

EFFECT OF GLOBLIZATION ON TRIBES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Indian tribes play a key part in constructing the cultural heritage of India. In the history of India as a nation that tribes are the true inhabitants of India. The tribal people are scattered in different parts of India and they form a considerable number of the population of India. According to Article 342 of the Indian Constitution, at present, there exist 697 tribes as notified by the Central Government of India. The Globalization has various dimensions which affected the tribal communities positively and negatively both. Since the emergence of liberalization, privatization and globalization (LPG), the areas inhabited by tribal population have been subject to various protests due to land acquisition and unwillingly displacement. Due to neoliberal Indian economy, the field of development has turned into unilateral. In the name of up gradation of lifestyle of poor indigenous tribal people, the market forces have created wealth for their interests at the cost of livelihood and security of these tribes in the areas. The mainstream globalization model of development promotes the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) neglecting the global growth of economy. According to the World Bank, development projects every year unwillingly displace one million people in the developing countries from their land, resources and homes (World Bank, 1994). In India alone, between 1951 to 1990 around 21.3 million persons were displaced by development projects. Further, it is a truth that the gap in rehabilitation of tribal community members displaced by various development projects. Out of an estimated 85 lakh persons displaced due to development projects and natural calamities, only 21 lakh were shown to have been rehabilitated so far, the Report States. Therefore, there has been created a major gap between the elites and grass root tribal people. The country inhabited by tribal people are facing wrath of not only economic and social exploitation but environmental degradation due to excessive extraction of resources.

Keywords: *Globalization, Constitution, Liberalization, Privatization,*

1. INTRODUCTION

A world without borders is one in which people should be able to live anywhere, work anywhere and contribute anywhere for the world is one. The people have a beautiful dream that of living in a world without borders. But for all these people, this remains a dream, as no one has ever been able to actualize it. The concept of world without borders is quite an achievable target. I can say that a world without physical borders may not be achievable, but a world without psychological borders is quite attainable for any one. It is only possible due to globalization. Along with globalization, as more and more physical and geographical borders are breaking up into a global village. The term globalization means integration of economies and societies through cross country flows of information, ideas, technology, services, capital, finance and people surrounding the entire globe. It is claimed that globalization marks alike to a small village through time and space. Globalization has resulted in significant changes in the knowledge of economy, politics, law, education and technology. The key elements of globalization include the knowledge of society, information and communication technologies, the market economy, trade liberalization and changes in governance structure. In a global context, Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG policy) are no longer an option but a fact. Whether one likes it or not, it is bound to influence all spheres of life and activities. Liberalization denotes deregulation and de-licensing of industry, relaxation of industry entry barriers and removal of restrictions on capacity expansion. Privatization in a narrow sense indicates transfer of ownership of a public sector undertaking to private sector, either wholly or partially. But in a broad sense, it implies the opening up of the private sector to areas, which were on hand reserved for the public sector. Globalization is a "process of trans-nationalization of production and capital, and standardization of consumer tastes and their legitimization with the help of international institutions like World Bank,

IMF and World Trade Organization. Obviously the process is a move towards a borderless rule of free trade and transactions based on competition”.

1.1 Status of tribal development

The tribal population in India has lags behind other social groups on various social parameters, such as child mortality, infant mortality, number of anaemic women, says the latest annual report of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Tribal population, with a vast majority engaged in agricultural labor, has a higher incidence of anaemia in women when compared to other social groups. The community also registered the highest child mortality and infant mortality rates, when compared to other social groups, the data indicates in figure 1. While educational achievements on the whole has improved, statistics cited elsewhere in the Report shows that the gross enrolment ratio among tribal students in the primary school level has declined from 113.2 in 2013-14 to 109.4 in 2015-16. Besides, the dropout rate among tribal students has been at an alarming level. While the overall poverty rates among the tribal population have fallen compared to previous years, they remain relatively poorer when put in the balance against other social groups. Health infrastructure has also been found wanting in tribal areas. At an all-India level, there is a shortfall of 6,796 Sub Centres, 1267 Primary Health Centres and 309 Community Health Centres in tribal areas as on March 31, 2015, the Report points out.

