DIGITAL INFORMATION LITERACY AMONG TRIBAL IN THE CHHATTISGARH: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RURAL AREAS OF KANKER DISTRICT

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This paper examines the Digital Information Literacy (DIL) among tribal with special reference to rural areas of Kanker district and explores the ways to improve their skills as well as identify barriers to improvement. The survey method was used and structured face-to-face interviews were conducted with tribal's people special references to rural areas of Kanker District Chhattisgarh. The present paper highlights the outcome of the survey and major findings are: among the respondents (29) 64.44% were male, (45) 100 % respondents have Smart Phones and Television,(44) 98% of the respondents were using the internet, (42) 93% respondents are digital information or digital literate, (45) 100%) respondents are from rural tribes, and belongs to tribal community, (32) 76% respondents are searching internet from their houses, (44) 98% respondents are facing problem and challenges of remote access (slow speed), followed by (39) 87% respondents indicate Public library or information system centre is not digitized, (35) 78% unavailability of information centres to help in getting and reaching to digital or online information.

Keywords: Information Literacy, Digital Information Literacy, Trials, Kanker, Chhattisgarh

INTRODUCTION

The Information Literacy (IL) plays an important role in utilization of information, developing information searching skills and creation of knowledge. IL is essential for every citizen, in every country in the world. An Information Literacy skill helps users for the search of information and knowledge. IL helps young students in getting desired information and also motivation for learning and basis for lifelong learning (Kali and Kumbar, 2013). The World Summit on the Information Society in 2003 stated that, "each person should have the opportunity to acquire the necessary skills and knowledge in order to understand, participate actively in, and benefit fully from, the Information Society and the knowledge economy" (World Summit on the Information Society, 2003). Information

literacy has been defined by the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals in the UK as "knowing when and why you need information, where to find it, and how to evaluate, use and communicate it in an ethical manner" (CILIP, 2004). Digital information is a symbolic representation of data (audio-video, images, sms, mms, graphic) in a digital forms and literacy refers to the ability to read and write in a appropriate languages. Digital literacy is the ability to read, and write, information in appropriate languages available in digital forms such as forms of audio-video, images, sms, mms, and graphic using digital media, to search and being critical about information retrieved through the internet. It is also the ability to communicate with others through a variety of digital tools and applications. It is not simply the use of media or downloading the information using technology. Digital Literacy is the awareness, attitude and ability of individuals of appropriately use digital tools and facilities to identify access, manage, integrate, analyze the digital resources and create media.

ABOUT KANKER

Kanker district is located in the Southern region of Chhattisgarh. Earlier Kanker was a part of old Bastar district. But in 1998, Kanker was recognized as a district. At present, there are 7 tehsils in Kanker district, namely Kanker, Charama, Narharpur, Bhanupratapur, Antagarh and Koyalibeda. There are 1070 villages (985 revenue villages and 85 forest villages). As per the Government of India census 2011, Kanker district has a total population of around 7.50 lakhs out of which 6.72 lakhs or about 90% people reside in the rural areas. Kanker has a total Scheduled Tribes population of 4.15 lakhs which is more than 55% of the total population of the district. Out of these nearly, more than 95% live in the rural areas and predominantly are either cultivators or agriculture labourers who depend on forest produce (Vanopaj) for livelihood.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The major objective of the present study is to find digital information literacy among tribes with special references to rural areas of Kanker district with following objectives:

1. To assess the skills of the tribals to identify, locate and evaluate the information;
2. To assess the preferences of information access of tribals.
3. To assess the criteria and frequency each level of digital information.
4. To assess the criteria of evolution of digital information.
5. To assess the criteria of evaluating digital information available in various forms.
6. To assess the frequency and purpose of using Social Networking Sites.
7. To assess the capability of analyzing messages based on the quality and reliability of digital information in digital forms of respondents.

