

GLOBALIZATION AND ADIVASIS

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The world is shifting into new areas and limitless borders. New age inventions and discoveries, But, One of the tragic reality which is the life of Adivasis. The globalization and Adivasis-How does it reshape their life? The mainstream social life draws up the life of a consumer citizen life. But, Adivasis/Indigenous people are in this conflict between the consumerist life and their life style. The Indigenous people's International day was celebrated on August 9th, 2015. The indigenous people and their Life-How is it? The UN's (state of the world Indigenous people report) says that the biggest challenge faced by Indigenous peoples and communities in relation to the sustainable development is to ensure territorial security, legal recognition of ownership and control over customary land and resources. The confusion over Indigenous identity is not to be solved yet. They are around 5% of the world's population, But their poverty is around 15% of the world population. And around 25% of these people are from tribalists. Many of them are living in the hill and mountain regions. The hard living condition of the Indigenous people (-from identity to development issues) exposes the life opportunities of the indigenous people. They have been living in different areas of the world not only in forest areas but in urban areas too. The basic level living conditions for the Indigenous people are an urgent concern of the humanity.

More than 37 cores of adivasis people are living across the world. Their life world is in the midst of poverty, malnutrition, lack of education and alienation of their ancestral lands. They are the worst victims of climate change, wars and any other forms of human problems. Their language is facing a threat of extinction. In addition to this, the new age problems (identity and occupation) are developing so fast. The market based economy and life style of adivasis is very different from the traditional life style of solidarity and co-operation in a local based self-sufficient economy. The competition based market economy in which Adivasis are in a battle for survival. In India, 7.5% of the population are adivasis. They have 5th and 6th schedule protection according to the Indian constitution. The post-colonial nation making of India in which Adivasis are now, confronting the new age issues. For eg. In Kerala, The society and its social model is being praised... But, while comparing with other communities, Adivasis have not much benefited from the social model much. The population of Kerala Adivasis is very much low as compared to the other parts of India. But, the same issues of the indigenous people could be reflected in Kerala as well.

ADIVASIS OF KERALA

The problems of adivasis are more or less similar across the world. Land alienation is the severest one. The globalized world and its aspirations make the conditions of the adivasis vulnerable. Their life style, culture, land and occupation is under threat.

From 1990's onward there have been many adivasi struggles across Kerala. The struggle of the AGMS in Muthanga was a land mark in the struggle of Adivasis in Kerala 10 years back. These types of marginalized struggles had underlined the problems of Kerala model socio-economic development. Chengara, Arippa and many more such struggles of the Adivasis are

still going on. Political parties and their mass organisations, (for example CPI(M)'s Adivasi organization-Adivasi Kshema Samiti) and independent adivasi organisations are leading these struggles. The centre point of their struggle is land. Land alienation for ages has been affecting adivasi life severely. The struggle of "Stand up" struggle by AGMS (Adivasi Gotra Mahasabha) has exposed some real issues in adivasi life. The civil society of Kerala had supported the struggle. The development gap between adivasis and non-adivasis is huge now. Aristotle said that perfect political community is where middle class in control and outnumbers the other classes (Aristotle's Political Theory, Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy). Middle class dreams and their life patterns and aspirations are now dominant in Kerala. And marginal political actors are in conflict with the middle class norms. Life style politics that creates and develops into a creation of marginal political communities are expanding. Marginal and mainstream politics has to have a proper interaction to create a vibrant political community. Most often the political process is being sabotaged.

Kerala had not given any special protections to the Adivasis under the 5th or 6 the schedule of the constitution. As compared to other states of India, grass root democracy has struck deep roots in Kerala but it has not improved the condition of the tribals. The stand up struggle had demanded implementation of Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Area Act (PESA). The demands of the Adivasis were accepted by the Kerala government. It was promised that, among other things, the Adivasis will get 1693 hectares of land. More protection of land from land alienation was promised. Complaints regarding land allocated to tribal people were to be addressed. 447 Adivasis evicted from Muthanga were to get one acre of land each and Rs2.5 lakh for construction of houses. Legal aid and Rs 1 lakh each for tribal people who face prosecution following Muthanga agitation was promised. At Attappady traditional agriculture in tribal hamlets was to be promoted through special ITDP Special package for Vedar community. Tribal people settled in project farms were promised to get possession certificates following guidelines under Forest Rights Act (The Hindu, 19 December, 2014).

