

CHAPTER-3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Methodology

This chapter includes the discussion of research design, the methodology of conducting the research, the context of the study relating to skill development programme in government agencies and its impact on livelihood of tribal youth. Universe of the study is related with Industrial Training Institute (ITI) located in Tapi District of the South Gujarat. The research examines the methods of training given, functional efficiency and its impact on livelihood of tribal youth in Tapi District.

3.2 Significance of the Study

The study is significant as it attempts to develop insights in-to the impact of skilled based programmes, understands the past, present, and future trends, problems and causes of decent employment of tribal youth. It will help the stake holders to understand the problems faced by the tribal youth due to unsustainable work, indecent work affecting the livelihood which in turn may act as a benefactor in policy making processes to eradicate the social evil and its practices. Also, it will seek to understand and help in building sustainable development goals which aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training. And equal access for all women and men for affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education. Ultimately to substantially increase the number of youth and adults those who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

3.3 Rationale of the Study

Sustainable livelihood generation for landless, poor tribal youth through enhancement of skills all the way through training is an important aspect of Skill Development Programmes and generating further employment opportunities. The study will try to pursue in-depth understanding for a comprehensive skill development of the tribal youth, their impacts on livelihood, alternatives and help the concerned authorities to address the loopholes. Further the study will help in:

- Developing insight into the youth livelihood aspirations.
- Understanding the scope of entrepreneurial activities in tribal areas including self-employment.
- Addressing industry demand for specific skilled.
- Addressing Government of India intent in skilling tribal youth for better employability.
- The need for innovative skilling techniques.
- For designing of appropriate syllabus for skilled based training programs.

The ministry of Scheduled Caste and ST has impressed upon the state governments for promotion of need-based integrated livelihood initiatives and skill up gradation of tribes to get respectable jobs. However, after implementing skilled based programmes by the private and govt agencies, the governments have challenges to root out the problem of unemployment.

Despite the efforts, skill enrichment is yet to become aspirational among tribal youth not only in Tapi district but in other places too. The roadway for the growth of career by skill development is yet to reach to the unemployed/under employed tribal youth of Tapi district. Moreover, Training Institutes like the ITIs remains to be under-utilized; lack of trainers,

inadequate training facilities in nearby villages and small towns persists. So, the efforts made for skill development remains to be fragmented.

3.4 Research Design:

Universe of the Study

Geographically, the region constitutes two forms of institutions located in the southern part of Gujarat in Tapi District having technical and non-technical training institutes. All together there are 8 ITIs under the Directorate of Employment & Training (DET), Department of Labour and Employment, Government of Gujarat. The Department was formed in 1971 by amalgamation of the employment wing which was looked after by Labour Directorate and Vocational Training Scheme under Directorate of Technical Education (DTE). The Tapi Districts has been chosen for the study because it comprises of 282-gram panchayats, with a population of 8, 07,022. From which the tribal population are 6, 79,320 (83.85%) and literacy rate is 49.20% according the census data 2011. Gamit, Vasava, Valvi and Padvi tribes are the dwellers of the Tapi District.

However, the study focuses on those ITIs which are working in collaboration with PPP (Public Private Partnership) in which 8 ITI's were merged under Kaushalya Vardhan Kendra. The main purpose of the study is to find out the livelihood impact of skill development programme run by the institutions considering tribal youth as the main beneficiaries. Hence, the study found insights into the implementation processes, magnitude of achievements of the skill-based programmes, existing and continuity of decent employment, outcome of skilled based training programmes and its challenges. The study is aimed to experiment with the employed and unemployed trainees and their impact on skill development training programmes

on the trained students who have completed their training during the year 2010 to 2018. Hence, they are considered as the population in the present study.

The Objectives of the Study are:

To assess the skill development program imparted by the Government ITI.

To understand the impact on employment on sustainable basis.

To find out the occupational aspirations of the educated tribal youth.

To study other alternative livelihood pursued by these tribal youth.

3.5 Research Setting

Sample and Sampling:

Government ITIs merged with Public Private Partnership (PPP), some of them are purely run by Government sponsored machinery, some of them are under PPP scheme i.e., where private partner like business organisation or a company works in collaboration with Government Programmes. Hence, the researcher intended to select those ITIs which are under Public Private Partnership mode to enquire the impact about the skill development programmes run by government ITIs.