METHODOLOGY

The study has been conducted on the basis of survey method of research. A questionnaire is prepared on the basis of objectives of the study: "Digital Information Literacy among Tribals with special references to rural areas of Kanker District Chhattisgarh: A Study" Data have collected through structured questionnaires

through face to face interview from the tribals. About 45 questionnaires were distributed among tribals from three block namely Naraharpur, Kanker, Charama, of each block one village namely Umardah, Govindpur, Dadakawahi (Thakurpara) circulated. It is found that 45 tribals returned the questionnaires after filing it. The collected data has compiled and presented n tabular form and graphs. Statistical tools, MS-Excel have been used to analyze the data.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Collected data through questionnaire from the 45 tribals of three block of one village of each three block of Kanker District Chhattisgarh have analyzed in following tables.

Table 1: Gender –Wise Distribution of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Category of Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Male	29	64.44
2.	Female	16	35.55
	Total	45	100

The Table 1 indicates that out of a total of 45 respondents, 29 (64.44%) were male, followed by 16 (35.55%) of the respondents were female. It shows that a majority of the respondents were male.

Table 2: Age –Wise Group of Respondents

Sl. No.	Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	18-22	14	31.11
2	23-27	18	40
3	28-32	9	20
4	33 more	4	8.88
	Total	45	100

The Table 2 revealed that the respondents i.e., (18) 40 % are younger, and in the age group of 23-27 years. (14) 31.11% respondents are in the age group of 18-22 years. (9) 20% belongs to age group 28-32 and (4) 8.88% belongs to age group more than 33. It is also found that only i.e. (8.88 per cent) respondents are in the age group of more than 33 years old. It's found that majority of respondents (41) 91.11% belong to age group under of 18 to 32 years old.

Table 3: Educational Status of Respondents

Sl. No.	No. of Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Post Graduate Level	8	17.77
2	Graduate Level	16	35.55
3	High School Level	17	37.77
4	Middle School Level	2	4.44
5	Primary School Level	2	4.44
	Total	45	100

Education is one of the most important components of a person's personality which reflect their level of intelligence, get and use of information sources. The data regarding the educational status of the respondents, it was found that (17) 37.77% **of the** respondents are educated up-to high school level followed by (16) 35.55% educated up to graduate level, (8) 17.77% are post graduate level, (2) 4.44% educated up to middle and primary school level **respectively.**

Table 4: Seeking of Information by the respondents

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	45	100
2	No	0	0
	Total	45	100

(45) 100% respondents need information and they search information. It was found that majority of respondents feeling information for daily life activity.

Table 5: Opinion of Respondents on Searching Information

Sl. No.	Statement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Easy Access	33	77
2	Faces Difficulties	2	5
3	Time consuming	8	19
	Total	43	100

The responses of the respondents regarding to searching of information, it was found that 77% respondents (33) indicated that they get easy access to information needed at the time of searching the required information from various sources. But (8) 19% expressed that the searching of information is time consume more time for searching information. However, (2) 5% respondents were facing difficulties while searching the information. It was found that majority of respondents search information easily.

Types of information need of respondents

The data illustrated in the Table 5.6 related to opinion of the respondents about types of information they went to seek. On the basis of respondent's preference, it can be seen that most of respondents (53%) most often need information to entertainment, followed by for SNSs (31%), sports (24%). However, most of the respondents (53%) were often need information for bank, SNSs (47%), education (42%), entertainment (38%), health (36%), carrier and sport (31%), agriculture and political both each (20%), whether and atmosphere related information (16%).

Whereas most number of the respondents (69%) were sometimes need the information tour and travel, digital equipment (53%), health (49%), atmosphere (42%), political and government scheme (40%), agriculture (33%), bank (29%), carrier development (27%).

