REVIEW OF LITERATURE

3.1. Introduction
3.2. Studies on Tribes, their Life, Problems and Tribal Development
3.3. Studies on Rural Library Services, Information System and Services
3.4. Reviews on News about Tribes
3.5. Conclusion
3.1. INTRODUCTION

Review of related literature and studies is an important aspect of an investigation. It gives a clear idea about the problem under study. The survey of related literature and studies helps for locating, reading and evaluating reports of researchers that are related to planning research reports. The literature review starts with the selection of a problem for research, continues through the various stages of the research process and ends with report writing. So the review of literature in the related areas of investigation is an inevitable step in the research proposal. The investigator made an attempt to review some of the related literature in the problem under study. In this chapter the studies have been divided into three parts - the first part consists of studies pertaining to tribes, their life, development and the issues confronted by them. The second part comprises the studies about the rural library services, information system and services in different fields. The third part includes some news and programmes telecasted by various Malayalam News Channels about the tribes and their problems.

3.2 STUDIES ON TRIBES, THEIR LIFE, PROBLEMS AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

Krishnan (2000) made an effort to examine in some depth the educational situation of the tribal folk in Kerala and the level of awareness and utilization on their part of the different educational development scheme specially meant for them. The specific objectives of the study put forward by Krishnan were (1) to identify and review the various tribal educational development schemes (2) to analyze the level of awareness on the part of the heads of households of the different tribal communities about the schemes, and (3) to examine the level of utilization of the schemes by different tribal
Review of Literature

communities. The study was conducted in the Panamaram Panchayat in the Manathavadytaluk of Wayanad district in which five major tribal communities of the State live. These communities are Adiyan, Kattunayakan, Kurichians, Kurumans and Paniyan. The conclusions emerge from the study were (1) there is an urgent need to improve the levels of awareness and utilization of the various educational development schemes among the tribal folk (2) a long lasting solution to the educational backwardness of tribal folk cannot be found without substantial improvement to their economic status (3) since there are wide intertribal variations in socio-economic status among tribal folk a blanket policy for development of tribal folk may not be effective (4) the labour participation by the children of school going age could perhaps be discouraged to some extent by making school education more attractive, by giving them higher economic incentives, by making education more entertaining and relevant by giving the household a more active role in the conduct of school affairs.

Mathur (2000) focused on the primitive tribes of Kurumbar of Attappady and Cholanaickans of Nilambur, says that development funds from the centre and State Governments have enriched the coffers of politicians, bureaucrats and contractors, without reaching the target population. Dr. Mathur’s study on the evaluation of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) during the last three decades in Attappady said that the project exposes the biggest hoax of its kind in India. Vested interests would not allow the tribes to enjoy the constitutionally guaranteed benefits and safeguards. The paper opined that the failure of the Kerala government to implement the Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on transfer of lands and restriction of alienated lands) Act, 1975, resulted in the alienation of thousands of acres of their land without making provisions for their rehabilitation.
Asokan (2001) explained the Socioeconomic Characteristic of the Koragar and Naiks of Kasaragod. The study examined the socioeconomic conditions of these two tribal groups in terms of income, activity, patterns, land holding, literacy rate, housing condition, indebtedness and expenditure patterns. The researcher probes into the social, cultural and historical reasons for their present condition and attempts to understand the structure of the tribal economy in the region. Two more issues that he deals with the context of the tribal economy and health care practices and indigenous medicines.

Sasikumar (2003) evaluated the tribal development programmes in Wayanad district - Kerala. An effort is made to find out in the micro context of the tribal areas of Wayanad, what development has meant for the tribal folk apart from a growing sense of dependency. The study is an answer to the question why are these groups still in the grip of malnutrition, diseases, illiteracy and debt? ‘The researcher points that it is lack of understanding of the specific local cultural context of the tribal folk that has led to development failures. An important determinant of success is the acceptability of such programmes by the tribal groups. In order to establish this author made an evaluation of the development and welfare programmes. Findings from such an evaluation will help to assess the potential of decentralized planning in developing appropriate strategies. The needed information is being collected from the by participants, and nonparticipants through observation, case studies, interview and survey.

Rustagi (2004) highlighted the importance and significance of gender related development indicators for assessing relative levels of progress or backwardness of women’s status across the states of India. An analysis of the current situation of women across the Indian states based on a select set of indicators covering issues of work, education, health, survival, safety and women’s participation in private and public decision-making is undertaken.
here to illustrate the relevance of adopting a simple methodology of individual indicators. The indicators used here include both attainment levels as well as gaps between men and women in selected spheres. This analysis revealed the utility of such a methodology in identifying the areas of gender backwardness and possible intervention mechanisms that can prove to be effective in improving the situation of women.

Mahmood (2005) studied the situation of the rural population in Pakistan and information facilities available to them, including telecommunications, computers and public libraries; document the community information initiatives in terms of objectives, institutional framework, staff, services, use, finance, technology and lessons learned; understand the challenges and opportunities regarding the establishment of Multipurpose Community Telecenters (MCTs) in rural areas of Pakistan. The study is based on a literature review and interviews of persons involved in activities of providing information to the rural community in Pakistan selected from the telecommunications sector, libraries and national and local non-governmental organizations. The paper highlights the role of MCTs in rural development. It assesses the situation of the rural population in Pakistan and information facilities available to them, including telecommunications, computers and public libraries. The paper documents existing community information initiatives in terms of objectives, institutional framework, staff, services, use, finance, technology and lessons learned. It presents challenges and opportunities regarding MCTs in rural areas of Pakistan. A model is proposed for the establishment of MCTs in Pakistan in terms of policy formulation, planning, management, funding, building, equipment, technology, services, target groups, marketing and sustainability. The paper also discusses how MCTs can be an alternative to rural public libraries. The paper presents a model for the establishment of MCTs in Pakistan in terms of policy formulation, planning, management, funding,
building, equipment, technology, services, target groups, marketing and sustainability.

