Chapter – 4
Review of Literature
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4.1 Introduction
4.2 The review process
4.3 Sources
4.4 General Studies on Tribal Community
4.5 Review of Literature
4.6 Conclusion


4.1 Introduction

Review of literature fundamentally refers to the origin of the subject, the theoretical foundations of the subject and the methodological application for content research. Review of Literature thus entails a search for all available literature on the subject. It is the most significant search in the research process. It is also a tool that is interactive and able of feedback. The review of literature provides key inputs to have derived outputs in the appropriate direction. The search for a literature needless to iterate thus is primarily a knowledge exercise.

Review of Literature in origin is an academic concept. It is the basic premise in all researches catering to academic purposes. Although one might think of novels and poetry when we hear the word “literature”, in terms of review of the literature, “the literature” means the works consulted in order to understand and investigate the research problem. It is a presentation of the subject which has been discussed and analyzed earlier at different places, different times and in different manners. It is known as a Review of Literature because it provides a brief account of the research conducted in the past. Review itself expresses the fact that it relates to the gist or an abstract of what has been completed earlier. Further, review of literature is not a description. It is not necessarily a narration of the repetitions of conclusions of past research. The researcher is expected to be careful in reviewing the literature; ideally it begins with a reading of past theses and dissertations, journals article, books, conference proceedings and or officially published documents. Review of literature must carry authenticity in nature, meaning that any literature published without supporting reference, evidence or document should not be regarded for review of literature. In the review of literature size is insignificant and depth is significant.

History records the past and guides the future. The existence of the present always rests on the findings of the past. History always ascertains the firmness of our policy prescriptions to deal with the present situations. Hence a summary of the findings of the recognized authorities provides evidence that the research is familiar with what is already known and what is yet to be known and tested. Review of related literature helps to eliminate duplications and provides useful directions and helpful suggestions for significant investigation.

This chapter is therefore intended to study the important findings of scholars on the Tribal community. Here special attention has also been given for general
studies on tribal community, studies on tribal development, environment related

4.2 The Review Process

Review of Literature is a basically the search for available literature. It is the most significant search in the research process. Only after having identified the research problems it is easy to locate literature review. It is also a tool that is interactive and able of feedback. The review of literature provides key inputs to have derived outputs in the appropriate directions. The search for a literature needless to iterate thus is primarily a knowledge exercise.

Title of referred literature: The content which is reviewed must carry the official title. The title of the review of literature must be put in similar fashion as it has been published officially. Title cannot be changed and must be spelt as it has been done in the original instance.

Author: Researcher has to be conscious while putting the name of author or authors. It is also necessary, when the content selected for the review purpose has more than one author and or is borrowed from published literature or edited books. Title of book and name of the editors also need to be specially mentioned.

Objectives: When any article or dissertation or report is to be reviewed the researcher must specify the objective of the reviewing of the said published document and in absence of specified objectives in original literature the researcher can not mention objectives in an assumed manner.

Methodology: This is a very important part of the review of literature. It is more significant when a conclusion or an abstract of a past doctoral dissertation or research article is consulted. Methodology of completed research which is helpful to the researcher through its review for strengthening the researcher's own research should avoid being merely derivational. The researcher, if inspired should not directly lift passages as it will tantamount to plagiarism. Further the researcher should differentiate the researcher's own work and methodology from the earlier inspiring ok research (Randolph 1-4).
4.3 Sources

Journal articles: These are good especially for up-to-date information. It must be borne in mind though that it can take up to two years to publish articles and so there is a shelf-life. They are frequently used in literature reviews because they offer a relatively concise, up-to-date format for research, and further as all reputable journals are refereed (i.e. editors publish only the most relevant and reliable research).

Books: Books tend to be less up-to-date as it takes longer for a book to be published than for a journal article. Good books however have a longer shelf-life and this must be remembered. Text books are unlikely to be useful for including in your literature review as they are intended for teaching, not for research, but they do offer a good starting point from which to find more detailed sources.