Table 6: Types of information need of respondents

S. No.	Types of Need	Most often	(%)	Often	(%)	Sometimes	(%)	Rarely	(%)	Total (%) N=45
1	Health	0	0	16	36	22	49	7	16	100
2	Education	7	16	19	42	7	16	12	27	100
3	Agriculture	8	18	9	20	15	33	13	29	100
4	Political	1	2	9	20	18	40	17	38	100
5	Atmosphere	0	0	7	16	19	42	19	42	100
6	Bank	5	11	24	53	13	29	3	7	100
7	Gov. Scheme	5	11	16	36	18	40	6	13	100
8	Entertainment	24	53	17	38	4	9	0	0	100
9	Sport	11	24	14	31	8	18	12	27	100
10	Carrier	5	11	14	31	12	27	14	31	100
11	SNSs	14	31	21	47	8	18	2	4	100
12	Travel	0	0	4	9	31	69	10	22	100
13	Digital Equipment	1	2	5	11	24	53	15	33	10%

Similarly data also found that minimum (42%) of the respondents rarely need the information atmospheres, political (38%), digital equipment (33%), carrier development (31%), agriculture (29%), education and sports both each (27%).

These result show that majority of respondents are feeling the requirement of information on different types of daily life activity including health, education, agriculture, politics, atmosphere, financial related, government scheme, carrier development, social networking sites, tour & travel and digital equipment related for change the landscape that is very important to improve socio – economic, political education status of tribal community

Table 7: Purpose of Obtaining of Information of Respondents

Sl. No.	Purpose	Most often	(%)	Often	(%)	Some-times	(%)	Rarely	(%)	Total (%)
1	For Curriculum	0	0	7	16	10	22	28	62	100
2	For compition	7	16	14	31	10	22	14	31	100
3	Increase agriculture products	4	9	6	13	22	49	13	29	100
4	Political Affaire	1	2	4	9	24	53	16	36	100
5	Online Recharge	1	2	13	29	18	40	13	29	100
6	Digital transaction	3	7	15	33	9	20	18	40	100
7	Government Scheme	6	13	16	36	18	40	5	11	100
8	Entertainment	16	36	20	44	9	20	0	0	100
9	Games / Sports	6	13	21	47	8	18	10	22	100
10	Employment search	5	11	11	24	15	33	14	31	100
11	Exchange of digital Information	22	49	18	40	3	7	2	4	100
12	Community Development	8	18	9	20	16	36	12	27	100
13	Increase Income	7	16	11	24	9	20	18	40	100
14	Self Development	13	29	7	16	16	36	9	20	100
15	Travel	0	0	7	16	24	53	14	31	100

The data revealed that (22) 49% respondents most often purpose of obtaining information was exchange of digital information, followed by 16(36%) entertainment,13(29) self development. However 21(47%) of respondents obtaining purpose of information was often for watching and playing sports and games, followed by 20(44%) for doing entertainment, 18(40%) for exchanging of digital information, 16(36%) to awareness of government scheme, 15(33%) for digital or online transaction, 14(31%) preparation for competitive examination, 13(29%) online recharge, 11(24%) employment search and increase of income. The data also indicate date 24(53%) of respondents sometimes obtaining purpose of information was to know the political affaire and travelling , followed by 22(49%) increase agriculture productivity and marketing of agriculture products.18(40%) know the government scheme and online recharge , 16(36%) community development and self development, 15(33%) employment search, 10(22%) curriculum and compition examination related, whereas 28(62%) rarely obtaining

purpose of information was curriculum related , followed by 18(40%) digital transaction and increase income, 16(36%) political affairs, 14(30%) compition of exam, employment search and travel, 13(29%) increase agriculture production and online recharge,12(27%) community development. These result indicate that majority of respondents obtaining purpose of information was awareness about local, national, political affairs, travelling of new spot , exchange of digital information for update self and our colleagues, increase of agriculture product for increase their income or family income, watching sports and plying online games for entertainment, online recharge mobile and television for update new thing and entertainment, know government welfare scheme, digital transaction for cashless economic, preparation of competitive examination to get job and new job search, community development and self development for connecting the world.

Table 8: Distribution of the respondents on the basis of possession of printed information material

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	19	36
2	No	26	64
	Total	45	100

The table show that 26 (64%) of respondents not taken sufficient printed material and minimum of 19 (36%) taken sufficient printed material. It was found that majority of respondents not taken any types of sufficient printed material.

