


Open Access Article

 <https://doi.org/10.55463/hkjss.issn.1021-3619.60.65>

The Relevance of Capability Approach to Evaluate Living Standard: A Systematic Review

Andi Sri Wahyuni

Department of Accounting, Politeknik Negeri Ujung Pandang, Makassar, Indonesia

Doctoral School of Economics, Research Centre, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary

Received: September 2, 2022 ▪ Reviewed: November 1, 2022

▪ Accepted: December 6, 2022 ▪ Published: February 15, 2023

Abstract:

Capability scholars employ the Amartya Sen's approach to evaluate living standards. While this original type of approach supports of well-being and individual living standards, its recent expansion into a new approach by using the capability approach together with other approaches. However, the operationalizing capability approach, whether original from Amartya Sen or blended with other theories, is still in use nowadays and has emerged to examine the relevance of the theory of capability approach. To evaluate the relevance of the implemented Sen's capability approach, the author conducted a systematic review of 1,456 peer-reviewed articles from the JStor and ScienceDirect databases related to the capability approach to assessing living standards. The results of this study including 39 articles, only 1 article showed that Sen's capability approach does irrelevant and the 38 others proved that the capability approach still relevant to implemented in economic development and many field studies to evaluate the living standards of society. This study evaluates the relevance of the implemented Amartya Sen's capability approach by conducting a systematic review of scientific articles around the worldwide in JStor and ScienceDirect databases. The author conducted a systematic review of 1,456 peer-reviewed articles from the JStor and ScienceDirect databases related to the capability approach. The screening process was analyzed in the Rayyan program and following PRISMA guidelines. Almost all previous studies proved that the idea from Amartya Sen about the capability approach still relevant to use until now. Studies that assess human living standards can continue in using a capability approach from the idea of Amartya Sen. This study conducted a systematic review of all scientific evidence with different research approaches published for their relevance to assessing living standards.

Keywords: capability approach, Amartya Sen, living standard.

能力方法评估生活水平的相关性：系统回顾

Corresponding Author: Andi Sri Wahyuni, Department of Accounting, Politeknik Negeri Ujung Pandang, Makassar, Indonesia; Doctoral School of Economics, Research Centre, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary; email: andisriwahyuni@poliupg.ac.id, wahyuni.andi.sri@o365.u-szeged.hu

This article is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)

摘要:

能力学者采用阿马蒂亚·森方法来评估生活水平。虽然这种原始类型的方法支持福祉和个人生活水平，但它最近通过将能力方法与其他方法一起使用扩展为一种新方法。然而，操作能力方法，无论是源自阿马蒂亚·森还是与其他理论相融合，如今仍在使用，并且已经出现以检验能力方法理论的相关性。为了评估已实施的森能力方法的相关性，作者对日志存储和科学指导数据库中评估生活水平的能力方法相关的 1,456 篇同行评审文章进行了审查。这项研究的结果包括 39 篇文章，只有 1 篇文章表明森的能力方法不相关，其他 38 篇证明能力方法仍然与实施经济发展和评估社会生活水平的许多实地研究有关。本研究通过对日志存储和科学指导数据库中全球范围内的科学文章进行系统审查，评估已实施的阿马蒂亚·森能力方法的相关性。作者对日志存储和科学指导数据库中能力方法相关的 1,456 篇同行评议文章进行了系统审查。筛选过程在雷恩程序中进行了分析，并遵循系统评价和元分析的首选报告项目指南。几乎所有以前的研究都证明，阿马蒂亚·森关于能力方法的想法直到现在仍然适用。根据人类生活水平的研究，可以继续使用来自阿马蒂亚·森的想法。这项研究对所有科学证据进行了系统审查，并发表了与评估生活水平相关的不同研究方法。

关键词: 能力方法, 阿马蒂亚·森, 生活水平.

1. Introduction

In 1993, Amartya Sen published his thoughts on a new approach to evaluating human living standards. The article is entitled "capability and well-being." This article is one of several articles in a book chapter with the title: *The Quality of Life* (Nussbaum & Sen, 1993). The idea of this paper revisits the old standard, which only ever identifies human well-being with numbers and statistical calculations. Since then, many parties have answered Amartya Sen's thoughts and writings, both positively and negatively (Saito, 2003). In 1998, Sen even received the Nobel Prize in Economics for his idea of a capability approach. Although some economists still use statistical calculations to measure the rate of economic growth and welfare (Popescu, 2017), others take a different step by following the Sen's capability approach.

