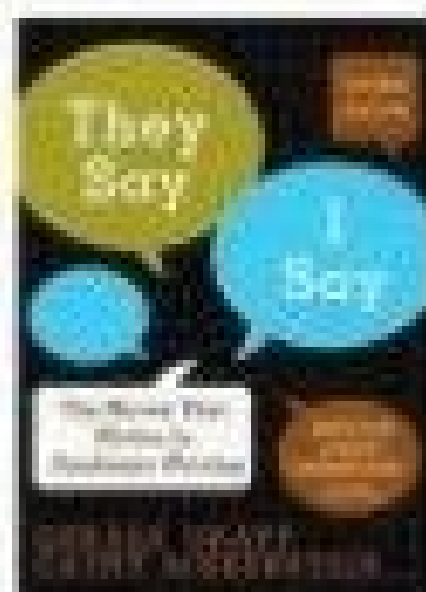
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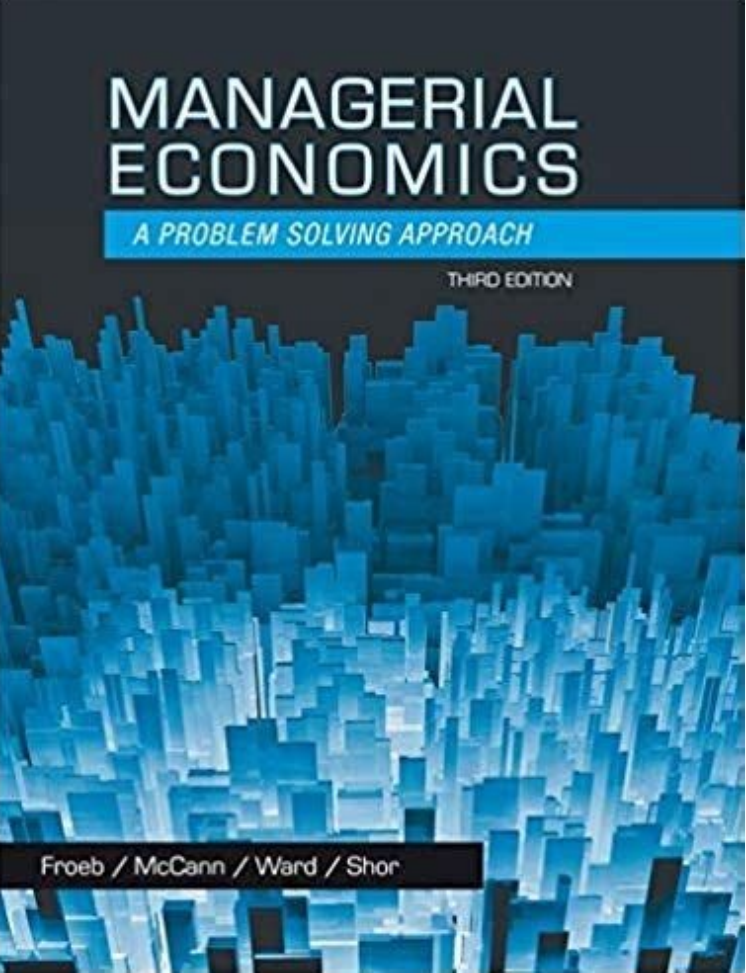
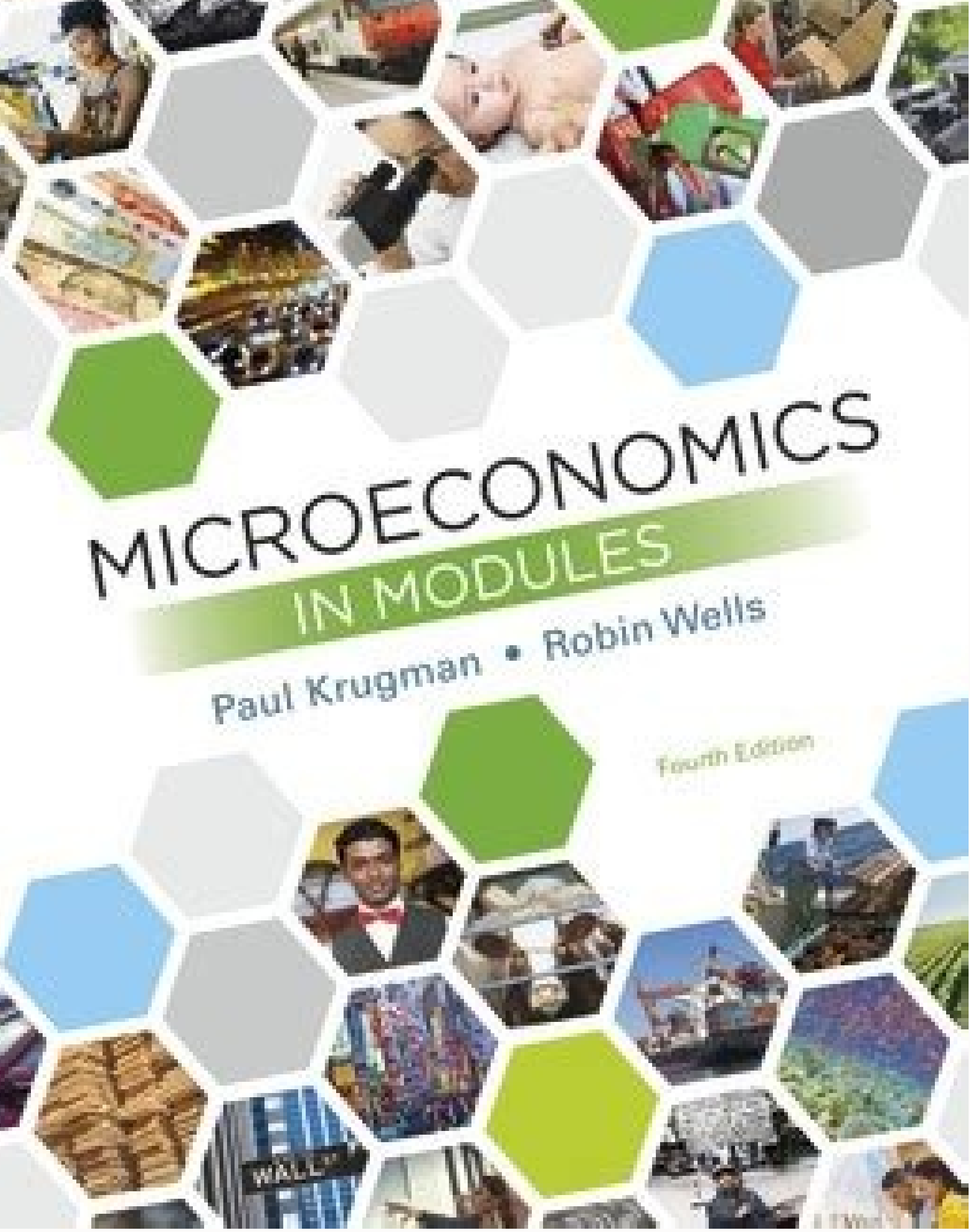
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**Study Guide for Microeconomics 3rd (third)
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The Economic Journal. S2CID 152766121. Retrieved 10 July 2013. Utilitarianism and beyond. 2019. Sen's work on 'Choice of Techniques' complemented that of Maurice Dobb. Retrieved 29 October 2019. ^ "Bengal does have its caste divisions, but only at the subterranean level", This experience led Sen to begin thinking about economic unfreedom from a young age. On 20 February 2015, Sen withdrew his candidature for a second term. "The impossibility of a paretian liberal" (PDF). ISBN 9780198286349. Sen has made contributions to welfare economics, social choice theory, economic and social justice, economic theories of famines, decision theory, development economics, public health, and measures of well-being of countries. (2002). WHO. Welfare economics seeks to evaluate economic policies in terms of their effects on the well-being of the community. Nobel Foundation. "A Third Way for the Third World". "Reason must always come before identity, says Sen". ^ ^ "Amartya Sen | Indian economist". 30 December 2020. ISBN 9780674013513. "Choice, welfare and measurement" by Amartya Sen. (1986). ISBN 9780631137962. In order for economic growth to be achieved, he argued, social reforms—such as improvements in education and public health—must precede economic reform.[27] In 2009, Sen published a book called The Idea of Justice.[1] Based on his previous work in welfare economics and social choice theory, but also on his philosophical thoughts, Sen presented his own theory of justice that he meant to be an alternative to the influential modern theories of justice of John Rawls or John Harsanyi. British Medical Journal. Liberty Fund. Shiva; Fukuda-Parr; Sakiko (eds.). Readings in human development: concepts, measures and policies for a development paradigm. New Delhi New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 9780195670523. Sen's mother Amita Sen was the daughter of Kshiti Mohan Sen, the eminent Sanskritist and scholar of ancient and medieval India, who was a close associate of Rabindranath Tagore. 96 (383): 820–822. In Development as Freedom, Sen outlines five specific types of freedoms: political freedoms, economic facilities, social opportunities, transparency guarantees, and protective security. ^ "Amartya Sen | Reporters without borders". Reprinted as: Sen, Amartya (2010). "Equality of what?". in MacMurrin, Sterling M. (2010). NDTV. ^ "Amartya Sen | Biographical: Delhi School of Economics". Trinity College, University of Cambridge; Art UK. However, he denies the comparison to Mother Teresa, saying that he has never tried to follow a lifestyle of dedicated self-sacrifice.[39] Amartya Sen also added his voice to the campaign against the anti-gay Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.[40] Sen has served as Honorary Chairman of Oxfam, the UK based international development charity, and is now its Honorary Advisor.[41][42] Sen is also a member of the Berggruen Institute's 21st Century Council.[43] Sen is an Honorary Fellow of St Edmund's College, Cambridge.[44] He is also one of the 25 leading figures on the Information and Democracy Commission launched by Reporters Without Borders.[45] Media and culture A 56-minute documentary named Amartya Sen: A Life Re-examined directed by Suman Ghosh details his life and work.[46][47] A documentary about Amartya Sen, titled The Argumentative Indian, was released in 2017.[48] A 2001 portrait of Sen by Annabel Cullen is in Trinity College's collection.[49] A 2003 portrait of Sen hangs in the National Portrait Gallery in London.[50] In 2011, he was present at the Rabindra Utsab ceremony at Bangabandhu International Conference Centre (BICC), Bangladesh. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press. "The arguing Indian". 9 September 2018. Resources, Values, and Development. (ed.). He also established the Eva Colomi Trust at the former London Guildhall University in the name of his deceased wife. Sen, Amartya (2010). National Endowment for the Humanities. Sen, Amartya (1987). Retrieved 24 May 2021. For an example of the "capabilities approach" in practice, see Martha Nussbaum's Women and Human Development.