

## GLOBALIZATION, DIASPORA IDENTITY AND MULTI-CULTURALISM

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### **New Economic Order**

The 21<sup>st</sup> century Nations-States of the world is no longer independent or semi-independent in identity. Among 186 nation states, all of them are heavily interdependent on each other for more civilised way of life. Globalisation of economies' has further brought them Innately closer to each other. The sprouting New Economic Order has promoted various professions' to suit the ever changing world order. The multi-talented professionalisation of opportunities has diluted national identities, paving way for migration of skillful human resource to economically much-more comfortable, developed blocs of the contemporary world, causing greater damage to the countries, where the human resource was cleverly fostered. On the other hand, the migrant human resource has produced multi-culturalism, primarily due to the very amalgamation of alien cultures' integrating the indigenous culture. Thus, globalisation of the nation-states, diaspora identity and multi-culturalism are cyclical in their very occurrence. This indispensable development has thrown-up quite a few issues before the nation states;

- *Retention of carefully fostered human resource* and make them functional well within the natural frontiers' ;
- *Promotion of adequate nationalist sensibility among the citizens'* through cautiously designed public and private programmes of national interest;
- *Systematisation of diaspora identity or communitarian oneness* among the people of the Nation-State so as to integrate and solidify the nationalist spirit and sense, and keep the unity and honour of the Nation-State undamaged;
- *Internalisation of the pragmatic value of a multi-cultural state* in concern to native people and reciprocal contribution to the cultural sumptuousness of the globalised community of the world;
- Application of multicultural-utilitarian means and modes of life, adhere to the maxim 'Think Globally and Act Locally' in order to equip, elevate, emancipate, encompass the enviable standards that upgrade quality of life;
- Evolution of a contemporary mechanism to conserve natural resources and sustain long term utility potential of the indigenous natural resources; and assist the cause of prosperous Diaspora Identity at the global pedestal;
- Standardisation of already existing Quality checks' to enhance coordination between infrastructure and infra matter of the nation state, and relentless efforts to heighten efficiency and aptitude in their functional aspect; continual evaluation and implement relevant strategies, provide afresh infrastructure and infra matter to move along the path of sustainable and flourishing growth as per global standards.

The ultimate aim of all measures is to ensure a multi-cultural, global identity to the Nation-State in ever changing global scenario. Undoubtedly, a formidable task to manoeuvre, requires post-modern commitment.

### **Globalisation**

Different cultures' and economic systems' around the world are connected due to a common understanding reached at Murrakesh, Morocco during 1990's simply to re-moralise, open-up and restructure economies of the agreeable nation states. The primary object of the agreement is to promote global trade, industry and finance through involvement of the developed, developing and under-developed blocs of world. The MNCs' and MNBs' along with the developed bloc of the world played vital role to reach-out an acclaimed General Agreement on Trade and Tariff.

### **Diaspora Identity**

The movement of a people from any nation or group away from their native state is known as Diaspora. Such migrants establish their identity through various organisational efforts' and intellectual calibre in those parts of the globe, where they in point of fact, migrate to. Jews or Hebrew community have migrated to North America from West Asia during 19<sup>th</sup> and first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries due to persecution, and also due to better search for plump opportunities, have afterwards proven their identity as apt stock marketers' and also men of eminent administration. The Diaspora Identity of the Jews is well-expressed in Theodore Drieser's 'A Jewish In-gathering'. Such diaspora is evident in the North-Eastern States of India from the neighbouring states, and also from nearby Nation States. In fact, in the early post-independent period of India, the counter agitation to migrant diaspora identity has resulted in the demand and subsequent formulation of independent states in the North-Eastern India, well within the Indian Federation. The point is illustrated by discussing Self-Identity Movement by the Nagas', consequent diaspora recognition through the creation of Nagaland.

### **Multi-Culturalism**

A tradition of accommodating people from different socio-religious, cultural, ethnic, racial, linguistic and economic background is referred to as multi-culturalism. The excavations at hypothesized multicultural sites reveal the very archaeological existence of multi-cultural societies'. The longitudinally excavated Bhagawanpur site in Haryana state is a prototype multicultural site. India, since time immemorial, has retained her multi-cultural social identity.

A twentieth century initiative, *Globalisation*, is viewed by me from the dimensions, namely, mode of production and dialectic materialism.

*... Every historical period has an identity. The way in which the means of production are owned or held , or the manner in which individuals relate one another in the process of identification, and by the materials forces of production are mainly responsible in the identification of a historical period. All production is appropriation of nature on the part of an individual within, and through a specific form of society. A specific set of productive forces, and social relations transform the process from an abstraction to a concrete historical reality (Rowthorn 1974, 86).*

The immediate post - Second World War period had focused upon ...*reconstruction and utilitarian issues* (Gadgil and Guha 1993, 245). The conscious World Community , having found globalisation mandatory in the ensuing years, and, the more enlightened and competent powers, progressively geared-up themselves for the eventual metamorphosis, ...*in the midst of nurturing original characteristic features through subsiding the inherent religious , lingual and language disparities. The involvement of various nation-states' in globalisation, these days, is evident in environment, economy, demographic change, migration movements, and also, from information net-networks* (Sundaram 1998, 26-9). It is impracticable to overcome the ignorance of disengagement even by means of return to typical individualism. ...*Globalisation is a hypothesised integration in history. Its all cryptic and inflexible forms ought to be concretized in individual nation's context, obviously* (Chakrabarty 1998, 287-300).

