CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

“There is a saying in Tibetan,
Tragedy should be utilized as a source of strength.
No matter what sort of difficulties,
How painful experience is,
If we lost our hope,
That’s our real disaster”.

-His Holiness the 14\textsuperscript{th} Dalai Lama

(http://www.goodwords.dalailama.com)

1.1. Introduction

Background History of Tibetan Refugee Resettlement

Geographically, Tibet, which is the highest region in the world, is situated in the west of the People’s Republic of China, north of India and Nepal, East of Iran and south of Russia and Mongolia. Mount Everest, the highest mountain peak of the world, is situated on its border with Nepal (Tsepon W.D Shakabpa, 1984). Tibet remained as a peaceful nation with no external foreign force until the communist force of China started its inflow into Tibet in early 1950s. Tibetans started coming to exile since 1951 (Woodcock 1970, 1). It was however, after the flight of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in 1959 that some 8500 Tibetans fled along with him and many as 1500 Tibetans were arriving each week from Tibet, walking 16,000 foot passes to Nepal, Bhutan and India (Sherab T, 2011).

In 1959, the 14\textsuperscript{th} Dalai Lama of Tibet escaped from Lhasa (then the capital of Tibet) during the “Tibetan Uprising” setting up his residence in Dharamsala, India. The Central Tibetan Administration was created almost immediately after the 14\textsuperscript{th} Dalai Lama’s arrival and currently acts as the “government-in-exile” for the Tibetan people. The Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) supports the Tibetan people in India, Nepal, and Bhutan through social and educational services. Approximately 80,000 Tibetans left Tibet during these first years (1959-1960) and there has been a steady emigration from Tibet since (Mills E et al. 2005). By 1960, Government of India
started planning its first resettlement program for Tibetan refugees in the state of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Gradually, they initiated resettlement programs in other parts of India with responses from various state governments. (Sherab T, 2011). As of 2009, there were 109,015 Tibetans living in this exile community (Planning Commission 2010, CTA). Dharamsala, also known as “Little Lhasa” has become the government headquarters and a quasi-capital for the Tibetan refugee population. It is a government within a government in India. It is a spiritual site for Buddhists as the home of the 14th Dalai Lama, an administrative capital, a tourist haven and a home to Tibetans, Indians, and many others (Prost A, 2008).

It was the then 4th Chief Minister of Karnataka; Shri S. Nijalingappa provided land for the Tibetan refugee’s resettlements. His kind support is fondly remembered by His Holiness the Dalai Lama and Tibetan community. Because of his generosity and kindness towards Tibetan community, the largest population of Tibetans can be seen in Karnataka. It was in 1960, the Government of Mysore (as Karnataka state was called at that time) under the able administration of Shri S. Nijalingappa allotted nearly 3,000 acres of land at Bylakuppe in Mysore district in Karnataka and the first ever Tibetan exile settlement, Lugsung Samdupling came into existence in 1961. A few years later another settlement, Tibetan Dickey Larsoe, also called TDL, was established. This was followed by the establishment of three more settlements in Karnataka state making it the state with the largest Tibetan refugee population. Rabgayling settlement was formed in Gurupura village near Hunsur, Dhondenling was established at Oderapalya near Kollegal and Doeguling settlement came into being at Mundgod in Uttara Kannada district, all in Karnataka. In the meantime, other states have also provided land for Tibetan refugees.

The whole rehabilitation of Tibetans in India was not an easy process. The social, political, cultural and most importantly climate conditions were totally different than the one prevailing in Tibet. This made the initial years in India very difficult. The working at the road constructions in the Northern states of India and other manual labor works was the most struggling phase for the exiled Tibetans. And also due to the unfavorable climatic and poor economic condition, the survival had only been the goal at the initial years of exile. Many died because of numerous health problems like...
the tuberculosis, malaria etc. in 1959, 167 children and 65 adults died at the two camps at Buxar (West Bengal) and Misamari (Assam) (Norbu, Dawa, 2001).