[23] He wrote a controversial article in The New York Review of Books entitled "More Than 100 Million Women Are Missing" (see Missing women of Asia), analyzing the mortality impact of unequal rights between the genders in the developing world, particularly Asia. Library of Economics and Liberty (2nd ed.). Collective Choice and Social Welfare (2nd ed.). Retrieved 20 May 2019. Handbook of Mathematical Economics. "Commodities and Capabilities" by Amartya Sen. Retrieved 8 June 2021. JSTOR 2232999. ^ "President Obama Awards 2011 National Humanities Medals". He is currently a Thomas W. Doherty Professor of Economics at Harvard University. Icarus Films newsletter. Archived from the original on 13 July 2013. Kader Mia need not have come to a hostile area in search of income in those troubled times if his family could have managed without it. Nobel Prize. Center for Human and Economic Development Studies (CHEDS), Peking University. News coverage of the 1998 Romanes Lecture in the Oxford University Gazette.[80] Sen, Amartya (February 1986). Food, economics and entitlements (working paper 1). vol. 1986/01. Helsinki: UNU-WIDER. See also: The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics. Retrieved 29 March 2013. ISBN 9780198738183. The Princess of Asturias Foundation. Reviewed in the Social Scientist: Sanyal, Anil (October 1983). In order for citizens to have a capacity to vote, they first must have "functionings". (4 (2): 219–231. PMC 1881324. "Market economy not the panacea, says Sen". Retrieved 6 September 2019. Protective security is the system of social safety nets that prevent a group affected by poverty being subjected to terrible misery. Mismeasuring our lives: why GDP doesn't add up to the report. (ed.). The Tanner lectures on human values, vol. 4 (2nd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 195–220. ISBN 978-0521176415 Pdf version. JSTOR 2025934. 11 August 2010. "Govt needs to improve public schools: Amartya Sen at Shantiniketan". ISBN 9780312426026. ^ Kapur, Akash (December 1999). The approach was anchored in a new vision of development, inspired by the creative passion and vision of Mahbub ul Haq, the lead author of the early HDRs, and the ground-breaking work of Amartya Sen. Sen, Amartya (2005). Amsterdam Boston: Elsevier. At this time, he was elected President of the Cambridge Majlis.[citation needed] While Sen was officially a PhD student at Cambridge (though he had finished his research in 1955–56), he was offered the position of First-Professor and First-Head of the Economics Department of the newly created Jadavpur University in Calcutta. Sen, Amartya (2011). The idea of justice. The Guardian. JSTOR 1912718. Chapter-preview links - J. Sen, Amartya (1986). He also stressed the importance of public discussion (understanding democracy in the sense of John Stuart Mill) and a focus on people's capabilities (an approach that he had co-developed), including the notion of universal human rights, in evaluating various states with regard to justice. They also have a home in Cambridge, England, where Sen is a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rothschild is a Fellow of Magdalene College. ^ Bill, Dunlop (31 August 2010). Reviewed in The Economic Journal.[76] Sen, Amartya; McMurrin, Sterling M. Draft ^ Sen, Amartya (2010). "Equality of what?". in MacMurrin, Sterling M. Handbook of social choice and welfare. (1996). California Magazine. ISBN 9780141970981. ^ "The Master of Trinity". The University of Nalanda is proposed to be established under the aegis of the East Asia Summit (EAS), as a regional initiative. "Book reviews: Intellectual roots of Amartya Sen: Aristotle, Adam Smith and Karl Marx". ^ Ramesh, Randeep (18 September 2006). ISBN 9780198284635. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux. Journal of Political Economy. ^ Chanda, Arup (28 December 1998). As an alternative to Rawls's veil of ignorance, Sen chose the thought experiment of an impartial spectator as the basis of his theory of justice. This staggering loss of life was unnecessary, Sen later concluded. ^ One on One - Amartya Sen, retrieved 11 June 2020 ^ "Amartya Sen - Biographical". 2008. Econometrica. ^ "Friedenspreis 2020 Amartya Sen" (in German). It is up to the individual society to make the list of minimum capabilities guaranteed by that society. ^ Puri, Anjali (4 March 2015). "An aspect of Indian agriculture" (PDF). Edinburgh: Edinburgh Guide. "The real causes of famine: a Nobel laureate blames authoritarian rulers". 