Since 1993, the year the idea was officially published, thousands of publications have appeared by economic researchers who base their basic ideas on the Amartya Sen's approach. These numerous articles use various research methods to assess human living standards using a capability approach. Three methods that generally used are quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods.

Therefore, to assess the use of the Amartya Sen's capability approach, it is necessary to conduct a systematic review of all scientific evidence with different research approaches published for their relevance to assessing living standards. Systematic review is a research method to identify, evaluate, and interpret all relevant research results related to specific research questions, specific topics, or phenomena that attract attention (Siswanto, 2010). The strengths of systematic review are that they can provide accurate and reliable conclusions, can increase the use of

research results, can easily convey the required information to public service providers, researchers, and policy makers, and the findings can be immediately implemented. While the disadvantages are the possibility that the data obtained are heterogeneous, the location and selection of research articles are not suitable, the data are not available in research articles, and the possibility of duplication of research articles (Gopalakrishnan & Ganeshkumar, 2013). Based on that, this study conducts a systematic review to evaluate the relevance of a capability approach to evaluating living standards in peer-reviewed articles.

2. Systematic Review Methods

This systematic review was prepared based on the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) standards. The PRISMA Checklist with 27 items checklist was used to improve transparency in systematic reviews. I also used PRISMA Diagram Flow that depicts the flow of information through the different phases of a systematic review. It maps out the number of records identified, included, and excluded, and the reasons for exclusions. PRISMA (2020) encourages transparent reporting by providing clear guidelines for designing, conducting, reporting, and evaluating systematic review. Studies published after 1993 from the JStor and ScienceDirect database websites were systematically traced. The keyword "Amartya Sen's Capability Approach" combined with a boolean operator "AND" "living standards" were used to search for suitable articles.

The subjects of this study were peer-reviewed articles that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria in this study are articles that implement the capability approach in evaluating living standards. Meanwhile, there were two exclusion

criteria. First, a scientific publication that is not a journal and does not go through a peer-reviewed process. This category includes conference abstracts, reviews/editorials/systematic reviews/correspondences. The second exclusion category is articles with different backgrounds that do not discuss Amartya Sen's capability approach. This second category also includes research whose final results do not discuss the relevance of the capability approach in assessing living standards so that it does not meet the needs.

This research begins with determining the inclusion and exclusion criteria, then the preparation of an article search strategy and the application of the search strategy is carried out in both databases. The article search results are then transferred to the online application of Rayyan QCRI for further removal of duplication of articles (Mourad, et al., 2016). The next stage is the process of screening articles that meet the inclusion criteria. The article selection process was carried out through two stages, namely phase I in the form of title and abstract screening (TIAB screening) using exclusion criteria and phase II in the form of screening articles resulting from phase I by reading the contents of the article as a whole (full-text screening).

Furthermore, data extraction, data processing, and presentation of results are carried out. Data analysis in this study was carried out by metasynthesis (descriptive narrative analysis) from research data.

3. Included Articles

A literature search on both databases using keywords found 790 articles from JStor and 734 articles from ScienceDirect (table 1). After the process of eliminating duplicate articles from the two databases, a total of 1,456 articles entered the first stage of screening. A total of 1,118 articles had to be excluded because they did not meet the inclusion criteria.

From the results of the first stage of screening, 338 articles were obtained, which will then go through the second stage of screening. A total of 299 articles that did not meet the inclusion criteria had to be excluded.

The final number of articles obtained was 39 articles (attachment 1). 39 articles used the capability approach alone, 9 articles used the capability approach with other approaches, and 1 article stated that the capability approach is irrelevant to be applied. The results of the article screening process can be seen in figure 1.

Table 1. Source and keywords

Source	Keywords	Search Keyword	Articles
JStor	Capability Approach Amartya Sen Living Standard	Capability Approach Amartya Sen AND Living Standard	790
Scopus	Capability Approach Amartya Sen (n = 3.466) Living Standard (n = 734)	(capability AND approach AND Amartya and Sen) AND (living AND standard)	734

