

the consent of the governed and aims at the common good. Law prevents individuals from being subject to the unpredictable and arbitrary will of others.

However, Locke's theory has also been criticized. Some critics argue that his emphasis on property rights may justify economic inequality. Since he allows individuals to accumulate property through labor, it may lead to unequal distribution of wealth. Others argue that his concept of freedom is too narrow because it focuses only on non-interference and does not consider social and economic conditions that may limit real freedom. Despite these criticisms, Locke's notion of negative freedom remains highly significant.

Amartya Sen's Notion of Development as Freedom:

The concept of "Development as Freedom" is most closely associated with the Indian economist and philosopher Amartya Sen. In his famous book *Development as Freedom* (1999), Sen presents a new and comprehensive understanding of development. He challenges the traditional view that development is merely economic growth or increase in national income. Instead, he argues that development should be understood as the expansion of human freedoms.

According to Sen, freedom is both the primary end and the principal means of development. This means that freedom is not only the goal of development but also the tool through which development is achieved. Sen's approach is known as the "capability approach." He focuses on what people are actually able to do and to be. Development, therefore, is about expanding people's capabilities and choices.

Sen identifies different types of freedoms that are essential for development. These include political freedoms, economic facilities, social opportunities, transparency guarantees, and protective security. Political freedoms refer to civil rights such as freedom of speech, voting rights, and participation in public discussion. Economic facilities involve access to resources, employment opportunities, and markets. Social opportunities include access to education and healthcare. Transparency guarantees refer to openness and trust in public dealings, and protective security involves social safety nets to protect the vulnerable.

Another important aspect of Sen's theory is the role of human agency. Individuals are not passive recipients of development policies. They are active agents who can shape their own destinies. Development policies should empower people, especially marginalized groups such as women and the poor, to participate in decision-making processes. Sen pays special attention to gender inequality and argues that enhancing women's education and employment opportunities leads to broader social development.

Sen's approach differs significantly from traditional economic theories that focus mainly on Gross Domestic Product (GDP). A country may have high economic growth but still suffer from inequality, illiteracy, and poor healthcare. According to Sen, such a country cannot be considered truly developed. Development must be assessed in terms of improvements in human well-being and freedom, not just income levels.

Sen's ideas have had a major influence on global development policies. The Human Development Index (HDI), developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), reflects his capability approach. The HDI measures development based on life expectancy, education, and income, rather than income alone.

However, Sen's theory has also faced criticism. Some scholars argue that the concept of capability is difficult to measure precisely. Others claim that his framework is too broad and lacks specific policy guidelines. Despite these criticisms, his approach has been widely appreciated for providing a more humane and comprehensive understanding of development.