Jacobs and Herselman (2006) examined the theoretical linkage between ICT and advances within a business in a rural community in the North West Province of South Africa. Various aspects are addressed like services and service delivery mechanism, locally adapted content and context, realistic approach to technologies and financial sustainability. The functions and services of a rural community centre, which is located at Itsoseng (North West Province of South Africa) was investigated in this paper.

Daudu., Chado., and Igbashal. (2009) made an attempt to study the sources of agricultural information utilized by farmers in Gboko and Makurdi Local Government Areas of Benue State, Nigeria. Simple analytical tools such as percentages, frequency, tabulation and correlation analysis (inferential tool) were used for analyzing the data collected. The analyses revealed that most (61.67%) of the farmers preferred extension agents as their source of information while the least (6.17%) source was libraries. The major constraint indicated by farmers in sourcing information was financial problem. The result of the correlation analysis indicates a significant relationship between age and source preference while there was no significant difference between other socioeconomic characteristics examined and source preference. It was recommended that credit facilities or subsidies be provided to farmers to purchase radio receivers to enhance information sourcing. Also more extension agents be recruited and properly trained as they are the main information source used by farmers. Also, in planning any agricultural information dissemination programme, age of farmers should be taken into consideration.

Sahadevan (2009) explained about interaction pattern and livelihood strategies of Uralikurumar, one of the rarest artisan tribe in Wayanad, Kerala.
Uralikurumar is the only tribal community who pursued a variety of artisan occupations such as pottery, basketry and black smithy and is a unique in their artisan skills. At present Uralikurumar can’t take up their traditional occupations due to several factors and are engaged as wage labourers in the nearby estates. They have started migrating to other states such as Coorg and Mangalore in search of jobs and this has also accelerated their interaction with other castes and communities resulting in a culture change. In this context, it would be very interesting to highlight their interaction pattern and livelihood strategies.

Baiju (2011) attempted an analysis of the development and welfare programmes addressing poverty, land alienation, exploitation, education, health care, employment, social development and in their reach out to these target groups and discussion of policy implications and the strengthening of services delivery. Tribal population is the aboriginal inhabitants of India who have been living a life based on the natural environment and have cultural patterns congenial to their physical and social environment. The study is mainly based on a baseline survey conducted in the tribal settlements of Thiruvanathapuram District Kerala. The main focus of the survey has been to find out the critical gaps is any and its incidence prevalent in the system of service delivery and to suggest areas for urgent intervention in strengthening the service delivery system among tribal households.

Ghosh (2011) presented a brief review of the innovative projects in information and communication technologies for rural development and how it has contributed. The other aim of this paper is to ponder over the achievements and the failures of ICT in the sustainable development march. The analysis also indicates communication related initiatives and projects for development before media liberalization and post media liberalization.
Sakthipadhi and Panigrahi (2011) attempted to critically review major tribal policies and programmes in the state of Orissa. It tries to assess the impact of and changing perspectives regarding development programmes that affect the livelihood resources of the tribal people. In this paper they give a brief account of the physiographic conditions and historical factors, which together carved out a niche for the tribal people of Orissa and gave them a preeminent position in the state. The paper also tries to review various methods of articulation of collective concerns of tribal people with regard to the promotion and protection of their natural resources based livelihood.

Khan (2012) argued that the celebrated Kerala model of development has not made much change in the socioeconomic life of the tribes of Kerala. The Indian state of Kerala has had entirely different experience of development process from anywhere else in the country, the much celebrated Kerala model of development has faced enough criticism for excluding the tribes, Dalits, Fisher folks and other weaker sections of the state. The paper again argues that after the sixty years of formation of the state tribes continues as one of the most marginalized community within the state, the post globalized developmental projects and developmental dreams of the state has again made the deprivation of the tribes of Kerala and the development divide has increased between the tribes and non tribes in the state.

Rahman., Kielmann, McPake, and Normand (2012) aimed at exploring the context, reasons, and choices in patterns of healthcare-seeking behavior of the hill tribal population of Bangladesh to present the obstacles and challenges faced in accessing healthcare provision in the tribal areas. Participatory tools and techniques, including focus-group discussions, in-depth interviews, and participant-observations, were used involving 218 men, women, adolescent boys, and girls belonging to nine different tribal communities in six districts. Data were transcribed and analyzed using the
narrative analysis approach. The findings emerged from the study, suggesting that the tribal communities may differ from the predominant Bengali population in their health needs and priorities: (a) Traditional healers are still very popular among the tribal population in Bangladesh; (b) Perceptions of the quality and manner of treatment and communication can override costs when it comes to provider-preference; (c) Gender and age play a role in making decisions in households in relation to health matters and treatment-seeking; and (d) Distinct differences exist among the tribal people concerning their knowledge on health, awareness, and treatment-seeking behavior. The findings challenge the present service-delivery system that has largely been based on the needs and priorities of the plain land population. The present system needs to be reviewed carefully to include a broader approach that takes the socio-cultural factors into account, if meaningful improvements are to be made in the health of the tribal people of Bangladesh.