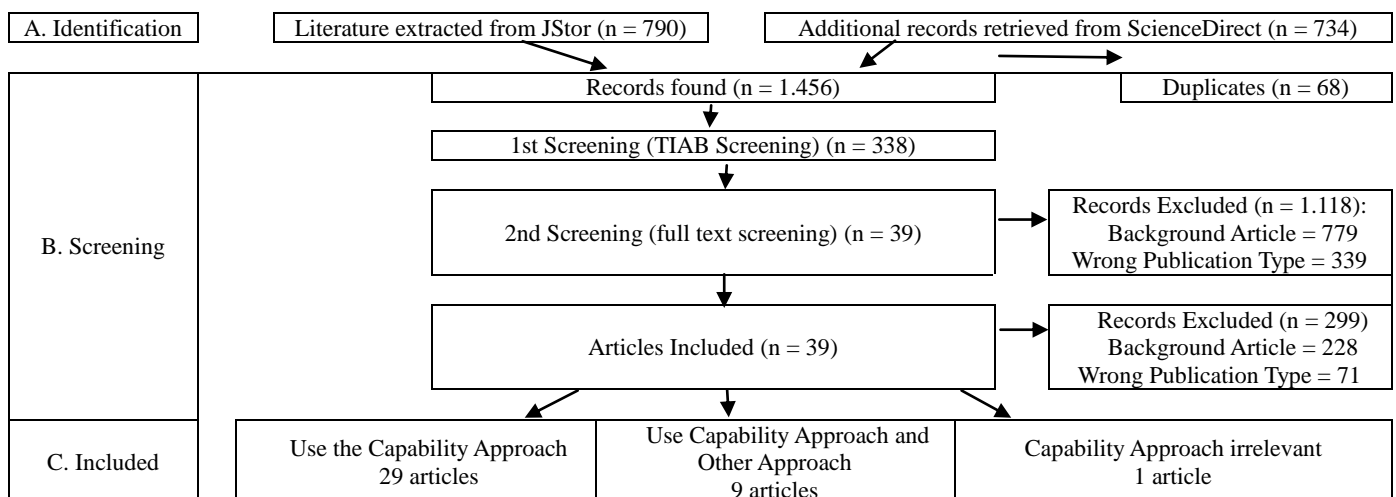


Figure 1. Screening process

4. Discussion

39 articles meet the inclusion criteria showing the use of the Sen's capability approach in evaluating community living standards. A total of 29 articles agree that the capability approach can be used to assess the living standards of society. These articles use the capability approach in various topics and methods. However, 9 articles use the capability approach in blending with other approaches and theories. Other

approaches used include the WHO International Classification of Functioning (Braithwaite & Mont, 2009), the Friedman view (Davidoff & Duhs 2009), and the Nussbaum view (Anand, et al., 2005).

Although almost all articles related to Sen use the capability approach and see its relevance for measuring living standards in society, there is one article states that the capability approach is irrelevant for use under certain conditions (Marsh, 2013). Life expectancy, schooling, living in a society with less financial

inequality and gender disparity, political freedom, and life satisfaction are the six capabilities and functions examined by Marsh (2013). Marsh (2013) used regression analysis and case diagnostics to find societies that are extreme outliers based on data from 156 societies. The result showed that Singapore, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa performed much lower than expected on two or more of the six competencies (given their relatively high level of economic development). The capability approach is irrelevant for these three outlier countries. This outlier finding is consistent with the critique of Pogge (2010) relating the capability approach concept that overstated. Here, Deneulin & McGregor (2010) argue that the capability approach cannot be applied to all country contexts and must be adjusted in the future.

5. Conclusion

Since Amartya Sen's article discussing the capability approach was published in the book *The Quality of Life* (Nussbaum & Sen, 1993), various studies in the fields of economic development have used Sen's idea. Using a systematic review method, this study reveals that 29 articles are implemented an original view from Sen, and 9 others article used Sen's capability approach with other approach. Only 1 article based on two data bases stated that Sen's capability approach is irrelevant to put into certain countries. The result of this study proved that the idea from Amartya Sen about the capability approach is still relevant to use until now.

6. Limitations and Further Study

The fact that the literature review method was chosen as the data source was a limitation of this study. Meanwhile, academics employing empirical data to conduct comparative studies in some countries would benefit the area of capabilities approach. Considering this, one possibility for conducting the further study is to use empirical data as the material for analysis.