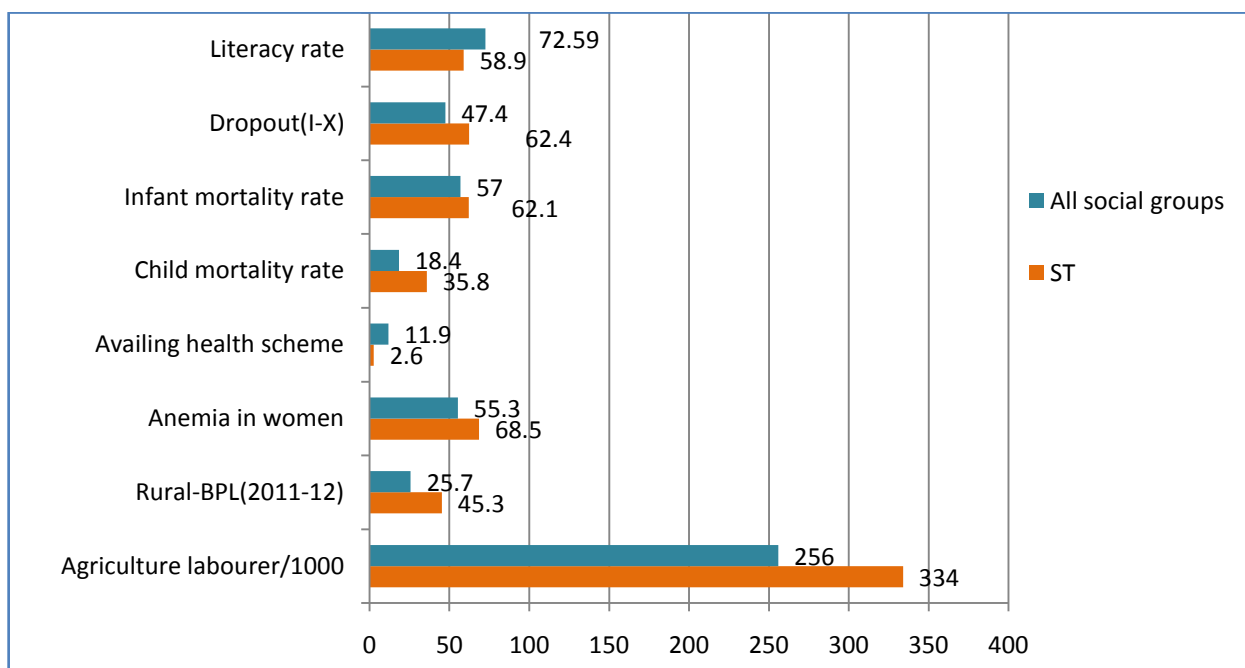


Figure 1: Comparative Human Development Index indices between all social groups and STs

Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To study the effect of Globalization on Tribal economy.
- To highlight the main reason behind the displacement, marginalization and extinction of tribal society and culture in globalized milieu.
- To analyze government policy and programmes for tribes.

3. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study looks into the Globalization in India and their effect on Indian tribes. In the study adopted of the exploratory research design methodology.

Sources of Data: The study is primarily based on the secondary data collection method. In this method data are collected from magazine, journals, government reports, company websites, news articles, SC & ST Commission Website and NGOs reports.

4. GLOBLIZATIONIN INDIA

India had the disparity of being the world's largest economy in the beginning of the Christian era, as it accounted for about 32.9% share of world GDP and about 17% of the world population. The goods produced in India had long been exported to far off destinations across the world; the concept of globalization is hardly new to India. India currently accounts for 2.7% of world trade (as of 2015), up from 1.2% in 2006 according to the World Trade Organization (WTO). Until the liberalization of 1991, India was largely and intentionally isolated from the world markets, to protect its developing economy and to achieve self-reliance. Foreign trade was subject to import tariffs, export taxes and quantitative restrictions, while foreign direct investment was restricted by upper-limit equity participation, restrictions on technology transfer, export obligations and government approvals; these approvals were needed for nearly 60% of new FDI in the industrial sector. The restrictions ensured that FDI averaged only around \$200M annually between 1985 and 1991; a large percentage of the capital flows consisted of foreign aid, commercial borrowing and deposits of non-resident Indians.