Conference proceedings: These can be useful in providing the latest research, or research that has not been published. They are also helpful in providing information on the people who are currently involved in research, and so can be helpful in tracking down other work by the same researchers.

Government/Corporate reports: Many government departments and corporations/commissions carry out research. Their published findings can provide a useful source of information, as usually their canvas is large.

Newspapers: Since newspapers are generally intended for a general (not specialized) audience, the information they provide will be for a limited use only for literature reviews. Yet, they may prove useful as they are more helpful as providers of information about recent trends, discoveries or changes, e.g. announcing changes in government policy, but then one should then search for more details on the information in other sources.

Theses and Dissertations: These can be useful sources of information. However there are disadvantages as they can: 1) be difficult to obtain since they are not published, but are generally only available from the library shelf or through interlibrary loan and 2) the student who carried out the research may not be an experienced researcher and therefore one might have to treat the findings with more caution than published research.

Internet: The fastest-growing source of information is on the internet. It is impossible to characterize the information available but here are some hints about using electronic source; 1) The need to bear in mind that anyone can post information
on the internet so the quality may not be reliable, 2) The information one may find may be intended for a general audience and as such may not be suitable for inclusion in literature review (information for a general audience is usually less detailed) and 3) More and more refereed electronic journals (e-journals) are appearing on the Internet – if they are refereed it means that there is an editorial board that evaluates the work before publishing it in their e-journal, so the quality would be more reliable (depending on the reputation of the journal).

CD-ROMS: At the moment, few CR-ROMs provide the kind of specialized, detailed information about academic research that one needs for one's research since most are intended for a general audience. However more and more bibliographies are being put onto CD-ROM for use in academic libraries, so they can be a very valuable tool in searching the information needed.

Magazines: Magazines intended for a general audience (e.g. Time) are unlikely to be useful in providing the sort of information one needs. Specialized magazine may be more useful (for example business magazines for management students) but usually magazine are not useful for research except as a starting point as they provide news or general information about new discoveries, policies, etc. that you can be pointers in the right direction.

4.4 General Studies on Tribal Community


Tribal in India are facing a lot of problem. Food security hunger, poverty, medical facilities, exploitation by money lenders and black markers, illiteracy, a forestation are the major problems of tribal community. In spite of constitutional guarantees they are of cross roads and vulnerable to under development. Evidently for their men folk and tribal women development a number of measures have been taken

With regard to the health and nutritional status of tribal people, Verma (1976) examined the Tribal of Andamanese, Krishna Sarma (1978) studied the Kond tribe of Orissa, Sinha (1979) analysed the Pando tribe of Madhya Pradesh, Mittal (1979), and focused on the tribal inhabiting Chittaranjan area of West Bengal and Naiu (1979) dealt with the Tribal in Keonjhar district of Orissa.

There is sample number of studies on tribal education. Sharma (1974) studied the progress of tribal education in the country. Nair (1979) studied the working of tribal schools in the district of Maharashtra, Sinha (1979) conducted a study on tribal education in Bihar, Vidyarthi (1979) analysed the tribal education in the country, Lakshmaiah (1979) investigated in Ranchi district of Bihar and Karuppaiyan etc. Al. (1993) studied in Tamilnadu.

The studied conducted by Mazumdar (1972), Ramesh Chandra (1974), Eswar Reddy (1975), Horam (1975) and Vidyarthi (1977) reported that the tribal have adopted certain important elements form Hindu castes in respect of birth and death ceremonies, marriage, dress pattern, food habits and personal hygiene. Further, it was found that the younger generation was rapidly shifting towards modern ways of life. G.N.Chaudhari (1979) analysed socio-cultural changes among the tribal residing in villages near Ranchi and found that the tribal villages are in the process of rapid but selective transformation. The core of faith and culture, however, reflects certain trends to persistence.

