

# **A Study of Tibetan Vocational Training Centres in India**

**Synopsis of the Dissertation submitted in Partial Fulfilment**

**Of the requirement**

**For the Degree of**

**Philosophy of Education**



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**Topic of the PhD thesis :**

The topic of the thesis is broadly related to the areas of Vocational training centres, with special focus on Tibetan trainee in order to maintain the 'competitive edge of demanding market to make them employed' of centres in the present ethos of global reforms of 21st century.

This seem to be a trivial issue in our Tibetan society but the reality is way bitter than we think. Many youngsters are simply roaming and wasting their life (Human Resource) which let this research to raise this issue to a larger scale and bring awareness about these wonderful centres.

**The Title of the PhD Thesis :**

The approved title of this thesis is viz. "A Study of Tibetan vocational training centres in India".

**Delimiting the Study:**

The Research Study aims at researching the status of Tibetan vocational training centres in India. The study was incorporate with 200 students of ITI (Industrial Training Institute) Selaqui, Uttarakhand and 80 students of ISTL (Institute for small trade learning) Neelamangala, Bangalore. Lastly, 50 trainees from Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh. This is how all the centres in India are covered.

**Objectives of the study :**

1. To study the status of Tibetan vocational training centres in India.
2. To study the programmes run by these Tibetan centres.
3. To study the problems interns of infrastructure, administration, placement, teaching-learning process faced by students in the vocational training centres of Tibetan in India.
4. To study the problems of vocational trainers.
5. To study the post training position of the students.

## **Research Questions :**

1. How are these Tibetan vocational training centres catering the needs of Tibetan for vocational development ?
2. What are the different courses offered in these centres ?
3. How are students being selected for the vocational courses ?
4. What are the profile of vocational trainers ?
5. How are students guided for the job placement ?
6. What is the sex ratio of trainees in these centres ?
7. What are the other functions of these centres?
8. Is duration of the courses enough for trainee?
9. Is it funded vocational training centres ?
10. How authentic is trainees certificate ?

## **Research methodology and Tools of Data collection :**

The research will utilize qualitative and quantitative methods. These two different methods i.e. qualitative (Questionnaire) and quantitative (Checklist) will make this research effective and comprehensive.

The study made use of following tools throughout from the beginning till end.

- 1) Questionnaire
- 2) Checklist
- 3) Interview
- 4) Focus Group Discussions
- 5) Observational Methods
- 6) Likert Scale

7) Scientific Calculator

8) Internet

9) Reference books

### **Significance of the study:**

Them major problem faced by Tibetan community in India today is unemployment. The unemployment rate has been high and increasing for years now. A 1999 estimate put the Tibetan unemployment rate at 18.5% for those between the ages of sixteen and fifty, and a 2009 CTA study found that more than 17% of the total Tibetan population is unemployed or underemployed. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also offered to establish a Society for Tibetan Education within the Indian Ministry of Education, which would establish and fund special schools specifically designed to provide Tibetan children with a Tibetan education. Nehru announced the creation of the Society that same day. India also initiated the establishment of refugee handicraft centres. These centres became one sound economic model for Tibetans, especially with the assistance of international relief organization, which also helped to establish health clinics and schools for the Tibetans. Henceforth, there are many Tibetan youth who are unemployed and unproductive in our society. Vocational guidance services is a basic requirement of an hour which is very elementary in every aspect of life, specially in the Institutes of Educational sector. Despite the importance of the vocational guidance services in Tibetan societies, we still lack in providing the services to needy people in Tibetan societies. It is not a very new concept which is alienated at many occasions to many people but it is hardly accepted by us. Around 1.5 lakhs Tibetans are refugee in India and the Govt-In-Exile is the highest authority to manage the educational policies and administration of institutes. However, there are still some Tibetan youth who are unemployed and many are school dropouts. So, they started vocational training centres. To what extend Tibetan people in India avail the opportunity. (Youth Empowerment Support-YES, 2015)

Critically study the status of the vocational courses offered by different vocational centres and find its relevance keeping employability in mind. As we have seen that many trainees goes unemployed ones the course gets over. Moreover, many centres don't even take follow up of trainees which can be really effective by exploring them into different workshops and seminars. Also to study the status of vocational trainer. It will also help to understand how the information about vocational training course disseminate to the concern people. Many small Tibetan societies which are located in the remote area of India are not aware of this kind of vocational courses.

## **Chapterization:**

### **Chapter 1 – Introduction:**

The very first chapter of this research work attempts to provide the introduction of the study. At the same time it also gives detail description of the need for the study. It also introduces key terms used in the problem of the study. Simultaneously it talks the research objectives and questions to be investigated. It focuses on delimitation of the study and also provides conclusion.

### **Chapter 2 – Review of Related Literature:**

This chapter gives a description of related literature concerning to the present study. The statement of the problem for this study is “To study the status of Tibetan Vocational Training Centres in India.” This chapter reviewed a large number of studies related to the topic under investigation; researcher will now proceed in the next chapter to discuss the research methodology to be adopted.

### **Chapter 3 - Research Design:**

This Chapter deals with basic methodological principles used for present study with a view to comprehending the findings accurately in the upcoming chapter. The study focuses upon the status of these tibetan vocational training centres in India. But for the purpose of the present study, the researcher had specific criteria. The researcher focused on the train and trainers of ITI (Industrial Training Institute) Selaqui, Uttarakhand ISTL (Institute for small trade learning) Neelamangala, Bangalore. Lastly, VTC, Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh. And the researcher managed to get feedback for 320 trainees. This data collection was performed in such a way that researcher doesn't disturb the class process and jot down the actual data in the research, so that they do not feel as if they were being treated as subjects of any experiment. These students were also to fill questionnaire after the completion of the regular class or specially during the interval.

### **Chapter 4 – Data Analysis and Interpretation:**

The last chapter discusses techniques used to develop Listening skill of the students of the study. The learners had taken pre-test and post-test. The purpose of these tests was to see the impact of process on the learners. This chapter deals with the details of the data collected from the learners. In order to get correct analysis, data should be analyzed in both the ways: Qualitatively and Quantitatively. Hence, this chapter works out the analysis of data collection in both the ways: qualitatively and quantitatively through statistical analysis.

## **Chapter 5 – Conclusion:**

As this present chapter is aptly titled “Findings and Conclusion”, it provides findings achieved by the investigator based on the present study. At the same time it follows valuable suggestions on how training and skills can be developed.