The Framework of an Optimization Model for Individual Capability Development by Means of CSR, Governance and the Comprehensive Community Participations

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ABSTRACT: This model is analysed how endogenous social and personal circumstance with governance, parental expanses, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) together can be exaggerated the individual capability. This is shown by the differences of responses between the individual potentiality and achievement to determine the adult deprivation gap. The interaction between potentiality and achievement will be triggered more on scalar evaluation in which the achievement will be increased. This study is unique as this is enabled to evaluate the phenomena of negative adult deprivation using the higher scaling of comprehensive community participation to realise the construction of the path to minimise adult deprivation gap. For this model, we have used the constraint multi-objective decision making approach to determine the optimum level of deprivation gap. The result is shown how each objective is viewed as a dynamical system of endogenous social-personal circumstance with governance and parental expanses. Here the CSR is exhibited a contribution which is reflecting the systems of behaviour of higher achievements.

Keywords: Capability, Deprivation, Potentiality, Comprehensive community participation, CSR

I.   INTRODUCTION

The disabled people needs different types and varying amounts of capability inputs (policies, resources, social norms, infrastructures, etc.) to reach the same level of well-being as the non-disabled (Mitra, 2006; Sen, 2009, 1999). For the well-being of the individuals it is needed to convert resources and commodities into capabilities to reach the target level of potentiality and achievement (i.e. those beings and doings that individuals value) (Robeyn, 2005). Those conversion factors can be internal or external (i.e. social and environmental) may be in accelerating or decelerating motion.

The "internal" conversion factors, such as personal characteristics (e.g. physical conditions, sex, skills, talents and culture), can be converted into resources (or commodities) for individual functioning. This conversion is also dependent on external conversion factors like CSR under social, environmental and political characteristics (Che-Fu Hsueh, 2013; Inoue and Kent 2012). The "external capabilities" depends upon the capabilities of another person (e.g. parental investment while depends on CSR as proposed for this model) who can share some conversion factors with them (Foster, 2010) to minimise the volume of disability. The capabilities can also increase through social and cultural aspects (sense, perceptions, identities, etc.) (Nussbaum, 2000) while impairments are preventable and disability factors that minimise the capabilities (Bayles, 2002).

The individual's disability may arise from the environment in which she/he functions. Wasserman, 2001 is asserted that "the interactive nature of disability makes it difficult to an individual when it impossible to assess the individual absence from the scheme of social cooperation in response of CSR performed by Govt. /NGO's (Spar et al. 2003; Husted, 2003; Wood, 1991).

The community capability can be constituted a reference area for public intervention. Yet, we have considered the basic capabilities corresponding to human rights, within community potential capability as they constitute the minimum requirements of well-being (Sen, 2002). To fulfil the wants and needs of different functioning are traded-off against each other in order to arrive at "best" functioning combinations. Sen, 1985 calls for "elementary evaluation", because there is wider choices which is only valued because there is a higher chance of choosing a better elements. Ballet, et al. 2011 and Martins, 2011 mention that 'a combination of set of the capability may sustain the economics through CSR.

Thus the model is framed to minimise the deprivation in terms of sustainable functioning that results from the interactions of an individual's with (a) personal characteristics (e.g., age, impairment) and (b) basket of

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available goods (assets, income) and (c) environment (social, economic, political, and cultural). This approach helps to explain the importance of the economic causes and consequences of disability and is closely related to the recent International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (World Health Organization, 2001).

II. PRELIMINARIES OF MODEL

(i) Assumptions

a) Rate of changes of child achievement due to personal-societal circumstances under bureaucracy, is restricted within -1 to 1.

b) Hawkins-Simons condition under the 2x2 matrix shows the changes of the level of disability with respect to personal-societal circumstances(X), parental investment(Z), and i.e. $\begin{vmatrix} q_{XX} & q_{XZ} \\ q_{ZX} & q_{ZZ} \end{vmatrix} \geq 0$. This fulfils the concavity condition to determine the level of disability where the minimum level need not exceeds the boundary of optimum path.

c) Rate of changes of child achievements due to CSR considered as non-negative.

d) The capabilities are changing overtime with growth of the economy

e) Only economic impairment is considered

f) Corporate sectors are willing to serve the peripheral region.

The above points are assumed to be recognised before we construct the mathematical formulation to verify the justification of changes of individual capability at different level of comprehensive community participations.