In Bhutan, the Royal Government provided the land and Government of India funded for resettlement of Tibetan refugees. In Nepal, it was Red Cross, Technical Co-operation Switzerland, and other voluntary organizations that supported for resettlement of Tibetan refugees. By 1970s, resettlement works were completed and basic living problems of Tibetan refugees were almost resolved. However, Tibetan refugees kept coming from Tibet to exile and resettlement for these newly-arrived Tibetan remained a big challenge (Sherab T, 2011).

The improvement of socio-political and maintenance of economic condition has always been a challenge for Central Tibetan Administration with the influx from Tibet. There is no accurate statistics available on the number of Tibetan refugees. The number varies year by year. Many Tibetans died during the first few years in India. According to George Woodcock, the Tibetan population in India in 1970 was between 65,000 to 70,000 (Woodcock, 1970). In the recent survey done by the Planning Commission in 2009, Dharamsala, the exile Tibetan Population in India reached 94,203 (Planning Commission, CTA 2009). The flow of Tibetan refugee declined with the March 2008 crackdown by Chinese. Therefore, it is difficult to get the exact figure on exile Tibetan population.

Currently, the Tibetans are living in 38 settlements all over India, with the agricultural settlements concentrated in the South and the ones based on handicrafts in the North.

1.2. The Legal Status of Tibetans in India: A Macro View

India is not a signatory to the 1951 United Nations’ Convention on Refugees, or its’ Protocol of 1967. India does not have a domestic refugee law either. In this context, the status of refugees in India is that of foreigners in law (Chimni, 2000). However, India has been a witness to refugees arriving in the country under different political and historical conditions. The refugees during Partition became Indian citizens. The Bangladeshi refugees at the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war were repatriated, while the Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka continue to live in and out of camps. These examples highlight the fact that though all refugees in India are deemed to be foreigners by law,
different refugee groups have received different kinds of treatment from the Indian state (Chimni, 2000, Tarodi T, 2011).

1.3. Documenting Tibetans: Registration Certificate, Special Entry Permit and Identify Certificate:

The Tibetan refugees have sought shelter in India in three main phases: the first phase between 1959 and 1962, the second between 1986 and 1996, and the post 1990s phase (Duska, 2008: 89). Those refugees who came to India till the 1980s were issued registration certificates (RC) under the Foreigner’s Act. The RCs are automatically issued to the children of these refugees too. The RCs legalize their stay in India, serve as an identity card and are necessary for their movement in India. The RC is issued for a year and it needs to be renewed every year from the place where it was issued, which is the FRRO¹ nearest the settlement (Tarodi T, 2011)

The RC is the most important document and the only document for Tibetans that makes them ‘legal’ residents in India. It is a necessary document for getting admission for children in CST², to be able to live and work in the settlements and for obtaining a movement permit, if they wish to go out of the settlements. This reveals the power of documents over the lives of these refugees and their vulnerability if they do not possess it (Ibid, p.6).

Those refugees who came to India during the 1980s were issued RCs, but the Tibetans who came after 1987 have not been issued RCs by the Indian government. Different reasons have been attributed, such as withdrawal of UNHCR³ assistance in the 1970s, increasing burden of the refugees and improvement in Indo-China relations (Kharat, 2003). Whatever the reasons, the fact is that for those refugees who have come after the 1980s, no financial assistance is provided by the Government of India and only a few have been issued RCs. This practice of the Indian government only highlights the discrepancies in the treatment of refugees arriving at different periods (Tarodi T, 6).

There are also currently a small number of Tibetans who are staying in India under the Special Entry Permit (SEP). These are the new arrivals in the late 1990s and 2000s who have come from Kathmandu in Nepal. Those under SEP are classified into a

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¹ Foreigner’s Regional Registration Office (FRRO)
² Central School for Tibetans (CST)
³ United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
further category – those who are refugees fleeing prosecution, those who come for pilgrimage, those coming for education and others. Only those who have been issued SEP for refuge or education are eligible to apply for RC. They are not permitted to stay in India indefinitely and technically speaking, need to either obtain RC or return before the expiry of the term. However, it often happens that many of them neither obtains RC nor return, but continues to stay in India (Ibid.).