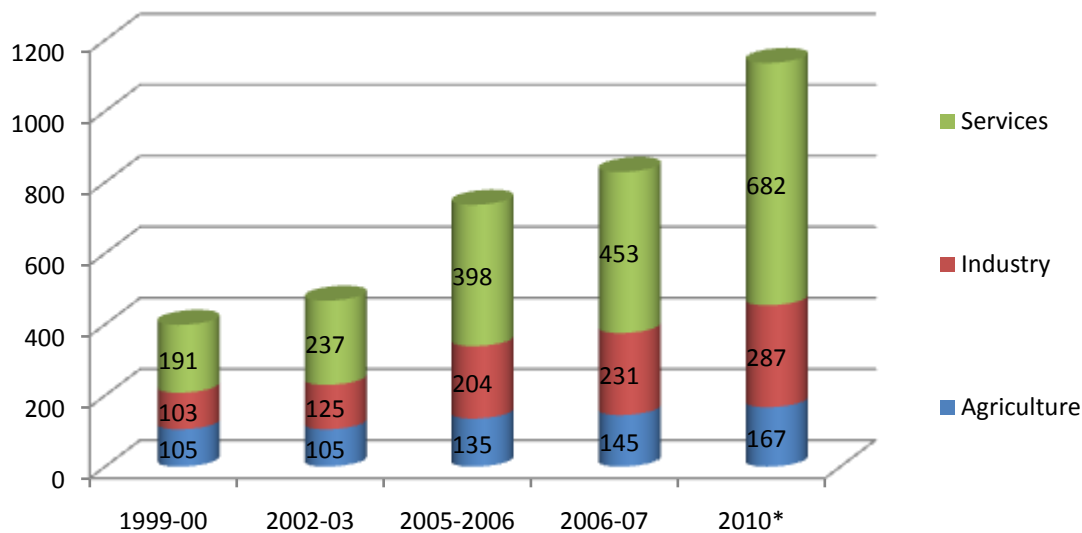


Figure 2:

Growing GDP (USD Billion)

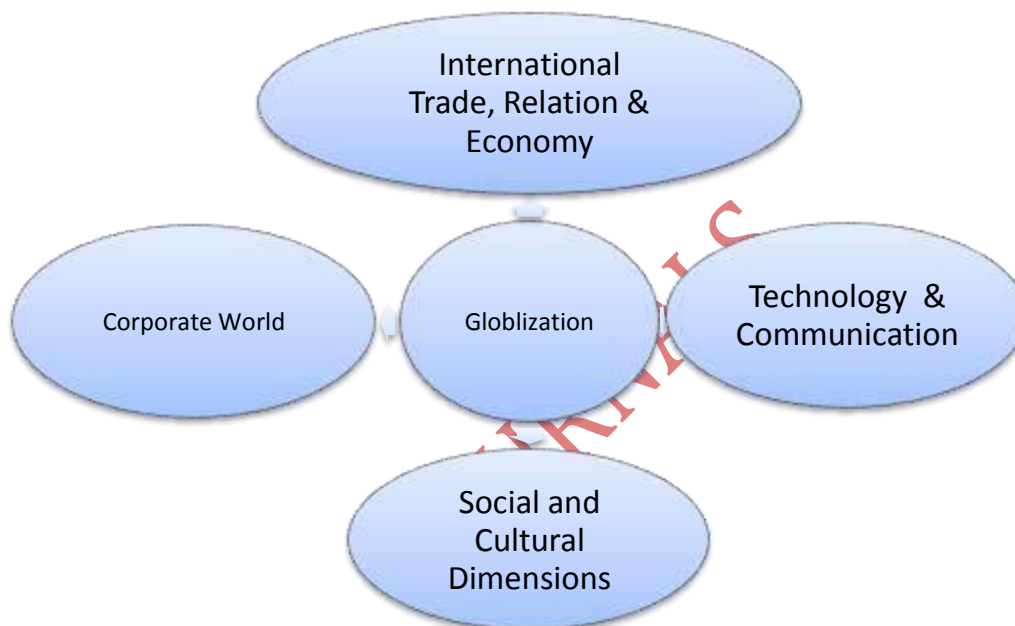
Source: India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF)

