Impact of Globalization on the Indigenous Soliga Tribal Population in the Era of LPG

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doi.org/10.64643/IJIRTV13I3-207836-459

***Abstract*—The Globalization drastically affected the tribal population both definitely and negatively. In view of the fact that the arrival of LPG - Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization, has affect the culture, languages and day to day life styles of tribal's in India. The areas occupied by native tribal people are facing rage of not only monetary exploitation but ecological degradation due to excess extraction of forest and mineral resources of the tribal region. Due to liberal economy, the arena of development has turned into one sided. In the name of up progression of lifestyle of poor native tribal people, the market forces have created wealth for their benefits at the cost of livelihood and security of tribal's. According to the World Bank 2020, development schemes every year unwillingly displace one million people in the developing countries from their land-living and homes. In India alone, between 1951 and 1990 around 21.3 million publics were displaced by development projects. Among this number 8.54 million (40 per cent) were tribal or native people and only 2.12 million (24.8 per cent) were resettled. The rehabilitation process for displaced tribals has been in uncertainty phase of implementation. The areas occupied by tribal population have been subject to various objections due to involuntary displacement. This paper studies the impact of globalization on tribal population, the displacement and uprisings among Soliga tribal's, and the role of government policies for the progress of tribal population in India.**

***Index Terms*—Liberalization Globalization, Ecological Degradation Government Programs**.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent times the large scale industrialization, privatization and globalization for sake of "development" has emerged as the biggest threat to tribal's survival. Land alienation of the tribal's by the powerful entities has become common phenomena. It is most unfortunate that "*the freedom to live in their own traditional ways"* as guaranteed by the constitution is flouted by those who understand the constitution better. The tribals, their lands, and other resources are now exposed to the exploitative market forces, mostly due to the State and Multi-National Companies (MNCs) sponsored developmental projects to exploit minerals and other natural resources. Tribes are the people with closeness towards their people and affinity towards their land, kinship ties, unique culture, and religious beliefs, material possessions that differentiate and separate them from the mainstream. The origin of India's indigenous people officially called Scheduled Tribe have been traced to races such as the Proto-Australoids who at one time literally covered the whole of India and the Mongolians who are located mostly in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and adjoining states in the northeast region. The Negrito strains are also available as indicated by frizzy hair, among the Andamanese and the Kadars of the south-west India (Memoria, 1957). The beginning of the concept of Scheduled Areas dates back to the Scheduled Districts Act of 1874, in the British colonial period, the Scheduled Areas were retained to enable the tribal's enjoy their customary rights without exploitation and to develop and protect their environments. The President of India with his special power declared some indigenous groups of our country as 'Scheduled Tribe' in 1950 under Article 342 of the constitution of India. Characteristics like the tribes' primitive traits, distinctive culture, shyness with the public at large, geographical isolation and social and economic backwardness etc. are considered before a tribe is considered Scheduled Tribe.

II. MEANING OF THE TERM TRIBAL

Tribals are generally called *'*Adivasis*'* popularly known as *'original Inhabitants'* of the particular land. The term 'tribe' originated from the Greek word which was refereed during the Roman Empire. around the time of Greek and the early formation of the Roman Empire. Simultaneously it has been derived from A Latin term, 'Tribus' has since been transformed to identify a group of persons forming a community and claiming descent from a common ancestor (Fried, 1975).

III. TRIBAL POPULATION IN INDIA

The tribal population of India constitutes 8.6% of the total population of the country and the majority of them reside in the rural areas (90%). The highest proportion of tribal population resides in north-eastern states, namely; Mizoram (94.4%), Nagaland (86.5%), Meghalaya (86.1%), Arunachal Pradesh (68.8%), Manipur (35.1%), Sikkim (33.8%) and Tripura (31.8%). Apart from the north eastern states, tribal population in Lakshadweep islands comprises of 94.8%. Numerically, the highest tribal concentration is in Madhya Pradesh, which is 14.7% of the total tribal population of India. Maharashtra (10.1%) and Odisha (9.2%) together, add an additional 19.3% tribal population in the country. In contrast, lowest tribal concentration is in UT of Daman and Diu (0.01%). No ST population is recorded in Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi & Pondicherry states/UTs.

