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Structuration of Capability: The Node of Interaction for Capabilities Enhancement

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ABSTRACT

Human development has its foundation in the Capability Approach which enables humans to create a set of valuable capabilities by themselves as an agent. Later on, more importance was placed on utilization of the social structure including institutional structure and group process as conditions for human development. Also, the Capability Approach necessitates multi-dimensional perspectives for accurate analyzes. This article aimed at extending the Capability Approach in the dimension of interaction with Structuration Approach. The vulnerable group that is becoming the next generation of elderly was selected and studied on the issue of valuable self-reliance. There are two major findings: (1) Valuable Self-reliance, in terms of a set of valuable capabilities, is the consequence of the interaction between individual capabilities as an agent and collective capabilities derived from the social structure which has been driven by the intermediation between individual values and collective values. (2) The reduction of social spaces between the social structure and the next generation of elderly increases the opportunities for their valuable self-reliance achievement. This article propose herein a capability enhancement model based on the node of interaction to reduce social spaces and increase a set of valuable capabilities.

Keywords: Capability Enhancement, Structure-agency Approach, the Next Generation of Elderly, Valuable Self-reliance, Social Spaces Reduction.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Human Development concept of Sen (1981) focuses on reducing social spaces on the ground that humans possess capabilities but are unable to use them to the fullest extent owing to deprivation as

obstacles. The Capability Approach sees the importance in an enhancement of capabilities by giving them freedom to create their own set of valuable capabilities (Sen 2001). Sen joined Haq and developed the Human Development Index as a benchmark that would arouse countries worldwide to become aware of and place the importance on an enhancement of their own citizens' capabilities (Haq 1999). This index was first constructed in the form of Human Development Report (HDR) in 1990 which focused on directly enhancing human abilities (UNDP 1990). Later, more indicators have been added as a result of these concepts such social justice, plurality, and sustainable development (UNDP 2011; Comim, Qizilbash, and Alkire 2008) which expanded its interests in creating social conditions for human development (UNDP 2015). This latest Human Development Report focuses on human development in vulnerable groups, especially the elderly (UNDP 2014).

Thailand as a country with the highest number of the elderly in Asian countries (United Nations, 2010) is entering the aged society in 2025 and the super-aged society within a decade beyond and the period is three times shorter than any social change that took place in developed countries (United Nations. Economic & Social Affairs 2013). Moreover, Thailand is still the developing country with limitations in resources, its regulations are not compatible with the social transforming, and most population's socio-economic status is inferior to developed countries. Therefore, along the path to the aged society, Thailand is confronted with social changes under the pressure from both social structures and population characteristics. It can be seen that the income as high as 65.51 percent of Thai elderly is lower than the poverty line (Foundation for Older's Development 2011). Besides, the elderly face their own problems in physical, mental, status, and social deterioration, and hence deprivation of their capabilities (Schaie 2013). This deprivation forces the elderly to rely on a social institute, and many have turned to be dependents. Sen (2000) wanted to eliminate this deprivation and developed human's capabilities until they are a self-reliance agent. If the elderly are active self-reliant, they will have real freedom to determine their own lives (World Health Organization 2014). With these reasons, this article therefore focuses on the next generation of elderly who at present are still able-bodied. They still have time to prepare themselves and have sufficient opportunities to utilize their capabilities towards valuable self-reliance in the future.

Nevertheless, the approach of human capabilities with too high the emphasis on an individual as an agent by Sen (2000) can result in overlooking of social structure utilization both an institutional structure and a group process (Robeyns 2005). This article therefore attempted to seek the approaches used by the next generation of elderly for valuable self-reliance in terms of utilization based on their capabilities and social structures (Kuklys and Robeyns 2004) such as collective resources derived from institutional structures (Kabeer and Sulaiman 2015) or enrich their bargaining power in the group process (Stewart 2005). In this respect, the concept of structuration of Giddens (1984) has been brought to describe the next generation elderly's self-reliance through individual capabilities and collective capabilities (Richardson 1994) and perception of values in self-reliance from negotiating individual values and collective values (Ibrahim 2006; Pick and Hietanen 2015).