Table 9: Available of Digital Information Material of Respondents

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Respondents	Total
1	Yes	44	98
2	No	1	2
	Total	45	100

The table 9 show that 44 (98%) of respondents assume that available of digital information material and minimum of 2 percentages accepted not easily available of digital information material themselves. It was found that majority of respondents taken or available of digital information material themselves.

Table 10: Preference of Information Access of Respondents

Sl. No.	Preferences of Information	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Print	0	0
2	Digital	29	66
3	Or Both	15	34
	Total	44	100

Preferences of information access wise 29(66%) respondents preference of information access was digital information, followed by 15(34%) preferred both digital and print media in information access pattern. It was found that majority of respondents most preferred choice was digital information due easily availability and portability of digital information.

Table 11: Availability of digital information Technology of Respondents

S.No.	Digital Technology	Yes	(%)	No	(%)	Total (%) N=45
1	Radio	19	42	26	58	100
2	Television	45	100	0	0	100
3	Laptop	13	29	32	71	100
4	Smartphone	45	100	0	0	100
5	Computer	9	20	36	80	100
6	Tablet	6	13	39	87	100
7	Internet	44	98	1	2	100

Availability of digital information technology show that 45(100%) of respondents accepted television available for access digital information, followed by 45(100%) Smartphone, 44 (98%) internet, 19 (42%) radio, 13 (29%) laptop, 9 (20%) computer, 6 (13%) tablet. Whereas 39 (87%) of respondents accepted not available of digital information technology tablet, 36 (80%) computer, 32 (71%) laptop, 26 (58%) radio. It was found data revealed that majority of 100 percent taken or available of television and Smartphone, 98 percent internet. And data further revealed that majority of respondents not taken or available of digital information technology was 87 percent tablet, 80 percent computer, 71percent laptop, 58 percent radio.

Table 12: Criteria and frequency of each level of Digital Information of Respondents

Sl. No.	Criteria	Frequency of each level of ability								
		Excellent	(%)	Very Good	(%)	Good	(%)	Average	(%)	Total (%) N=42
1	Search Formulation	1	2	24	57	16	38	1	2	100
2	Identification of appropriate Information sources	0	0	19	45	19	45	4	10	100
3	Selection of right search tools	0	0	18	43	22	52	2	5	100
4	Search Evaluations	0	0	16	38	25	60	1	2	100

Criteria and frequency of each level of digital information of respondents show that 24(57%) of respondents very good in search formulation, followed by 19(45%) identification of appropriate information sources, 18(43%) selection of right tools, 16(38%) search evolution. Whereas 25 (60%) of respondents good in search evolution ,followed by 22(52%) selecting of right search tools, 19(45%) identification of appropriate information sources, 16(38%) search formulation. The data revealed data majority of respondents very good and good in search formulation, identification of appropriate information sources, selection of right search tools and search evolution of criteria and frequency of each level of digital information by respondents.

Table 13: Frequency of Access Digital Information of respondents

Sl. No.	Frequency	Mostly	(%)	Often	(%)	Sometimes	(%)	Rarely	(%)	Total (%) N=45
1	Daily	25	58	1	2	2	4	0	0	100
2	Many times in a week	8	19	0	0	4	9	0	0	100
3	When a Need	2	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	100

Above table show that 25(71%) of respondents frequency of access digital information on the daily basis. it was found that majority of 64 percent respondents frequency of access digital information was on the daily basis and minimum of respondents 36 percent frequency of access digital information many times in a week or when a need of digital information.

