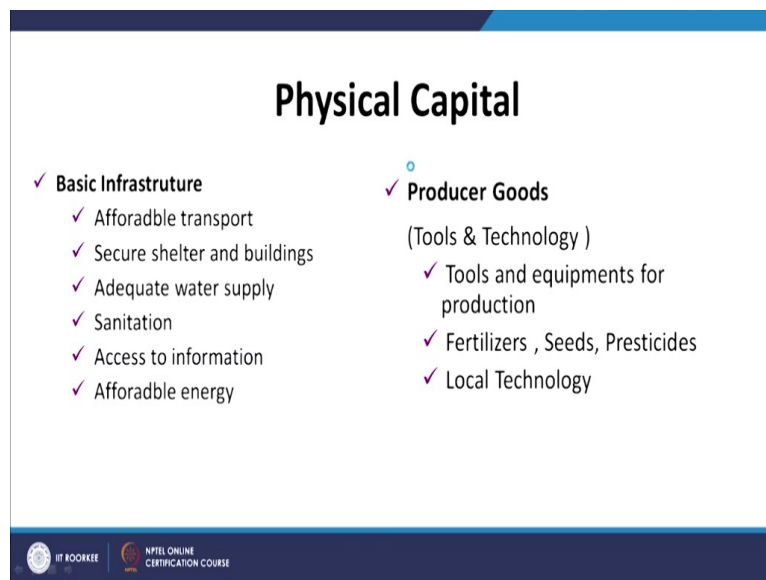


And also the leadership, a good leader is very important, so what kind of leadership quality one carries it depends on their level of vulnerability. And participations; participation in decision-making, if I have the ownership, I have the right to participate in the village decision-making process in the town neighborhood decision-making process, I can influence the decisions that is a great capacity, it has a direct impact on my vulnerability.

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And then after social capital, we have physical capital like basic infrastructures and basically it is the infrastructure of a community like a transport system or shelter or buildings, adequate water supply, sanitation, access to information. So, this defines one village, you can compare easily from one village to another village based on physical capital or affordable energy.

And the production producer goods like basically tools and technologies like tools and equipments for production, fertilizers, seeds, pesticides. This should be considered as a producer goods or local technology.

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Financial Capital

- ✓ Affordable Stocks
 - ✓ Savings and Bank Deposits
 - ✓ Credits
 - ✓ Livestocks
 - ✓ Jewellery
- ✓ Regular Inflow of Money
 - ✓ Pensions
 - ✓ Remittance
 - ✓ Wages


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And then we have a financial capital, so what are the financial capital like affordable stocks: like some bank deposit or savings, credits, livestock, jewelry, all should be considered as affordable stocks. Regular inflow of money: like pensions, remittance, wages, these are the regular inflow of money.

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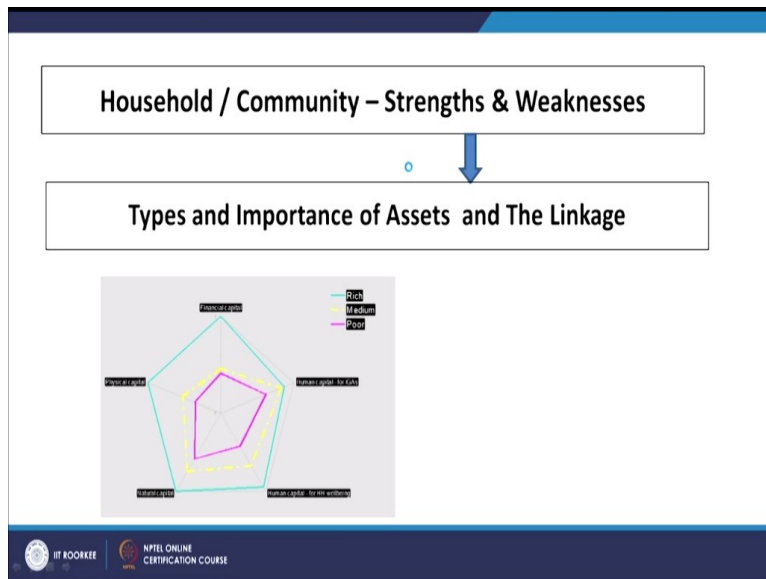
Natural Capital

- ✓ Natural resource stocks from which resource flow and services are derived
 - ✓ Land
 - ✓ Forest
 - ✓ Marine and wild resources
 - ✓ Water and aquatic resources
 - ✓ Environmental services
 - ✓ Protection from storms and erosion