The objective of this study was to seek an approach to the next generation elderly's capabilities for valuable self-reliance with the following concepts: (1) The next generation of elderly's self-reliance relies on using their capabilities as an agent with collective capabilities derived from the social structure in terms of interaction. (2) Perception of values of self-reliance arises from negotiating individual values and collective values under the rationalization of actions. The results of this study would benefit the development of

capabilities among the next generation of elderly in terms of policy to enrich a set of valuable capabilities. This enriching is done through the building of the node of interaction in order to reduce social spaces and enable the next generation of elderly's valuable self-reliance.

2. THEORIES & CONCEPTS

This article sought to analyze the Capability Approach based on the Structuration Concept through reviewing literature on relevant concepts and theories in the use of capabilities and structuration as follows:

2.1. Capability Approach

The Capability Approach is a developmental approach that focuses on enhancing the next generation of elderly's freedom as an agent to use their capabilities to achieve their own values (Sen 2001). This was derived from 2 major approaches, namely Wealth of the Nation by Smith (1776), which believes that human possesses drive from one's needs to fulfill oneself and to become a perfect human. These processes have unintended consequences that lead to social prosperity (Smith and Lewis 2011). The second concept is the Social Choice by Arrow (1951) which believes that no choice can truly reflect social needs since it is impossible for human to select more than two alternatives without bias.

Sen (1981) developed Smith's concept into a Deprivation Theory, and Sen (1977) developed Arrow's concept into the Social Choice Theory on Capability-based Approach. Sen (1985) applied both of these new theories to develop the Capability Approach which later became the heart of Human Development concept Sen (2001) named "Development as Freedoms". The new concept sees real development as developing for directly enhancing the next generation of elderly's capability and act towards value achievement without any deprivation. This approach recommended to measure valuable self-reliance of the next generation of elderly in the use of their own capabilities as an agent in order to achieve their own values in individual level (Anand et. al., 2009).

In this respect, Nussbaum et. al., (1993) modified Sen's Capability Approach using the political perspectives of the social structure. The social structure should eliminate social deprivation and provide collective conditions for capabilities to any individual (UNDP 2015). Therefore, the next generation of elderly's self-reliance should be supported in terms of collective capabilities from the social structure. This approach recommended to measure valuable self-reliance of the next generation of elderly in collective level. Richardson (1994) criticized this concept by saying that Nussbaum overlooked the plurality and perception of individual values. The Capability Approach should place the importance on both individual values and collective values. Kabeer and Sulaiman (2015) agreed with this concept and proposed that the set of valuable capabilities comprise individual capabilities and collective capabilities derived from the institutional social structure. Later, Stewart (2005) extended collective capabilities derived from the institutional social structure to cover the group process. These concepts enabled us to explain that valuable self-reliance of the next generation of elderly arises from either individual capabilities or collective capabilities, or both. The next generation of elderly perceives the values of self-reliance from the whole effects of individual values and collective values (Kuklys&Robeyns2004).

However, Ibrahim (2006) argued that, in fact, collective values influence individual values, on the other hand, Pick and Hietanen (2015) demonstrated that individual values deal with collective values.

Also, the Capability Approach does not separate the analysis of individual values from collective values but analyzes them together. Thus, Abel & Frohlich (2012) proposed human capabilities as an interaction process between individual capabilities and collective capabilities. However, these approaches still separate the analysis of the interaction of values from the interaction of capabilities. This article wants to address this gap by borrowing Structuration Approach to analyze both interactions of values and capabilities together on Capability Approach. It can support to explain valuable self-reliance of the next generation of elderly as the consequences of the interaction process between individual capabilities and collective capabilities. The next generation of elderly perceive values of self-reliance through a negotiation process between their own individual values and collective values. This article applied these concepts in the analyzing of the next generation of the elderly's valuable self-reliance based on the Capability Approach.

