Need Of Tribal Libraries In Order To Establish An Educational Environment In The Tribal Region

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| Abstract:  The article discusses the state of indigenous people today and their circumstances following the establishment of libraries during the tribal era. The tribal people's current predicament is evolving. The environment has a greater impact on their daily lives and schooling. They don't have time for education. They are reliant on the environment. All they seek is enough food to survive. NGOs and the government are trying to improve their lives. However, many are unaware of the advantages of education. They can live better if the government works for the same goals. They are able to earn more than they do now.  This study work aims to educate readers and consider the development of tribes. Libraries can play a major role in fostering critical thinking in them. The function of TRI, or Tribal Research Institutes, is also represented in this work. Additionally, their multiculturalism is discussed in this research work. The central question of this research article is how tribal libraries can support tribal empowerment.  Keywords: TRI (Tribal Research Institutes), Multiculturalism, Tribal Library. Gondi. |

**Introduction:**

The Government of India's Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued F. No. 11024/1/2014, which outlines the operating parameters for the "Grant-in-Aid to Tribal Research Institutes (TRI)" scheme, which promotes tribal development. The Indian government's Ministry of Tribal Affairs has made a decision and updated the financial guidelines. Under the scheme. 1) Running / maintenance of libraries in rented/owned buildings and 2) Mobile Library-cum-Audio Visual Unit for awareness towards education, genetic diseases and AIDs etc. are implemented in tribal areas. ST individuals make up 8.6% of the population (census 2011). India's government has vowed to uphold tribal culture, customs, and language.

The primary goal of the scheme is to expand the reach of government welfare schemes and fill gaps in service deficient tribal areas in sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security, and so on, through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide an environment for socioeconomic upliftment and overall development of Scheduled Tribes (STs). Through voluntary efforts, any other innovative action with a direct influence on the socioeconomic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered.

Multiculturalism: Is a recently developed idea in library and information science.2 the concept of multiculturalism is crucial to library science. We must disseminate in every community in the information age we live in. Libraries serve a wide range of users, including adults, teenagers, children, researchers, students, and readers. Aside from that, the Scheduled Tribe is the only ignored community. They must be a part of the non-tribal community. The primary goal of this research study will then be fulfilled. These people don't know anything about research and education. They just paid attention to their way of life and organic farming. As library researchers,

We must ascertain their areas of strength and weakness in order to integrate them into the non-Tribe community. In order to improve their way of life. The primary obstacle to communicating with the Tribe people is most likely language. However, it is simple to grasp their language if there is a tribal library in every area where they live. The issues that library customers face are only understood by librarians. Thus, the librarian's ability to interact with members of the tribe is crucial.

**First Tribal Museum library:**

"Tribal" objects from India, while gaining some recognition in western exhibitions recently, do not fit comfortably into the space of the museum. Historically, this corpus was excluded from the category of industrial or decorative arts in British India. It is conspicuously absent from Sir George Birdwood's Industrial Arts of India of 1880, a handbook of the Indian collection at the South Kensington Museum; and Percy Brown's Arts and Crafts of India, a catalog to the Great Indian Exhibition held in Delhi in 1903. Yet these objects remain exhibited today at one of the museums founded in India by the British. Such recognition in one venue rather than another speaks to the complex and often contradictory agendas of the Imperial project in India. In 1936, Markham and Hargreaves observed that ethnology in Indian museums was a "surprisingly neglected subject.

This is all the more regrettable as nowhere in the world are there greater opportunities of procuring representative and complete records of race still in all stages of cultural development" (Markham and Hargreaves 1936:46). Though the records are incomplete and fragmentary, the oldest collection of Kondh metal objects appears to be that in the Government Museum, Madras.1 The Madras museum, founded in 1851 and opened at the College of Fort St. George, was one of four museums designated Imperial. A principal criterion of these museums was to house "scientifically arranged collections for the use of all classes, to serve as illustrated records of the accumulated knowledge of India" (Hendley 1914: 45). But what was the nature of this "knowledge"? Numerous colonial institutions participated in accumulating empirical knowledge about India as part of the agency of rule. In 1846, the East India Company "impressed with the advantage of storing up in some one place the knowledge and the material which had been acquired by the investigators working in different parts of the Peninsula, and with the object of fostering scientific inquiries and pursuits" accepted the offer of the Madras Literary Society to donate their collections on the condition that a museum be built (Markham and Hargreaves 1936: 6).