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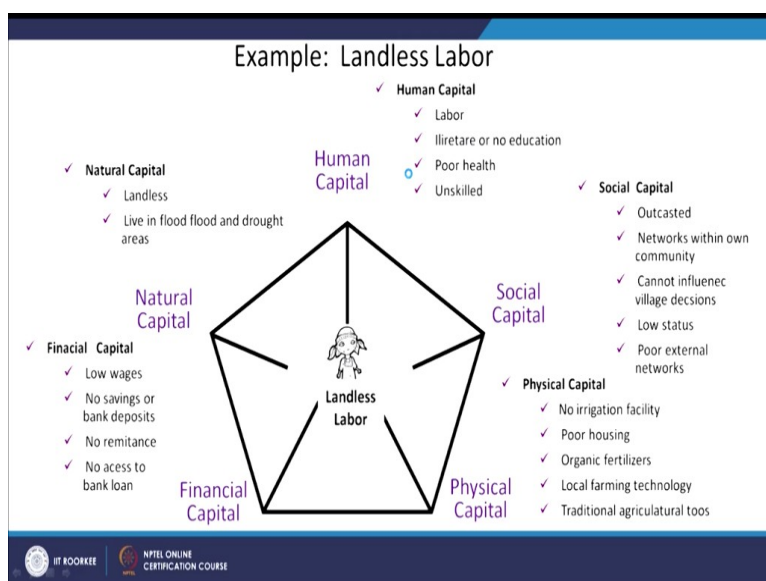
What are the natural capitals? Land, forests, marine, environmental services, so all are considered to be natural capital.

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Now, these like for example the rich people they have greater financial capital, also greater human capital whereas the poor they are very poor at financial capital, human capital and physical capital we can say.

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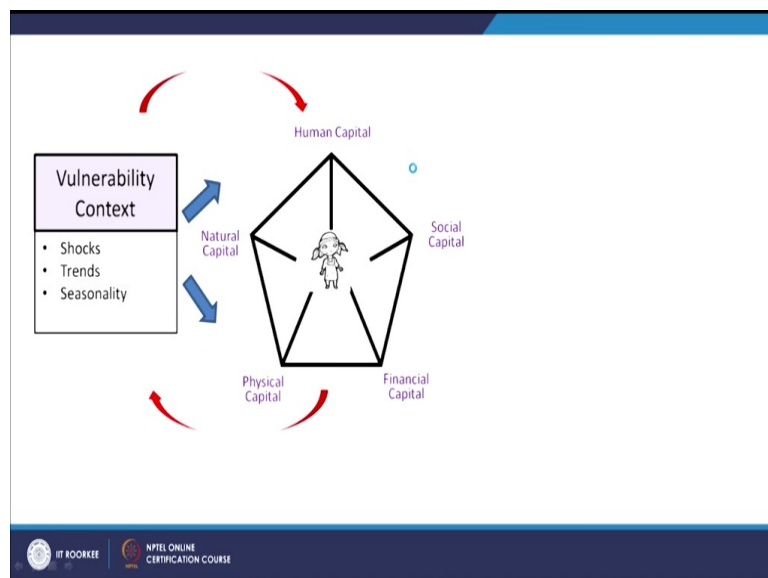


So, here is greater example of landless labour. He had human capital like labour, but he or she is illiterate or no education and poor health, unskilled and social capital generally is not but outcasted considered to be no network, network within own community, no outside and cannot influence the village decision, a labor class people, also low status she enjoys and poor external networks.

Physical capital: maybe no irrigation facility, depends on rain-fed agriculture, poor housing, and organic fertilizers only, local farming technology, traditional agricultural knowledge.

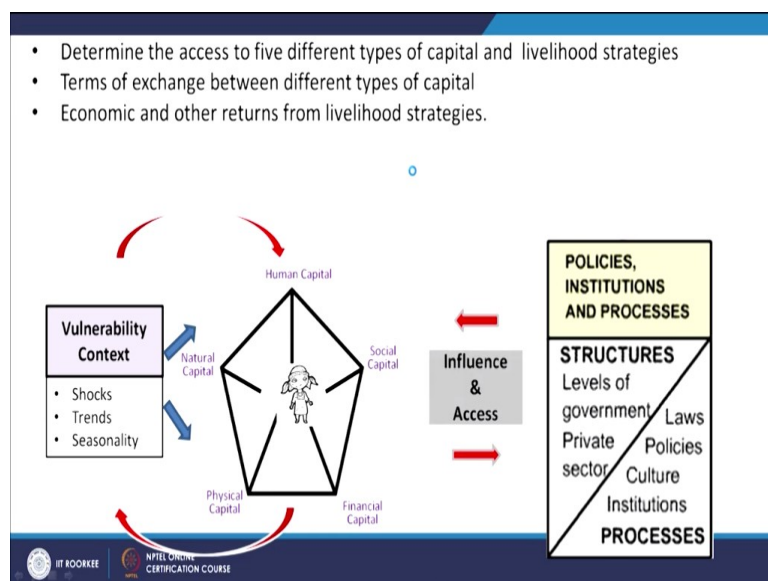
Financial capital: also like low wages, no savings and no remittance and no access to bank loans. And natural capitals: is landless, live on flood prone areas and drought areas.