(ii) Notations

- $'y'$ The child's adult horizons has defined as a scalar evaluation of the set of his potentials i.e. opportunity path
- $'Z'$ The parent invests endogenous time and material resources, in the child
- $'S'$ comprehensive community participations
- $'b'$ the child's achievements through Public policy initiatives, jointly impacts by the η and x
- $'x'$ Exogenous personal and societal circumstances considering the bureaucratic functioning β; i.e. x_β where $x_\beta = X$
- $\gamma(b)$, which registers as a scalar evaluation of the child's
- η the level of CSR performance
- $'q'$ measuring the adult deprivation
- p, r and m are the parameters to change the Z, η and X respectively

(iii) Functions of Model

Thus the functioning of individual represented as

$$y_i(Z_i) = \{b_i \mid b_i = f_i(\eta_i(Z_i)), X\} \ \forall f_i \in F_i, and \ \forall Z_i \in \ z_i \tag{1}$$

Individuals, $i = 1, ..., n$ choose vectors Z_i, of commodities or resources from the feasible set, Z_i. A conversion function η_i has chosen CSR investment as in Lancaster, 1966. The function f_i then maps objective characteristics together with exogenous personal and societal circumstances, x_i i.e. depends on bureaucratic functioning β into states of being or functionings, b_i. The capability set $y_i(Z_i)$, represents the set of feasible functioning vectors with given resources, Z_i. Ideally, evaluation of (6.1a) involves comparisons of alternative y_i's. Access to some positive level of y may be required as a necessary condition for having at least some freedom of choices (Nussbaum, 2000). If so, then y represents a fixed objective norm or standard against which achievements and potentials can be evaluated. Expression (1) makes no assumptions about how people arrive at the Z_i nor does it specify how other variables are generated.

The novelty of the format of equation (1) compared to equations as in Mark and Thomas (2013). Here we have proposed *the specifications of source of spending in alteration of the parental inability and personal and societal circumstances considering the involvement of bureaucracy.*

The capability of functioning of individual through corporate social responsibility spending is represented as

The parent invests endogenous time and material resources Z, to child. Combined with predetermined comprehensive community participation S, and the cost of CSR investments exhibit characteristics, η as

$$\eta = \eta \{Z; s\} \tag{2}$$

The CSR spending is depends on parental invest into the child. If the parental spending in response to the comprehensive community participation *were less the CSR spending would be higher.*

Characteristics of cost of CSR spending (2) is influenced the child's states of being or functioning. Here b is referred to as achievements in reference to realized functioning and discernment which shape the potential purposes (Robeyn, 2005).

The Freedom of individual represented as

$$b = b\{X, \eta(Z; s)\} \tag{3}$$

The child's achievements, b, and thus the Public policy initiatives depend on, η_i and x_i jointly.
The child's adult horizon is defined as a scalar evaluation of the set of his potentials, y, likewise we have made possible parental investments, z, and comprehensive community participation, *s:*

$$y = y\{X, \eta \ (Z; \ s)\} \tag{4}$$

Last, we have defined the functions where $\gamma(b)$ is registered the extent of scalar evaluation of the child's which is realized as the adult opportunity paths, q. This may falls short of individual's potentials, y. Combining $\gamma(b)$ with expressions (3) and (4), we propose the following version of the general capability function which is constructed as in (1):

$$q = y\{X \ , \ Z; \ s\} - \gamma(b\{X, \eta(Z; \ s)\}) \tag{5}$$

With the assumed restrictions $y_Z, \eta_Z, b_\eta \ge 0, -1 \le b_\beta \le 1, \ 0 \le \gamma(b) \le y, \ \gamma' \equiv \frac{d\gamma}{db} \le 0$.

Following the all functions and constraints if $Z \ \to 0, \ the \ value \ of \ '\eta(Z)' \ will \ be \ maximum.$
The first part of the eq. (5) the function of child's adult horizon is defined as a scalar evaluation of the set of his potentials and second is the function of child's achievements through scalar evaluation of the child's adult opportunity.
To preserve the simplicity of our structure in (2) – (5), we assume that there is no uncertainty about key parameter values. To ascertain how the policy variable, x interact with other variables the deprivation gap is to be reduced. While simultaneously the opportunity and achievement needs to recall for expression (5). Thus the deprivation function can be represented as

$$q = y\{X \ , \ Z; \ s\} - \gamma(b\{X \ , \eta(Z; \ s)\}) \tag{5}$$

Differentiating (5) with respect to the policy variable, x we gets

$$Max \ q_X = y_X - \gamma' b_X \tag{6}$$

and differentiating (6) with respect to parental investments, z we gets

$$Min \ q_{XZ} = y_{XZ}X - \gamma' b_{\eta X} X \eta_Z - \gamma'' b_X X b_\eta \eta_Z \tag{7}$$