2.2. Structuration Approach

The Structuration Approach focuses on the explanation of social phenomena as the consequence of the interaction between the structure and agency (Giddens 1984). It was influenced by two major concepts. The first is domination and power of a Capital Concept by Marx (1977) who believed that an agent is predominated to act under the expectation of the social structure. Secondly, the interplay of Capitalism Concept of Weber (1978) states that an agent is free to act for his/her own values under the expectation to follow the social values. This leads to negotiation between the agent's values and the social values which drive the agent and the structure to interact.

Giddens (1979) used dialectic method to synthesize a new concept from Marx and Weber's concepts. He proposed that the social structure conform the agent through social conditions in the form of social values and norms. Meanwhile, the agent needs to negotiate in order to adjust the social structure to be as much as possible in accordance with his/her own values through an action to change the social condition. However, the agent is not able to adjust all of the social conditions as he/she wants, because of social structure's unacknowledgement conditions that are unchangeable. Later, Giddens (1984) developed this concept into the Structuration Approach which believes that the social system is dynamic and combines with the duality of structure-agency and its interaction. The agent rationalized his/her action from the needs to accumulate resources and, therefore, seeks a means to use his/her own resources together with utilizing collective resources derived from the social structure most efficiently. In this regard, the agent needs to modify the social structure in order to support his/her own needs by negotiating interactively between his/her own values and social values. This is done through social practices to modify social conditions, which in turn leads to the structuration of the former structure (Abel and Frohlich 2012). This concept is used to explain valuable self-reliance of the next generation of elderly is the consequence of the interaction process between the action of the elderly as a agent and the social structure related to them, both in negotiation values and changing of social conditions.

Next, Bryant & Jary (1991) extended the concept of Giddens on structuration. An agent can be the producer of a new social structure by changing the social conditions which the social structure allows. At the same time, he/she can reproduce the former social condition under the unchangeable condition that forces the agent to conform. Thus, for the next generation of elderly to use their capabilities and use the capabilities from the social structure efficiently, it depends on how much the social conditions offer a chance for alter

or utilize them. This depends on the number of changeable and unchangeable social conditions. Cassell (1997) used the Time-space Distanciation concept of Giddens (1979) to explain structuration through social spaces. When social spaces expand, the contradiction between the social structure and the agent increases because the chance of negotiation on unchangeable social conditions decreases. Social spaces are thus the obstacle against adjustment of interactive social conditions between the agency and the social structure. Therefore, reduction of social spaces means increase of chances for the interaction of the next generation of elderly to negotiate for changing social conditions or social structure to be in line with their needs.

The Structuration Approach discussed above could explain valuable self-reliance of the next generation of elderly. The set of valuable capabilities is ability to integrate capabilities between individual capabilities and collective capabilities by negotiating values between individual values and collective values. This article applied this concept as the basis for analyzing valuable self-reliance of the next generation of elderly based on the Capability Approach synthesized from the Structuration concept.

3. DATA & METHODOLOGY

This article is part of the doctoral dissertation entitled, “Social Choice Structuration of the Next Generation of Elderly in Isan Region,” which was granted the Ethics Certificate, Reference No. HE573036 from the Khon Kaen University Ethics Committee for Human Research, based on the Declaration of Helsinki and the ICH Good Clinical Practice Guidelines. The Mixed Methods were applied (Tashakkori and Teddlie 2010) with the Futures Studies to explore the phenomena of Social Choice Structuration of the next generation of elderly. These Futures Studies were conducted in two proceedings: (1) Study of the social choice structuration of the next generation of elderly from the experts’ viewpoints based on the Ethnographic Delphi Future Research (Poolpatarachewin 1982). (2) Study of the social choice structuration in the views of the next generation of elderly themselves based on the Ethnographic Future Research (Textor 1995). This article presents the results of the first proceeding only.