Every year, a small number of refugees come to India from Tibet through the Nepal border. Most of these Tibetans are uneducated and are not aware of the legal procedures or their importance. Many do not report to the Dalai Lama’s Office. Their arrival remains undocumented and their legal status is that of illegal migrants, for they lack RC or SEP and hence do not have legal permission to stay in India. As illegal migrants, they also forgo a number of facilities that the refugees with RC can access, such as the Identity Certificate (IC) (Ibid.).

As the Tibetans lack passports, they are issued IC if they wish to travel abroad. While obtaining the IC, the RC of the concerned person must be deposited with the relevant authority and an exit permit needs to be taken. But the return to India is not via the IC. The refugee, while returning has to submit his/her IC and apply for an Indian visa. They can come back to India only on the basis of this visa (Ibid.).

1.4. Facilities accorded to Tibetans: Residence, Work and Education by Government of India

Along with the RCs, the Tibetans who came to India between 1959 and 1962 were also leased agricultural lands for their livelihood and resettlement. This land cannot be bought or sold. According to Roemer (2004: 62) the Tibetans who came in that period also enjoyed access to the formal Indian economic sector such as employment in Indian government and entrance to Indian Universities. The Tibetans who came after 1962 were not given any agricultural land for resettlement. Apart from the refugees of the Partition and some Bangladeshi refugees who came before 1959, no other refugee group in India has been leased agricultural lands for establishing settlements anywhere in India.

The Tibetans do not need a work permit in India and may be employed anywhere in the informal sector. Government employment (except for serving in the Indo-Tibetan
Border Police Force and in CST schools up to standard IV) is, however, closed to them as they are not Indian citizens (Chimni, 2000: 496; Vijaykumar 1998: 3). A very important facility provided by the Government of India to the Tibetans, which no other refugee group in India enjoys, is providing exclusive schools for Tibetan children, the Central School for Tibetans (CST) under the Central Tibetans School Administration. The expenditure of these schools is fully met by the Central Government. The Tibetans however do not have access to higher education in India except for some scholarships provided by the Indian government. In the state educational institutions, domicile certificate is required, which only the citizens are given (Chimni 2000, page 496). Hence, Tibetans are forced to pay fees as foreigners and do not have access to higher education on par with Indians (Tarodi T, 6).

1.5. Significance of the Study

Socioeconomic research is one of the most important areas of study by a social scientist. It studies the phenomena that lie at the intersection of the social and economic spheres of society.

Socioeconomic study on Tibetan community in Karnataka has its own importance. Specially, Tibetans are resettled in India for more than five decades. Along with, there are several Tibetan settlements in India. The oldest and largest Tibetan settlement being Bylakuppe is located in Karnataka. Totally, there are five Tibetan settlements in Karnataka. Mundgod is the only settlement located in north Karnataka and rest four is located in south Karnataka. Often, Tibetan refugees are considered as one of the most resilient and successful groups in the world. They have courageously faced all the odds and hardships in resettling themselves in exile. Their success story can be understood mainly from three facets: the community has able to stand high despite of hardship in exile; economically they are able to enjoy a favorable standard of living which is better than the living standard of surrounding and villages; educationally the community was able to produce and educate their younger generation with quality based modern education.

Tibetan settlements have come up in lands leased to the community by various governments where the refugees have rebuilt their lives. This is in sharp contrast to the Sri Lankan Tamil and the Chakma refugees who are settled in provisional camps.
Equally important, the Tibetan women work as hard as the men, if not more. Finally, the Tibetans have a natural aptitude for trading (Suryanarayan. V, 2004).

Further, the administration in exile is based on democratic set up under Central Tibetan Administration in Dharamsala. They have a various administrators who cater to the needs of the community. There were major instant of obstacles and hardships faced by Tibetans in terms of getting better employment opportunities which requires citizenship of the host nation. But nevertheless, they never ceased to take up the available opportunity which really doesn’t need such obligations. They are mostly engaged in seasonal sweater selling business. Some of the people are engaged in running small self-owned business within their community. For the poorer section of the community, they are blessed with external source of funding from various foreign donors in the form of cash assistance and subsidies from Department of Home, Central Tibetan Administration. Tibetans were able to preserve their unique cultural heritage and identity in exile.