10 (2): 305–306. Retrieved 29 December 2017. ^ "History of Our World in Data". search.aphnlsoc.org. ^ "Amartya Sen - Biographical". Cambridge as a battleground. India Today. "The big thing that we know from John Stuart Mill is that democracy is government by discussion, and, if you make discussion fearful, you are not going to get a democracy, no matter how you count the votes." He disagreed with Modi's ideology of Hindu nationalism, and advocated for a more integrated and diverse ideology that reflects the heterogeneity of India.[59] Sen also wrote an article for the New York Times documenting the reasons why India trails behind China in economic development. 2005. Early life and matter. "Amartya Sen's Hopes and Fears for Indian Democracy". The New Yorker. 6 Oct. Retrieved 15 June 2014. {{cite news}}: CS1 maint: unfit URL (link) ^ Mishra, Pankaj (9 July 2005). "Is Amartya Sen a post-autistic economist?". Sen, Amartya; Stiglitz, Joseph E.; Fitoussi, Jean-Paul (2010). Sen, Amartya (1980). "Equality of what? Imperial [citation needed] In addition to his important work on the causes of famines, Sen's work in the field of development economics has had considerable influence in the formulation of the "Human Development Report",[20] published by the United Nations Development Programme.[21] This annual publication that ranks countries on a variety of economic and social indicators owes much to the contributions by Sen among other social choice theorists in the area of economic measurement of poverty and inequality. Oxford England New York: Clarendon Press Oxford University Press. Sen began his school education at St Gregory's School in Dhaka in 1940. Choice of Techniques: An Aspect of the Theory of Planned Economic Development. On Economic Inequality (expanded ed.). The Quality of Life. doi:10.1093/0198289286.001.0001. ^ Tharoor, Shashi (16 October 2005). Retrieved 19 July 2011. Reprinted as: Sen, Amartya (1984). "The three R's of reform". In the Bengal famine, rural laborers' negative freedom to buy food was not affected. ^ Artist: Antony Williams | Subject: Amartya Sen (2003). Hirschman. Social Scientist. Drèze, Jean; Sen, Amartya (2013). Archived from the original on 22 September 2017. ^ "People: Key committees 1. "Utilitarianism and welfarism". "Revisiting a classic 'Development as Freedom' by Amartya Sen". Sen, Amartya; Suzumura, Kōtarō; Arrow, Kenneth J. Retrieved 31 October 2019. ^ Steele, Jonathan (31 March 2001). ^ Deneulin, Séverine (2009). ^ "Amartya Sen - Biographical". National Portrait Gallery, London. University of Oxford. "Special issue, on Amartya Sen". Sen, Amartya (1992). Before Sen's work, these had been viewed as only the ends of development; luxuries afforded to countries that focus on increasing income. doi:10.2307/2025934. However, he realizes that there is a tradeoff between democracy and progress in Asia because democracy is a near reality in India and not in China.[60] In a 1999 article in The Atlantic, Sen recommended for India a middle path between the "hard-knocks" development policy that creates wealth at the expense of civil liberties, and radical progressivism that only seeks to protect civil liberties at the expense of development. ^ "J&K Detentions "A Classic Colonial Excuse". Amartya Sen, NDTV, 19 August 2019. Lamont University Professor of Economics. He advocates for healthcare reform, because low-income people in India have to deal with exploitative and inadequate private healthcare. 14: 243–246. ISBN 9780230284456. He recommends India implement the same education policies that Japan did in the late 19th century. ^ Kashmir without democracy not acceptable: Amartya, New Nation, 19 August 2019. ISBN 9781906924393. Retrieved 20 November 2017. Social Choice Re-examined: Proceedings of the IEA conference held at Schloss Herstein, Berndorf, near Vienna, Austria. Economics Letters. The Tanner lectures on human values. ^ "Amartya Sen Quits Nalanda". N. Sen, Amartya (2008). "Social choice—"definition", in Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E. Encyclopædia Britannica. Sen, Amartya (January–February 1970). Event occurs at 18:40 minutes in . Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation. 