In this article, the authors define valuable self-reliance of the next generation of elderly as the use of a set of valuable capabilities. This happens from the interaction between the individual capabilities of the next generation of elderly as an agent and collective capabilities derived from the social structure. The next generation of elderly can perceive values of self-reliance through rationalization of their actions in negotiating individual values with collective values. The unit of analysis comprised collective and individual levels. The data was collected through in-depth interview with 20 experts, categorized into three groups: the academic group, the official group, and the independent expert group, selected from the criteria of their having an institutional role according to the Act of the Elderly 2003 (Ministry of Social Development and Human Security 2003), their organizational and network participation related to the National Plan on the Elderly 2002-2021 (The National Commission on the Elderly 2009), their experiences and expertise in the aged from research as well as from professions. Most experts selected from the said criteria were over 60 years of age and under Thai law are categorized as the elderly. At present, their jobs are still related to a continuous development of the elderly. The interview data was analyzed by Content Analysis using the ATLAS.ti program with Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis technique (Lewins and Silver 2007), then presented the report through Analytical Description technique with Mystery Approach (Alvesson and Karreman 2011).

4. FINDING & DISCUSSION

An interview was conducted with 20 experts on elderly from January until March 2015. Two major issues were found, the first being valuable self-reliance of the next generation of elderly and the second the reduction of social spaces. The details of both are presented below:

4.1. Valuable Self-reliance

Some experts believed that the next generation of elderly are able to rely on their own when they become aged, provided that socio-economic resources have sufficiently been set aside ever since they were at the working age, including accommodation, capital, savings, knowledge, health, social status, and social networks. These resources guarantee that when the next generation of elderly completely changes their role from producers to consumers, they would be able to use these resources for self-reliance, as said in the following protocol:

The elderly who are well-prepared will be able to rely on themselves and will not be dependent ... They should prepare themselves during the working age by accumulating sufficient capital and resources, such as economic capital and human capital, which refers to health and knowledge. (An official)

The next generation of elderly change their role completely from a producer to a consumer and are still able to rely on themselves because they retain their status as givers to the society under the profit-exchanging relationship with others. This differs from the elderly who have not accumulated resources. The latter's role is the recipient in the society. Hence, it can be said that accumulated resources are the medium in the elderly's capacities to rely on themselves. One expert said:

There are three types of elderly: one attached to the social, one attached to their home, and one attached to their bed... Most of the elderly over 80 years old are not able to live alone; they need a caregiver... The elderly who have not prepared themselves have to receive assistance from the society when they are unable to rely on themselves. This group of elderly differs from those who are able to hire a caregiver. The latter retains the employer ship and is able to remunerate the caregiver. Thus, this group of elderly can be said to rely on their own. (An official)

Most experts agree that accumulation of resources and utilizing the resources differs from person to person since each of the next generation of elderly has different life target and hence perceives the values of self-reliance from a different perspective, as in the following expert's opinion:

Have you ever wondered why people from the same locality whose educational background and occupation are similar are in different conditions when they are old? Some people are rich while some are poor. This is because their lifestyles are different... Some see the importance of education, some see the importance of their daily needs. (An academic)

It can be seen that the opinions of these experts reflect Sen's Capability Approach (2001) which sees that the elderly have the freedom to allocate resources on their own. This is considered individual capabilities (Richardson 1994). Allocation of resources yields different returns; therefore, an individual has his/her own way of resource allocation which differs from others (Alkire 2005) both in capital efficiency and prioritization of the ways of life (Alkire 2002). The above opinions reflect that resources support the next

generation of elderly as well as being the rationalization of action towards self-reliance. This corresponds to the concept of Structuration by Giddens (1984).

However, the majority of Thai elderly still have to depend on the state when it comes to income, health, and social welfare. This is because during their working age, this group of people only received enough revenue for their expense and did not have any savings or capital. They also did not have time to take care of their health, as is mentioned in the following protocol:

Over two-thirds of Thai elderly do not have a job. These people mainly depend on the state's welfare, both for health insurance and living allowance... The state has become the final resort of this group of elderly. (An independent expert)

Additionally, most experts saw that the elderly's self-reliance requires social structures, i.e., infrastructures, public utilities, technologies, goods and services which have been designed to meet the elderly's demand. For instance, the elderly need equipment to support the deteriorating physical conditions at old age; the next generation of elderly still need social institutions that serve them right such as extension of retirement age, welfare for the aged, establishment of organizations that promote old people's self-reliance. These social institutions should set appropriate social rules for the elderly, as said in the following protocol:

When we turn old, our body and mind deteriorate, and we are unable to do some activities as before. The elderly need supporting tools or infrastructures to help them as aged-assistance... Besides, the retirement law does not allow the aged to work as before, even though the capabilities of some elderly are still perfect. (An official)

It can be understood that the experts saw that it was important for the state to provide resources and improve social regulations to enhance the elderly's self-reliance capacities (Anand et. al., 2009). This correlates to the Capability Approach by Nussbaum et. al., (1993). It can be seen that self-reliance of the next generation of elderly is derived from individual capabilities and collective capabilities (Kuklys and Robeyns 2004), and collective capabilities will be more important with fewer individual capabilities (Kabeer and Sulaiman 2015). This view reflects the Structuration concept of Giddens (1984) and reveals the role of social structure which has an influence on the next generation of elderly. The social structure comes in the form of collective resources and social regulations supporting the self-reliance of the next generation of elderly.

As far as the perception of self-reliance values of the next generation of elderly is concerned, most experts believe it arises from the institutional socialization processes in the family, academic, and religious institutions. These institutions mold the perception of values of the next generation of elderly to be in the same direction as the social values of each area which are different from the others. These regulations and values predominate the next generation of elderly to conform to the social expectation, especially in terms of moral and social norms. This is because the next generation of elderly needs to live with others in the society; hence, the society sets the rules for what to do and what not to do base on the definition of a good human or good life, as said in the following protocol:

The family institution, academic institution, and religious institution are the major institutions in the value-molding processes ... In the past, Thai society taught Thai children to take care of their parents. If old fathers and mothers go out to work, the society will blame the children. Therefore, it has been common for the elderly not to work even though they are still capable to... (An independent expert)

In addition, some experts believed that perception of values of self-reliance is derived from being a social group member. Group membership means the elderly are expected to act according to the social group status they are affiliated with, such as the relative group, the occupational group, the cultural group, and the elderly activity group. In joining a group, the next generation of elderly has to accept the group values which can be values in collective exchanges of profits, values in forming a network or organization since these values are the conditions that retain the group and lead it to achievements in terms of benefits. As the following interview:

An elderly can be affiliated with many social groups such as the occupational group, the health group, and the activity group of their preference ...When an elderly joins any group, the elderly is expected to conform to the group activities... Being members of different groups and unequal status in a group influences the role of the elderly. (An independent expert)

Social group forming of the next generation of elderly enables them to negotiate with social institutions in terms of values. For instance, the elderly club group may negotiate with a state organization to provide them with health services, social welfare and promotion of cultural activities. The next generation of elderly's group forming forces social institutions to accept group values and set measures in providing them with services, and at the same time regulations are adjusted to meet the elderly's needs. One informant said:

To provide alternatives in self-reliance for the elderly, it is necessary to understand what the elderly want, what their family want, what the community want, in order to be able to set supports according to the requirements of all concerned. (An official)

However, some experts believed that the next generation of elderly does not need to use their group values to set their own values. On the other hand, they are able to adjust the group values. Social groups are normally small compared to social institutes. This enables the elderly to simply set their group roles. Social groups are usually formed with clear and not many objectives. The elderly can always add or adjust the group conditions according to their needs, as in the following answer:

Usually, group forming of the elderly is through establishment ... and hence the objectives have been clearly set. However, some elderly do not attach to group objectives as the others. When the former take a role in the group, there can be a force to change the objectives. (An official)

The experts' opinions above reflect that both institutional collective values and collective values derived from group forming influence perception of individual's values of self-reliance of the next generation of elderly according to Ibrahim (2006) and Stewart (2005). Nevertheless, these opinions which show that the values of the next generation of elderly influence group and institutional values can be explained by the Structuration concept of Bryant & Jary (1991) as follows: The next generation of elderly as an agent is able to negotiate in terms of values with the social structure until they can change the social conditions. This happens through interaction between the structure and agency and leads to a proposal for adjusting capabilities so as to explain perception of valuable self-reliance of the next generation of elderly through intermediation between collective values and individual values (Pick and Hietanen 2015). It contradicted with the Capability Approach by Kuklys & Robeyns (2004), which sees that valuable self-reliance should arise from individual capabilities as an agent or collective capabilities received from the social structure, or both. In reality, the next generation of elderly quote the Ethical Rational including moral and goodness in their own style to negotiate meaningfully with socially Instrumental Rational which includes collective

benefits and goodness as a social member (Alkire 2002). From this the authors can interpret that real freedom in the use of capabilities of the next generation of elderly is not freedom in the use of capabilities for themselves only, so-called Negative Freedoms, but also capabilities to build benefits for others, so-called Positive Freedoms (Sen 2001).