Religiously speaking, Tibetans follow Buddhism in their daily practice of rituals and prayers. Thereby, His Holiness the Dalia Lama has a very important role in every Tibetans life. For them, he is the God in human manifestation and they do worship and pray to him. At present, Tibetans causes have become international issues with support from various nations. It is solely because of the His Holiness charismatic leadership and as a world religious figure who follows the nonviolent path of Gandhi. Simultaneously, there are numbers of monasteries and nunneries in every Tibetan settlement. Noticeably the Tibetan monk’s population is highest in the state of Karnataka with the establishments of three big monasteries: Drepung and Gaden in Mundgod and Sera in Bylakuppe.

Given the status of Tibetan community in exile as refugees in India, it was significant to deeply examine their socio-economic status with specific reference to Tibetans in Karnataka.

1.6. Theoretical Background of the Study

The theoretical background of the study is presented in Chapter 2.
1.7. Review of Literature

Reviews of related literature are presented in Chapter 2.

1.8. Research Gap

From the previous studies, it is evident that the research on Tibetans is of major concern mostly with foreign authors and Indian based anthropologist researchers. There is vast research on Tibetans on various issues and aspects. But at the same time, it can be noted that most of the researchers have not undertaken intensive research on the socio-economic set up of Tibetan community in India, in specific that of those in Karnataka. Though, few researchers have highlighted the socio-demographic study on certain Tibetan community in India; there are no studies which would further focus on the comparative study within Tibetan settlements in India. The present study is first of its kind and unique studying the socio-economic aspects of Tibetan community in Karnataka. Moreover, this study is comparative in nature. Comparison is made between Bylakuppe old settlement and Mundgod Tibetan settlement. The study provides inputs to the policy formulation by revealing the true pictures of the community.

The present study differs from earlier studies in many aspects; it enhances and enriches the existing literature in the following ways:

- At secondary level, the study compares the demographic profile of the five Tibetan settlements in Karnataka. It compares the school enrolment of the Tibetan students into Central School for Tibetans (CST); availing of primary healthcare services; provision of assistance given to old-aged people under old-age home and; it tries to identify the foreign aid that were given to needy old-aged people and students who are in need of cash assistance.

- Finally, at primary level, the study covers the socio-economic aspects of the Tibetans in Karnataka by considering the Bylakuppee old settlement and the Mundgod settlement. Primary section covers various socioeconomic aspects like the socio-demographic aspects, educational aspects, agricultural aspects, standard of living aspects, financial aspects and health aspects of the Tibetan’s households in the settlements.
Thus, the study fills the gap in empirical research with special focus on socio-economic status of Tibetans in Karnataka.

1.9. Objectives of the Study:

With the above research gap in view, the study has the following objectives:

1. To focus on the administrative structure of Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) and structure of Tibetan community at settlement level.

2. To study the changes in demographic features of Tibetan population over the period of seven years among all the Tibetan settlements in Karnataka.

3. To examine the educational scenario (student enrolment), healthcare services, old-age home facilities and external source of funding by Non-Governmental voluntary organizations for Tibetans in Bylakuppe and Mundgod.

4. To analyse the socio-economic status of Tibetans with special reference to income, expenditure and savings.

5. To study the social integration of Tibetan community with locals.

1.10. Hypotheses for the Study:

The following hypotheses have been constructed:

1. There is significant difference in Tibetan population among all the Tibetan settlements in Karnataka.

2. There is significant difference in the school enrolment of the Tibetan students into Central School for Tibetans (CST) in Bylakuppe and Mundgod.

3. There is significant difference in availing of Primary Healthcare Services by Tibetans in Bylakuppe and Mundgod settlements.