SEX RATIO AMONG TRIBAL'S IN INDIA AMONG TRIBAL'S

The Sex ratio among tribal's in India is 990 females for 1000 males; it is higher than the national sex ratio of 943. The Sex ratio among tribals are highest in Goa (1046) and lowest in Jammu and Kashmir (924). The child sex ratio among tribal's in India is 957 females for 1000 males. It is highest in Chhattisgarh (993) and lowest in Lakshadweep (907).

Ranking and State wise distribution of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of India

S. No	State	Population	Population wise Ranking
1	Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	785720	1
2	Maharashtra	408668	2
3	Jharkhan	387358	3
4	Andhra Pradesh	334144	4
5	Tamil Nadu	217937	5
6	Tripura	165103	6
7	Gujarat	106775	7
8	West Bengal	85983	8
9	Rajasthan	76237	9
10	Orissa	68745	10
11	Uttaranchal	47288	11
12	Karnataka	45899	12
13	Kerala	20186	13
14	Bihar	10873	14
15	Uttar Pradesh	5365	15
16	Manipur	1225	16
17	Andaman & Nicobar Island	816	17
	Total	2768322	

(Census of India, 2011).

IV. PROFILE SOLIGA TRIBES

Soliga tribes are an aboriginal forest tribe inhabiting in the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu since time immemorial. The tribes are constituted in southern parts of India. They are described themselves as "Children of Bamboo". The dialect of the tribe is Soliga Nudi in Kannada script being used for writing. In Karnataka they are mainly distributed in the interior of the forests, skirting the slopes of the Biligirirangana (B.R) Hills and Mahadeshwara (M.M) Hills of Chamarajanagar district. The Soliga community, for their survival, they mainly depend on shifting cultivation which is the traditional form of agriculture for centuries and along with hunting. B.R. Hills forest is declared as tiger reserve in December, 2010 as BRT wildlife sanctuary. Due to extensive deforestation, frequent natural calamities like drought and fire in forest, peoples are restricted to access into forest has led to the change in the traditional dietary practices, acute shortage and non availability of food and change in lifestyle pattern of Soliga tribes. These conditions clearly indicate the need for continuous monitoring of nutritional status of the Soliga population which can provide early warning of any deterioration in the nutritional status in the tribes, so that appropriate intervention can be initiated. Hence, research studies identifying the nutritional deficiencies and health risk factors should receive attention and based on these data, specific intervention program can be taken up to improve nutritional status of vulnerable population. 2011 Census, the Soliga tribal population in Karnataka is 33,871, with an overall regional population (including neighboring Tamil Nadu) of around 40,000.

V. LITERATURE REVIEW OF THE STUDY

Bhattacharyya (2016) explored the theoretical and empirical critique of the globalized India. According to his study, globalization is a process intends to introduce a universal capitalism, culture and to some extent a uniform language (viz., English

Pushplata (2019) revealed the fact that globalization has destroyed the cultural exclusivity especially indigenous cultural exclusivity.

Pradhan (2015) opined that urban and educated tribal may be benefited through globalization. She also opined that globalization may be weakened the constitutional protections, in terms of education and job reservations, given to tribes.

Dey (2015) evaluated the influence of globalization on socio-culture aspect of the Santhal community in West Bengal. He described the social, economic and political structure changed the life of Santhal community. The study focused that the tribal people have been influenced by modern agricultural practices like use of fertilizer, modern technology, pesticides and other necessary equipment.

Gharphalia (2018) revealed both positive and negative impact of globalization on the different tribal communities of the north-east India. Globalization provided sufficient opportunities of employment to the tribal community in different industry. On the other hand, the negative impact of globalization in the north east region reflected to the traditional habit of the tribal people particularly on the food habit.

Ghosh (2015) analysed the impact of globalization on the quality of living condition of the tribal people in West Bengal. The study observed that the standard of life of the tribal community of West Bengal is not improved remarkably.

VI. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the impact of globalization on Soliga tribal population in India
2. 2. To study the Soliga Tribal displacement due to the process Globalization.
3. To know the deprivation of Soliga Tribal Deprivation on forest rights.
4. To understand the tribal debt due to the impact of Globalization.
5. To analyze the role of government policies and programs for the upliftment of tribal population.