107 (2): 142–144. He was a companion of distinguished economists like Manmohan Singh (Ex-Prime Minister of India and a veteran economist responsible for liberalizing the Indian economy), K. Vol. 3. Amartya SEN (Given by Fabien Fieschi, Consul General of France in the USA). "The Guardian Profile: Amartya Sen". Arrow had most famously shown that when voters have three or more distinct alternatives (options), any ranked order voting system will in at least some situations inevitably conflict with what many assume to be basic democratic norms. He presents data that there was an adequate food supply in Bengal at the time, but particular groups of people including rural landless labourers and urban service providers like barbers did not have the means to buy food as its price rose rapidly due to factors that include acquisitions by the military, panic buying, hoarding, and price gouging, all of them connected to the war in the region. In other words, workers were expected to demand no improvement in their standard of living despite having become more productive. "Missing women: social inequality outweighs women's survival advantage in Asia and North Africa" (PDF). ^ Ric Khan interviewing Amartya Sen (21 August 2010). ^ Chotiner, Isaac, and Eliza Griswold. Rediff on the Net, 27 November 2012. doi:10.2307/2232999. 76 (9): 463–489. Sen, Amartya; Foster, James E. Any focus on income and wealth in the country would serve to increase the economic facilities for the people. ^ United Nations Development Programme. UNDP, ed. Further reading Forman-Barzilai, Fonna (2012). "Taking a broader view of humanity: an interview with Amartya Sen.". in Browning, Gary; Dimova-Cookson, Maria; Prokhorov, Raja (eds.). Dialogues with contemporary political theorists. Houndstnail, Basingstoke, Hampshire New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 170–180. ISBN 9780230303058 Various (2003). His father Ashutosh Sen was Professor of Chemistry at Dhaka University, Development Commissioner in Delhi and then Chairman of the West Bengal Public Service Commission. Sen, Amartya (1983). Sen, Amartya: Basil Blackwell, Trinity College, Cambridge. ^ Louial, Manogya (12 July 2018). ISBN 9780141037851. In this regard he discusses the correlation between social opportunities of education and health and how both of these complement economic and political freedoms as a healthy and well-educated person is better suited to make informed economic decisions and be involved in fruitful political participation etc. Rationality and Freedom. But the answer to your question is: No, I do not believe in god. However, he still regards institutions and processes as being equally important. ^ "Amartya Sen wins new UK award". Sen, Amartya (2015). "Book Festival: Amartya Sen, Nobel prize-winning welfare economist". New York: W.W. Norton & Co. ISBN 9780393329292. (eds.), The new Palgrave dictionary of economics (8 volume set) (2nd ed.), Basingstoke, Hampshire New York: Palgrave Macmillan, ISBN 9780333786765. doi:10.1086/259614. Cambridge, UK: Open Book Publishers. Retrieved 10 February 2015. Chapter 22 Social choice theory. Journal of Human Development and Capabilities. Development as Freedom. The SENS have a house in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which is the base from which they teach during the academic year. "Hepatitis B does not explain male-biased sex ratios in China" (PDF). The Swedish Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 1998. Sen, Amartya (2020). Amartya Sen (Painting). Sen, Amartya (1982). India. Business Standard India. Awards and honours Sen has received over 90 honorary degrees from universities around the world.[65] In 2010, London School of Economics announced the creation of the Amartya Sen Chair in Inequality Studies.[66] Adam Smith Prize, 1954 Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1981[67] Honorary fellowship by the Institute of Social Studies, 1984 Resident member of the American Philosophical Society, 1997[68] Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, 1998 Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award in India, 1999 Honorary citizenship of Bangladesh, 1999 Order of Companion of Honour, UK, 2000 Leontief Prize, 2000 Eisenhower Medal for Leadership and Service, 2000 351st Commencement Speaker of Harvard University, 2001 International Humanist Award from the International Humanist and Ethical Union, 2002 Lifetime Achievement Award by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, 