To conclude, it can be seen that the next generation of elderly rationalize their action as an instigator of the capability through a social institution, through the state's mechanism, and a group based on one's own values. Also, the next generation of elderly's valuable self-reliance results from the duality of individual and collective in terms of both values and capabilities interactions according to Giddens (1984). The interaction model can be synthesized as *Structuration of Capability* and shown in Figure 1. It explains a set of valuable capabilities which is in Intersection A, occurring from the overlapping of the collective capabilities circle, derived from social structure, and the next generation of elderly's individual capabilities circle, resulted of their own abilities, in the Structuration of Capability process. It varies inversely with social spaces between center points of both circles at Distance d , comes from the intermediation between individual values and collective values.

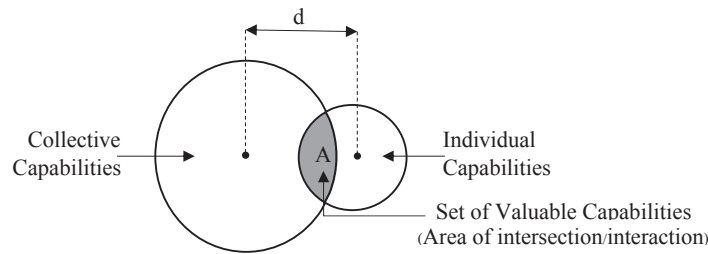


Figure 1: Structuration of Capability Diagram.

4.2. Social Spaces Reduction

A number of experts believed that even if the next generation of elderly possesses a lot of resources from proper preparation for knowledge, health, economy; or even if the social structure provides sufficient collective resources for them including state services, welfare, facilities, adjustment of regulations to support the elderly's self-reliance; this group of elderly still are unable to increase their valuable self-reliance. This is because the collective resources received from the social structure are not well distributed and because of the yielding individual's attitudes when one turns to be aged. As a result of this, the next generation of elderly does not have access to services and may lack the motivation to act. Therefore, the increased resources could not be fully utilized, as one said:

For an elderly to rely on himself or herself, it does not mean that many resources have been accumulated or a lot of public utilities are provided... Think about it ...What if the government builds an excellent hospital, but the elderly cannot use the service? What if the top-class medical operation is available, but the elderly think they are too old and don't want to get hurt or become dependent? The public services or assets will not support the elderly at all for their self-reliance. (An academic)

It can be seen that the views of the experts presented above are correlated to the Structuration concept of Giddens (1984), which could explain valuable self-reliance of the elderly as the consequence of the interaction between individual capabilities and collective capabilities. Here, the elderly may wish to alter

the social conditions; however, some conditions cannot be changed and remain in the form of barriers (Pick and Hietanen 2015) or social spaces (Cassell 1997), depriving the next generation of elderly unable to use collective resources and regulations from the social structure for their own benefits (Sen 1981). The result of study here Sen (2001) explains the traditional social spaces reductions is the process of collective resources distribution on resource-based approach or serving individual's satisfactions on utility-based approach as shown in Figure 2. Also, the traditional way to increase a set of valuable capabilities is an addition of collective capabilities to response individual capabilities or adjustment of collective values to response individual values.