**Tribal Library: What Is Its Meaning?**

As per the Guidelines for Library Grant and Promoting Ministry of Human Resource Development India Reading in Schools Primers, textbooks and dictionaries in local and tribal languages may be considered while adding reading material for the libraryTo further the establishment of tribal libraries, a firm decision must be made. Tribal libraries have been aided in their establishment by the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act of 1975, ensuing laws, and hearings at White House Conferences on Indian Library and Information Services.3 to encourage tribe members to uphold the tribal community's sovereignty and to protect tribal culture Tribal libraries play a critical role in society.

All federally recognized tribes are eligible to receive Basic Grant funding from the Institute of Museum and Library Services, or IMLS. 3 Funds are also available to tribes for their cultural initiatives. Numerous reputable federations and societies are stepping up to support the tribe.

**Operation of TRI:**

The division between the tribal and non-tribal communities is more pronounced. People of this tribe refuse to grow and respond negatively to government development initiatives due to their cultural beliefs. An NGO is guiding tribal people toward progress and awareness. Whether the government uses evidence-based planning and policy. TRI is attempting to improve the Tribal Research Institute in the areas of training, capacity building, research, and documentation.

This program will continue in 2020–21 and 2021–22, with full funding provided by the federal government. However, it is limited to specific activities. They are currently employed in the following states: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Andaman and Nicobar. The cash also covers the costs of administration. 1

**The Scope of TRI:**

1. The work is a collection of studies and expertise
2. To back evidence-based planning, policies, and laws
3. Developing the institutions, individuals, and tribes' capacity to handle tribal matters.
4. Information sharing and raising consciousness1.

**The goals and Aim of TRI:**

1. Carrying out workshops, seminars, and field research
2. Preserving and advancing tribal culture via research projects, celebrations of tribal culture, etc.
3. Training, staff working in SHGs, tribal welfare programs, etc.

The core group of TRI consists of eight people in total. These eight members of the committee—the director, social scientists, librarian, museum curator, assistant curator, and administrative officer—work at TRI.1

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| **Sr. No.** | **Designation** | **No. of Members** |
| 1. | Director | 1 |
| 2. | social scientists | 3 |
| 3. | Librarian | 1 |
| 4. | Museum Curator | 1 |
| 5. | Asst. Curator | 1 |
| 6. | Administration Officer | 1 |

**Literature Review:**

Corns et al. (2015) conceptualized the problems in creating a public access digital portal consisting of 3D reconstructions of historical locations and historic structures in the "3D-ICONS project" Discovery Program, which is co-funded by the European Union. During his presentation on the advantages of locally produced cultural theater, Costa (2019) highlighted the importance of the Budhan Theatre (an adivasi theatre ensemble). According to Hossain (2019), India's indigenous peoples play an important role in the formation of cultural heritage, and their innate traditional culture is recognized as a national asset.

Kalita and Deca (2020) created an ontology for traditional 'Rabha' dance in order to preserve the indigenous cultural knowledge base. Holton (2012) discussed two specially designed digital archives for indigenous communities: the Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archives (ANLA) (anla.nf.ca) in Newfoundland and Labrador, and the California Language Archive (CLA) (cla.berkeley.edu) at the University of California, Berkeley, for documentation and preservation of indigenous languages. The Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Center's (SAC) Digital Archive (sac.or.th/portal) houses a large collection of anthropological artifacts from many ethnic groups in Thailand.

**Methodology:**

In this study report, applied based research methodology was utilized to determine the best way to educate tribe members and provide earn-based solutions.