2004 Life Time Achievement award by Bangkok-based United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) National Humanities Medal, 2011 Order of the Aztec Eagle, 2012[69] Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour, 2013[70] 25 Greatest Global Living Legends in India by NDTV. 2013[71] Top 100 thinkers who have defined our century by The New Republic, 2014 Charleston-EFG John Maynard Keynes Prize, 2015[72] Albert O. 10 February 2015. Archived from the original on 10 September 2014. Retrieved 28 March 2019. S2CID 154193982. Home in the World: A Memoir. ^ "Laureates - Princess of Asturias Awards". ISBN 9780585129334. Commodities and Capabilities (1st ed.). ^ "Legends of Bengal West Bengal Tourism". Hunger and public action. Retrieved 3 March 2021. Bibliography Books Sen, Amartya (1960). (1997). Our World in Data. ^ Sen, Amartya (17 December 1998). A comparison is also drawn between China and India to illustrate this interdependence of freedoms. ISBN 9780521873215. Memberships and associations He has served as president of the Econometric Society (1984), the International Economic Association (1986–1989), the Indian Economic Association (1989) and the American Economic Association (1994). Review in Asia Times.[77] Sen, Amartya (2000). Sen, who devoted his career to such issues, was called the "conscience of his profession". His capabilities approach focuses on positive freedom, a person's actual ability to be or do something, rather than on negative freedom approaches, which are common in economics and simply focuses on non-interference. ^ "Infosys Prize - July 2011". From 1977 to 1988, he taught at the University of Oxford, where he was first a professor of economics and fellow of Nuffield College, and then the Drummond Professor of Political Economy and a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, from 1980. January 2013. Human Development Report 2010 | 20th anniversary edition | the real wealth of nations: pathways to human development. Identity and Violence: The Illusion of Destiny. Oxford New York: Clarendon Press Oxford University Press. Rabindranath Tagore gave Amartya Sen his name (Bengali: ঐশ্বরীকৃত; romanized: omoṛo, lit. 'immortal or heavenly').[11] Sen's family was from Wari and Manikganj, Dhaka, both in present-day Bangladesh. Sen, Amartya (1997). Anchor. He unveiled the cover of Sruti Gitobitan, a Rabindrasangeet album comprising all the 2222 Tagore songs, brought out by Rezwana Chowdhury Bannya, principal of Shurer Dhara School of Music.[51] Max Roser said that it was the work of Sen that made him create Our World in Data.[52] Political views Sen was critical of Indian politician Narendra Modi when he was announced as their prime ministerial candidate by the BJP. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. ^ "Professor Amartya Sen receives awards from the governments of France and Mexico". Archived from the original on 25 February 2015. ^ "Amartya Sen | Biographical: opening paragraph". Collective Choice and Social Welfare (1st ed.). Commodities and Capabilities (2nd ed.). Reprinted as: Sen, Amartya (1999). Rather than create an entirely new theory for ethical development in Asia, Sen sought to reform the current development model.[61] Personal life and beliefs Sen with his wife Emma Rothschild, | Academic Advisory Committee, Honorary Director: Amartya Sen". 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. He chaired the Social Sciences jury for the Infosys Prize in 2009 to 2011, and the Humanities jury from 2012 to 2016.[33] On 19 July 2012, Sen was named the first chancellor of the proposed Nalanda University (NU).[34] Sen was criticized as the project suffered due to inordinate delays, mismanagement and lack of presence of faculty on ground.