India's exports were inactive for the first 15 years after independence, due to the predominance of tea, jute and cotton manufactures, demand for which was generally inelastic. Imports in the same period consisted predominantly of machinery, equipment and raw materials, due to growing industrialization. Since liberalization, the value of India's international trade has become more broad-based and has risen to Indian Rupee symbol.svg 63,0801 billion in 2003–04 from Indian Rupee symbol.svg 12.50 billion in 1950–51. India's trading partners are China, United States, United Arab Emirates², United Kingdom, Japan and the European Union. The exports during April 2007 were \$12.31 billion up by 16% and import were \$17.68 billion with an increase of 18.06% over the previous year.

India is a founding-member of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) since 1947 and its successor, the World Trade Organization. While participating actively in its general council meetings, India has been crucial in voicing the concerns of the developing world. For instance, India has continued its opposition to the involvement of such matters as labor and environment issues and other non-tariff barriers into the WTO policies. Despite reducing import restrictions several times in the 2000s, India was evaluated by the World Trade Organization in 2008 as more restrictive than similar developing economies, such as Brazil, China, and Russia. The WTO also identified electricity shortages and inadequate transportation infrastructure as significant constraints on trade. Its restrictiveness has been cited as a factor which isolated it from the global financial crisis of 2008–2009 more than other countries, even though it experienced reduced ongoing economic growth.

4.1 Concept of Globalization

The concept of globalization means that the world is getting smaller as well as bigger. Akteruzzaman.Md, 2006 described that globalization can contribute to develop pattern of cross border activities of firms, involving international investment, trade and strategic alliances for product development, production, sourcing and marketing. The cause of globalization companies to enter new markets, to exploit their technological and organizational advantages and to reduce business costs and risks. Other theorists stated that globalization is a social phenomenon that defines the geographical boundary in terms of many different issues. According Brinkman, 2002, globalization as a triumphalism light, as the penetration of capitalism into every corner of the world, bringing with it the possibility for all of the world's population to participate in the fruits of the international division of labor and market economy. ALI, 2015 explained the globalization as a process of rapid economic, cultural, and institutional integration among countries. This association is driven by the liberalization of trade, investment and capital flow, technological advances, and pressures for assimilation towards international standards. Globalization has reduced barriers between countries, thus resulting in strengthening of economic competition among nations, circulation of advanced management practices and newer forms of work organization, and sharing of internationally accepted labor standards.



4.2 FDI Investment through globalization

Foreign direct investment (FDI) in India has reached 2% of GDP, compared with 0.1% in 1990, and Indian investment in other countries rose sharply in 2006. As the third-largest economy in the world in PPP terms, India is a preferred destination for FDI; India has strengths in information technology and other significant areas such as auto components, chemicals, apparels, pharmaceuticals, and jewelry. Despite a surge in foreign investments, rigid FDI policies resulted in a significant hindrance. However, due to some positive economic reforms aimed at deregulating the economy and stimulating foreign investment, India has positioned itself as one of the front-runners of the rapidly growing Asia-Pacific region. India has a large combine of skilled managerial and technical expertise. The size of the middle-class population stands at 50 million and represents a growing consumer market.

India's liberalized FDI policy as of 2005 allowed up to a 100% FDI stake in ventures. Industrial policy reforms have substantially reduced industrial licensing requirements, removed restrictions on expansion and facilitated easy access to foreign technology and FDI. The upward moving growth curve of the real-estate sector owes some credit to a booming economy and liberalized FDI regime. In March 2005, the government amended the rules to allow 100 per cent FDI in the construction business. This automatic route has been permitted in townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction development projects including housing, commercial premises, hotels, resorts, hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, and city- and regional-level infrastructure.