There are several studies which examined different aspects of social change in tribal societies. Uman and Phuken (1979) discussed structural changes relating to cultivation in a tribal society in Arunachal Pradesh. Purohit (1979) reported that the criminal tribes of Rajasthan tended to undergo a major change in automated an unplanned fashion. B.R.Sharma (1979) found that tribal customary laws with reference to Bihar tribes are undergoing changes.
Besides, Satchidananda (1978) analysed the socio-cultural change in general in Indian tribes, Heimendorf (1979) examined social changes in the case of Andhra Pradesh and Lakshmajah (1992) analyzed cultural change in the tribes of Paderu in Andhra Pradesh. They observed that socio-cultural is change is taking place among the Tribal, largely on account of the launching of several developmental programmes and providing education, communication and transport facilities in tribal areas.

The tribal research centers in the tribal belts of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Assam have from time to time, brought out their respective bulletins and a few other publication dealing with tribal culture and problems. These publications, in general, provide material of a substantive nature of the tribes inhabiting the respective areas. From time to time, they have also published material on demography and economic, educational and hygienic conditions of the tribes. In dealing with tribal problems, these publications reflect sympathy as well as appreciation for the tribal culture, and recommend maximum interference in the implementation of the development schemes. Instead of imposition and paternalism, persuasions and self-determination are recommended. The Anthropological Survey of India, though not directly related to the development programme, has published a series of bulletins containing rich ethnographic materials on the tribes, especially these of Eastern India. In addition to the papers in the bulletins, a few books and memoirs such as one of the Santhal by Dutta – Majumdar 1959, Peasant Life in India. A study in Indian Unity and Diversity edited by Bose 1961 has been published.

A number of studies which have been conducted so far deal with the concepts of disease and healing, health practices, demographic change, nutritional status, health seeking behavior, etc. Renowned anthropologists namely Riverse (1924) and Clements (1932) have made significant contributions in the field of concepts of health and disease. Clements had tried to trace the worldwide distribution of five basic concepts of disease, viz. sorcery, and breach of taboo, object intrusion, spirit intrusion and soul loss. A number of other valuable studies, which appeared in the 1930’s, should also be mentioned. These include field’s study of the Ga People (1973) and Spencer’s study of disease, religion and society in the Fiji Islands (1941). In the Indian cultural setting, numerous studies on the etiology, diagnosis and therapy of disease have been carried out in different communities by various scientists such as Gould (1957), Khare (1963), Hasan (1967), Madan (1969), Rizvi (1991), Bhatt (1986), Das (1986), Basu (1994), Singh (1993) etc.
Among such reports mention may be made of report on the socio-economic conditions of the aboriginal tribes in the province of Madras, Report of the special agency development Officer, Government of Madras (1952), (3) report on the aboriginal and hill tribes of the partially excluded area in the Bombay Presidency, report of the excluded and partially excluded areas, Sub-Committee of the constituent Assembly (1947), report of the commissioner for scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes (1956-57), report of the Estimate Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs (1958-59) and (7) report of the study team on social Welfare of the backward classes appointed by the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission.

4.5 Review of Literature

There are different kinds of research and review of literature carries relative significance in the context of the kind of research. In qualitative research studies the researcher has plenty of scope to refer to the earlier studies that enables them in identifying and examining, application of test and results. In case of quantitative research review has its statistical strength. The researcher through review of literature is able to strengthen one's own research. In quantitative research work critical look at application of tools makes the research more precise and valued. The quantified approach of the earlier research helps the researcher to point out the limitations of that which has been investigated and analyzed before. It helps the researcher to overcome the limitations or gaps in the earlier research.

In qualitative research reviewing the literature is relatively different. Some qualitative researchers strongly argue that reviewing the literature results in certain inductive analysis. It is this exercise which ultimately helps the researcher to refine the research question embedded hypotheses and this in turn provides possible direction.