References

- [1] ANAND, P., HUNTER, G., & SMITH, R. (2005). Capabilities and Well-Being: Evidence Based on the Sen-Nussbaum Approach to Welfare. *Social Indicators Research*, 74, 9-55. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-005-6518-z>
- [2] BRAITHWAITE, J., & MONT, D. (2009). Disability and poverty: a survey of World Bank poverty assessments and implications. *Alter*, 3(3), 219-232. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.alter.2008.10.002>
- [3] DAVIDOFF, L., & DUHS, L.A. (2009). Australian Aboriginal Welfare Policy: The Perspectives of Milton Friedman, JS Mill and Amartya Sen. *International Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences*, 3(10), 163-170. <https://doi.org/10.18848/1833-1882/cgp/v03i10/52727>

- [4] GOPALAKRISHNAN, S., & GANESHKUMAR, P. (2013). Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis: Understanding the Best Evidence in Primary Healthcare. *Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care*, 2(1), 9-14. <https://doi.org/10.4103/2249-4863.109934>
- [5] NUSSBAUM, M., & SEN, A. (1993). *The quality of life*. Oxford University Press.
- [6] MARSH, R.M. (2013). Human capabilities and economic development: The extreme outlier societies. *Comparative Sociology*, 12(3), 361-390. <https://doi.org/10.1163/15691330-12341267>
- [7] POGGE, T. (2010). A critique of the capability approach. *Measuring Justice: Primary Goods and Capabilities*, 17, 17-60. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511810916.002>
- [8] POPESCU, G.H., SIMA, V., NICA, E., & GHEORGHE, I.G. (2017). Measuring sustainable competitiveness in contemporary economies—Insights from European economy. *Sustainability*, 9(7), 1230. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su9071230>
- [9] SAITO, M. (2003). Amartya Sen's capability approach to education: A critical exploration. *Journal of Philosophy of Education*, 37(1), 17-33. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9752.3701002>
- [10] SISWANTO. (2010). Systematic review sebagai metode penelitian untuk mensintesis hasil-hasil penelitian (sebuah pengantar). *Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan*, 13(4), 326-333. <https://dx.doi.org/10.22435/bpsk.v13i4%20Okt.2766>
- [11] DENEULIN, S., & MCGREGOR, J.A. (2010). The capability approach and the politics of a social conception of wellbeing. *European Journal of Social Theory*, 13(4), 501-519. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1368431010382762>
- [12] OUZZANI, M., HAMMADY, H., FEDOROWICZ, Z., & ELMAGARMID, A. (2016). Rayyan-a web and mobile app for systematic reviews. *Systematic Reviews*, 5, 210. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-016-0384-4>

参考文献:

- [1] ANAND, P., HUNTER, G., 和 SMITH, R. (2005). 能力和福祉：基于森-努斯鲍姆福利方法的证据。 *社会指标研究*, 74, 9-55. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-005-6518-z>
- [2] BRAITHWAITE, J., 和 MONT, D. (2009). 残疾与贫困：世界银行贫困评估及其影响的调查。 *改变*, 3(3), 219-232. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.alter.2008.10.002>
- [3] DAVIDOFF, L., 和 DUHS, L.A. (2009). 澳大利亚

