



TRIBAL IN ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

Dr. Sanjay Yadav^{1} & Jivendra Kumar²*

1) Dr. Sanjay Yadav, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Tribal studies, Art, Culture and Folk literature. Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Madhya Pradesh. India.

2) Jivendra Kumar, Master of Arts, Dept. of Sociology, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Haryana.

Abstract:

This paper highlights the tribal community in era of the global world, where globalization diffused everywhere. Tribal community is known as the earliest society. Globalizations have various aspects in which it affects tribal communities in both ways: - positive and negative. In 1991, India announced the New Economic Policy in which the Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization are introduced. In the name of this economic policy, where tribal community lives and they continue their livelihood affected. Globalization continuously shaped and reshaped the market needs.

Keywords: Tribal, Globalization, Displacement, Government policies, Growth Economic Policy

Introduction:

In India, when on July 24, 1991 the New Economic Policy introduced and this policy known as the LPG [Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization] model. It creates a new wave of economic reforms and markets also. This model is of to change the economic system and planned to market based economy. The New Economic Policy is the turning point of the economy of India. In present day scenario, people live without borders, they want to do anything, work anywhere, and contribute for the world or globally. For the globally contribution, the only way to cross physical, cultural border to attempt in globalization. Globalization is all about to see a global market. India has a large number of tribal communities and it constitutes of 8.6 percent population (according to

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:	RESEARCH ARTICLE
Dr. Sanjay Yadav Assistant Professor, Dept. of Tribal studies, Art, Culture and Folk literature. Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Madhya Pradesh. India. Email: drsy94@gmail.com	

the census of India,2011). In the Constitution of India, article 342 defined the Schedule Tribe. In Globalization the physical, geographical, cultural borders are breaking and it converts into the global village. Globalization seeks to mean that the integration of ideas, societies, services, information and economics (capital, finance) also. Above the means of globalization in another words, the part of world comes closer in socio-cultural aspect.

Tribe:

Tribes are the ethnic group and we can say that tribes are the natives- it means they are firstly lived in any place. We can't say that tribes are primitive because primitive are those who are not developed in terms of culture but tribal's have a lot of ethnic and vibrant, diversified culture. Some features described the terms "tribe": -

1. Practice of Endogamy – It means the marriage practices are happened only within own tribal group.
2. Common Culture – Religious, cultural practices are same in his own group.
3. In tribal communities, no much inequality occurred. There is egalitarian society.
4. In case of tribes, the ties of kinship are much important.
5. Geographical area – In terms of tribes, their geographical area is well boundaried.

Different constitutional provisions are for the scheduled tribes for their participation. Article 15,16,19,46,335 are related to the educational, economic and public employment related safeguards. Article 330,333,243 D, 243 T are constituted with political safeguards.

Giving these safeguards, then the condition of tribals not grow and there is only reason behind is the implementation of government policies and corrupt bureaucracy.

Globalization:

According to sociologist, Globalization is a continuous process that includes the inter-relation changes in the different aspects of society i.e., cultural, social, economic, political. Globalization is that process in which the increasing integration involves. This integration is in terms of Nation, State, Society. When globalization in terms of economy, it is the expansion of capitalism of cross border trade, inter nation capital and technologies into global economic system.

Globalization is a historical process of transition from the agrarian – industrial, post industrial and finally the stage of information society (Dissanayake,1998).

Globalization is in terms of culturally and politically also. In part of Culturally, the global diffusion of ideas, values, norms and the way of life involved. Same in terms of politically, it spreads the forms of government at global scale, policies and rules are expected at abide.

In the consequences of modernity – Anthony Giddens writes "Globalization can thus be defined as the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurs many miles and vice – versa."

Changes in tribes due to globalization:

Forests are the central space for tribal economy and culture also. From the whole life of tribal is much associated with the natural resources. After the New Economic Policy market

becomes a global market and the needs of human increases. Human needs have no ends. After the independence and up to at the introduction of LPG, tribal enjoyed a lot of the natural resources. The equation that was made between the tribal communities and natural resources are demolished at the name of development.

At the time of Independence, Nehru is the architect of Five Year plan for the upliftment of tribal communities for instance- education, agriculture, economic growth, values of life.

In the phase of globalization, the uses of natural resources are more. Those community who are developed and at front of the society but tribal communities are not much aware about the globalization and ongoing world situation. New Economic Policy led to privatization and globalization and it spread threat to the tribal communities. Tribals are as the protector of forests, minerals, genetic diversity. Tribal is more associated with the slogan: - Jal, Jungle, Jameen. Forest gave us different things, for instance, fodder for cattle, important source of survival.

- Displacement changes the lifestyle of tribals. They rehabilitate their native place and move to another place because any government policy has plans to set up statue, industry for economic growth.
- Through globalization, we saw tribals assimilated into the different cultures.

French sociologist Emile Durkheim, gave two types of solidarity in society: -

(A.) Mechanical Solidarity

(B.) Organic Solidarity

In mechanical solidarity there is simple division of labour, we feeling, high religious beliefs, joint family, natural environment and small population are in this category. In organic solidarity, it is all about the opposite of mechanical solidarity where- high division of labour, they feeling, nuclear family, man-made environment and large population.

Above the classification of Durkheim mechanical solidarity are more associated with the natural resources. So, we can say that tribal communities are comes under mechanical solidarity type of society.

Tribal rights over forests becoming less due to globalization, where the increases in density. Globalization changes the lifestyle of people, the pattern of consumption, religious practices,

According to one estimate, irrigation projects, mines, thermal power plants, wildlife sanctuaries, industries etc. between 1950 and 1990 in India, displaced 213 lakh persons. 85 percent of them are tribals (Fernandes & Paranjpe,1997).

- Due to the New Economic Policy, industries are increased, privatization of enterprises started. Tribals are marginalized society, they are not familiar with the technology it will affect them.
- The New Industrial Policy covered the tribal land. Construction dams, mining, infrastructure, tourist places are result of it.
- In privatization, the job security faced by the tribal communities. Globalization destroy the local production. In global market people easily got things are in less price, where the local products are hand made so it becomes costly. It is the negative impact of globalization. Tribal community are rich in art and craft.

Conclusion:

Tribal population is identified as the marginalized community. Globalization also weakens the safeguards of tribals. Tribals are the vulnerable section of society, who live in natural environment and with traditional values. The profit of globalization goes to those who are educated, aware about government policies. In some parts of India, government benefits even do not reach to the tribal communities and after globalization it doesn't reflect positive outcome in tribal population. Globalization impacted more on those communities that have no voice. Globalization is not about the question of tribal communities, it is the multidimensional attack on the existence and livelihood for them.

References:

- Government of India, Census of India, 2011.
- Ministry of Tribal Affairs (2013) Annual Report 2012-13, Government of India.
- Globalization on Tribal Economy by Prof. V. Krishna Rao.
- The conflicts of Globalization by Charles O. Lerche [assessed on https://www3.gmu.edu/programs/icar/ijps/vol3_1/learch.htm]
- Weber, Eberhard, 2012; Economic reform, social development and conflict in India; vol.4; Regional science, policy & practice.
- Rath, Govind, Chandra, 2006; Tribal development in India: the contemporary debate; sage publication, US.
- Joshi, Seema; 2006; Impact of economic reforms on social sector expenditure in India; 41(4); Economic & Political Weekly.
- Hasnain, Nadeem; 2019; Indian Anthropology; Palak Prakashan; New Delhi ; pp.- 26
- Doshi, S.L.; 2016; Samkalin Manavashastra ; Rawat Publication; New Delhi; pp.- 78