An imperative of concavity condition of q will further burden empirical implementation of (2) – (5) and make its use to guide policy decisions which is even more difficult. Concavity of the realized capability function is required decreasing returns to dominate. Recall expression (5) i.e.
$q = y\{X, \ Z; \ s\} - \gamma(b\{X \ , \eta \ (Z; \ s)\})$. The realized capability function is concave for all x ≥ 0 and z ≥ 0, thus we get

$$Min \ q_{XX} = y_{XX}X^2 - \gamma' b_{XX}X^2 - \gamma'' b_X^2 X^2 \tag{8}$$

$$Min \ q_{ZZ} = y_{ZZ} - \gamma' b_\eta \eta_{ZZ} - \eta_Z^2 (\gamma'' b_\eta^2 + \gamma' b_{\eta\eta})q \tag{9}$$

III. THE MODEL

In this model we assume that the child achievement $'b'$ is accelerating through exogenous personal and societal circumstances under the Governance of state or central body $'X'$. Considering (3) where $b_\eta \ge 0$ and

$$-1 \le b_X \le 1 \tag{10}$$

the parental investment to children or the child-care $'Z'$ could be well in condition and the effect on $'b'$
determine by parameter $'p'$ again the exogenous personal and societal circumstances considering the
Governance $'X'$ in one hand and the performance of CSR $'\eta'$ on the other can be accelerated the $'b'$ through the parameters $m \ and \ r$, represented as

$$b = \eta^r X^m (1 + Z)^p \tag{11}$$

where

$$\eta^r = \frac{s}{1+Z} \tag{12}$$

Where $p, r \ and \ m$ are the parameters to change the $Z \ , \eta \ and X$ respectively.
Considering equation (11), (12) and the child's achievements b can be represented as

$$b = s \ X^m (1 + Z)^{p-1} \tag{13}$$

The first order of b in (13) with respect to X

$$b_X = m \ s \ X^{m-1}(1 + Z)^{p-1} \tag{14}$$

As $-1 \le b_X \le 1$, the constraint with (14) can represents as

$$-\frac{1}{ms(1+Z)^{p-1}} \le X^{m-1} \le \frac{1}{ms(1+Z)^{p-1}} \tag{15}$$

The term scalar evaluation as described in this model for child achievement b (13) is determined through the results from the integrated derivative with respect to $X, Z \ , and \ \eta$ can be represented as

$$\gamma(b) = \iiint (s \ X^m (1 + Z)^{p-1}) \ dX dZ d\eta \qquad = \qquad \frac{s \eta X^{1+m}(1+Z)^p}{(1+m)(p+pr)} + c$$

For $b = 0, \ \gamma(b) = 0, \ and \ 'X' or \ '\eta' = 0, than \ c = 0$ thus

$$\gamma(b) = \frac{s \ \eta \ X^{1+m}(1+Z)^p}{(1+m)(p+pr)} \tag{16}$$

Considering the equation (4) and the constraint $0 \leq \gamma(b) \leq y$ and the disorder i.e. 'the change of child achievement the scalar evaluation will be diminished' i.e. $[\gamma' \equiv \frac{d\gamma}{db} \leq 0]$, the child's adult horizons of the set of his potentials with respect to the scalar evaluation, the $'y'$ can be represented as

$$y = h_z \frac{s\eta X^{1+m}(1+Z)^p}{(1+m)(p+pr)} \qquad \text{where } h_z \geq 1 \qquad (17)$$

The gap of the scalar evaluation can be materialised as achievement or adult opportunity and individual potentiality $'q'$ or the disability of the individuals. We have assumed that the volume of disability $q \geq 0$ if $y \geq \gamma$. This depends on the weight value of the parameter h_z where $h_Z \geq 1$ implies the positive weightage for the parental skill. Moreover, the power of individual potentiality may be equal or higher than the scalar evaluation or adult opportunity. This is seemed to depend on h_z. Here h_z is a balancing factor. Since y and γ are changing with scalar evaluation of child's adult opportunity is materialized from the evaluation set of potentiality. Therefore the scalar evaluation of adult achievement is the section of amalgamated part of total set of potentiality which is accelerated by three decision variables Z, η and X.