- 原住民福利政策：米尔顿·弗里德曼、米尔和阿马蒂亚·森的观点。国际跨学科社会科学杂志, 3(10), 163-170. <https://doi.org/10.18848/1833-1882/cgp/v03i10/52727>
- [4] GOPALAKRISHNAN, S., 和 GANESHKUMAR, P. (2013). 系统评价和 搞好 分析：了解初级保健中的最佳证据。家庭医学与初级保健杂志, 2(1), 9-14. <https://doi.org/10.4103/2249-4863.109934>
- [5] NUSSBAUM, M., 和 SEN, A. (1993). 生活质量。牛津大学出版社。
- [6] MARSH, R.M. (2013). 人的能力和经济发展：极端异常的社会。比较社会学, 12(3), 361-390. <https://doi.org/10.1163/15691330-12341267>
- [7] POGGE, T. (2010). 对能力方法的批判。衡量正义：初级商品和能力, 17, 17-60. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511810916.002>
- [8] POPESCU, G.H., SIMA, V., NICA, E., 和 GHEORGHE, I.G. (2017). 衡量当代经济的可持续竞争力——来自欧洲经济的见解。可持续性, 9(7), 1230. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su9071230>
- [9] SAITO, M. (2003). 阿马蒂亚·森的教育能力方法：批判性探索。教育哲学杂志, 37(1), 17-33. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9752.3701002>
- [10] SISWANTO. (2010). 系统评价作为综合研究结果的研究方法(介绍)。卫生系统研究公告, 13(4), 326-333. <https://dx.doi.org/10.22435/bpsk.v13i4%20Okt.2766>
- [11] DENEULIN, S., 和 MCGREGOR, J.A. (2010). 能力方法和社会福利概念的政治。欧洲社会理论杂志, 13(4), 501-519. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1368431010382762>
- [12] OUZZANI, M., HAMMADY, H., FEDOROWICZ, Z., 和 ELMAGARMID, A. (2016). 雷恩——用于系统评价的网络和移动应用程序。系统评价, 5, 210. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-016-0384-4>
- 2) MITCHELL, P.M., ROBERTS, T.E., BARTON, P.M., & COAST, J. (2015). Assessing sufficient capability: A new approach to economic evaluation. *Social Science & Medicine*, 139, 71-79. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2015.06.037>
- 3) BIEDENWEG, K., HARGUTH, H., & STILES, K. (2017). The science and politics of human well-being: a case study in cocreating indicators for Puget Sound restoration. *Ecology and Society*, 22(3). <https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-09424-220311>
- 4) TOVAR, E., & BOURDEAU-LEPAGE, L. (2013). Well-being disparities within the paris region: a capabilist spatialised outlook. *Urban Studies*, 50(8), 1575-1591. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26144310>
- 5) DRYDYK, J. (2012). A capability approach to justice as a virtue. *Ethical Theory and Moral Practice*, 15(1), 23-38. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41474504>
- 6) BURCHARDT, T. (2009). Agency goals, adaptation and capability sets. *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*, 10(1), 3-19. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14649880802675044>
- 7) KAPURIA, P. (2016). A human well-being perspective to the measurement of quality of life: Findings from the City of Delhi. *Applied Research in Quality of Life*, 11(1), 125-145. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11482-014-9358-7>
- 8) SAITO, M. (2003). Amartya Sen's capability approach to education: A critical exploration. *Journal of Philosophy of Education*, 37(1), 17-33. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9752.3701002>
- 9) ADEYEFA, M.A., & OBAYELU, O.A. (2018). A Multidimensional Assessment of Subjective Wellbeing Based on Sen's Approach: Evidence from Nigeria. *Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Sociali*, 126(1), 75-102. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26538298>
- 10) GUO, B., & DONGLIANG, H. (2020). Analysis on part-time farmers' welfare changes before and after rural land transfer. *The International Journal of Electrical Engineering & Education*, 0(0), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0020720920931434>
- 11) JASEK-RYSDAHL, K. (2001). Applying Sen's capabilities framework to neighborhoods: Using local asset maps to deepen our understanding of well-being. *Review of Social Economy*, 59(3), 313-329. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/29770118>
- 12) DAVIDOFF, L., & DUHS, L.A. (2009). Australian Aboriginal Welfare Policy: The Perspectives of Milton Friedman, JS Mill and Amartya Sen. *International Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences*, 3(10), 163-170. <https://doi.org/10.18848/1833-1882/cgp/v03i10/52727>
- 13) HUI, N. (2017). Bargaining power and indicators of well-being among brothel-based sex workers in India. *Feminist Economics*, 23(3), 49-76. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2017.1315440>

Attachment 1: Articles Obtained

- 1) BASUMATARY, N., & PANDA, B. (2020). Assessing socio-economic development in Bodoland Territorial Area District of Assam in India. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 47(12), 1541-1559. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-02-2019-0069>