A number of changes were approved on the FDI policy to remove the limit in most sectors. Fields which require relaxation in FDI restrictions include civil aviation, construction development, industrial parks, petroleum and natural gas, commodity exchanges, credit-information services and mining. But this still leaves an unfinished agenda of permitting greater foreign investment in politically sensitive areas such as insurance and retailing. FDI inflows into India reached a record US\$19.5bn in fiscal year 2006-07 (April–March), according to the government's Secretariat for Industrial Assistance. This was more than double the total of US\$7.8bn in the previous fiscal year. The FDI inflow for 2007-08 has been reported as \$24bn and for 2008-09; it is expected to be above \$35 billion. A critical factor in deciding India's continued economic growth and realizing the potential to be an economic superpower is going to depend on how the government can create incentives for FDI flow across a large number of sectors in India. In September 2012 the government approved 51% FDI in multi-brand retails despite a lot of pressure from coalition parties.

Table 1. Share of top five investing countries in FDI inflows (Apr 2000 to Sept 2016)

Rank	Country	Inflow(million USD)	Inflow (%)
1	Mauritius	101,759.68	32.81%
2	Singapore	50,559.91	16.30%
3	United Kingdom	24,072.30	7.76%
4	Japan	23,760.47	7.66%
5	United States	19,380.43	6.25%

Source: FDI in India Statistics

5. TRIBAL POPULATION

5.1 Meaning of Tribe

The term 'tribe' denotes a group of people living in primitive or barbarous conditions. Article 366(25) of Indian who are scheduled in accordance Article 342 of the Constitution. This Article says that only those communities who have been declared as such by the President through an initial public notification or through a subsequent amending Act of Parliament will be considered to be Scheduled Tribes. The essential characteristics, first laid down by the Lokur Committee, for a community to be identified as Scheduled Tribes are –

- a) Indications of primitive traits; b) Distinctive culture; c) Shyness of contact with the community at large; d) Geographical isolation; and e) Backwardness

The tribes are a part of the Indian society and general problems of consciously changing or modernizing Indian society are also applicable to them. But the tribes form a special case in this wider framework and the problem is the nature and type of this special category. Tribal development policies and programmes in India affected that all the tribes will develop and will integrate themselves with the so-called mainstream. This has happened only in a symbolic way. As a result of the planned tribal development, stratification on secular lines has taken place among tribes and only a small section has been able to take advantage of the development programmes. The reason being that the development programmes were not implemented due to inefficient and corrupt bureaucracy.

5.2 Important Constitutional Provisions for development of Schedule Tribes

Several provisions have been incorporated in the Constitution for safeguarding and promoting the interests and rights of the Scheduled Tribes in various spheres so as to enable them to join the national mainstream. An overview of the provisions is as follows.

Table 2. Constitutional Provisions for Schedule Tribes

Article	I.A-Definition and Specification of STs Title
Preamble	
342	Scheduled Tribes
366	Definitions
	II.B - Educational, Economic and Public Employment-related Safeguards
15	Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth
16	Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
19	Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc
46	Promotion of Educational and Economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections
335	Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts
	II.C- Political Safeguards
330	Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People
332	Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States
334	Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after sixty years
343D	Reservation of seats (in Panchayats)
243T	Reservation of seats
	II.D- Agency for monitoring safeguards
338A	National Commission for Scheduled Tribe

Source: National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

Article 46 of the Constitution provides that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the society and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Reservation in educational institution has been provided in Article 15(4) while reservation in posts and services has been provided in Article 16(4), 16(4A) and 16(4B) of the Constitution.

Article 23 which prohibits traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced labor has a special significance for Scheduled Tribes. In pursuance of this Article, Parliament has enacted the Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Similarly, Article 24 which prohibits employment of Children below the age of 14 years in any factory or mine or in any other hazardous activity is also significant for Scheduled Tribes as a substantial portion of child labor engaged in these jobs belong to Scheduled Tribes.

Article 243D provides reservation of Seats for Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats.

Article 330 provides reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People.

Article 332 provides reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the States Legislative Assemblies.

Article 334 provides that reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas (and the representation of the Anglo-Indian Community in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas by nomination) would continue up to January, 2020.