**Objectives:**

The purpose of this study article is to assist researchers in their research on tribal community survival. This document covers the tribal people's character, requirements, and cultural background. The goal of this study paper is to improve tribal people's daily lives and teach them on how to survive. The need for a tribal library is critical in the tribal era. The library is a good place to learn if you don't have a diploma.

**Multiculturalism:** One of the most critical issues in Tribe people is multiculturalism. They are naturally bashful, thus they are leaving their tribe group community. They are not at ease around non-tribal people. Female students, in general, are wary about making eye contact. They have not shared their knowledge and thoughts with one another. There is also the question of their language. One of the major issues is that they are unable to communicate with people from other tribes. We need an appropriate means, such as language, to obtain and communicate knowledge from one person to another. However, tribe members are mainly concerned with their mother tongue. As a result, individuals are unable to communicate their thoughts and feelings to others. As a result, the environment isolates them.

The library employees will not easily overcome this problem. Staff at the library address these issues in their own unique way. Some of their demands are acceptable to library workers, while others are not. To increase tribal community library users, library staff must be upgraded. Staff at the library should communicate with them and should feel free to contact them. Only then can they be deemed regular library users. And their shyness will go. Tongue library personnel should acquire a few sentences and words in the tribal tongue. As a result, Library personnel are aware of their requirements. This increases the multicultural population. In addition, both non-tribal and tribal individuals use the library. Association of Tribal Archives, Libraries, and Museums (ATALM), a non-profit organization, collaborated with the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development to empower tribe members.

**Tribal Library:**

There is an expectation for a tribal library here. Tribal Library can serve the people of the tribe. It is necessary to rebuild tribal expertise. This work will be very nicely done by library workers. A library is required in certain tribal areas. The tribe peoples are naturally reserved, but they are extremely knowledgeable in Ayurveda and herbs. If this knowledge is not saved, it will become historical.

**There are numerous approaches to restoring tribal wisdom:**

1. Conducting various conferences
2. Taking Interviews of expertise
3. Work with the expertise
4. Take videos of their recipes
5. Displays color photos of real herbs and store in album
6. Make a library website and display all current events and more research information on it.

**To develop the tribe people in education:**

1. Conduct seminars and workshops related to farming, herbs, and modern techniques
2. Give them right education about farming, modern techniques of herbs on daily visit of library
3. Stack various pictured books to learn easily.
4. Give them video lectures to upgrade and motivate
5. Give them innovative ideas related to their work
6. Wants to give them a chance to explore their views to other non-tribe people.
7. 7. Learn and Earn scheme should apply in Tribal Library (in colleges and school there is Earn and Learn Scheme)
8. In the Library there should be an expert translator to communicate with tribe people.
9. Giving digital library knowledge to collect easily available information On various occasions also can conduct their mythological events and their famous dance to make them mentally relieved.

**There are numerous approaches to restoring tribal wisdom:**

1. Hosting various conferences
2. Conducting expert interviews 3. Working with experts
3. Record videos of their recipes.
4. Shows color images of actual plants and stores them in an album
5. Create a library website that displays all current events and additional research information.

**To strengthen the tribe's people:**

1. Arrange lectures and workshops on farming, herbs, and current techniques.
2. Educate them on farming and contemporary herb practices through daily library visits.
3. Stack diverse visual books to make it easier to learn.
4. Provide them with video lectures to educate and motivate them.
5. Provide them with fresh ideas for their work.
6. Allow them to express their opinions to non-tribal members.
7. A Learn and Earn plan should be implemented in the tribal library (like it is in colleges and schools).
8. An expert translator should be available at the library to communicate with tribe members.
9. Provide digital library knowledge in order to collect easily accessible information.

On various occasions, they can even perform legendary events and their famous dance to provide mental comfort.

**Conclusion:**

If the government or non-governmental organizations promote the expansion of tribal libraries, the treasure of tribal life will never be lost. It has the potential to save lives and be valuable to others. By providing indigenous libraries, tribes will educate themselves by leaning in their mother tongue. Tribe members with current and upgraded knowledge, they can become excellent farmers, successful businessmen, and live better lives than non-tribal people.

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