4. There is significant difference in number of inmates at old-age home in Bylakuppe and Mundgod.

5. Agricultural expenditure among Tibetans in Karnataka is significantly influenced by the income earned from agriculture and crop cultivated.
6. There is a positive correlation between the income and the expenditure of Tibetan households in Karnataka.

7. The consumption expenditure of the Tibetan household in Karnataka is significantly influenced by the income and the saving of the household.

8. There is significant difference between the income, expenditure and saving of the Tibetan households in Bylakuppe and Mundgod.

1.11. Methodology and Data Sources for the Study

The present study is based on both secondary and primary data.

Methodology and Data Sources for the Secondary Data

(a) Study Area

At present there are 38 Tibetan settlements in India. Out of that, 5 settlements are located in the state of Karnataka. Among those five settlements, Mundgod Tibetan settlement is located in north Karnataka and other four settlements located in southern Karnataka.

At secondary level, the study has covered the two Tibetan settlements one at Bylakuppe and another from Mundgod. Secondary data was collected from various sources at settlements level namely, from the settlements offices, the data on old aged was collected from old age home office, and health related data was collected from primary health care centers within settlements. Demographic data has been collected from south-zone Tibetan representative office located at Bangalore. All the secondary data were from unpublished sources.

Methodology and Data Sources for the Primary Data

(a) Study Area

The present study “An empirical study on socio-economic status of Tibetans in Karnataka” carried out in two settlements of Tibetans in Karnataka, namely the Bylakuppe old camp located at southern Karnataka and Mundgod Tibetan settlement located at northern Karnataka. These two settlements have been chosen, because the Bylakuppe old camp being the very first and oldest Tibetan settlements in India and
the Mundgod is the second largest only Tibetan settlement located in northern Karnataka.

(b) Data Sources

The primary data has been collected through well-framed questionnaire by interviewing the head of the households aged between 40 to 65 years from Bylakuppe old and Mundgod settlements. 200 respondents were taken into consideration from each settlement.

(c) Data Collection Method

The study adopted two methods for the data collection in the field; such as interview and observation methods. The interview method was used to collect the information on socio-demographic profile of the household, educational aspects, agricultural scenario and the financial inclusion of the household into banking system, health issues and possession of important documents by the household. While the observation method was used to identify the economic aspects which relates to standard of living indicators like the type of the house that the family lives in and the ownership of the household assets.

(d) Techniques for Data Analysis

The data has been analyzed by using descriptive as well as inferential statistics. Karl Pearson’s Co-efficient of Correlation, Independent Samples ‘t’ test, One-way ANOVA and Scheffe’s Post Hoc test, Chi-squared test, Multiple regression dummy variable model and Multiple regression analysis were used to test the hypotheses of the study.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypothesis No</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Statistical method employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$H_1$</td>
<td>There is significant difference in Tibetan population among all the Tibetan Settlements in Karnataka.</td>
<td>One way ANOVA and Scheffe’s post hoc test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H_2$</td>
<td>There is significant difference in the school enrolment of the Tibetan students into Central School for Tibetans (CST) in Bylakuppe and Mundgod.</td>
<td>One way ANOVA and Scheffe’s post hoc test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H_3$</td>
<td>There is significant difference in availing of Primary Healthcare Services by Tibetans in Bylakuppe and Mundgod settlements.</td>
<td>Independent Samples $t$ test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H_4$</td>
<td>There is significant difference in number of inmates at old-age home in Bylakuppe and Mundgod.</td>
<td>Independent Samples $t$ test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H_5$</td>
<td>Agricultural expenditure among Tibetans in Karnataka is significantly influenced by the income earned from agriculture and crop cultivated.</td>
<td>Multiple regression dummy variable model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H_6$</td>
<td>There is a positive correlation between the income and the expenditure of Tibetan households in Karnataka.</td>
<td>Karl Pearson’s coefficient of correlation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H_7$</td>
<td>The consumption expenditure of the Tibetan household in Karnataka is significantly influenced by the income and the saving of the household.</td>
<td>Multiple regression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H_8$</td>
<td>There is significant difference between the income, expenditure and saving of the Tibetan households in Bylakuppe and Mundgod.</td>
<td>Chi-square test</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Self Developed
• One way ANOVA and Scheffe’s post hoc test was used to identify the difference in total number of Tibetan populations among Tibetan Settlements in Karnataka. And it was also used to see the difference in total number of students in Central School for Tibetan (CST-Bylakuppe main), Central School for Tibetan (CST-CVP Bylakuppe for new camp) and Central School for Tibetan (CST-Mundgod).