Other specific safeguards have been provided in Article 244 read with the provisions contained in Fifth and Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.

Other provisions applicable in specific states

- Article 164(1) provides that in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work.
- Article 371A has special provisions with respect to the State of Nagaland.
- Article 371B has special provisions with respect to the State of Assam.
- Article 371C has special provisions with respect to the State of Manipur.
- Article 371F has special provisions with respect to Sikkim.

6. EFFECT OF GLOBLIZATION ON TRIBES

Globalization is a significant factor in competitive world that incorporate and mobilize cultural values of people at global level. In the age of rapid technical progression, many countries are unified and transformed due to the process of globalization. Globalization has a huge effect on cultural, social, monetary, political, and communal life of countries. Abundant theoretical studies demonstrated that globalization intercedes in a cultural life of populace that raises numerous critical issues (Robertson, 1992). In broad sense, the term 'globalization' means combination of economies and societies through cross country flows of information, ideas, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance and people. Globalization is described by theorists as the process through which societies and economies are incorporate through cross border flows of ideas, communication, technology, capital, people, finance, goods, services and information.

6.1 Challenges of globalization and its effects

Many theorists declared that change in environment has both positive and negative aspects. These stimulate driving or resisting forces toward the change of the status trade-off. This is most obvious relative to both globalization, and the resulting spread of the global organization. There are four factors that accelerate globalization.

(I) The market imperative:

Impact on national economies of larger, transnational markets characterized by free, convertible currencies, open access to banking, and contracts enforceable by law.

(II) The resource imperative: Growing interdependence of nations and their activities on one another, encourage by the depletion of natural resources, misdistributions of fertile land, mineral resources, and wealth, as well as overpopulation. The undeveloped nations need the capital, technology, and brainpower of the wealthier countries, while the First World Economies are progressively dependent on the natural and human resources of the developing nations.

(III) The IT imperative: Modernizations in glob communications, science and technology contribute toward worldwide.

(IV) The ecological imperative: Globalization does have great effect on the ecologies and environments of nations which need to safeguards that warning the negative effects rather than exploiting without regard to such concerns.

6.2 Case Study**6.2.1 Narmada dam creates imbalance between tribes:**

India has seen massive investment in infrastructure with almost 9% of the 11th Plan and 10% of the 12th Plan funds being invested in the sector. It is estimated by India's Planning Commission that nearly Rs 20 lakh crore or \$502 billion (at an exchange rate of Rs 40/\$) were spent on infrastructure during the 11th Plan Period. Similarly, for the 12th Plan, the Government plan to increase spending on infrastructure to Rs 41 lakh crore. Now here is the worrying part tribes are the worst affected when it comes to displacement due to development projects representing almost 34% of the affected population. Land acquisition has been one of the contentious issues for all such projects, which has led to massive displacement of people. Development displacement population, in turn, is the single largest category among all

Internally Displaced Populations (IDP). According to study conducted by NalinNegi and SujataGanguly for the University of Bielefeld, Germany (2011), around 50 million people have been displaced in India due to development projects in over 50 years. Of these, dams, mines, industrial development and others account for over 21 million development-induced IDP.