In case of $[p = 2, r = 1, m = 2]$ as first and second degree of parameters weights the Scalar evolution γ can be represented as

$$\gamma = \frac{s\eta X^{1+m}(1+Z)^p}{(1+m)(p+pr)} = \frac{1}{12} s\eta X^3(1+Z)^2 \qquad (18)$$

The pattern of scalar evolution γ is a function of child achievement b that may be accelerated through $Z, s\eta$ and X without having any disruption (Figure 1).

$$[\text{Plot3D}[\frac{1}{12} s\eta x^3(1+Z)^2, \qquad \{X, -103.641, 103.641\}, \{Z, -120.8, 120.8\}], \{s\eta, -2, 2\}]$$
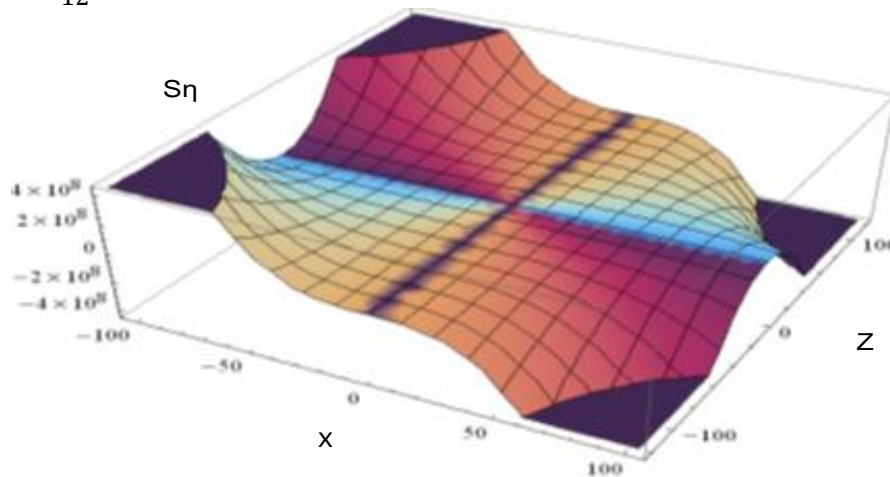
Figure1: Scalar evolution and its pattern

CSR activity with comprehensive community participation $'s\eta'$, parental expanses $'Z'$ and exogenous societal and personal circumstances $'X'$ together can effects on undisruptive opportunity to individual capability.

Following the equations (7), (8), (9) and [(17)-(18)] [Appendix A_1] under the adult deprivation (5) the objectives of the decision maker are represented as

$$\text{Min Qxz} = 5s\eta x^2(1+z) + \frac{1}{2} s\eta x^3(1+z)^2 + s\eta x^5(1+z)^3 \qquad (19)$$

$$\text{Min Qxx} = 5s\eta x(1+z)^2 - \frac{1}{2} s\eta^2 x^2(1+z)^4 - 2n^2 s\eta x^3(1+z)^6 \qquad (20)$$

$$\text{Min } Q_{ZZ} = -\frac{1}{6} s\eta X^3(-10 + 2sX^2 + s^2X^4) \qquad (21)$$

To optimise (19), (20), (21) we have constructed the circumstances of privileged non-privileged domain (6.1a7) in one hand and the non-negativity feature of the objectives to determine concavity condition $\begin{vmatrix} Q_{XX} & Q_{ZX} \\ Q_{XZ} & Q_{ZZ} \end{vmatrix} \geq 0$ on the other. Thus the objective of adult deprivation minimisation is authored by the changes of exogenous personal and societal circumstances, Governance and parental investment which can be trade-off positively for the functioning of actual child achievement. Following the two constraints and taking $[p = 2, r = 1, m = 2 \& h_z = 10]$ the model can be solved.

Here the domain of privileged non-privileged feature is

$$-\frac{1}{ms(1+Z)^{p-1}} \leq X^{m-1} \leq \frac{1}{ms(1+Z)^{p-1}} \quad or \quad -\frac{1}{2S(1+Z)} \leq X \leq \frac{1}{2S(1+Z)} \qquad (22)$$

Secondly for the non-negativity feature the Hawkins-Simon condition under three objectives and taking $[Q_{XZ} = Q_{ZX}]$ we gets another constraint [Appendix A_2] as

$$\frac{3(10+XZ+2X^3Z^2)^2}{(-10s+s^2x^2(2+sX^2))(-10+\eta XZ^2(1+4\eta XZ^2]))} \leq 1 \qquad (23)$$

To determine the optimum solution of the model related to individual capability through three objectives (19), (20), (21) and the constraints (22), (23) has been developed for the minimum adult deprivation. The model is composed of decision variables i.e. change of exogenous personal and societal circumstances considering the Governance, CSR performance and parental investment under the scaling of comprehensive community participation. The scaling interpreted in seven points is constructed with different characteristic weights (Table 1).