Table 14: Digital Characteristic Attracted of respondents using Digital Information

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	45	100
2	No	0	0
	Total	45	100

Table 15: Criteria of Evolution of Digital Information based on Digital Characteristic of Respondents

Sl. No.	Evolution criteria	Strongly agree	(%)	Agree	(%)	Disagree	(%)	Total (%) N=45
1.	easy access	14	31	28	62	3	7	100
2.	24 * 7 Uses	8	18	29	64	8	18	100
3.	Privatization	8	18	31	69	6	13	100
4.	Convenience and flexibility	10	22	30	67	5	11	100
5.	Portability	13	29	30	67	2	4	100
6.	Asynchronous	0	0	11	24	34	76	100
7.	Authenticated	0	0	6	13	39	87	100
8.	Transparency	0	0	9	20	36	80	100

Evaluating criteria of digital information on the basis of digital characteristic revealed that 14 (31%) of respondents strongly agree easy access attractive characteristic of digital information, followed by 13 (29%) portability, 10 (22%) convenience and flexibility, 8(18%) 24*7 uses and privatizations. However, 31 (69%) of respondents agree attractive privatization characteristic of digital information, followed by 30 (67%) portability, convenience and flexibility, 29(64%) 24*7 uses, 28(62%) easy access, 11(24%) asynchronous, 9(20%) transparency, 6(13%) authenticated of digital information. Whereas the data revealed that majority of respondents 39(87%) disagree authentication characteristic of digital information, followed by 36(80%) transparency of digital information, 34(76%) asynchronous. The data revealed that majority of respondents attracted characteristic of digital information was easy access of digital information, 24*7 any times uses and availability characteristic, privatization available their home or pocket, convenience and flexibility, and portability of digital information of respondents.

Table 16: Capability of analyzing messages based on the quality and reliability of digital information in digital forms of respondents

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	42	93
2	No	3	7
	Total	45	100

The table 16 show that 42 (93%) of respondents capable of analyzing messages based on the quality and reliability of digital information available in digital forms, and minimum 3(7%) of respondents not capable of. It was found that majority of respondents capable of analysis of messages of based on the quality and reliability of digital information available in digital forms by respondents.

Table 17: Criteria of evaluating digital information available in various forms of Respondents

Sl. No.	Evolution Criteria	Mostly	(%)	Often	(%)	Sometimes	(%)	Rarely	(%)	Total (%) N=45
1.	Currency	8	18	9	20	19	42	9	20	100
2.	Relevancy	1	2	8	18	24	53	12	27	100
3.	Accuracy	0	0	4	9	8	18	33	73	100
4.	Authority	0	0	6	13	8	18	31	69	100
5.	Content	10	22	10	22	16	36	9	20	100
6.	Timeliness	0	0	9	20	17	38	19	42	100
7.	Reliability	0	0	6	13	13	29	26	58	100

Criteria of evaluating of digital information available in various forms the data revealed that 10 (22%) of respondents mostly criteria of evaluating digital information available in various forms was content of information. However 10 (22%) of respondents criteria of evaluating of digital information often was content. Whereas the data revealed that 24 (53%) of respondents criteria of evaluating digital information available in various forms sometimes relevancy of information followed by 19 (42%) currency, 17 (38%) timelines,16 (36%) content, 13 (29%) reliability, 8 (18%) accuracy & content. The data also revealed that majority of respondents 33 (73%) rarely criteria of evaluating digital information was accuracy, followed by 31 (69%) authority, 26 (58%) reliability, 19 (42%) timeliness, 12 (27%) relevancy, 9 (20%) content & currency. The data revealed that majority of respondents 80 percent criteria of evaluating digital information available in various forms was content & currency and 73 percent relevancy, and 58 percent timelines of information.

Table 18: Internet Access of Respondents for Digital Information

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	42	93
2	No	3	7
	Total	45	100

Above table show that majority of 42(93%) of respondents internet access and minimum of 3(7%) or respondents not internet access. It was found that majority of respondent's internet access.