While these promises are good, it will be of interest to see whether implementation is also good or not. The track record of implementation so far is not encouraging. In an era of globalization adivasi life is confronting multiple problems relating to the new age aspirations and the dreams of the Indian Constituent Assembly regarding the Adivasi life is not being addressed properly. In the Constituent Assembly debates the term Adivasi life was written in bold letters. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel spoke about the tribal people and their future. He spoke on "tribe" which according to him was not an appropriate word and protection of adivasi areas not a happy one. This was the opinion of the first Deputy Prime Minister of India. Patel said in the Constituent Assembly debate, "I think that it should be our endeavour to bring the tribal people to the level of Mr. Jaipal Singh and not keep them as tribals, so that 10 years hence when the fundamental rights are reconsidered the word tribal may be removed altogether". The great adivasi leader captain Jaipal Singh (who was a captain of Indian hockey team and the team won the gold medal in Amsterdam Olympics in 1928 and he was known as the great leader or "Marang Gomke" in local language) responded positively to Patel's speech.

The dream of Patel and Captain Jaipal Singh has unfortunately remained unfulfilled. This huge gap between the dream and the reality has created a social, economical, political and cultural vacuum. The good news however is that in the present era a new age awakening in adivasi community can be noticed. Many new organisations have come up. All the political parties have now created frontal organisations on tribal issues and many more new social movements have taken place. As a result of constant struggle the adivasis are now in a somewhat

better position. Adivasi assertions have become the part of mainstream struggles now. They have won several rights in recent past but rights have to be enforced in practice.

Some issues of Adivasis-India and Global

Society and its marginalised communities- within a few years,all the basic issues will be solved..Look at the constituent assembly debates-Each Adivasis to the level of mr.Jaipal sigh(who was the representative of Adivasis,Hockey captain),This is what said(In the constituent assembly debate) Sardar patel on the Adivasis Issue of India-Today,Independence day-The great hopes of those leaders-Ghandhiji,Nehru,Patel and Ambedkar etc which are to be fulfilled yet..

Life at marignins-The global society is much more concerned about the marginalized life styles and their integration.The most marginalized communities, they are finding themselves through new assertions.The strategy to include these marginalized communities into the main stream societies-(closing the gap policy in Australia,Reservation in India etc,-and many such positive discrimination policies across the globe.)But,there has to do a lot in implementing these policies.Goerge soros(Investor) speaks about the need of a Roma working class in Europe-All over the world,skill development initiatives are the part of entrepreneurship culture.And also ,global employment scenario is so bleak. Life at the margin to the core- what it exposes the hard reality of social inclusion in a multi-cultural society.

Affirmative action-One of the key challenge in the 21st century related issue is affirmative action programmes.The contemporary globalized life makes life makes more complexity. In other words, what it means is to fill up the present day care gap.Especially,Adivasi and Indigenous people need special attention in this affirmative action programmes.and This has to be enlarged.

Adivasi/Indigenous people and the "Closing the gap question" question-The question of Adivasis/ Indigenous people in relation to the basic life indexes(life expectancy,education and employment etc) of the world is more or less similar.The closing the gap between mainstream communities and indigenous people (a programme initiated by the Labor party govt of Australia in 2008)- are to be solved yet. Closing the gap has been the one of the serious question across the nations.In different names,there have been many such projects,policies and rights across the world..The present inequality issue which affects these people very hard.India-The debate on Tribals in the constituent assembly is well known.And Nehru's five fundamental principles for adivasi development to protect the tribal people was very popular.Many such programmes and rights across the world have been implementing for years.

Nation-state and its Adivasis-.Each nation state and its representation of indigenous communities-,basically,they are the fist citizens of those countries who have been alienated from the multiple levels of social life.The self determination issue has been expanding in the forms of indigenous areas,reservation and Sami parliament etc.These modern citizenship issues have been the survival issue for these first citizen communities. The self determination and globalized life aspiration of consumerism has opened a pandora box .for a healthy social development for the Adivasi representation,Multi level social programmes and imaginations have to be developed.

Refrences, <https://expldev.wordpress.com/2014/12/29/stand-up-advasi-struggle-of-kerala-and-its-impact-c-k-vishwanath/2.world> ,State of world's Indigenous people(Un report)