IV.   METHODOLOGY

To solve the problem, Mathematica 9 has been used. Scaling is a technique for visualizing information that explores similarities or variation among adult deprivation, societal circumstances, CSR and parental expenditure. The main idea is to detect underlying dimensions that is allowed the researcher to observe similarities or deviation between the items under analysis.

We can be translated the map under scaling of comprehensive community participation, since the distances between "points" remain identical. The quality of the deprivation or gap minimisation techniques can be evaluated by means of scaling of the Comprehensive Community Participations and social circumstance, CSR and parental expenditure on the child. We gets a monotonic decreasing chart and we have constructed a scaling and having a low dimensions for the lower scaling (Table 1).

Table 1: Comprehensive community participations under the scaling

Very low (VL)	Low (L)	Medium (M)	Good (G)	Very Good (VG)	Very Very Good (VVG)	Very Very Good with Distinction (VVGD)
Skill/Educated Community	Skill/Educated Community	Skill/Educated Community	Skill/Educated Community	Skill/Educated Community	Skill/Educated Community	Skill/Educated Community
Biased	Biased	Biased	Biased	Low Biasness	Minimum Biasness	No Biasness
Government initiatives	Government initiatives	Government initiatives	Government initiatives	Government initiatives	Government initiatives	Government initiatives
	Interferences	Interferences	Interferences	Interferences	Interferences	Interferences
		Good response/participations	Good response/participations	Good response/participations	Good response/participations	Good response/participations
		Honesty	Willingness	Willingness	Willingness	Willingness
			Consciousness	Good project selection	Good project selection	Good project selection
			Good Control/management	Consciousness	Government initiatives	Government initiatives
				Good Control/management	Consciousness	Consciousness
					Good Control/management	Good Control/management
					Honesty	Honesty
					Interaction	Interaction
						Transparency
						Dedication on society

Table 2: Coding-Decoding of seven point scale of Comprehensive Community Participation (s)

Coding	Decoding	Linguistic word
3	VL	Very Low
4	L	Low
6	M	Medium
8	G	Good
9	VG	Very Good
12	VVG	Very Very Good
14	VVGD	Very Very Good with Distinction

V. RESULTS

This analysis performs linear transformations, namely translation, reflection, and scaling, with the objective of minimizing a measure of the difference between the individual potentiality and achievement. The algorithm: (i) chooses a references of scaling (Table 2) (by selecting one of the available instances); (ii) superimposing all other decision variables instantaneously into the data for objectives (iii) computes the current set of values of decision variables (iv) compares the distances between the computed values and reference that instances is given threshold value. If the values are in above shows the threshold values then the sets of reference needs to be computed again and will continue for all objectives. We found different optimum values of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd objectives (Q_{XZ}, Q_{XX}, Q_{ZZ}) with their decision variables (X, η, Z) for $'S'$ i.e.

$$Q_{XZ} = -0.204076 \ (X = 0.522375, \quad \eta = -0.20219, \quad Z = -0.825931); for \ S = 4$$
$$Q_{XX} = -0.0661 \ (X = -0.747314, \quad \eta = 0.27647, \quad Z = -0.904404); \ for \ S = 7$$
$$Q_{ZZ} = -0.22368 \ (X = 0.5093, \quad \eta = -0.3792, \quad Z = -0.9999); \ for \ S = 6$$

Here for the first objective $Q_{XZ} = -0.204076$ indicates the actual achievement is higher compare to practical opportunities under the positive environment of exogenous personal and societal circumstances (x) considering the Governance β i.e. $X = 0.522375$. This we get without the support of CSR and parental expanses and optimise for the scaling of low level of community participation. In case of third objective where we have attempted to minimise the adult deprivation only through parental investment i.e. $Z = -0.9999$ shows $Q_{ZZ} = -0.22368$. This indicates the actual achievement is also higher than practical opportunity under same platform of $X = 0.5093$ and CSR as in first objective and optimise for the scaling of medium level of community participations. However the second objective where the effort has been made to minimise the deprivation only through exogenous personal and societal circumstances (x) considering the Governance β i.e. X, results $Q_{XX} = -0.0661$ and optimise under the positive CSR performance i.e. $\eta = 0.27647$ for the scaling of good community participations though $X = -0.747314$, $Z = -0.904404$.