Table 19: Place of Internet Access of Respondents

Sl. No.	Place of Internet Access	Mostly	(%)	Often	(%)	sometimes	(%)	Rarely	(%)	Total (%) N=42
1	Library	0	0	6	14	5	12	31	74	100
2	Own House	32	76	6	14	4	10	0	0	100
3	Relatives House/Friends	0	0	7	17	33	79	2	5	100
4	Cyber Café	0	0	5	12	17	40	20	48	100
5	Anywhere in mobile	12	29	28	67	1	2	1	2	100

Place of internet access show that 32(67%) of respondents mostly internet access from their own house, followed by 12(29%) anywhere in their mobile. However 28(67%) of respondents often place of internet access from anywhere in their mobile, followed by 6(14%) library and their own house, 7(17%) often relatives house / friends, 5(12%) cyber cafe. Whereas 33(79%) of respondents sometimes place of internet access was from relatives house/ friends, followed by 17(40%) cyber café, 5(12%) library, 4(10%) own house, 1(2%) anywhere in mobile. The data further revealed that 31(74%) of respondents rarely access internet from place of library, followed by 20(48%) cyber café, 2(5%) relatives house /friends, 1(2%) anywhere in mobile. The data revealed that majority of respondent's place of internet from their own, relative's house/ friends, anywhere in mobile availability of internet connectivity.

Table 20: Types of Search Engine used by Respondents for Access Digital Information

Sl. No.	Search Engine	Mostly used	(%)	Sometimes used	(%)	Least used	(%)	Rarely used	(%)	Total (%)
1	Google N=42	42	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
2	Yahoo N=42	0	0	0	0	10	24	32	76	100
3	Other N=9	0	0	0	0	6	32	13	68	100

Types of search engine used by respondents show that 42(100%) respondents used types of search engine was mostly used Google. However the data revealed that 10(24%) of respondents least used types of search engine was yahoo, followed by 6 (32%) other search engine lice uc browser, opera mini, etc. whereas 32 (76%) of respondents rarely used types of search engine was yahoo, followed by 13 (68%) uc browser, opera mini. It was revealed that majority of respondents mostly used types of search engine was Google.

Table 21: Social Networking Sites used by Respondents

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	41	91
2	No	4	9
	Total	45	100

Social networking sites used show that 41(91%) respondents' social networking sites used. Minimum of 4(9%) respondents not used social networking sites. It was found that majority of respondents used social networking sites.

Table 22: Types of Social Networking Sites used by Respondents

Sl. No.	Types of SNSs	Strongly used	(%)	Used	(%)	Rarely used	(%)	Total (%)
1	Face book N=41	7	17	25	61	9	22	100
2	Whatsapp N=41	33	80	8	20	0	0	100
3	Messenger N=41	7	17	15	37	19	46	100
4	YouTube N=31	26	84	4	13	1	3	100

The data also revealed that 33 (80%) of respondents strongly used types of social networking sites was Whatsapp, followed by 26 (84%) you tube. However 25 (61%) of respondents used types of social networking sites was face book, followed by 15 (37%) messenger. Whereas 19 (46%) of respondents rarely used social networking sites was messenger, 9 (22%) face book, 1(3%) You Tube. The data revealed that majority of respondents 100 percent used social networking sites was Whatsapp, 97percent you tube,78 percent face book 44 percent messenger and majority of respondents rarely used social networking sites was messenger.

Table 23: Frequency of Access Social Networking Sites of Respondents

Sl. No.	Frequency of access	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Many times in a day	17	41%
2	Many times in a week	24	59%
3	Many times in a month	0	0
	Total	41	100%

Above table show that 24(59%) of respondent frequency of access social networking sites many times in a week, followed by 17(41%) of respondents access social networking sites many times in a day. It was found that majority of respondent's frequency of access social networking sites basis on many times in a day and many times in a week.

Table 24: Capability to receive, send, content creation, download, save, sms, images, and graphic information by respondents

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	41	91
2	No	4	9
	total	45	100

The above table show that 41(41%) of respondents capable to receive, send, content creation, download, save, sms, images, and graphic information, followed by 4(9%) of respondents was not able. It was found that majority of respondents 91percent capable to receive, send, content creation, and download, save, sms, images, and graphic information of digital information.

