

Livelihood Adaptation Strategy for Quality Education in Nepal

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Abstract

The main objective of the article 'Livelihood Adaptation Strategy for Quality Education in Nepal' is to clarify the types of the adaptive strategies and livelihood pattern based on DFID model. It is a broad subject; however, the aim of writing this article is to bring the clear vision in simple language with adequate examples and references from the text of different writers and authors. Even, while doing this, it has been discussed about the sustainable livelihood and adaptation of the natural resources especially in the rural areas. Also, the livelihood is shaped as per the natural resources and other means provided in the area. It has been possible by studying the changes and advancements experienced for twenty years back to today.

Keywords

Adaptation, Livelihood, Sustainable, Empowerment, Strategy, Remittance, Bio-diversity, Anthropology

Introduction

Sustainable livelihood of any household depends on effective security measures i.e. ownership, resources and income earning activities, including resources and assets to offset risk, ease shocks and meet contingencies; ownership of land and livestock; rights to grazing, fishing, hunting or gathering; and stable employment with adequate remuneration.

Livelihood is determined by a number of factors and there is diversity in livelihood strategies that exist at every level within geographic areas, across sectors, within households and over time which are mainly determined by environmental, socio-economic and cultural factors. The major socio-economic and cultural factors include tradition, caste and other identity also it is determined by the people's evaluation of the possibilities offered by these physical as well as socio-economic Environs (Knowledge and Wareing, 1996). Livelihood is also shaped by political system within which they operate (Hoeck, 2001). Many livelihood patterns are largely predetermined by accident of birth and their parents' occupation and some are less predetermined and improvise through education and migration (Chambers & Conway, 1991).

In general adaptations refer to responses or actions of individuals that have survival value for the individual and the group that constitute the plan of actions carried over a specific time by specific group of people to allow them to adjust or to cope with their local environment. During the latter parts of the 1990's Nepalese began to migrate to the Gulf countries for work, particularly to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (USE), Kuwait and Qatar within a short period.

The livelihood pattern implications of this situation are far-reaching for Nepal as a whole, for the structure and dynamics of regional and local economy and society. Livelihood strategy varies from place to place. Particularly two characteristics of physical environments of the existing resources together with the socio-economic/culture factors control human activities. (Young, 1973).

Livelihoods comprise the capabilities and material and social assets necessary for a means of living (Chambers & Conway, 1992). A sustainable livelihood includes the idea of coping with and recovery from external stresses so as to maintain or enhance existing capabilities and assets – a notion central to the definitions of resilience being discussed in relation to climate change.

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