[35] Finally teaching began in August 2014. Sen had two children, a daughter Indrani, who is a journalist in New York, and a son Kabir, a hip hop artist. MC, and music teacher at Shady Hill School. Research work Sen giving inaugural parliamentary lecture at Parliament House (India) ISBN 9780198295280. ^ Sen, Amartya (27 October – 9 November 2001). In the fall of 1941, Sen was admitted to Patha Bhavana, Shantiniketan, where he completed his school education. doi:10.1136/bmj.304.6827.587. Sen, Amartya (May 2005). India: Oxford University Press. New Delhi: NDTV. University of Cambridge. "Amartya Sen named Nalanda University chancellor". The Country of First Boys: And Other Essays. One on One Amartya Sen (Television production). Government of India constituted a Nalanda Mentor Group (NMG) in 2007, under the Chairmanship of Prof. The price of Kader Mia's economic unfreedom was his death. Retrieved 5 March 2017. New York: Oxford University Press. Cambridge New York: Cambridge University Press. ^ "St Edmund's College - University of Cambridge". He served in that position, starting the new Economics Department, from 1956 to 1958. The Indian Express. Harvard University. Archived from the original on 10 September 2018. Pdf version. Choice, Welfare, and Measurement. Extract: "Imperial illusions: India, Britain, and the wrong lessons." Sen, Amartya; Zamagni, Stefano; Scazzieri, Roberto (2008). doi:10.1016/S1573-4382(86)03004-7. To Sen, this concept is fairly empty. "Many Faces of Gender Inequality". Issues of our time. Sen, Amartya (September 1979). Post-Autistic Economics Review (15): article 4. ^ "Narendra Modi is not a good PM candidate: Amartya Sen". He has also served as President of the Development Studies Association and the Human Development and Capability Association. Mathava Acharya, the remarkable 14th century philosopher[64] wrote this rather great book called Sarvadarshansamgraha, which discussed all the religious schools of thought within the Hindu structure. The Washington Post. 18 December 2012. 13 December 2012. Although this is a personal matter, Sen has also written on the subject of "The Choice of Techniques" in 1959. In 1998 he was appointed as Master of Trinity College, Cambridge,[30] becoming the first Asian head of an Oxbridge college.[31] In January 2004, Sen returned to Harvard. ^ "Amartya Sen: A Life Reexamined, A Film" (PDF). ISBN 9780521003858. ISBN 9780674127784. While at Presidency, Sen was diagnosed with oral cancer, and given a 15% chance of living five years.[13] With radiation treatment, he survived, and in 1953 he moved to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he earned a second B.A. in economics in 1955 with a First Class. Topping the list as well. Asia Times. Sen, Amartya (1970). He moved with his family to West Bengal in 1945...the first HDR called for a different approach to economics and development – one that put people at the centre. Feminist Economics. Journal of Assam University. The first chapter is "Atheism"—a very strong presentation of the argument in favor of atheism and materialism. Women and human development: the capabilities approach. ^ "LSE announces Amartya Sen Chair in Inequality Studies". Indian economist and philosopher (born 1933) Amartya Kumar SenSen at Frontiers of Pensamento in São Paulo, 2012BornAmartya Kumar Sen (1933-11-03) 3 November 1933 (age 88)Shantiniketan, Bengal Presidency, British India (present-day Birbhum, West Bengal, India)CitizenshipIndian Bangladesh (Honorary)Spouse(s)Nabaneta Dev Sen (m. 1958; div. 1976) Eva Colomi (m. 1978; died 1985) Emma Rothschild (after 1991)ChildrenNandana SenStitutions List Harvard UniversityUniversity of CambridgeLondon School of EconomicsJadavpur UniversityMassachusetts Institute of TechnologyCornell UniversityUniversity of OxfordDelhi School of EconomicsUniversity of California, BerkeleyFieldWelfare economicsSocial choice theoryDevelopment economicsSchool ortraditionCapability approachAlma mater University of Calcutta (BA) Trinity College, Cambridge

Amartya SenGautama Buddha, Adam Smith, John Rawls, John Maynard Keynes, B. New York. Ambedkar, Kenneth Arrow, Piero Sraffa, Maurice Dobb, Mary Wollstonecraft,[1] Karl Marx[2]ContributionsHuman development theoryEntirement approach to famine[3]AwardsNobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences (1998)Bharat Ratna (1999)National Humanities Medal (2012)[4]Joan Skytte Prize in Political Science (2017)Information at IDEAS / RePEc
