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LEARNING

• **Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Social Sciences (2000-2006)**
  Wageningen University and Research Centre, the Netherlands

• **Postgraduate Diploma in Planning (Aug 1997 - Jan 1999)**
  School of Planning, Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT)
  University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

• **Master of Arts in Social Work (MASW) : (1991-1993)**
  Andhra Loyola College, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Andhra Pradesh, India

• **Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) (1988-1991)**
  Andhra Loyola College (Autonomous), Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India

WORK EXPERIENCE

• **Research Associate: (Feb 99-March 2000)**
  Gujarat Institute of Development Research

• **Research Assistant: Indian Institute of Management**
  (Natural Resource Management Working Group)

• **Sociologist (Gr I): (Aug 1995 to Nov 1996)**
  Wildlife Institute of India (WII), India

• **Project Fellow: (June 1994 - July 1995)**
  Tamil Nadu Women's Collective, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
ABSTRACT

COPING MECHANISMS OF FAMILIES IN TRANSITION: INSIGHTS FROM KATHMANDU VALLEY, NEPAL

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The paper is based on an ongoing action research. The main purpose is to document and analyze the families that are migrated to Kathmandu city during the decade long insurgency in Nepal and their coping strategies. With in the family the children were the most affected. The analysis indicates that families have used different coping mechanisms. One of that is surprisingly offering children for adoptions outside the country. Children under 18 comprise almost 50 percent of Nepal’s population. As research evidence shows that more than 300,000 orphans are in Nepal. There are various reasons behind the increasing trend of orphan and abandoned children. It includes armed conflict, domestic violence, natural disasters and displacement. These reasons directly or indirectly have an influence on the structure, size and coping mechanism of families in Nepal.

The other mechanisms are earning daily wages, leaving old members of the family back home, male and female out migration. The insights on the family coping and resilience mechanism will help social workers to further understand the issue in order to enhance the coping mechanism of the families. There are important policy lessons can also be derived and as a result government and non governmental programs can be designed that will enhance the resilience of families in transition.

The paper is structured in five sections. After a brief introduction, section one presents the Statement of Problem and Objectives of the Study. The second section presents the findings from a brief literature review. Third section presents the analysis and findings of the primary research. Fourth section is about structures and process that are required to enhance the coping mechanism of the families in question. The paper is concluded in the fifth section.