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So, these all define vulnerability context and then the vulnerability context also is livelihood assets or the various kind of capital and this capital also is redefining the vulnerability.

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But these two also is influencing the policy institution and process. How? They determine the 5 access to 5 different type of capitals and terms of exchange between different types of capitals and the economic and other returns from livelihood strategies.

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Transformation Structures and Processes

- Institutions / Organizations / Policies / Legislations
- Shaping Livelihoods
- Operating at All Levels – Household to International Arena ; Public to Private.



So, what are the transformation structure and process? One is institutional, organization, policies and legislations. And what are the shaping livelihoods and how they are operating at levels.

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Transformation Structures and Processes

✓ Policies

- ✓ of Government (Local / Regional/ Central)
- ✓ of NGOs / Donors
- ✓ of International Bodies



✓ Institutions

- ✓ Political / Legislative / Representative Bodies
- ✓ Executive Agencies
- ✓ Civil Societies and NGOs
- ✓ Political Parties
- ✓ Law
- ✓ Commercial Enterprises

✓ Processes

- ✓ Decision Making Process
- ✓ Laws, Rules, Customs , Norms
- ✓ Language
- ✓ Social Stratification (Status, Caste and Class)

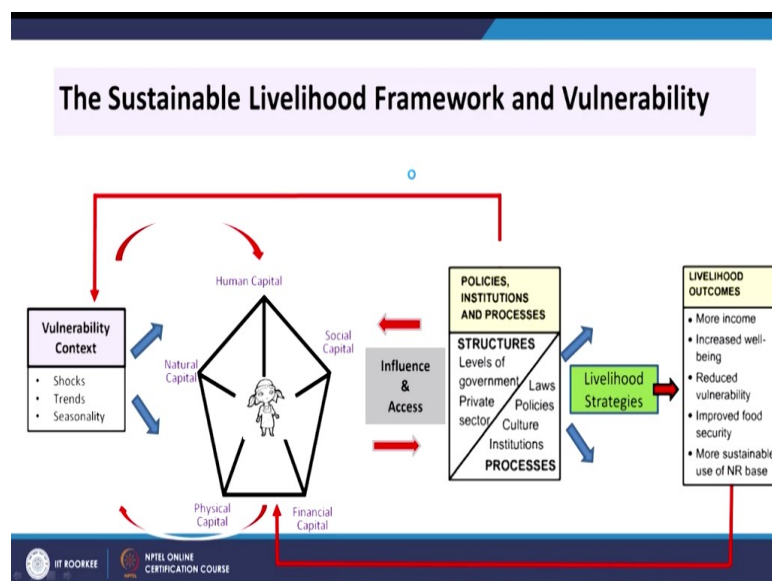


So, transformation structure and process, we call the policies, policies of the government, it could be local, regional or central government that has a great impact on human capital and vulnerabilities like policies of the NGOs, they will come here or not. International like United Nations or institutions like what are the institutions there, what are the conditions of that structure, political, administrative sectors, representative, executive agencies, civil societies and NGOs, political parties and law, commercial enterprise.

The process it depends on who are the decision-makers and how the decision, is it very democratic or not, law, customs, norms, they are strict or not, they are formal or informal, explicit or implicit, these all matter. And language; What language, are they well documented, what language is used. And social stratifications like caste system, class system, the status that all actually define this process.

So, we have vulnerability context, then it is impacting human capital vice versa, and then it is influencing the policy institutions and process.

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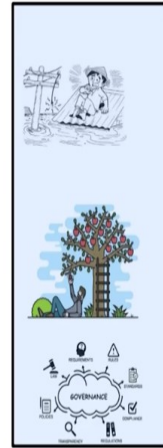


And this framework also influencing the vulnerability and also then it leads to the livelihood strategy people take, and this livelihood strategy ultimately went to livelihood outcomes. So, what is and that again actually affects people's capitals and vulnerability.

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Livelihood Strategies

- ✓ Considering
Vulnerable Context
- ✓ Using and Combining
Livelihood Assets and Capitals
- ✓ Under the Influence of (Support or Obstruction)
Transforming Structure and Processes



Here are the livelihood strategies people can take. One is vulnerability context and using and combining livelihood assets and capital under the influence of transforming structure and process. So, what vulnerability I am exposed to, and then what kind of capitals and what kind of governance or transforming structures I have that actually define the livelihood strategies.

And so vulnerability context actually influencing the capitals, and capital then also influencing the vulnerability context which are shock, trends and seasonality. And then these two combined are vice versa influenced by the policies, institutions and the process. So, policies, institutions, and process also directly influence the vulnerability and the capital of people and based on this framework people take livelihood strategy or they can take livelihood strategy.

And that livelihood generally have some outcome which also impacted their capitals and also again the vulnerability, so this concept is this way and thank you very much for listening. Thank you.