

world living in poverty, 40% are women. According to U.N, the value of women's unpaid labour is estimated to equal to approx 50% of the global GDP.

### Impact of Globalisation on Schedule Tribes

Read  
Niyamgiri  
Case

#### Naxalism problem.

Globalisation policies threatened to disrupt biodiversity of forest areas preserved for centuries by tribal communities. Disruption of traditional crafts are throwing small units out. In a globalised situation, it is the market & not the community which is the chief player. All laws & policies relating to scheduled areas e.g. the Forest Rights Act, the Environmental Protection Act, the Land Acquisition Act etc. are all under immediate threat of repeal, dilution, or amendment.

The tribal population has always been known for their strong community life & collective spirit which is rapidly being eroded through the promotion of private rights at the cost of community rights.

### Globalisation & Commercialisation of indigenous knowledge

The globalisation process infiltrated territories, habitats & resources of indigenous people which may lead to destruction of their way of life. Agriculture based nations are suffering from numerous ill effects, such as corporate intervention & genetic engineering. Pharmaceutical corporations are trying to monopolise the use of seeds, medicines, & traditional knowledge systems. This may lead to social displacement, wiping out cultural & biological diversity.

### Globalisation & Cultural Revivalism

The local communities start to campaign against cultural integration & defend local identities. The local



histories, cultural traits, practices etc will surface again. The rejection may be at times passive & not involving violence but at times it becomes very active & involve violence. e.g. moral policing. Re-emergence of yoga in strong form, traditional medicines, & traditional recipes are also the result of cultural revivalism.

Unprecedented interaction & mobility has dented local cultures. Large scale immigration & trans-national workforce is dispersing cultures across the world leading to a unified world culture & India is no exception.

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(Rest part of the dictation will be provided in the handouts)

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(Q) Globalisation is generally said to promote cultural homogenisation but due to this cultural specificities appear to be strengthened in the Indian society. Elucidate.

Q. Are we losing our local identity  
for the global identity. Discuss.