In short, a research literature review is a systematic, explicit, and reproducible method for identifying, evaluating and synthesizing the existing body of completed and recorded work produced by researchers, scholars and practitioners.

Vast literature is available depicting the issues in relation to traditions in tribals, their lifestyle, backwardness, institutional interventions and government policies. The studies are found having examined the cultural dimensions of tribals, psychological rules of tribal’s, economic progress of tribals and social status of
tribals. We come across detailed lots and observations of various commissions
appointed by government of India right after independence.

1. Historically Sundaram 1970 and Nahival 1980 have examined critically the
   traditional living style of tribals. They focused more on Pindhorgadh area now in
   Uttaranchal, while submitting a report they very clearly observed that there is no
   clean chit given by the tribals to the development efforts.

2. Mr. Einstein and Kent well have looked into the historical routes of social
   transitions observed amongst tribals. They very clearly expressed the view that in
   original tribals there was intense social harmony value dedication family
   indigenous management gender awareness absolute absence feudalism.

3. Farnadis and Menon (1987) expressed the view that as far as forestry is concern in
   Indian society tribal alone are the most trustworthy people and any kind of
   distortion in forest leads to a many problems in their lives. Bahura (1992)
   conforming to this view expressed to deep concern over the plights of tribal
   women due to deforestation.

4. Mr. Vimal Shah tried to study deeply the problems concerning the tribals of
   Gujarat, while the analyzing and criticizing the report Mr. Shah pointed
   particularly at Dr. Elwin and Dhebar considered as tribal’s rights he aptly
   considered Dhebar commission as the most impressive document to strengthen
   tribals.

5. B.K. Rom Barman a social scientist contributed significantly towards the social
   status of tribal men and women. In his highly regarded research article, “challenges
   of development and tribal women in India” he successfully sighted several
   examples.

6. Mr. Jaganath Parthi has tried to exposed vividly the evolutionary of tribals, he
   pointed at three major dimensions brought forth as the result of the result of tribals
   firstly he observed that all afforts to improvise the tribals through spherical rise for
   their development is found unequal impact amongst the tribals. Secondly the
   further examining so called inequality he hit hard at newly emerging soft tribals
   ignoring their fellow beings and thirdly the organizational strength emerged
   amongst the soft tribals making the task more complex.

7. Mr. Vidhyarthi (1977) while studying in detail the lifestyle of tribals observed
   critically that the institutional rigidity inter aggressiveness and illiteracy in
   combined restricts the scope of development of tribals.
8. Mr. Sebastian 1971 he has examined critically the new pathways of development looking at the approaches in relation to the tribals he clearly observed that an element of modernity and competitive environment would be more beneficial to elevate the tribal culture. He specifically refereed to the hidden elements which weakened their strength of tribals.

9. Mr. Ravat (1995) this scholar has studied in deep the relationship observed in between deforestation and changing status of tribal women in hinterland of Himalayas forest. He expressed deep concern over sense of increasing insecurity amongst tribal women in such hinterland. He therefore led emphasis on the process of a forestation.

10. Mr. Gangopadhyay (1979) this classical scholar provides deep insight into the relationship between technological aggression and traditional sustenance. He has discussed in detail the example of Lapacha, Raji, Lathia, Dolcha, Byanshi, Jouhari, Jafanga etc. he found that those who welcomed the modernity however asserted that any effort for distortion in natural living is painful to them.

11. Mr. Ashish Bose (1971) has critically looked into the story of social transition observed amongst the tribals of Mihir and Nagahill area in east India. He found some positive signals in the form of increased monetization in transactions, improved source of cultivation and general habit of living.

12. Mr. Pandey (1968) in his deep and exhaustive study with regard to socio-economic status of tribals of Kumud and Godhwad districts of U.P. has observed that systematic and organized efforts have brought forth significant positive changes in the life style of tribal groups. In other study conducted jointly by Pandey and Sharma (1986) observed that Christian Missionary’s approach and attitude followed by constant efforts have influenced significantly the living pattern of Munda and Orio tribal groups living in Bihar.