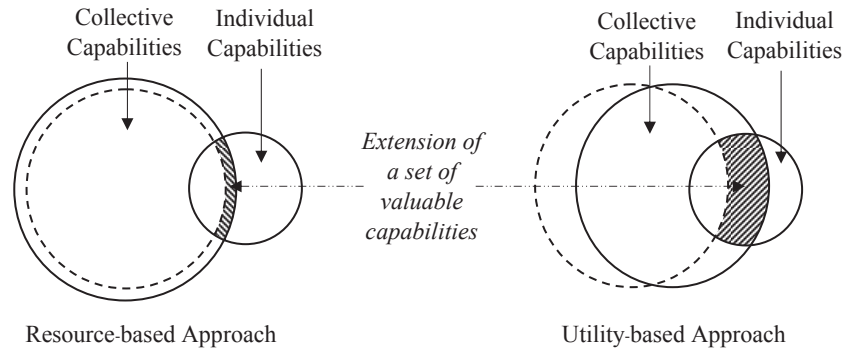


Figure 2: Traditional Social Spaces Reduction Diagram

Many experts tried to describe the constraints in the form of social spaces between the elderly and the institutional structure. This able to be classified in terms of levels, including the center, the region, and the locality, and in terms of organizational functions with different objectives to support the elderly. Thus, it can be seen that the size of social institutions are too big and complex, making it difficult for institutions to understand the elderly's needs and difficult for the elderly to obtain access to their benefits. The operations should be divided into sections and decentralized, as these informants said:

Administration in Thailand is divided into 16 ministries ... and the working operations are divided into the central, the regional, and the local parts... Thus, Thai social structure consists of too many gaps among these working units. Ministerial services are clustered in provinces, and it can be said that the distribution of resources and state services is not efficient since it does not reach the people. Their needs are not sufficiently understood. (An official)

Another drawback is that different organizations work separately from the other, or work according to the principle organization's duties. No organization is responsible for overall elderly management. So even though the government allocates budget and sets policies, the workload is usually avoided or sometimes overlapped, making services for the elderly inefficient. (An academic)

It can be seen that these opinions correlate to the Instrumental Freedoms of Sen (2001), which focuses on improving the social structure so that it is flexible and efficient in responding more to the requirements of the next generation of elderly. This also correlates to the concept presented by Cassell (1997), who saw that the social structure with size reduction results in are duction of the space between the agent and the social structure. With this, the unchangeable conditions of the social structure decrease. Therefore, the next

generation of elderly have a chance to adjust social conditions of the social structure to please themselves. They can efficiently allocate their own resources with the utilization of collective resources and the regulations received from the reduced social structure size. This led to conclusion that reduction of social spaces means reduction of the size of the social structure in order to increase the opportunities for the interaction process between the next generation of elderly's individual capabilities and collective capabilities derived from the social structure, reflect Sen (2001)'s Capability-based Approach that recommends finding the influence way to allocate available resources to achieve their own values. Social space reduction can be synthesized as the *Node of Interaction* approach and illustrated in Figure 3. It can explain that a set of valuable capabilities which is in Interaction A refer to Structuration of Capability in Figure 1. If the collective capabilities circle change its size to the node of intersection circle that is closest to the individual capabilities circle and still inside the former collective capabilities circle. The Distance d_1 will change to Distance d_2 that results of negotiation between individual values and collective values, then the Intersection A will change to the Node of Intersection A_n without the need for additional resources. As a consequence, the ratio of intersection area compare with the whole of individual capabilities and collective capabilities area will increase in the Node of Interaction. It illustrates the next generation of elderly can use the available social structure responds to their valuable self-reliance as an agent more efficiently.

According to the experts, the reduction of social spaces by building the node of interaction to decreasing the size of the social structure can be done in two ways. The first is organizational process by directly adjusting the social structure size as *structure-lead*. The structure-lead social structure reduction starts from the cross-functional transfer of missions from central organizations to local organizations, with an aim to reduce the social structure into nodes. Thus, the space between the agent and the structure will decrease. However, collective benefits must also be transferred through stipulating the interaction zone and activities to enhance the next generation elderly's capabilities for valuable self-reliance. From the experts' opinions, reduction of social structure size using organizational process to establish nodes correlates to the Capability Approach of Nussbaum et. al., (1993) and Kabeer & Sulaiman (2015), where social institutions have the duty to adjust themselves according to the elderly's needs so as to be flexible for the next generation of elderly to use their individual capabilities with collective capabilities for valuable self-reliance (Sen 2001).