Majusha (2013) discussed the origin, history and etymology of the Muthavans of Edamalakudy, Idukki along with their language, dress and ornaments, food pattern, their special traditions in social organizations, life cycle rituals, religion, political organization, economy etc. This paper also tried to bring out some of the problems of tribal development in that area. The tribes have been the victims of colonial domination, illiteracy, ignorance, caste prejudice, poverty and isolation. Then the contact with the advanced and civilized people brought them into a new market economy and exploitation—both social and economic in nature. Their self-sufficient economy disorganized due to land alienation, deforestation. So this paper tried to make a comparative study on the past traditional life and the present condition of the Muthuvans of Edamalakkudy Tribal Grama Panchayat along with some suggestions for their existing problems.
Rajasenan, Abraham and Rajeev (2013) unfolds the paradox that exists in the tribal community with respect to the development indicators and tries to cull out the difference in the standard of living of the tribes in a dichotomous framework, forward and backward. The data for the study is obtained from a primary survey in the three tribal predominant districts of Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad. The paper said that tribes with good education and Employment (Malayaarayan, Kuruma and Kurichya) have a better living standard and hence they can generally be termed as forward tribes whereas those with a low or poor education and employment and living standard indicators (Paniya, Adiya, Urali, Kattunikka, Muthuvans and Irulas) are categorized as backward tribes. The paper pointed out that better educational status and living standards have enabled the Malayarayan community in a better position compared to other tribes in Kerala. The reason behind this paradox is the failure of government schemes and assistances with the intention of empowering the tribes in Kerala are not reaching the needy. In this context, there is an urgent need to develop an appropriate plan for the overall development of the socially excluded segments of the Kerala Society.

Bennichan and Subramanian (2014) conducted research among the tribal high school learners of Wayanad regarding their English language skills. Language skill assessment and collection of personal profile, including socioeconomic status (SES) were conducted among 200 selected students equally from Paniya, Kurichiya, Kuruma, Kattunaika and Adiya tribes, attending Class IX in Wayanad Schools. The major finding of this study was that learning of tribal students are strongly influenced and affected by the family’s social economic status. The tribal parents in Wayanad are least educated and they face many socioeconomic problems. So home based environment factors negatively influence their studies and as a result, they lag behind in languages and academics in general. The study pointed out that the government and educational activists have a lead role to play in this situation.
Chaterjee (2014) had made an attempt to find out the challenges faced by tribal women and to discuss the strategies that they can consider for handling these challenges successfully. Tribal women in India are hardworking than tribal men and they contribute significantly towards their family income, but their income generating sources are limited. Low income necessitates more hands in labour as a result, they are reluctant to send their children to formal schools. Moreover, due to the general low level of education their awareness level is also low and so they tend to ignore the basic conditions of health. Status of tribal women in terms of education, employment, and health is low not just compared to tribal men, but also in comparison to women belonging to the general population. The findings can be beneficial for implementing projects that can help in improving their situation of backwardness.

George’s (2014) article is an attempt to capture the essence of one of the most widely discussed contemporary issues in the state of Kerala—landlessness among the Adivasis. The article traced the elements of Adivasi land struggles across the last few decades, and drills deeper into the issue to excavate the realities of the unfulfilled promises of the government and the Adivasis ongoing fight for their promised land.

Rajeshkumar’s (2014) paper aimed at bringing out the concept of development, according to the Kattunaika tribes and comparing it with the government’s developmental activities. The paper also tries to elicit the knowledge of Kattunaika tribes about various developmental programmes introduced by the Department of Tribal Welfare.

Suresh and Cheeran (2015) analysed the literacy and educational attainments of tribes using Census data revealed by Government of India. For this purpose, the data from 2001 and 2011 were collected. The present study analysed the literacy rate and educational attainment of tribes concentrated in
the three tribal predominant districts such as Idukki, Palakkad and Wayanad. The major findings of this study discussed the equality in literacy and education backwardness of tribes compared with that of the total population. The study also points wide gender gap and literacy gap existing within the tribal sub groups.

3.3. STUDIES ON RURAL LIBRARY SERVICES, INFORMATION SYSTEM AND SERVICES

Raju (2000) explained how to access information in Rural India. Rural areas in India are characterized by limited land availability, low literacy, inadequate health, sanitary and drinking water facilities. In spite of over five decades of independence the rural scenario has not changed much and 75% of rural people are either manual labourers of the artisan. In view of a variety of structural disadvantage i.e. illiteracy, malnutrition and the social compilation of caste in Indian society. So there is a need to redesign the traditional public library services to deal with the information needs of rural areas. In this connection, the National Institute of Rural development (NIRD) conducted a variety of studies and has come up with an action research project aimed at establishing Public Information Centres (PICs). The objectives of this centres will be to provide information on rural development programmes, agricultural extension, and utilities as well as social development information—e.g: health, education, and finance, legal. This paper discusses the issues involved as well as the location of PICs, database, training, service and sustenance of PICs.

Satyanarayana (2000) explained the role of public libraries in national socioeconomic development. The paper discusses policies of the Andhra Pradesh government and identifies the shortcomings of the existing Andhra Pradesh public libraries Act 1960. He concludes that the effective community library services can be possible only by the support and co-operation of the community and the government.
Yadagiri and Satish (2000) reviewed the type of public libraries established in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh, in terms of (a) coverage of rural areas with libraries (b) type of libraries established (c) adequacy of library resources and services (d) resource sharing activities. The findings of the study are 1) the coverage of library service in rural areas is very meager. (2) The Poor performance of the public library units - The branch and village libraries don’t possess the required reference and informational materials and therefore are not fully geared to take up the role of community information centre. 3) Lack of adequate reading material, fiction and general light reading materials are abundantly stocked in the public library units.