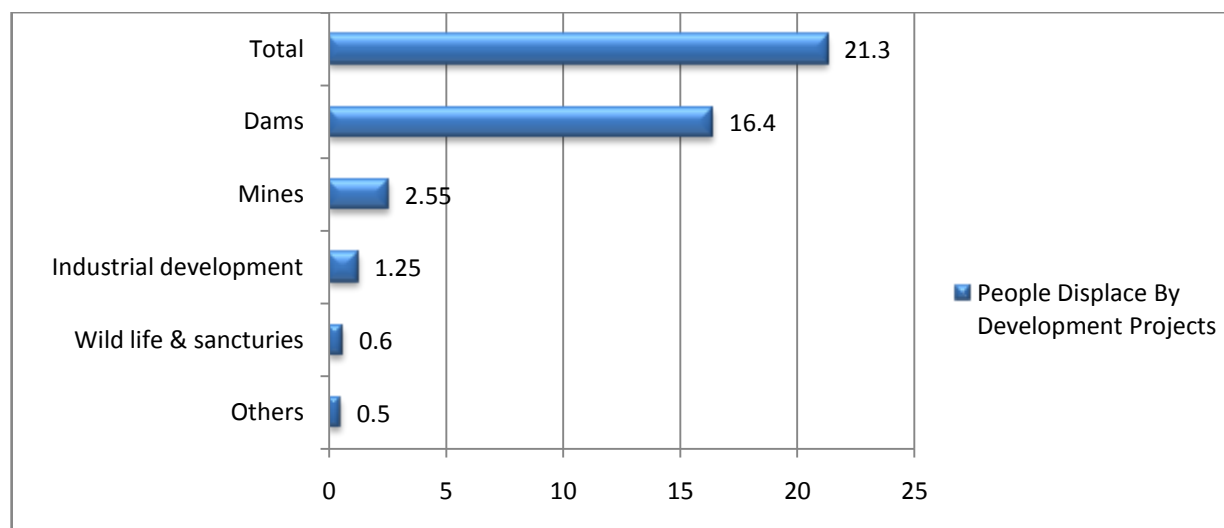


Figure 3: People Displace by Development Projects (Nos in million)

Source: LokSabha. Get the data

6.1.2 Dam Building and Displacement

Dam building is one of the most important causes for development related displacement. According to a research report, “During the last 50 years, some 3,300 big dams have been constructed in India. Many of them have led to large-scale forced eviction of vulnerable tribes groups. The situation of the tribal people is of special concern as they constitute 40-50% of the displaced population”. The atrocity of displacement due to the building of dams was highlighted dramatically during the agitation over the SardarSarovar Dam in Gujarat.

Activist MedhaPatkar, who lead the way the Narmada BachaoAndolan (NBA), has in the past highlighted how building dams lead to dislocation of tribal societies. Official figure indicates that about 42,000 families were displaced due to the SardarSarovar Dam but non-government organizations such as NBA claim the figure is 85,000 families or 2,00,000 people. The Narmada Valley Development Project is expected to have affected the lives of 25 million people.

6.1.3 Rehabilitation and Resettlement

The state-wise breakup of resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) plans cleared by Tribal Affairs Ministry and persons affected due to development projects since 1999 is given below:

There appears to be a direct relation to the number of projects cleared and the number of people affected. States with higher number of project clearances have seen higher number of people being displaced. For example, the states of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have the highest number of projects cleared with 15 and 11, respectively, and the number of person affected is also large in the two states. It is also interesting to see that 78% of the people displaced are from three states, namely Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

6.2.2 Radiation from uranium mines in Jharkhand village is crippling its children

Uranium Corporation of India Limited, a public sector unit, has been scraping tons of uranium ore annually out of six mines spread across the hills in Jadugoda at Ghatsilla sub-division, Jamshedpur. Uranium mined from here is used in making fuel pellets that fire the reactors in nuclear power plants. “Uranium-related health hazards are endemic to the area,” said GhanshyamBirulee, president of JharkhandiOrganizationAgainst Radiation, a local activist group working on indigenous rights in this green land. The organization was registered in 1998 and has been raising the issue of effect of radiation in this tribal belt.

6.2.2.1 Noxious waste

The mines are guarded by barbed wire and masonry walls but the plant's tailings ponds dug to hold the waste slurry from the plant are not out of reach for the villagers. Villages flank the mines that hold mildly radioactive waste in the form of slurry after the production of yellow cake, a concentrate obtained during the processing of uranium ore. Uranium Corporation of India Limited claims that it treats the slurry with lime to remove the heavy metals from it, but Ghanshyam Birulee doubts if that can remove traces of radioactivity. In 2008, Jharkhandi Organization against Radiation tested water samples from around Jadugoda and found that 70% of the samples had excess heavy metals like lead and mercury in them. In Jadugoda alone, there are four such tailings ponds that are unmanned for a long time. Only recently, a signboard by Uranium Corporation of India Limited advising people to stay away from the premises has come up outside the ponds.