- 14) GARRIGA, E. (2014). Beyond Stakeholder Utility Function: Stakeholder Capability in the Value Creation Process. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 120(4), 489–507. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/42921353>
- 15) THOMAS, J.J., & PARAYIL, G. (2008). Bridging the social and digital divides in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala: A capabilities approach. *Development and Change*, 39(3), 409-435. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-7660.2008.00486.x>
- 16) ANAND, P., & VAN HEES, M. (2006). Capabilities and achievements: An empirical study. *The Journal of Socio-Economics*, 35(2), 268-284. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socec.2005.11.003>
- 17) ANAND, P., HUNTER, G., & SMITH, R. (2005). Capabilities and well-being: evidence based on the Sen–Nussbaum approach to welfare. *Social Indicators Research*, 74(1), 9-55. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-005-6518-z>
- 18) BEGON, J. (2016). Capabilities for all?: From capabilities to function, to capabilities to control. *Social Theory and Practice*, 43(1), 154-179. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24871372>
- 19) TRANI, J.F., BAKHSHI, P., & ROLLAND, C. (2011). Capabilities, perception of well-being and development effort: Some evidence from Afghanistan. *Oxford Development Studies*, 39(4), 403-426. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13600818.2011.620089>
- 20) DE ROSA, D. (2018). Capability approach and multidimensional well-being: The Italian case of BES. *Social Indicators Research*, 140(1), 125-155. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-017-1750-x>
- 21) BREHENY, M., STEPHENS, C., ALPASS, F., STEVENSON, B., CARTER, K., & YEUNG, P. (2013). Development and validation of a measure of living standards for older people. *Social Indicators Research*, 114(3), 1035-1048. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-012-0188-4>
- 22) AL-JANABI, H., FLYNN, T.N., & COAST, J. (2012). Development of a self-report measure of capability well-being for adults: the ICECAP-A. *Quality of Life Research*, 21(1), 167-176. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11136-011-9927-2>
- 23) BRAITHWAITE, J., & MONT, D. (2009). Disability and poverty: a survey of World Bank poverty assessments and implications. *Alter*, 3(3), 219-232. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.alter.2008.10.002>
- 24) BINDER, M., & COAD, A. (2011). Disentangling the circularity in Sen's capability approach: An analysis of the co-evolution of functioning achievement and resources. *Social Indicators Research*, 103(3), 327-355. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41476526>
- 25) ANDREASSEN, L., & DI TOMMASO, M. L. (2018). Estimating capabilities with random scale models: women's freedom of movement. *Social Choice and Welfare*, 50(4), 625-661. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00355-017-1099-8>
- 26) VOLKERT, J. (2006). European Union poverty assessment: a capability perspective. *Journal of Human Development*, 7(3), 359-383. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14649880600815933>
- 27) MARSH, R.M. (2013). Human capabilities and economic development: The extreme outlier societies. *Comparative Sociology*, 12(3), 361-390. <https://doi.org/10.1163/15691330-12341267>
- 28) MANOLOM, T., & PROMPHAKPING, B. (2015). Measuring well-being from local perspective: The case of Lao PDR. *Social Indicators Research*, 123(2), 391-409. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-014-0743-2>
- 29) GRABOWSKA, I. (2021). Quality of life in poor neighborhoods through the lenses of the capability approach—A case study of a deprived area of Łódź City centre. *Sustainability*, 13(13), 7185. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13137185>
- 30) KWARCINŚKI, T., & ULMAN, P. (2020). Quality of life paradox. Well-being ranking of the selected european countries based on hybrid well-being approach. *Economics & Sociology*, 13(2), 160-180. Retrieved from https://www.economics-sociology.eu/?750,en_quality-of-life-paradox.-well-being-ranking-of-the-selected-european-countries-based-on-hybrid-well-being-approach
- 31) TOBOSO, M. (2011). Rethinking disability in Amartya Sen's approach: ICT and equality of opportunity. *Ethics and Information Technology*, 13(2), 107-118. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10676-010-9254-2>
- 32) CLARK, D.A. (2005). Sen's capability approach and the many spaces of human well-being. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 41(8), 1339-1368. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220380500186853>
- 33) HIRVILAMMI, T., LAAKSO, S., LETTENMEIER, M., & LÄHTEENOJA, S. (2013). Studying well-being and its environmental impacts: A case study of minimum income receivers in Finland. *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*, 14(1), 134-154. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19452829.2012.747490>
- 34) SUPPA, N. (2021). Walls of glass. Measuring deprivation in social participation. *The Journal of Economic Inequality*, 19(2), 385-411. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10888-020-09469-0>
- 35) ARUBAYI, D.O., & Akobo, L.A. (2018). The capability approach and national development in Nigeria: Towards a youth transition model. *Human Resource Development International*, 21(5), 463-492. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13678868.2018.1468588>
- 36) VAN OOTEGEM, L., & VERHOFSTADT, E. (2012). Using capabilities as an alternative indicator for well-being. *Social Indicators Research*, 106(1), 133-152. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11205-011-9799-4>
- 37) ROBEYNS, I. (2006). The capability approach in practice. *Journal of Political Philosophy*, 14(3), 351-376.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9760.2006.00263.x>

38) PHILLIPS, D. (2011). The individual and the social: A comparative study of quality of life, social quality and human development approaches. *The International Journal of Social Quality*, 1(1), 71-89. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/23971683>

39) QIZILBASH, M., & CLARK, D. A. (2005). The capability approach and fuzzy poverty measures: An application to the South African context. *Social Indicators Research*, 74(1), 103-139. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27522239>