Uddin (2000) explored interlinkages between libraries and rural development in a developing country, with special reference to Bangladesh. According to the author, libraries by their very nature can be the centre for the spread of knowledge and information, and they can play a very vital role in the spread of rural development in Bangladesh. The rural people need support and assistance for a) better health, water supply and sanitation b) to find out about government policy c) how to produce better crops d) prevention and control of environmental pollution e) textbooks and teaching aids. f) Sports facilities g) prevention and control of social problems. All these factors can be met only with the help of rural libraries. For this reason it is very much essential to establish rural libraries in each and every village of Bangladesh.

Veeranjaneyalu and Sudharani (2000) highlighted the role of information sources and service in rural development. According to the authors, right to information is one of the emerging human rights in the 21st century. The authors point out that, food; clothing and shelter are the basic and essential needs of the human beings. The authors say that, the information is an essential ingredient for the progress of society and the lack of information is limited to socio- economic development of the people. The
Review of Literature

Authors point out that, information does not have any value unless it is used. They put forward various methods and processes which are involved in the transfer of information.

Takalkar and Remadevi (2001) examined the status of rural libraries in four states of India, the information needs of the people in the study area, and their information seeking behavior. The study also examines the role of the latest IT techniques in improving the present status of rural libraries. This study concludes that the libraries existing presently in rural areas are poor state of affairs. Lack of adequate resources, financial and human, is identified as the major reason for the present status of rural libraries. As far as information needs, a majority of respondents look for information relating to development schemes, employment opportunities, education, health, etc. Mass media including newspaper, Television and Radio are the major sources of information, followed by relatives/friends, and government officials. This study suggests the transformation of existing libraries or establishing a new set up of dynamic information centres with the help of the latest IT (Information technology) to effectively cater to the information needs of the rural people.

Manishkumar., Pathak, Chithra., and Singh, (2001) aimed to discuss the information of rural people regarding development messages. The study was carried out in the district of Udham Singh Nagar of Uttaramchal State. A village named Rajapur was selected purposively for the study. On the basis of the actual condition observed detailed discussions were held with the key information and development officials. A list of 155 rural people was prepared for the purpose of the study. The findings of the study are 1) Illiteracy widely affected people’s awareness and knowledge about various development programmes. 2) Information sources like personal locality, personal cosmopolite and mass media used by the respondents for getting
Review of Literature

general information on different subject (not specify to any particular subject). 3) Agriculture was the main occupation in the rural area. It was clear from the findings that examination of personnel in the village had a partisan approach and that they were not interested in poor people’s development. Therefore any strategy for communication of development message among rural poor should give due consideration to the above facts.

Anil Singh., Gautam., and Prasad, (2001) described the need for system for Himalayan Information. The paper discusses in brief the idea of setting up a Himalaya Information System and explains its utility to the users. The need to set up a Himalaya Information System (HIMIS) has to be considered in the context of the rapid development up Himalaya Information as well as the increasing awareness of their relevance to societal development. The paper also presents the objective and the areas of the Himalaya Information System. The focus of HIMIS in proposed to be on information that would be of help in development plans for Himalaya community. The system would be mainly of geared to the information needs of the various development programmes of the Himalayan regions. All operational efforts in the working of HIMIS are aimed at providing user satisfaction the author hopes that the system will meet the information needs of the user community in the important field of Himalaya research in the near future when the system gets fully operational.

Ibohal Singh and Lahiri (2002) highlighted the importance of information in health care and characteristics of community. Among the community service health care is the most important area because efficient health information raises the level of public health to a large extent. As a community centre public library can transmit various information regarding health. Health information can also be provided to the community by the health centres/hospitals/dispensaries/other health institutions. Health awareness programmes should be organized by the local clubs, organization
from time to time in collaboration with concerned authorities. The study suggests to improve upon the service of the existing public libraries of Manipur as well as to implement the Manipur Public Libraries Act of 1988.

Chapman,, Slaymaker,, and Young (2002) investigated the role of information and communication technologies (ICTs) have to play in developing countries, focusing particularly on those rural areas that are currently least affected by the latest advances in the ‘digital revolution’. This paper focuses principally on the role of ICTs as flexible and powerful tools, social development through small scale strategic interventions, linking to, and extending beyond, formal and centralized systems operating on a larger scale. This paper explores how ICTs could have greater role in future rural development strategies through the integration of available technologies and the diverse institutional and knowledge landscapes that exist in developing countries of ICTs in the context of current development paradigms. The paper concludes that there are numerous, well established barriers to improving information exchange. Knowledge capture, the high cost of information access and infrastructure constraints all affect the equitable distribution of information in rural areas.

Adinarayan, Raj and Sharma (2004) described the present decision making process and the rural informatics situation in Indian districts. A study was undertaken in a tribal – oriented and rural district in India to demonstrate the integration of village- level spatial and non-spatial data into a useful tool, called VLIS (Village Level Information System), for decentralized planning. This simple and robust tool will assist the decision makers to generate various ecological and socioeconomic views for identifying candidate villages for rural watershed management schemes (prescriptive and executive level planning). The paper also envisages future development and usefulness of this Community Level GIS tool for grass – root planning.
Benstead (2004) research paper explored alternatives to the mobile library service in providing a public library service to rural communities in England and the impacts of best value, public library standards and social inclusion policy on provision. A questionnaire survey was completed by librarians in public library authorities in England with rural hinterlands. The data derived were supplemented by follow-up case studies. It was found that achieving social inclusion objectives and the results of best value reviews were the greatest motivation factors for much of the development of alternative library service delivery in rural areas, and that village hall were the most popular place for co-location of library services. ICT was felt to have impacted positively on rural library service delivery and its use was demonstrated in co-location facilities and learning centres. This paper provides public library practitioners and researchers with a picture of public library service provision to rural area communities and shows the impact of Government-driven policy. It appears that there is varying appreciation by public library authorities of rural community’s distinct nature.