The model shows the direction through which we gets an idea to overcome from the path of individual disability under mutual cooperation of the exogenous personal and societal circumstances (x) considering the Governance β, CSR and parental expanses where the community participation played a significant role for social and regional development.

5.1 Sensitivity of Objectives and Variables due to Community Participation's Ups and Downs

A non-linear programming technique is used to determine how different values of an independent variable i.e. comprehensive community participation (S) will impact the set of decision variables i.e. exogenous personal and societal circumstances (x) considering the Governance β i.e. X without the support of CSR (η) and parental expanses (Z) under a given set of assumptions. This technique is used within specific boundaries that will depend on one or more input variables, such as the domain of privileged non-privileged features. Again we have proposed a non-negativity feature of Hawkins-Simon condition under three objectives taking [$Q_{XZ} = Q_{ZX}$]. By creating a given set of scenarios, we can be determined the changes of one variable(s) with respect to the target variable i.e. the variation of adult deprivation.

The design of a structural system of minimisation of deprivation level between the individual opportunity and actual achievement has been developed for improving the existing structure of capability and disabilities in a particular region. The design has composed of experienced and creative ideas that are required in the development of a new structural set of opportunities. In this case it is very difficult to quantify a new design using real data for numerical measures. Recently, limited studies have been made in the creative work of the structural design using mathematical tools.

(i) Sensitivity of Qxz

Figure 2: sensitivity of Qxz objective and the extreme of x, η, Z under the variation of s
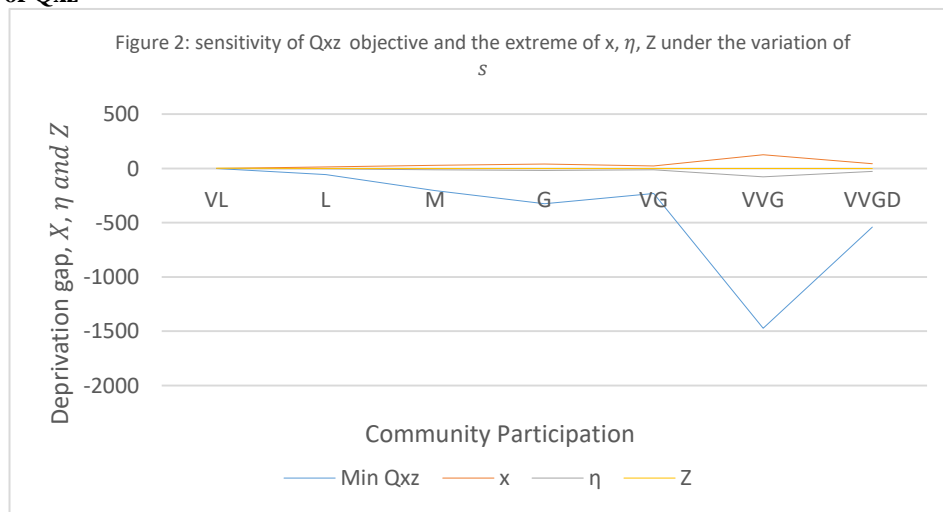
In figure 2, the volatility of deprivation level shows due to the sluggish increasing tendency of exogenous *personal and societal circumstances (x) considering the Governanceβ i.e. X and slothful decreasing CSR performance though the parental expanses is unresponsive. Moreover, the solidity of X and η may be determined the gap of individual opportunity and actual achievement under improving community participation. Here the scaling of VVG level of community participation shows the actual achievement which is highest against the best personal and societal circumstances.*