Amartya Sen's voice (0:34) from the BBC programme Start the Week, 7 January 2013 Amartya Kumar Sen (Bengali: [ˈmoɦɔ ʈɛn]; born 3 November 1933) is an Indian economist and philosopher, who since 1972 has taught and worked in the United Kingdom and the United States. Sen, Amartya; Drèze, Jean (1998). London: Allen Lane. Retrieved 17 June 2020. ISBN 9780816277650. Economic facilities concern both the resources within the market and the market mechanism itself. "A passage to India". Amartya Sen. (b.1933). Master (1998–2004). Economist and Philosopher (Painting). Retrieved 7 January 2017. In an interview with the New York Times, he claimed that Modi's fearomongering among the Indian people was anti-democratic. Sen also argued that the Bengal famine was caused by an urban economic boom that raised food prices, thereby causing millions of rural workers to starve to death when their wages did not keep up.[19] Sen's interest in famine stemmed from personal experience. ^ Coy, Peter (25 October 1998). He is still the youngest chairman to have headed the Department of Economics. ISBN 9780631164012. ^ "Ministry of External Affairs, Press Release: Nalanda University Bill". ISBN 9780198297581. Interview of Professor Quentin Skinner – part 2 (Video). Cambridge, 9 (2–3). New York: St. Martin's Press. Lamont University Professor, and Professor of Economics and Philosophy at Harvard University.[5] He formerly served as Master of Trinity College at the University of Cambridge.[6] He was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences[7] in 1998 and India's Bharat Ratna in 1999 for his work in welfare economics. Al Jazeera. This is a period considered to be a Golden Period in the history of DSE. Bodleian Libraries. "Overview | Celebrating 20 years of human development". Retrieved 19 July 2015. Harvard University | Department of Economics. Sen, Amartya (20 December 1990). Inequality Reexamined. ISBN 9780198289289. Archived from the original (PDF) on 1 November 2013. Retrieved 2 January 2012. ^ Professor Quentin Skinner and Alan Macfarlane (2 June 2008). ^ Benicourt, Emmanuelle (1 September 2002). JSTOR 3517043. Sen, Amartya; Nussbaum, Martha (1993). ^ Not to be confused with Madhvacharya of Dvaitiya vedanta the 13th century saint, this book is by a different philosopher of the 14th century ^ "Curriculum Vitae: Amartya Sen" (PDF). (ed.). The Tanner lectures on human values, vol. 4 (2nd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 195–220. ISBN 9780521176415. Archived 19 June 2021 at the Wayback Machine Sen, Amartya (1988). "The concept of development". In Srinivasan, T.N.; Chenery, Hollis (eds.). Handbook of development economics, vol. 1. Amsterdam New York New York, N.Y., U.S.A.: North-Holland Sole distributors for the U.S.A. and Canada, Elsevier Science Publishing Co., pp. 2–23. ISBN 9780444703378. ISSN 0261-3077. ISBN 9781846147616. Retrieved 16 June 2014. 5: 60–65. For instance, his theoretical work on inequality provided an explanation for why there are fewer women than men in India[26] and in China despite the fact that in the West and in poor but medically unbiased countries, women have lower mortality rates at all ages, live longer, and make a slight majority of the population. Extract 1. RSF. He spent two years in that position. Sen, Amartya; Williams, Bernard (1982). Meanwhile, Sen was elected to a Prize Fellowship at Trinity College, which gave him four years of freedom to do anything he liked; he made the radical decision to study philosophy. Retrieved 10 September 2018. 57:55 minutes in – via YouTube. Archived from the original on 6 January 2017. ^ "Indian Nobel laureate Amartya Sen honoured in US". 18 (22). Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press. Archived from the original on 21 October 2014. Sen, Amartya (2004). "Development as capability expansion", in Kumar, A. Other studies, including one by Emily Oster, had argued that this is an overestimation, though Oster has since then recanted her conclusions.[24] In 1999, Sen further advanced and redefined the capability approach in his book Development as Freedom.[25] Sen argues that development should be viewed as an effort to advance the real freedoms that individuals enjoy, rather than simply focusing on metrics such as GDP or income-per-capita. One of the books he was most interested in was Kenneth Arrow's Social Choice and Individual Values.