Raju (2004) described the role of traditional media, development in information and communication technologies (ICTs), and computed at the rural level in various parts of the country. An experiment conducted by the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad on the use of information technology to deliver information through the establishment of a public information centre is described in detail. Issues that were considered for humanizing the establishment of a Public information centre were identified. The paper concluded that organizational linkages and networking capacities are to be strengthened in digital unity to provide multiple opportunities to the rural communities to exploit local resources for their self-development.
Jaganayak (2004) studied the role of libraries in societal development among rural women. The study focussed on the library as a development institution in the rural areas and its impact on the women folk in respect of this social cultural, economic and educational development. The population consists of rural women from the Kannur district in north Kerala. This study shows that the rural libraries in Kerala play a prominent role in all areas of social life. That means the libraries could play a pivotal role in the educational, scientific, industrial, and social and economic development of the country. The study reveals that the libraries play a very significant role in building up a healthy and progressive community. The public libraries have established themselves as an indispensable element in the life of the community. A well organized library system can deeply influence the future development of the society.

Islam and Uddin (2005) explored the major information systems and services of rural development libraries in Dhaka, Comilla and Borga districts in Bangladesh. The paper discusses the situation of these rural development libraries due to the revolution and the advancement made in the information communication technology. The paper identifies the tools and techniques used in order to meet the growing information needs of the rural Bangladesh. It also presents the various problems encountered from these libraries during the period of providing their services and recommends ways for their further development.

Jacobs and Herselman (2006) examined the theoretical linkage between ICT and advances within a business in a rural community in the North West Province of South Africa. Various aspects are addressed like services and service delivery mechanism, locally adapted content and context, realistic approach to technologies and financial sustainability. A rural community centre in Itsoseng was investigated regarding the above aspects and the results
are provided. It became apparent that if these above aspects are not seen as integrated activities within a rural community, success is difficult to achieve. Success in providing human and institutional capacities that harness information and knowledge is imperative.

Seth and Parida (2006) examined the information needs, information seeking behavior and the impact of information use on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities in Odisha. The primary goal of the study is to find out the information needs of the SC/ST (Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe) students, research scholars and faculty members in autonomous colleges and universities of Odisha. The findings reveal that the SC/ST require ready-made/ up to date information within them. They are not properly conscious about governmental provisions and facilities and not aware about the latest information technology. Some are complaining against the bureaucratic attitude of upper caste people and not financially sound to save them. The various methods for their article. The role of government departments and NGOs (Nongovernmental organization) in the state is also highlighted. The study also recommends what could be done for them to provide them information on various governmental facilities. The paper gives an exact picture of the educational conditions of the SC/ST students in Odisha state.

Mukhopadhyay (2006) attempted to develop a software framework for public library based and web enabled multilingual community information services by utilizing open standards and open source software. The focus of this study is on the role which public libraries should play in the local community in order to meet their users’ needs in regard to seeking of survival information. This paper emphasizes in particular design of FLOSS (Free/Libre/open Source Software) based and Unicode – complaint software framework of community information services as part of the public library
Review of Literature

service, which in networked environment may lead to the betterment of community living.

Dent (2006) provided a background on how the Kitengesa Community Library in rural Uganda, which serves as both a community library and a school library, might be seen as a model for other similar libraries in developing countries. The information in the article comes from a two-year study of the Kitengesa Community Library. The findings of the study indicate that the Kitengesa Community Library is a successful working model that might be used in other similar rural villages to serve both schools and the community. The information presented in this paper offers some basic considerations in terms of the implementation of rural library services. Provision of such services is becoming increasingly important as more and more of the world’s population becomes literate and more of the world’s attention is focussed on the welfare of those living on the African continent. The study itself is unique in that the data hail from a two year study of a small village library. Literacy is a major factor in terms of development in underdeveloped nations and libraries have the potential to play an important role in the eradication of illiteracy and provide for the newly literate.

Islam (2006) attempted to give a short overview of the rural library situation in Bangladesh and their role in providing rural information services. The paper is mainly based on the review of primary and secondary sources of information, which includes books, journals, research reports and research articles. Relevant literatures were also collected and consulted through the internet browsing. An effort is also made to trace the multipurpose community telecentre (MCT) which providing ICT based rural information services in Bangladesh. Finally, recommendations are also given for the development of rural libraries in providing rural information services in Bangladesh.
Sharma (2007) investigated the information needs of the rural woman. The study is based on 145 rural women respondents of Gwalior district of Madhya Pradesh. Analysis of data reveals that the majority of women getting information through television (93.7%). 35.17% of women are consulting religious leaders for their information needs. The study reveals that 81.37% respondents share information within their family members. Home, field and well are the most common places for sharing information. All women are familiar with a telephone while only 33.79% women used telephone facility. 2.5% rural women are familiar with the internet.