(ii) Sensitivity of Qxx

Figure 3: : Sensivity of Qxx objective and the extreme of x, η, Z under the variation of s
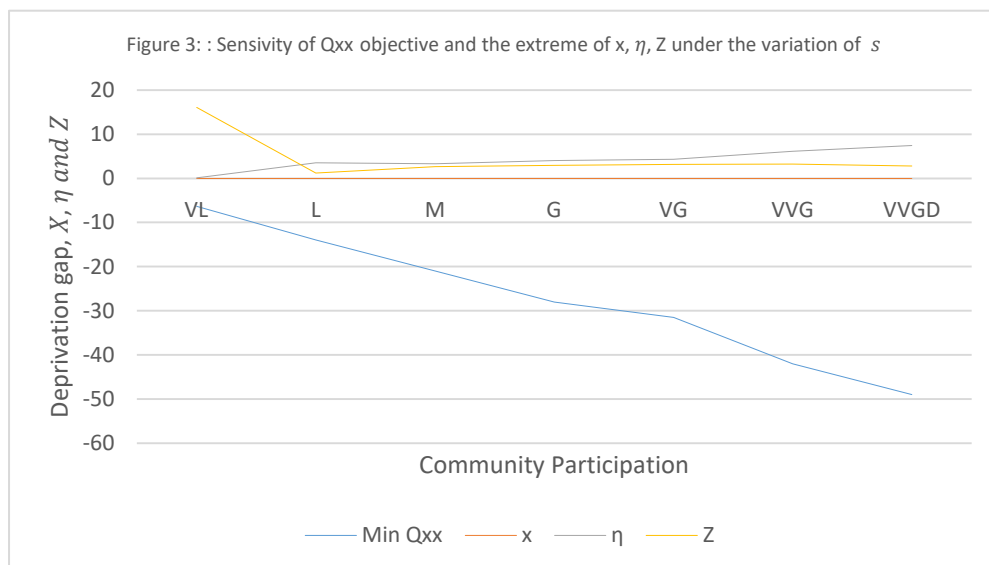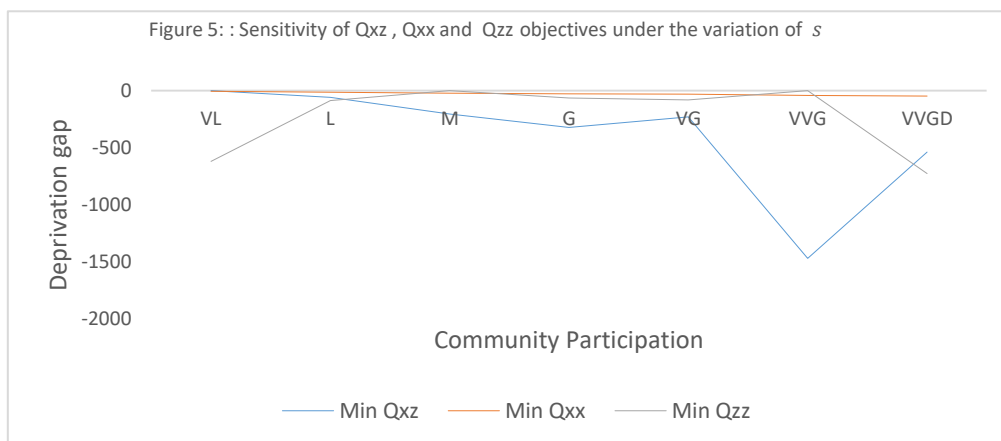
In figure 3, the deprivation level is exogenously decreasing due to the *increasing CSR performance with the positive parental contribution to their child* though the tendency of exogenous *personal and societal circumstances (x) considering the Governanceβ i.e. X is insensitive. Moreover, the solidity of Z and η may be determined the gap of individual opportunity and actual achievement under improving community participation. Here the actual achievement is continuously increasing against the energetic performance of η and Z but gets momentum after low level of scaling.*