Table 25: Purpose of using Social Networking Sites by Respondents

Sl. No.	Purpose	Maximum used	(%)	Used	(%)	Rarely used	(%)	Total (%) N=45
1	To share social - issue	15	37	23	56	3	7	100
2	Entertainment	8	20	33	80	0	0	100
3	Exchange digital information	34	83	7	17	0	0	100
4	To connect friends / relatives	36	88	4	10	1	2	100

Purpose of using social networking sites show that 36(88%) of respondents maximum used social networking sites for the purpose was to connects friends / relatives, followed by 34(83%) exchange of digital information,15(37%) to share social issue, 8(20%) entertainment. however 33(80%) of respondents used social networking sites for the purpose of entertainment, followed by 23(56%) to share social-issues, 7(17%) to exchange of digital information, 4(10%) connecting friends / relatives. whereas 3(7%) rarely used social networking sites for the purpose of to share social – issues, 1(2%) to connects friends/ relatives. It was the data revealed that majority of respondents purpose of using social networking sites was entertainment for

themselves, exchange of digital information for get & update knowledge and information for self and other, connecting friends / relatives to update each other and share social issues which are related to their village, society, national international.

The data revealed that 44 (98%) of respondents problems and experienced faced to getting and reaching digital or online information was remote access (slow speed) problems, followed by 39 (87%) lack of public library or lack of digitalized information systems, 35 (78%) unavailability of information centre, 27 (60%) lack of internet connectivity, 17 (38%) lack of organizing digital literacy programme and economic condition, 16 (36%) lack of

Table 26: Problem and Experienced faced to getting and reaching digital or online information by respondents

Sl. No.	problem and experiencing	Yes	(%)	No	(%)	Total N=45
1.	Language problem in reaching the source of information	2	4	43	96	100
2.	Lack of translation services	2	4	43	96	100
3.	Lack of digital literacy	7	16	38	84	100
4.	Remote access problem (slow-speed)	44	98	1	2	100
5.	Lack of internet connectivity	27	60	18	40	100
6.	Lack of organizing digital literacy program	17	38	28	62	100
7.	Lack of communication system	16	36	29	64	100
8.	Power shortage	4	9	41	91	100
9.	Public library or information system centre is not digitized	39	87	6	13	100
10.	Unavailability of information centres	35	78	10	22	100
11.	economic condition,	17	38	28	62	100

communication systems problems reaching the sources of information. The data revealed that majority of respondents problems and experienced faced to getting and reaching digital or online information was 98 percent remote access (slow connection), 87 percent Public library or information system centre is not digitized 78 percent unavailability of information centre, 60 percent lack of internet connectivity.

SUGGESTIONS

For the benefit of tribal people specially Kanker district of Chhattisgarh, the following some of the important suggestions were made:

1. The district administration needs to establish digital library in rural area of tribal villages with ICT, Wi-Fi, and broadband facilities at economical cost etc.

2. More digital information resources should be provided related to government beneficiary schemes.

3. There is an urgent need to conduct the digital literacy programme frequently like, vittiya Saksharta abhiyan, Rajiv Gandhi Computer Saksharta Abhiyan and –hands on workshop-cum- training programmes and user education programmes on using digital information resources which are most useful for their requirement.

CONCLUSION

Digital Information literacy is an important part of learning and self updating process, which contributes in the personal development as well as social, economical, political, cultural, and professional development. Digital information technology is a platform to produce

entertainment, creativity, innovation and new ideas of self. It is required at every stage in human life i.e. education and social and professional life. The knowledge sharing approach was visible among the tribal, but the economic condition, lack of higher education, slow speed of internet, costly internet package, network problems, lack of information systems such as public library and offline organizational, information more available in English language, and high cost, technological barriers were hindering the Digital information literacy development. Online training modules, mapping the people competencies, assessment of the people needs, advanced and customized training programs, long-term strategies, and decentralized initiatives were suggested for the improvement of Digital information literacy among tribal.

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