Dent (2007) presented a cursory overview of economic development in Uganda, and discusses some important links between the rural libraries and the ways it might impact human development areas such as economic uplift, education and literacy. This reflects an in-depth review of the professional literature on economic and human development in Uganda, literacy and rural library. It also incorporates some qualitative data gathered from research studies conducted at the Kitengesa Community Library in 2004 and 2005, including individual interviews with library users, teachers, local business merchants and librarians at Kitengesa. The article concludes that there is potential for rural community libraries to impact small scale local economic development. The project at the Kitengesa Community Library is still in their infancy and long term economic outcomes are not certain. At the same time, the projects have created a new sense of hope and possibility for many library users. There are numerous implications for other rural libraries as income generating projects may be a way to attract new users, attract outside financial support, showcase the practical nature of these libraries, and provide a means for local people to improve their lives. This paper is a unique in that it expands on the concept of the rural community library as just a place to read books, and highlights the important role these libraries might play in
developing areas where there is a profound lack of access to information ad
few ways for residents to improve their economic standing.

Reeja, Radhika, Shibu and Rejani (2008) conducted a study in a
tribal rehabilitated area; the Sugandagiri which is located in Pozhuthana
Panchayat of Wayanad district, in the southernmost state of Kerala. The study
investigated the sources of animal husbandry information of members of
various tribes in a resettled area as well as their vocational preferences. The
study was conducted using the census method of complete enumeration of
413 tribal houses in the tribal rehabilitated area of Sugandagiri located in
Pozhuthana Panchayat of Wayanad district in Kerala. A pre tested, well-
structured interview schedule was developed used for data collection. The
result of the study indicates that nearly 40 percent of the population came in
the categories of no education and lower primary education. The monthly
income of nearly one third of the families was a meager Rs.500 or below. The
findings of the study shed light on the positive attitude of many of the
rehabilitated families towards taking up animal husbandry vacations in order
to improve their livelihood.

Kevane and Sissao (2008) examined the impact of small public libraries
in villages in Burkina Faso on reading habits. They conducted a survey of
secondary school students in eight villages in Burkina Faso in February and
March of 2005 to arrive at a preliminary measure of the impact of village
libraries on reading. Students were selected in eight villages that matched the
criteria ‘with library’ and ‘without library’. The results indicate that the
reading level of the students was quite low, but the presence of a well-
functioning library leads to an increase in reading.

Harande (2009) examined the current environment of rural Nigeria. The
paper attempts to answer a question that what ways can enhance information
services contribute to the development of rural communities in Nigeria. The
paper indicates that rural communities in Nigeria can be transformed into information conscious communities that will form the bases for their development. The paper concludes that information services had never been effective and useful to the rural inhabitants of the country since independence in 1960.

Daudu.,Chado and Igbashal (2009) made an attempt to study the sources of agricultural information utilized by farmers in Gboko and Makurdi Local Government Areas of Benue State, Nigeria. Simple analytical tools such as percentages, frequency, tabulation and correlation analysis (inferential tool) were used for analyzing the data collected. The analyses revealed that most (61.67%) of the farmers preferred extension agents as their source of information while the least (6.17%) source was libraries. The major constraint indicated by farmers in sourcing information was financial problem. The result of the correlation analysis indicates a significant relationship between age and source preference while there was no significant difference between other socioeconomic characteristics examined and source preference. It was recommended that credit facilities or subsidies be provided to farmers to purchase radio receivers to enhance information sourcing. Also more extension agents be recruited and properly trained as they are the main information source used by farmers. Also, in planning any agricultural information dissemination programme, age of farmers should be taken into consideration.

Jerome and Theresa (2009) examined the role of information in rural development. The paper discussed the attributes of information for rural development and information uses in rural development were also discussed, such as information for political participation, cultural development and preservation of cultural heritage. The paper as well as discussed information for economic development in the rural area.
Subramanian and Arivanandan (2009) examined the implementation of village information centres in rural Southern India. The study described the developmental disparity that exists between urban and rural areas in India and justifies the implementation of rural projects that extend ICTs to rural areas. The study explained in detailed the Village Knowledge Centre Project, conceived, developed and implemented by the M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) located in Chennai, India. The described the field visits and observations and conclude with an analysis of the role and benefits of such projects, unresolved questions and issues and possible directions for future work in this area.

Olajide (2010) examined the information needs and characteristics of the users of rural libraries in Ekiti State, Nigeria. The study was aimed at investigating the reading needs, sources of information, level of education of users and benefits of rural libraries to them. Selection for the study was based on one Local Government Area in each of the three Senatorial districts in Ekiti State. Ijero local Government Area in Ekiti Central Senatorial District, Ikole Local Government Area in Ekitiorthsenatorial District and Ekiti Local Government in Ekiti South Senatorial District. The rural areas in the selected Local Government Areas in the districts were used in this study. The study was aimed at investigating the reading needs, sources of information, level education of users and benefits of rural libraries to them. The major finding of the study is that the library constitutes the major source of information for rural dwellers. Books are the major reading materials of rural people. It concludes by giving recommendations towards the improvement of information needs of rural dwellers by improving the provision of library services to them.

Olaniyi, Adebayo and Akintola (2011) investigated rural youth’s perception of utilization of agricultural information in Oyo state. Multistage
sampling technique was used to select 135 respondents in the study area. For the purpose of this study, rural youth is being referred to as young people living in the rural areas within challenges faced by rural youth in participating in agricultural production. This research covers Oyo state as part of southwestern states in Nigeria. The target population of the study is all rural youth engaging in agricultural activities in Oyo state. A multistage sampling technique was used in selecting a representative proportion of the respondents for the study. First, purposive sampling technique was used to select 10% of the total Local Government Areas of Oyo State. The independent variables of the study included personal characteristics of the respondents such as age, sex, educational level, farming experience, farm size, religion, marital status and membership of social organization. The study therefore concluded that in solving the menace of food insecurity in Nigeria the utilization of agricultural information among rural youth is of paramount importance as they are the future farmers and the onus of agricultural development depends on them. Although their perception of utilization of agricultural information was favorable, these have a lot to do with encouraging them to remain in agricultural sector. The major sources of information identified shows that interpersonal interaction in the rural areas is still of relevance to the dissemination of agricultural information and they were not exposed to modern information and communication technology (ICT).