(iii) Sensitivity of Qzz

Figure 4: : Sensitivity of Qzz objective and the extreme of x, η, Z under the variation of s
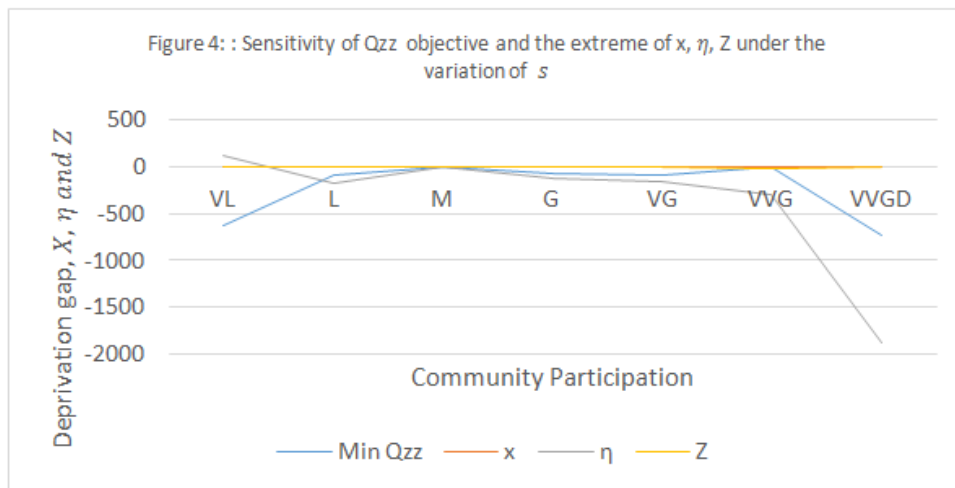
In Figure 4, the scenario of adult deprivation is increasing which is not appreciating as the scope of actual achievement. Which is decreasing due to the *insensitiveness of exogenous personal and societal circumstances (x) considering the Governanceβ i.e. X and parental futile contribution to their child.* Here the tendency of effective *parental contribution has been seen after the scaling of VVG of community participation. Again this scenario is involved with continuous unfavourable CSR performance. This may be knocked up the positive effect on the individuals' achievement more than their potential.*

(iv) Sensitivity of Q$_{xz}$, Q$_{xx}$ and Q$_{zz}$ together

Figure 5: : Sensitivity of Qxz , Qxx and Qzz objectives under the variation of s

In figure 5, for the 1st objective the minimising tendency of deprivation level due to exogenous *personal and societal circumstances (x) considering the Governanceβ i.e. X and parental investment Z,* is showing a rigorous volatility between the individuals potentiality and achievement. Here the rate of actual achievement is increasing up to VVG level of community participation. But on the way of VVG to VVGD the individual potentiality is increasing rather than achievement. The 2nd objective is to minimise the deprivation level only due to X which is exogenously diminishing in a sluggish rate lastly the 3rd objective is to minimise the deprivation only due to *parental investment Z* . Where the adult deprivation is increasing though started from appreciating level of actual achievement which gets zero level deprivation at medium level of community participation. However the actual achievement gets its momentum after VVG level of community participations. Thus the 1st and 3rd objectives are showing their opposite movement to fulfil the target to minimise the individual deprivation. However for the 1st case the achievement is for societal improvement where the comprehensive community participation and potentiality are needed to be improved. Again the 3rd case is embarrassing as the individual's achievement is sufficient for VL level of community participation. Here the potentiality is appreciating up to the VVG level of community appreciation. But the 2nd objective is appreciating with actual achievement in a sustainable manner.

VI. CONCLUSION

The individual capability or disability has been determined through the differences of individual potentiality and achievement. For an individual's choices, various types of freedoms required while there are an excessive many other freedoms that depend on the assistance and actions of others and the nature of social arrangements (Sen, 2009). We argue that it is true for personnel disabilities and even more for children disability needs caregiver's assistance. Consequently, the capabilities set of these persons is shaped by their conversion factors, as well as by their parent's or caregiver's capabilities.

The scalar evaluation of the child or child's adult achievement is depends on integrity of the caregiver's capabilities, exogenous personal and social factors via governance and CSR. Moreover, the adult achievement will be higher if the deprivation gap is negative. Achievement/deprivation or the disability of the individual experiences the required/undesirable effect of various external factors. The disabled people's movement is tends to look at the barriers that exist within the social context and prevent a person from achieving the same level of functioning than a non-disabled person.

The CA covers the full range of the disability experience that is shifting the focus away from limited views of simply types of impairments. In this matter, the CA includes the individual capability and functioning (ICF) framework. But if we goes beyond its potential to make policies the study will be more relevant and equitable. Moreover, under the standard welfare economic views the individual's well-being which can be captured by an individual's "wants and needs'' where both can be subsumed under the given and unchanging preferences of an individual. As a consequence, individual preferences may change.

With these changing individual preferences, the three decision variables i.e. personal and social circumstances with due strategic governance, parent invests and CSR are playing an important role to minimise the adult deprivation gap as seen in our sensitivity analysis. On the basis of seven points scaling of community participation the sensitivity analysis has been performed to define the variation of the individual potentiality and achievement. To capitalise the individual potentiality the decision variables effect externally for their achievement. Moreover it is presumed to being disabling as they are incapable to use the inventory of individual's potentiality at the economically lower level of community.

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