The second approach is the group process for social practices where the next generation of elderly is the agent as *agency-lead*. This approach is derived from the next generation of elderly's group process to create bargaining power in social practices to provoke the social structure in the local area to coordinate with other organizations of different levels and functions related to the elderly. One expert said:

There will be a higher number of elderly in the future society, and therefore the elderly issues are recognized... However, it is difficult for the government to respond to each elderly... the elderly need to join together to build their bargaining power. The elderly's request will arouse the local administrative organizations, which are closest to the elderly. However, only these organizations are not able to meet the multiple needs of the elderly. The local administrative organizations can only represent the elderly and coordinate with others related to the elderly ... It can be seen that group processes such as clubs or occupational groups are very important for self-reliance of the elderly in the future. (An academic)

It can be seen that the opinions of the experts in social structure size reduction using the group process for social practices correlate to Abel & Frohlich (2012), who believed that the next generation of elderly are

able to apply social practices to negotiate for reduction of social structure size. As such, the unchangeable conditions, the obstacles depriving them from utilizing social benefits and their own capabilities, will be reduced or can be ignored (Giddens 1984; Sen 1981). Building the node of interaction should focus on increasing efficiency of interaction between the structure and the next generation of elderly as the agent by groups process (Stewart, 2005).

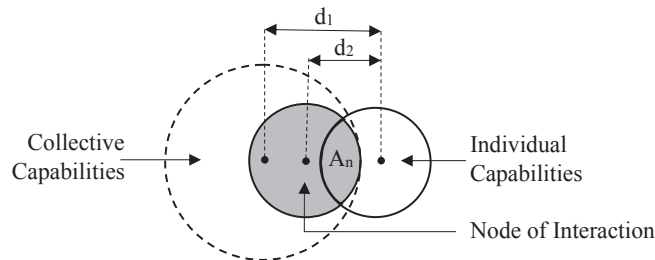


Figure 3: Node of Interaction Diagram

5. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The first finding presented here is valuable self-reliance of the next generation of the elderly. This is the consequence of the interaction between the next generation of elderly’s individual capabilities as the agent and collective capabilities derived from the social structure which has been driven by the intermediation processes between individual values and collective values. If individual values are in accordance with social values, the consequence of these negotiation processes will shape social conditions to facilitate the next generation of elderly’s capabilities better. Thus, it is suggested that the next generation of elderly should accumulate socio-economic resources sufficiently for themselves. They should also acquire skills in allocating and utilizing collective resources and social regulations related to the use of resources for their valuable self-reliance. Additionally, human capability enhancement is not only increasing the individual capabilities or collective capabilities but also concern on the intermediation between individual values and collective values.

The second finding is the reduction of social spaces by building the node of interaction to reduce the social structure size. This increases the chance for both the interaction of values and the interaction of capabilities between individual as an agent and the social structure, named “*the valuable interaction*”. It can be achieved in two ways: agency-lead and structure-lead. Therefore, two recommendations can be proposed here: Firstly, the next generation of elderly should form groups to build their bargaining power in social practices to request the social structure to provide services and adjust social regulations that correspond to the needs for valuable self-reliance of the elderly. Secondly, social institutions must reduce contradiction in operating work related to the elderly. Close organizations should be established to be responsible for coordinating with other related organizations so that the social structure would facilitate the next generation of elderly’s valuable self-reliance more efficiently.

From the findings, this article asserts that the consistency of individual values and collective values determine the interaction between individual capabilities and collective capabilities. A set of valuable capabilities is the consequence of the valuable interaction. Also, the authors suggest that Human Development Report should design a new index which able to measure a set of valuable capabilities based on the valuable interaction (For example, we can measure on the number of local organizations or social groups that

people have abilities to access or utilize its. Because it will represent the opportunities for human to use their own individual capabilities as the agent with collective capabilities derived from the social structure and promote the intermediation between individual values and collective values). As a consequence, it will lead to capability enhancement in new practices by promoting the node of interaction.

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