Kuffalikar (2011) defined the concept of rural development and projects the views of pioneers of rural reconstruction. The article highlights certain factors bringing change in the rural sectors, and introduces the concept of E-readiness, which is visualized as the prime force for rural restructuring. The paper addresses the changing information needs of the rural masses and emphasizes on the efforts initiated by India. The article stresses on the Community College Movement and Community Information Services. The article gives a brief background of the minimum needs, programmes and its
emphasis on providing rural services. It also gives a brief overview of the rural libraries, its objectives, aims and services and highlighting the problem areas. It also recommends the National knowledge commission, the various advocacy campaigns take by the experts and certain restructuring outcomes for rural libraries. The research article of Chitralekha Kuffalikar is an excellent one on Rural Library Reconstruction.

Waynande (2011) explained the importance of public libraries as a community centre/knowledge centre. The article highlights the necessity of public libraries as a potential instrument of social development. The article discussed the role of public libraries in the socioeconomic development and the country programme for national development. It describes the several advantages of public libraries in the community development and the important role of public libraries in the diffusion of ideas, preservation of national heritage, social, cultural and educational development of the country. The paper highlights the importance of public libraries in eradicating illiteracy and maintaining of literacy and also describes the role of public libraries in helping the citizens to pursue formal and informal education. This paper is a good one to highlight the necessity of establishing and spreading a network of rural libraries in each and every village to take knowledge to the doorsteps of rural community to educate them in order to participate in creative work of community life and to drive the Indian society towards a progressive society/knowledge society.

Chitla (2012) discussed about how to eradicate poverty by using ICT and E-governance performance. And also the current ICT initiatives tend to focus on infrastructure development and the extension of information and communication services from the centre to the periphery. Since early 90s Information and communication technology are playing a pivotal role in the development process. In the globalization era, India is using ICTs to promote
their development programmes as well as reaches the poor to strengthen their livelihood. The paper mainly focused on how the ICT interventions in rural development initiatives are capable of developing rural India.

Hada (2012) discussed about the village knowledge centre, their objectives, benefits and its services provided by them. Rural public libraries have the power to communicate to disseminate knowledge and information relating to social-economic, political, educational development, particularly those people who are living in rural areas. Information and communication technologies play an important role in daily routine life, affect the way of communications and change the way of information services of the libraries. Knowledge centre is giving a chance for rural community towards the effective use of information related to different areas like health, agriculture, education, government policy literacy and their history. The paper gives the idea of the role of Rural Public Libraries as a village knowledge centre in Madhya Pradesh.

Momodu (2012) highlighted the roles library can play in the community and overall national development. The library’s role as a major vehicle for dissemination of information cannot acquire and dispatch it since the needs of the population must be identified, especially to support and sustain the educational, cultural, economic, social, political and other programmes geared toward improving the standard of living in rural communities in Nigeria. The information needs of the rural dwellers, rural libraries have been enumerated and ways rural libraries can meet with their information needs have been discussed in the paper. Useful suggestions have been preferred on ways the rural people can be well informed in areas such as agriculture, culture, education, health, politics, recreation and socioeconomic which form the basis of their development.
Review of Literature

Vidanapathirana (2012) conducted a study to identify agricultural information system components, their availability, the understanding of how successfully they work, the problems associated with them and how to improve their performances. The usefulness of information for agriculture, sources of agricultural information, types of information needs for agricultural development, problems of dissemination of agricultural information is discussed. The study explained the review of analytical methods and process of agricultural information systems. The general conclusions about agricultural information systems are emphasized and implications for further development of agriculture information systems are presented.

Prakash (2013) discussed the importance of modern and traditional knowledge in sustainable development and how the available information is being disseminated through the various information and communication technologies (ICTs) in India. Sustainable development is a growing concern of the modern world. Most of the present generation problems are the result of technological and scientific successes. Recognizing the importance of vast set of knowledge and information possessed by human society, this paper analyses the importance of traditional knowledge as well as modern scientific knowledge in finding feasible solutions for sustainable development.

Abolaji (2014) discussed the roles of the library as a unifying factor in the community. It argues that though the school library in a rural area should focus on its primary clientele, it should also extend its services and resources in other residents of the community in which it is located. The paper gives a brief description of the development of mobile and rural libraries in England, United States and Nigeria. The paper also discussed the efforts of some university libraries to achieve the same goal. It argues that the university libraries can do better in communities where library services are poor or not
available. It also discusses how the advent of ICT has transformed library services.

Kumar and Lamani (2014) explained about the role of rural library as a community information centre in the development of rural masses in various areas as educational, cultural, socioeconomic and political and to know the present status of the public libraries in Karnataka. The paper also highlights the services should be provided by the rural library as a community information centre.

Sultana (2014) examined the status of services provided by rural public libraries in her paper titled ‘rural library services: lessons and five rural public libraries in West Bengal’. The paper looks at the roles and the sources of finding of these rural public libraries and pinpoints problems bedeviling them. It has been observed that rural libraries, public libraries in West Bengal have not developed up to the mark. The principal victims of these under-developments have been a rural community without having any individual means of becoming literate, due to them being too illiterate, too poor or too ill because of the information poverty. The paper concludes by recommending ways for revamping the rural public libraries from their miserable situation.