Selection of District and Talukas and Respondents:

The researcher has selected Tapi district of south Gujarat region for the study. The purpose of selecting this district is, that it consists majority of tribals with less than 50% literacy rate. To generate employability, many efforts are made by the government in this direction by establishing training centre. In order to select the PPP sponsored ITIs, it is necessary to list them Taluka wise. According to the government data altogether there are 7 Talukas having 8 ITI centres. Out of 8, the researcher has selected all 8 ITI centres which are merged with PPP.

The selected centres include: Vyara, Songarh, Uchchal, Nirzhar, Kukarmunda, Dolvan, and Valod.

Selection of the Respondents

The sample includes both male and female tribal youth who have taken training from the government sponsored training institutes from the year 2010 to 2018. The tribal youth selected as respondents are in the age group of 16-35 years that counts 175 respondents in total. The sample selected to represent the universe of the study is purposive sampling.

Inclusion:

- The researcher has selected all 8 ITI centres which are working on public private partnership.
- The selected centres include: Vyara, Songarh, Uchchal, Nirzhar, Kukarmunda, Dolvan, and Valod.
- The selected institutions are only government run technical training centres.
- The sample includes both male and female tribal youth who have taken training from the government sponsored training institutes from the year 2010 to 2018.
- The tribal youth in the age group of 16-35 years.

Exclusion:

- The current students who are pursuing the training at the various ITI centres.
- The trainees who are above the age group of 36.

3.6 Tools of Data Collection:

The tools used for collecting the data are primary and secondary method.

Primary Data:

The main sources used for collecting the primary data are interview schedule administered to the passed-out beneficiaries, interaction with passed out candidates and interaction with concerned authorities including instructors/tutors of the institution was taken.

Structured interview schedule was used to collect the required information from the respondents. Interview schedule was used for collecting the data.

Secondary Data:

The secondary sources include research papers, various reports, newspaper, articles, web pages related with the nature of data. However, the secondary data in the present study were collected from reports of national organisations, reports, brochures of the selected ITIs, web sites relevant to training institutions and libraries located in various training institutions.

The data collected were from the reports skilled based training programmes which include Vocational training, dairy farming, electronic mechanical, wireman, computer-based training on different areas, steno, welding plumber domestic home appliance repairing, automobile, screen printing, computer hardware, vehicle services, etc.

Development of Questionnaire for Pass out Students:

The questions posed are in consonance with the objectives of the study. The interview schedule mainly covered the inquiry related to impact of training programmes imparted, placement done for the students and the changes seen in the livelihoods of the tribal youth. From each ITI training centres, respondents are selected with a valid purpose which included

both male and female. The respondents selected were the passed-out candidates of the training centre.

Interactions with the Respondents:

Open ended questions and discussion with the respondents was done. Thus, the interactions and conversations covered qualitative data and gave insights into many issues from the authorities and the passed-out students.

3.7 Tools for Data Analysis:

The tools used for analysing the data in the study are simple frequency with percentage through SPSS software, cross tabulation to relate between variables, and Pareto Testing to know the impact of the study. A Pareto Analysis is a mechanism to find changes and effects which gives the most beneficial results. It is a technique used for decision based on the principle 80/20 rule which says “80% of impacts are due to 20% of causes”. In other words, it emphasizes that a major number of issues are created by a relatively smaller number of underlying causes.

3.8 Operational Definition in the Study:

- i. Tribal youth: This includes respondents from the age group of 16-35 years and tribes from Tapi District of South Gujarat like Gamit, Vasava, Padvi, Valvi.
- ii. Continuous employment: An employment of 100 days is considered.
- iii. Sustainable livelihood: Engagement of youth in the work which provides them income for which he/she was trained for, which continues to exist in the community that they reside.
- iv. Decent work: A work which provides sufficient returns in the area, where the youth is trained and seeks work.

- v. Skill Development Programme: It refers to courses run by ITI in Tapi District run on PPP model.

3.9 Ethical Consideration of the Study:

Every research has some limitations which vary according to the nature and context of the Study. During the course of the study following limitations were observed which can be listed below:

- (1) Since the institutes selected for the study come directly under the government so these institutions have to adhere to rules and regulations of the government. Due to the rigidities, there might be a chance that complete information may not be provided by the staff of ITI.
- (2) ITIs are the bodies operate with partnership and collaboration with other agencies. All these agencies and their representatives of each ITI cannot be contacted because of unavailability.