• Independent Samples ‘t’ test was run to identify the difference in availing of Primary Healthcare Services between Tso-Jhe Khangsar Charity Hospital in Bylakuppe and Doeguling Tibetan Resettlement (DTR) Hospital in Mundgod. The same test was also used to identify the difference in total number of old-age people at Bylakuppe Tibetan old-age Home and Tibetan old-age Home Mundgod.

• The multiple regression dummy variable model was used to test whether agricultural expenditure among Tibetans in Karnataka is significantly influenced by the income earned from agriculture and crop cultivated.

• The multiple regression was used to test whether the consumption expenditure of the Tibetan household in Karnataka is significantly influenced by the income and the saving of the household.

• The Karl Pearson’s Co-efficient of correlation method was used to test whether any correlation existed between the income and the expenditure of Tibetan households in Karnataka.

• Chi-square test was used to test the significant difference between the income, expenditure and savings of the Tibetan households in Bylakuppe and Mundgod.

Sample Design and Implementation

(e) Unit of Analysis

The head of the household is the unit of analysis for the study.

(f) Sampling Frame

The sample framing was based on two Tibetan settlements in Karnataka. The first and oldest Tibetan settlement being Bylakuppe old located in southern Karnataka and Tibetan settlement in Mundgod from north Karnataka. In this way, the location of the
settlement and the significance of the settlement have been considered in sample framing.

(g) Sample Technique

The simple random sampling method one of the important probability sampling method was used to select the households for the primary data.

(h) Population and Sample Size

The study population comprised of the total household population in the Tibetan settlements from Bylakuppe old and Mundgod in Karnataka.

The total number of the Tibetan households from combined two settlements was 11,196. Out of that, the number of household populations in Bylakuppe was 4,811 and household populations from Mundgod were 6,385. To note, monks and nun populations from both the settlements have been excluded because these groups are not a part of the present Tibetan household study. The study has used Slovin’s formula with error margin of (0.05) to determine the sample size. This formula is given as:

\[ n = \frac{N}{1+N*e^2} \]  
where 
\[ n = \text{Number of samples} \]  
\[ N = \text{Total population and} \]  
\[ e = \text{Error tolerance} \]

Given the total population and error margin at confidence level of 95 percent, the sample size would be

\[ n = \frac{11196}{1+11196*0.05^2} \]  
\[ = 386 \]

As per the above sampling technique, the minimum sample size required for the present study was 386. However, the study has incorporated 400 samples for more reliable and accurate results by selecting few more additional samples.

The total sample size for the study is 400 households. In that, 200 and 200 households were interviewed both in Bylakuppe Old and Mundgod Tibetan settlements in
Karnataka. And within the settlement, from each camp further sub-division was made while collecting data. Following table provide the information on the study sample.

**Table 1.2: Total Number of the Sample from the Study Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tibetan settlements</th>
<th>Interviewed households</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bylakuppe old settlement in south Karnataka</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mundgod settlement in north Karnataka</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Self Developed

**Table 1.3: Number of the Household Selected from Bylakuppe Old Settlement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bylakuppe old settlement</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 1</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 2</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 3</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 4</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 5</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 6</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Self Developed
Table 1.4: Number of the Household Selected from Mundgod Tibetan Settlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mundgod Tibetan Settlement</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 1</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 3</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 5</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 6</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 7</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 8</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp no. 9</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Self Developed

(i) Sample Selection

The sample selection was made by using simple random sample technique. Within the settlement, equal weightage in sample size was given to all the camps in the Tibetan settlements.