The Jharkhand High Court has been hearing the issue of radiation levels and the amount of heavy metals in soil and water in and around Jadugoda. The government, in its testimony to the high court in 2011, mentioned that around half of the mining waste produced is pumped back into the ground and the other half makes its way into the tailings ponds.

The government of Jharkhand, when contacted for their response, directed us to their associate Sudesh Kumar for comments. "There are no radiation-affected health cases, even in tribal families residing just few meters away from tailings ponds," Kumar said. "The boundaries of the tailings ponds do not have the presence of cattle or children."

6.2.2.2 Mystery disease

"In Jadugoda, deformity lurks in many families," said photographer Ashish Birulee, who is also an activist with Jharkhandi Organization Against Radiation. Ratan Soren's wife, whose house is located in Chatikocha village right next to the tailings dam of Uranium Corporation of India Limited's factory, has been ailing from what is suspected to be tuberculosis and is being treated at Tata Main Hospital, Jamshepur. "It could well be cancer and most such patients in the area are slowly dying in the absence of treatment and proper diagnosis," said Ashish. Jadugoda today turns out to be the core of India's uranium mining industry with almost all the uranium for its nuclear weapons programme and nuclear civil power industry coming from here.

"The water from the tailings ponds not only leaches into the ground contaminating groundwater, but also meets river Gara, a tributary of Subarnarekha," said Ashish.

Both people and animals depend on its water. Inspiration of radon gas present in these waters is also harmful. The foundation of the first tailings ponds is wispy and attempts to increase its height haven't progressed for years.

Das said that in the 1990s, when Guria was yet to be born, he had begun to notice increasing number of children with handicapped bones and damaged joints in the area. "For years, people here have been facing the ordeal of a mysterious crippling disease and infertility," Das said. "Most blamed it on evil spirits and consulted witch doctors."

6.2.2.3 No rehabilitation

Alumoni Patro steers her son Mithun, now 20, slowly in a wheelchair. She named Mithun after the Hindi filmstar Mithun Chakraborty. "Mithun could move normally as a kid. Later, he used to get seizures and his limbs slowly weakened," she said. Patro's husband, who is now in his mid-50s, fears for the future of his son. Mithun gets Rs 400 a month from Vivekananda Sanstha, a local NGO, for his healthcare. In the same hamlet, 15-year-old Babloo Patro is mentally challenged. He, too, has no access to rehabilitation. In the Bhatin village near the Bhatin mines near Jadugoda, where the Patro's live, of the 15 households in Chanagiria small village, more than two children are affected by what the parents believe to be radiation exposure. One is bedridden while the other is afflicted by mental illness. "I have raised the issue with Uranium Corporation of India Limited persistently but not much has been achieved despite assurances," says Birulee.

In some villages like Chatikocha, hand pumps have been provided and tube wells bored to supply piped water for drinking and for domestic use. Patro, however, complains that the residents of her small village have nowhere to go to fetch water as both the government and Uranium Corporation of India Limited have failed to make alternative arrangements.

7. CONCLUSION

We cannot say that the effect of globalization has been totally positive or totally negative. It has been both. Each effect mentioned above can be seen as both positive as well as negative. However, it becomes a point of concern when, an uncontrollable effect of globalization can be observed on the Indian tribal culture. Many Indian tribal dominated states reforms land acquisition act cause of industrialization. By the land acquisition act governments are acquisition of tribal land forcefully without properly rehabilitation and resettlement policy. Government forest act prohibited to tribes access of the forest woods and products. From by the road and dam construction or factory establishment harass of the eco-system. Through government mining policy inhabitant of tribe's people affected and isolated from the forest area and resources. Many states government do not implement plan and policy honestly for the betterment of tribe's people cause of political biasness. In many times a few financial grants provided for the betterment of tribal peoples by the central government and states government. If we can be seen in positive impact every educated Indian seems to believe that nothing in India, past or present, is to be approved unless recognized and recommended by an appropriate authority in the West. There is an all-pervading presence of a positive, if not worshipful, attitude towards everything in western society and culture, past as well as present in the name of progress, reason and science.

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