13. Mr. Singh (1982) has discussed in detail the socio cultural institutional limitations of tribal working as impediment to their growth and development. He has critically remarked that govt.’s systematic efforts wide several programmes have not been found influence largely due to poor response of the targeted groups.

14. Mr. Shrivastav (1981) has provided impressive look at the factorial linkages and leakages observed in terms of transportation and development in relation to the life styles of tribals. Mr. Netrapal also observed same results in his earlier study of 1974 and later on again conducted in the same area in 1985.
15. Illiteracy amongst tribals in the earlier days and later on transition any period induced by literacy drive is deeply studies and well articulated by several scholars.

16. Mr. Ratansingh (1977) while making some studied observations clearly and boldly asserted to the fact that systematic integrated education with special focus on primary education is and must be essential prerequisite for total development of tribals. Karuna Ahmed (1979) conducted broad study examining the relationship between education and social change. The study’s remarks are found in conformity to the same kind of remarks made by A.R.Tamate in his follow up study.

In the state of Gujarat too we came across very critical and exhaustive studies conducted earlier in respect of education, employment, environment and living pattern observed amongst tribals mainly in south Gujarat. From amongst several studies, prominent one is by Prof. Ghanshyam Shah, Prof. Vidhyut Joshi, Taraben Patel, Vimal Shah and Dr. Panalekar. In 1985, centre for studies- Surat published a book covering major studies conducted in this regard. Mr. Chitnis (1978), Dr. Vimal Shah and Tara Patel (1978) also contributed significantly to this issue.

17. Mr. Kalederil (1981) had studied deeply impact of unruly behavior of police officers on the living of Adivasis in the villages of Valiya and Jhagadiya talukas of Gujarat state.

18. Sen Gupta (1979), Roy (1982) and Steven Hagan (1990) have very critically looked into various types of exploitations observed amongst tribals of Bihar summarized conclusions of these three studies is common that without systematic efforts- such pressurized tactics for tribals in turn would endanger the very interests of democratic society.

19. Scholars like V.S.Punalikar, Nency Lobo, P.K. Bose, Vidhyut Joshi, Ghanshyam Shah wide their research works undertaken at centre for social studies firmly opined that all attempts to enhance the livelihood amongst tribals and thereby to sustain their identity must not be looked in isolation but this must be a part of integral national approach. Tribal irrespective of the type and place must be treated as tribal and policy measures are applied accordingly.

20. Punalekar (1986), Patel and Desai (1992) studied deeply employment conditions of tribals induced by migration. These studies pointed at stark inequality observed
regarding employment and wages within the tribal groups of Songadh, Uchchal and Nizar.

21. Mr. Pandey (1976) has provided an exhaustive yet analytical picture of education induced changes brought forth amongst the tribals of Tarai forest area. He has very sharply and systematically impact of education and communication on the living style.

22. Daniel Learner (1958), Smith (1965) and Huntington (1968) have conducted the study on changes brought forth in the life style of tribals induced by developmental communications. These studies revealed the fact that with the increased intervention of and interaction with several urban groups ultimately. They have also discussed the problems experienced by tribals in respect of linkages and their leakages.

23. Mr. Ecanan (1980) while delivering lecture on right livelihood celebration clearly stated that, “Children of our society are traditions, history, beliefs and convention. It is our originality amongst us and between them. We want to be exclusively self dependent with our own ideas and cultures. We want to ensure security, liberty and fraternity to own society irrespective of our group and conventions.”

24. Mr. Lovins (1986) has very sharply referred to the head for and relevance of keeping infects the identity. He laid emphasis on keen ship, family hood and natural living to address the issues of water bread and housing. He observed that those who live natural life and depend exclusively on nature are found more capable to protect themselves and support others.