(j) Variables Used for the Study

(1) Background characteristics: Information on gender, family type, educational attainment, present occupation of the household and average monthly income earned have been collected from the respondents.

(2) Educational aspects: It includes the type of the school attended by the children of the households, educational aid given to the needy school going children, to look into drop outs from school, to find out the reasons behind school drop-out, to find out the educational expenditure incurred by the households and to find out the level of satisfaction by the households on educational facilities in settlement.
(3) Present agricultural scenario: It gives information on the ownership of agricultural land by the household, type of the crop cultivated, expenditure that the household has incurred on their crops and the income that has been generated from the agricultural activities.

(4) Economic indicator: It covers various economic aspects like; type of the house, sanitation facilities, alternate source of electricity, cooking fuel used for domestic purpose and the ownership of various household assets.

(5) Financial inclusion: It covers the financial aspects of the households in terms of possession of bank account, saving pattern of the households, financial indebtedness in the households, source to meet up with the liquidity shortage and to find out the possible reason behind financial indebtedness.

(6) Health issues and document ownership: It includes the health condition of the family and in later section it also includes the important documents that the household possessed.

(k) Measurement Scale of the Variables:

The study variables are measured in both ordinal and nominal scale.

1.12. Scope of the Study

The present study is an attempt to capture the socio-economic status of the Tibetan settlements in Karnataka with special reference to the Bylakuppe old settlement in north Karnataka and the Mundgod Tibetan settlement in south Karnataka. The study has considered two Tibetan settlements out of five settlements in Karnataka. Bylakuppe is the oldest and largest settlement in India and Mundgod being the second largest and only Tibetan settlement in north Karnataka. Location and importance of the settlements have been taken into consideration while choosing the settlements.

Attempts were made to collect all available secondary data from various unpublished sources. Similarly, primary data was collected from both the settlements through well-framed questionnaire.
The available secondary data for the study are as follow:

- Demographic data on Tibetans in Karnataka from 2007-08 to 2013-14 collected from Tibetan representative office, Bangalore.

- Health related data from 2009 to 2014 collected from Tso-Jhe Khangsar hospital in Bylakuppe and Doeguling Tibetan Resettlement (DTR) hospital in Mundgod.

- Student’s enrolment data from 2009 to 2014 collected from Central School for Tibetans in Bylakuppe and CST Mundgod.

- Old-age people data from 2009 to 2014 collected from old-age home in Bylakuppe and Mundgod.

- Assistance provided towards needy section data for a year 2014 from settlements office in Bylakuppe and Mundgod.

Those were the only available secondary unpublished data available from both the settlements. Secondary data were collected in year 2013 and 2014.

The primary data were collected from 200 households each from both the settlements during the months of April to June, 2015. Thus, it covers the scope of the study on socioeconomic status of Tibetans in Karnataka.

1.13. Limitations of the Study

The limitations of the present study are

1. At secondary level, the study has covered only three Tibetan settlements in Karnataka. Namely; Bylakuppe old, Bylakuppe new and Mundgod Tibetan settlement.

2. At primary level, the study has considered only two Tibetan settlements. One of the settlements is Bylakuppe old and another is Mundgod.

3. This study has considered only the socio-economic status of Tibetans in Karnataka.
In this manner, the study is limited only to the socio-economic status of the Tibetans in Karnataka.

1.14. **Organization of the Study**

The present study is organized into six chapters:

1. The first chapter deals with introductory aspects like- Introduction, background and significance of the study, objectives, hypotheses, methodology and data sources, scope and limitations.

2. The second chapter presents the theoretical background and literature review.

3. The third chapter provides a detailed account of the administrative structure of Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) and structure of Tibetan community.

4. The fourth chapter focuses on population parameters, educational scenarios among Tibetans in Karnataka, primary healthcare services, welfare provision in old-age home and provision of non-governmental funding towards needy Tibetans.

5. The fifth chapter deals the socio-economic status of Tibetans with special reference to income, expenditure, and savings patterns.

6. The last chapter provides the summary findings, suggestions and policy implications.