LIVELIHOOD TRAINING IS ESSENTIAL

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A livelihood includes the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities needed for a method of living. A resource is property once it will deal with and pass through stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and supply property resource opportunities for following generation. The assets mentioned within the definition comprise not solely money resources, but also natural, physical, social and human capital.

While the main focus of this definition is on economic resource property, it additionally touches upon ecological property. The natural resources base ought to be utilized in everyone’s future interest, as well as that of following generation. Livelihoods need not be seen in a very vacuum. Instead, it must be complete that what’s useful for a definite social unit may be harmful for different members of the community. How should an institution delivers basic services in the most efficient, responsive, and sustainable manner if policy, institutional and financial problems constrain their abilities and willingness to fulfil their role as frontline service providers? Who can help them in having livelihood trainings which they can use to sustain their family’s basic needs? These are some important questions that this paper will try to answer.

Despite continuous efforts of the governments and development agencies, rural financial condition and chronic hunger continue the region of the Philippines. It's troublesome to work out precisely what percentage of the poor sleep in rural areas. Financial gain, financial condition and different sorts of financial condition square measure still deeply nonmoving in rural areas. However, the region is undergoing
important economic, political, technological, social and environmental changes that square measure doubtless to possess a profound impact on the conditions of the agricultural poor and their ability to elevate themselves out of financial condition.

Providing policy-makers some policy proposals of constructing higher level LGUs offer for services barangays square measure incapable of delivering given their capabilities and restricted resources. In conceptualizing economic development as inclusive and entrepreneurship-based requiring rational outlay for prime development impact, and creating use of performance and financial condition indicators in giving incentives to barangays; and addressing inequity in barangay funds allocation.

These are the key reasons why some people or non-public establishments are conducting living coaching for rural barangays. Additionally, recent attention to a number of these queries has generated increasing proof that girls have terribly completely different living considerations that form the contexts within which they live. Information of effectiveness of living interventions and theirs links to some government establishments are restricted. So living training’s program managers seeking to implement economic strengthening program as a way of supporting their family’s basic desires.

Among the key ingredients to developing the people’s talents to realize monetary independence is to interrupt mind-sets and attitudes that hamper them from effectively managing unit and business finances. This includes poor appreciation of monetary designing and programming and also the real worth of money; lack of information on investments and decision-making on business ventures whether or not small-scale or otherwise; excessive risk-taking and a come-what-may perspective in hard cash like gambling and also the long expertise of dole-outs that weakened the people’s initiatives.

Livelihood will be provided for resource activities that need production and or process, wherever these activities are going to be found profitable for the others. So as to
mention that the resource coaching conducted may be a success; initial improve within the entrepreneurial capabilities of a person and their information and appreciation on the worth of cash and unit monetary management in general; second, mobilize native savings and supply an efficient mechanism for its safe-keeping and utilization, notably for investments in numerous resource activities; third, cut back the people’s dependence on immoderate disposal activities in meeting capital necessities and unit expenses; and last, develop resource activities that the person will themselves effectively manage, and which might augment incomes and supply employment within the space.

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