25. Mr. De Silva “A social transformation of enormous magnitude has to be envisaged. In third world countries, the critical cultural changes relate to a shift of decision making power towards the poor by initiating a, “bottom up “ process, the villages becoming the focal point of development and a change in the education system redirecting it towards raising mass consciousness and remoulding elites. There is in light of this no easy way to bring about the structured changes required, which themselves have to be supported by an integrated process of total mobilization involving raising people consciousness and the inculcation of democratic values, the transformation of labour into the means of productions the tallest utilization of local natural resources and the systematic development of appropriate technology.
26. Punalaker (1988), Patel and Desai (1992) this scholars studied the migratory characters observed amongst tribals in Songadh, Utchhal and Nizar taluka the then Surat district and currently Vapi district. These studies referred to the fact that those tribal men and women migrate for development is found better place I living then those who stick to origin.

27. Lal R.B. and Desai Bhartiben (1984) these two have jointly studied the impact of employment oriented schemes on the living of tribals focusing on Sagbara taluka of Bharuch district the scholars examined in detail socio economic treats agri and allied agricultural activities interventions of voluntary organization etc. They concluded that barring few exemptions most of the programs do not take into the consideration the structural strength of tribal life. They stressed for the need for training and innovations amongst tribals.

28. Mr. Khare P. K. (1991) this social scientist spent considerable time in randomly selected three of the villages of Ranchi district of the then Bihar state. The three tribal villages selected for the purposes of study where of different category one was located in intense forest, the other one was absolute agro based and the third one was influenced by urban culture. The scholar observed that there is found considerable improvement in the lining style of Munda tribes induced by development efforts. He also noted with examples social and economic taking place in the villages. However he subscribed to the view that hinterland tribals are found largely deprived of development programs.

29. Raman Rav D.B.V. (1992) this dynamic social scholar focused on the special kind of tribal development organization functioning in tribal area of Andhra Pradesh. He concentrated more on the variety of development programs and challenges for execution in deep hinterland of Vishakhapatnam district of A.P. He categorically remarked that despite different problems. There is found more positive impact of development programs on targeted tribal people results are not absolute satisfactory but considering the remoteness and backwardness the efforts are praise worthy.

30. Mr. Willlam cook (1974), Mr. Kumar (1994) and J.K. Panduri (1996) at different times studied the tribal cultured observed amongst Bavariya community located in Namuzfar nagar in UP. The three found in common that any move of isolating the tribals from conventional mode of living is huge challenge. It is backwardness
and poverty induced criminality observed in the group which can be changed only through constant concentrated for a longer period.

31. Mr. Turner (1988) the scholar has made comparative and critical evaluation in relation to developmental efforts of tribals and their detachment from the efforts. He while praising the efforts correctly made a comment that, “the fact that so many people had done so much with so little in low income countries, while so little is done for low income people which so much by their governments demonstrates the necessity of the radical policy changes taking place in the area. Vital assistance and encouragement of international agencies and NGO’s, third world government policies are changing over by time these necessitates the government to have efforts for subsidizing the deprived groups. It is the search towards development that has made us increasingly intended in third world experience.

32. Mr. Massive (1988) has contributed significantly by making a comparative study of initiative of development of observed amongst tribals and non tribals. He remarked that the non tribal community is largely dependent on the productive assets they own, skill and education for their economic activities, while tribals in these regard are found heavily dependent on natural resources such as land, water, forest and animal wealth, therefore economic development amongst tribals more induced by natural resources than manmade resources.

33. Mr. Ninama under the guidance of Dr. Makawana has studied changes observed across Dungari Bhils living in Sabarkantha district. The study concluded that social changes observed amongst Dungari tribals is of great significance in context of development. The study also found some linkages and leakages influencing the organized efforts of development tribals.

4.6 Conclusion

The fourth chapter examines in brief some important conclusion of the research is conducted earlier. It include research articles, research reports and brief reviews of the books pertaining to the theme.