VII. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The present study is purely based on Primary Data. An extensive literature survey has been done. A small research study has been undertaken in the Soliga Haadi of of B.R Hills, Chamarajanagara District of Karnataka. 50 Soliga household has been selected on the basis of random sampling method. Interview method has been used to collect information from the

Soliga Tribal people. Secondary data include both quantitative and qualitative is collected from different sources, including books, Reports, research papers, newspapers, magazines, and websites is used for the purpose of study.

VIII. GLOBALISATION AND TRIBAL POPULATION

In the Indian context the British colonial regime had robbed the country of its resources and had left it undeveloped and impoverished. The colonialists turned the colonies into suppliers of raw materials and capital for the industrial revolution in Europe and captive markets for its finished products that impoverished the colonies. Newly independent countries, after the World War II, that followed this path were bound to impoverish some of their own communities for the benefit of their middle class since they did not have colonies resulted from technology alone and chose precisely this path. Unfortunately, its result is seen in its impact on most tribes who live in the resource rich backward regions. Their resources have been exploited in the name of national development and people have been displaced in order to acquire land for projects. As a result, India has made economic progress but at the cost of suffering and hardships for the tribals who lived in resource rich regions. In India large-scale displacement of tribals due to land acquisition for development is a challenge (Krishna Tirat, 2011). It is the height of injustice that the tribal's whose eco-friendly lifestyle preserved forest; mineral and natural resources for ages are now mercilessly uprooted by "outsiders" who would only make money from the resources for some time, creates few jobs mostly for urban middle class. If all citizens are equal under Indian constitution, why then the helpless tribal's are forced to pay the price with their traditional land and lifestyle.

IX. IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON SOLIGA TRIBALS

The globalization has left a very deep wound over growth of marginalized people from multiple perspectives. On one hand, they have been crippled by fast growth of industries; on the other hand the benefits of development have not percolated among them. The impact is as follows:.

1. Separation of Tribal's from their main land:
   Land is very important component for tribal development. It occupies their source of livelihood. But the globalization trend has alienated tribals from their mainstay. Out of 50 households 33 of them consisting of 66% per cent household replied that over a period of time, the tribal communities have tended to get eroded not only through acquisition for public purpose but even fraudulent motives.
2. Displacement of Soliga Tribal's:
   Displacement of tribal's from their indigenous land has been one of the significant issues in the era of globalization. It is estimated that owing to construction of over 1500 major irrigation development projects since independence, over 16 million people were displaced from their villages, of which about 40 per cent belong to tribal population. Out of 50 households 30 of them consisting of 60% them replied that the displacement has taken place on account of various development projects like irrigation dams, constructions of roads and bridges.
3. Deprivation of Forest Rights:
   The tribal communities being primitive, is based on forests areas for their survival. Although they live in isolation in forest areas, they are having harmonious relationship with forests and species. Out of 50 households 45 of them consisting of 90% of them replied that the development of wildlife sanctuaries like BRT Tiger Reserve, MM Hills wild life-parks spoil their habitat and displace their living rights. The emergence of community forest management has led to growth of state control over their natural habitat.
4. Problems of Indebtedness:
   The global economy has overburdened the tribal's with various debts due to inadequate livelihood resources. Out of 50 households 35 of them consisting of 70% of them lamented that majority of the Soliga community tribal's do not have basic education. Lack of education made them to deprive of good jobs and earning capacity. The lack of education, purchasing power and lack of resources for engaging in gainful activity has led to indebtedness for Soliga tribal communities. The indebtedness of tribal's

pushes them into extreme conditions of poverty and forces them to dispense with their meager resources. Due to neo-liberal economy, the tribal persons have been pushed into severity of indebtedness as they are unable to continue their lifestyle based on their traditional notions.

5. Cycle of Poverty:
   12 million jobs were lost during the first six years of liberalization and later. This apparent absence of alternatives increases the sense of helplessness of the tribals who are among the worst victims of globalisation, and legitimizes the consumerist society which impoverishes them. The lack of employment opportunity and recession from various industries has worsened the situation in cycle of poverty.
6. Destruction of Primitive tribal culture:
   Globalization is nothing but a penetration of cultural life of popular or dominant sections into tribal sections through reordering of values, behavior, institutions and identity. The transformation, already begun with colonialism and national development is getting intensified with globalization. Out of 50 household 38 of them consisting of 76% of them said their siblings and wards are adopting new life styles in their day to day activities. They said the kids and youths are hesitant to wear traditional tribal dress during their festivals and auspicious days. And many of them not ready to speak their mother tongue instead they speak the urban language which is unfamiliar to them. The impact of urban dress, hair style, and foreign language made their life unbearable. Each one is expected to think only of their own interests and ignore the damage done to others Due to this cultural subordination, globalization has demolished entire tribal culture and tribal people feel sometimes ashamed of following their own traditions. They have been affected not only in terms of their economic condition but their socio-cultural conditions also.

X. POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Nationalist politicians and social workers like A.V. Thakkar advocated assimilation policy, G.S. Ghurey is also a protagonist of this policy and whose main objective is a constant assimilation of tribal's and a result of constant contact of the tribals with the rest of the Indian population and the efforts of social reforms towards development. The Government of India came to the stand that the tribal population cannot be left to lag behind and get further not isolated, nor can the natural resources in tribal areas be underutilized. For all problems, integration of tribes into the national mainstream is considered to be the solution.

The policies for the tribal development may be classified into the following heads: the policy of isolation, the policy of assimilation and the policy of integration. The policy of isolation, popularized by Dr. Verrier he argued to protect the aborigines by completely isolating them from the rest of India. The tribal people also continued to rise in rebellions for a longer period for asserting their rights to self-governance particularly in relation to their rights over land and forests. The British declared some of the tribal areas as "excluded" and some as "partially excluded". This policy was adopted by British rulers in the pre-independence period and even after independence this policy was continued for some time.

Constitutional Safeguards for Tribal's

In pursuance of the policy of integration, several provisions were made in the Indian constitution which is as under:

1. Article 244: provides for administration of Scheduled Areas in accordance with the Schedule-V of the Constitution and the administration of Tribal Areas. the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, which embodies a paternalistic interface between the tribal, and the Sixth Schedule whose provisions epitomize devolution of authority in certain spheres for autonomy and self-governance

2. Articles 5, 16, 46, 244, 275, 330, 332, 334, 335, and 342: Indian Constitution provided specific provisions for the advancement of Scheduled Tribes. There are reservations in educational institutions, services, political bodies, special relaxations in age, qualifications etc. Further, the provisions allowed for the necessary funds for Tribal Development Program.

3. Article 338: Constitution provides for instituting a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The objective of appointing the Commissioner is to report on the administration of tribal areas in general and the provision of

educational and medical facilities, and communications in such regions in particular.

4. Article 339: of the Constitution, the Government of India has set-up the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission. The report was submitted by the Commission in 1960-61, further specified the policies to be followed towards Scheduled Tribes. The report suggested the following criteria for declaring any area as a Scheduled Area: Preponderance of tribals in the population, Compact areas with reasonable size and marked disparity in the living standards of the people.

B. Nehru's Tribal Panchasheel Policy: five-point program for the very purpose of integration of the tribes with the rest of the Indian society:

1. People should develop along the lines of their own genius and imposing of anything on them should be avoided.
2. Traditional arts and culture of tribals should be encouraged.
3. Tribal rights in land and forests should be respected.
4. A team of their own people should be building up and trained to do the work of administration and development.
5. The index of tribal development should be the quality of their life and not the money spent.

XI. CONCLUSION

Technological development that minimizes the employment of human labour and puts a strain on natural resources does not serve the interests of the poor and marginalized sectors of the population. This situation needs to be regulated and controlled to bestow the benefits of development on the poor and marginalized tribals. Their attachment to their land and homes, community assets and local resources form a natural bond and strengthens their social capital base and allows them to help one another during unforeseen crises and disasters. The various Rehabilitation and Resettlement policies at the National and State level are expected to safeguard the interests of the displaced persons but at the ground level they are not practiced in the proper way. Repeated displacement, migration and drastic changes in livelihood patterns have socially and culturally degraded the status of the indigenous people, increasing violence and abuse against them. Globalization has created a great rift between the mainstream population and marginalized section. On one hand, the multinational companies are increasing their access to tribal land; on the other hand, indigenous tribal communities are getting evicted from their basic rights which lead to their continued poverty. Many of these tribal people are forced to gain status of wandering unemployed workers. If land and other natural resources that belong to the tribal communities are acquired for industrial use or lost to development projects, the people who depend upon such resources become the direct and immediate victims of these projects.

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