3.4. REVIEWS ON NEWS ABOUT TRIBES IN KERALA

Bitty (2011) prepared for ‘project inspire: 5 Minutes to Change the World’. Edamalkudy a remote tribal settlement in Kerala in the southern part of the Indian subcontinent is the target area. The video describes specific interventions for eradicating tribal problems with measurable deliverables. A prosperous tribal settlement and poverty eradication through women empowerment is envisaged. This video is a record of the developmental dreams of a young Social Work professional.
Nair (2011) discussed about the issues and infrastructure facilities in ThazheThudukki and Mele Thudukki /Galazy villages nearly 16-24 kms from Mukkanli and 10-20 kms from Anavai, Attappady, Palakkad District. About 250 families living in these villages. 50 persons completed 10th standard, of them two completed computer engineering and poly technique. None of them has proper employment. Lack of Employment facilities and Infrastructure facilities (roads, health centers) have curtailed them growth and standard of living. This video also explained the problems they are facing.

Asianet communications limited (2012) discussed the poor conditions of the Naikkar (Kattuainakkkar) tribes in Wayanad district. Kattunaikkar tribes are one of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in Kerala. They are living in the forests and mountains of the western ghats. This video also discussed the poor living conditions and problems of the Naikkar tribes in Wayanad district.

Asianet communications limited (2013) discussed on Alcoholism destroys tribal areas in Kerala. The tribal people did not care what was to happen with their lives. Alcoholism has been a deep seated problem in tribal areas in Kerala. An alcohol called charayam is very popular in the tribal hamlets. They discussed that consumption is increasing notably among younger men. Alcohol is produced illicitly in some tribal colonies. Here is evidence that local employers are using alcohol to attract tribal people to work. There is a need for studies on the exploitation of the tribal population and the alcohol use of the tribal people.

Syamkumar (2013) discussed the Scheduled tribes pathetic condition in Pathanamthittadistrict, Kerala. Syamkumar reported that, a major barrier to development in tribal areas is the poverty resulting from severe depletion of natural resources. This misery has consigned poor tribal communities to a state of chronic poverty.
Asianet communications limited (2014) reported that tribal populations in Kerala is facing serious issues regarding food and education. An order issued by ST department for giving cooked food to tribes in Malappuram, Kozhikode Wayanad and Kannur Districts through Kudumbasree units. A boy from the Malappuram tribal area had been admitted to hospital due to starvation. This news was published on July 22, 2014.

Anoop (2015) is a program named as Vartha Annum Innum telecasted in Asianet news. It is a special programme based on the news telecasted during the last 20 years. It is a special episode published on January 11, 2015. It analyses the issues regarding the tribes in Kerala. This programme pointed out a clear picture of the lives of tribals in Kerala.

Mahwshkumar (2015) investigation on the sad plight of the tribal teens in Kerala. The investigation about the drinking habit of the tribal teens of Kerala. This news was reported from Kolenchery tribal colony by Manorama news and published on July 23, 2015.

Nishanth (2015) reported about the survey conducted by Kudumbashree workers among 3139 families and 13598 members of the dominant Paniya tribe in Wayanad has revealed the shocking plight of their lives. Only 1,216 families have adequate sanitary facilities. 798 people are homeless and 1,484 landless. 979 suffer from chronic illness. 6831 are illiterate, with just the ignorance ids the main reason for exploitation. 1463 women disclosed that they did not receive requisite medical care at childbirth. The survey reveals that they have not benefited from the various packages announced routinely by the government.

3.5. CONCLUSION

In reviewing the related literature the investigator has come across two types of studies; one set eliciting the problems of the tribes and the second set
Review of Literature

relating to the information needs of the rural and tribal people. A.A.D Luiz, P.R.G Mathur, and Kanchan Roy point out problems of land alienation, indebtedness, bonded labor, alcoholism. K.B. Rath stresses the need of participation of the tribes in the development programmes. Krishnan emphasizes the need of greater awareness for tribes about the schemes and the need of educational development for the purpose.

The second part of the literature review highlights the limitations and defects of the tribal set up in establishing a proper information centre. Surendra Nath Mehta, Anuradha and V. Chandra Sekhara Rao established these defects. Anuradha states the fundamental importance of information and Chandra Sekhara Rao mentions the role of the public library for the information needs of the tribes. Andhra Mehta states that a well-organized information system is the key to national development.

The third part of the literature review, the investigator reviews some news and programmes about tribes in Kerala telecasted by various Malayalam news channels. A news story of Kairali pointed out a major barrier to development in tribal areas is the poverty. Asianet News Hour discussed on the impact of Alcoholism, which destroys tribal areas in Kerala. The tribal people did not care what was to happen with their lives. The discussion concluded that Alcoholism has been a deep seated problem in tribal areas in Kerala. Asianet News reported a boy from the Malappuram tribal area had been admitted to hospital due to starvation. They pointed that tribal populations in Kerala is facing serious issues regarding food and education.

The review of literature indicated that the study of tribes, there are a number of parameters to be dealt with. A proper planning has necessitated while designing an information system. The interests, commitments of authorities concerned, the skills of the library professionals to adopt a new
system and their attitudes towards the tribal people, infrastructure facilities, the requirements of the tribes, financial provisions etc are some of the key issues to be taken care of, for designing Tribal Information and Communication System. Use of different methods and techniques are also observed by different researchers in their studies, which has enabled the investigator to adopt most appropriate and feasible ones for the present study. The articles collected from various sources for the present review have given an ample opportunity to understand various issues associated with the tribes in Kerala. This helps the investigator to design an effective information and communication system for socioeconomic political cultural and educational development of the tribes in Kerala.
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