[15] In Cambridge, there were major debates between supporters of Keynesian economics, and the neo-classical economists who were skeptical of Keynes. p. 2. Sen's contribution to the literature was to show under what conditions Arrow's impossibility theorem[18] applied, as well as to extend and enrich the theory of social choice, informed by his interests in history of economic thought and philosophy. Archived from the original on 27 July 2014. Both countries were working towards developing their economies. China since 1979 and India since 1991. Brooklyn, New York: First Run/Scarus Films. doi:10.1080/19452820902941628. New York: United Nations Development Programme. ^ "Not Proud as An Indian...". Amartya Sen's Critique Of Kashmir Move, NDTV, 19 August 2019. Sen, Amartya (2008). "Justice" – definition". In Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E. Sen claimed that this skewed ratio results from the better health treatment and childhood opportunities afforded boys in those countries, as well as sex-selective abortions. Retrieved 4 January 2012. Sen's papers in the late 1960s and early 1970s helped develop the theory of social choice, which first came to prominence in the work by the American economist Kenneth Arrow. Sen has been married three times. The Journal of Philosophy. Retrieved 10 December 2021. Preview. ^ Sachs, Jeffrey (26 October 1998). JSTOR 1829633. Oxford University Press. Markets, money and capital: Hicksian economics for the twenty-first century. Bloomberg BusinessWeek. 78 (1): 152–157. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. ISBN 9780195650389. ^ a b c d Steele, Jonathan (19 April 2001). "More than 100 million women are missing". Retrieved 26 May 2021. Career Sen began his career both as a teacher and a research scholar in the Department of Economics, Jadavpur University as a professor of economics in 1956. Retrieved 26 April 2016. ISBN 9780674765269. He serves as the honorary director of the Academic Advisory Committee of the Center for Human and Economic Development Studies at Peking University in China.[36] Sen has been called "the Conscience of the profession" and "the Mother Teresa of Economics"[37][38] for his work on famine, human development theory, welfare economics, the underlying mechanisms of poverty, gender inequality, and political liberalism. Sen, Amartya (1973). As a nine-year-old he witnessed the Bengal famine of 1943, in which three million people died. Because of his extreme poverty, he had come to Sen's primarily Hindu neighbourhood searching for work; his choices were the starvation of his family or the risk of death in coming to the neighbourhood. However, Sen argues that the increase in real freedoms should be both the ends and the means of development. ^ "Economist Amartya Sen awarded Bodley Medal". "India's literary elite call for anti-gay law to be scrapped". Radcliffe Lectures. London. The Argumentative Indian: Writings on Indian History, Culture, and Identity. Priyo.com (in Bengali). ^ Ahmad, Faizan (20 July 2012). These "functionings" can range from the very broad, such as the availability of education, to the very specific, such as transportation to the polls. ^ The Argumentative Indian, retrieved 29 October 2019 ^ Artist: Annabel Cullen | Subject: Amartya Sen (2001). Infosys Science Foundation. ^ Sen, Amartya (1998). Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 November 2012. Their marriage broke up shortly after they moved to London in 1971.[37] In 1978 Sen married Eva Colomi, an Italian economist, daughter of Eugenio Colomi and Ursula Hirschmann and niece of Albert O. 304 (6827): 587–588. ^ "Chapter "S"", Members of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences: 1780–2013 (PDF). Cambridge, Massachusetts: American Academy of Arts & Sciences, 2013, p. 499, archived from the original (PDF) on 11 August 2014, retrieved 16 June 2014, The Times of India. 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He usually spends his winter holidays at his home in Shantiniketan in West Bengal, India, where he used to go on long bike rides until recently. The Idea of Justice. The New York Review of Books. Sen, Amartya (1995). ISBN 9780196296997. 11 (10): 49–56. ^ Oster, Emily; Chen, Gang (2010). Only when both barriers are removed can the citizen truly be said to act out of personal choice. doi:10.2307/1912718. Sen, Amartya (1999). Reason before identity. Oxford New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 97801199513895. Also printed as: Sen, Amartya (November 2003). R. Frontline. S2CID 9071877. ^ "Why India Trails China." New York Times, 20 June 2013. (lecture delivered at Stanford University, 22 May 1979)". in MacMurrin, Sterling M. Sen's revolutionary contribution to development economics and social indicators is the concept of "capability" developed in his article Equality of What.[22] He argues that governments should be measured against the concrete capabilities of their citizens. 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