The United States of America was most punctual in concentrating on reconstruction and utilitarian issues soon after the end of the Second World War. As a result, the U.S. was active in the economy with a view to establish the U.S. domination upon the Post-Second World War Free-world. This provided ample opportunities for the burgeoning U.S. private sector to grow still faster. The Cold War era had produced over abundance of innovations, stimulating investment and resultant economic growth. During 1950's and 1960's, the U.S. virtually pervading the summit of her very economic growth. The adoption of Free Market Ideology and substantial deregulation of the U.S. financial sector, especially in corporate sector was appreciable development. During this period, the U.S. could make better ...*unprecedented business reinforcement through a series of mergers' and acquisitions' in the corporate sector* (Rohit 2013, 1ff)

It also eliminated a number of restrictions on compensation for top level executives. The U.S. economy through 1950's and 2010's, performed unbelievably, enabled her play a critical role in the consequential finalisation of Globalisation provisions in utmost care.

<b>Period of the U.S. Economy</b>	<b>Growth Indicator</b>
Consumption during 1950's and 1980's	About 62% of the GDP
Consumption during 2010's	About 70% of the GDP
Growth Rate during 1980's	Comparatively low
Growth Rate during 1990's	Comparatively high

This incomparable U.S. growth was very well related to the mergers' and acquisitions\*, ascendancy of the U.S. financial institutions in the domestic economy from late 1980's, and unparalleled technological advancement in information and communication industry of the late 1980's and the 1990's.

The very growth of such companies was dependent on capital gains' in various asset markets of the globe. This economic growth was like-wise identical in the Western Europe, too. The two highly developed blocs of the World, the U.S., and also the Western Europe played leading role in the Globalisation of the World economy soon after the reunification of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) with the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) in 1990, and the disintegration of the USSR in 1991. The globalisation pact enabled the developing and developed

countries' to redesign their economies' with the standardized agreement on trade and tariff. The` Murrakesh accord of 1991 mainly offer the complete overhauling of the conventional economies.

- Restructuring the unperforming and underperforming economies through fiscal and reforms to stimulate growth;
- Openness and free market enterprise to bridge the domestic concerns with the other World;
- Elimination of moral Standards and unadventurous attitude towards growth and the application of requisite disinvestment and reinvestment wherever essential Well before globalisation, a thorough assessment of the pre-existing system is crucial.

Because, ...*neo classical economics caught-up with notions of homogeneous, malleable capital is incapable of dealing with such adventures* (Rosenberg 1976). All historical modes of productions' have *en suite* contradictions.... *One class has been able through its control over means of production to appropriate the surplus, though another class has done the actual work, and received enough to insure its reproduction. From this perspective, the driving force of human history has been, at a basic level, the class struggles over appropriation of the surplus* (Vilar 1983, 80)

In such historical junctures, dialectical materialism comes in to fair play. Dialectical materialism is both the way in which history works-out its internal logic and the only way in which process can be understood. If one accepts that every historically developed social form, as a result of inner inconsistencies, in fluid movement , then the only way to take in to account concurrently the forms, a temporary nature as well as its monetary existence is by means of the dialect.\*\*

### **Globalisation and India: Early Structural and Managerial Task**

By 1991, the Indian economy was in bad shape due to financial constraints of the preceding decades. The inevitable depreciation of Rupee to 20% was an indicator to the prevailing situation in the country. Therefore, the country was compelled to undertake economic reforms and structural readjustments. The very embryonic greater economic imbalance and need for stability in fiscal and balance of payments was indeed a major part of the constraint. The 1991 reforms of India in regard to global ambience, comprised following areas. The reforms were basic to the global openness of Indian economy.

- Free access to import commodities' through liberalisation of trade and regulation of industries;
- Remarkable flexibility in Industrial licensing and abolition of MRTP;
- Introduction of reforms in Public Sector Undertakings including gradual privatisation;

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\* World Com, a U.S. multinational in its early years', was not so important player in the telecommunications industry at the very beginning, could set-down 65 acquisitions' by spending \$ 60 billion between 1991-97. A better portion of the agreement, was financed through debts'. There was a sharp increase in the stock market value of World Com. As a result, World Com could sign a few more acquisitions.

\*\* Robinson J. too makes similar point in his 'The Organic Composition of the Capital

- Structural reforms in capital markets and reforms in financial sector;
- Removal of innumerable restrictions upon Multi National Companies and Foreign Capital, and welcome approach towards them;
- Provision for Direct Foreign Investment in India:

The initiated reforms had a stringent impact upon the ailing India's economy. The steady growth recorded by the country is depicted in the following table through a few genuine indicators of growth.

Year *	Fiscal Growth Rate	Industrial Production	Fiscal Deficit	Balance of Payments
1991-92	0.8 %	1 %	8.3 %	3.2 %
1992-93	5.3 %	2.3 %	6 %	0.4 %
1993-94	6.2 %	6 %	6 %	1.1 %
1994-95	7.5 %	9.8 %	6 %	1.6 %
1995-96	7.5 %	12.8 %	6 %	1.1 %
1996-97	7.5 %	12.9 %	5.2%	1.1 %

Year *	India's External Debt/Total Domestic Production Ratio	Stock Market Capitalization
1991-92	41 %	13 %
1992-93	38 %	60 %
1993-94	34 %	72 %
1994-95	32 %	73 %
1995-96	28.7 %	76 %
1996-97	26 %	82 %
1997-98	19.5 %	83 %

Year	Foreign Capital Investment	Poverty Eradication Programme
1991-92	\$ 129 Millions	7.8 % of the total government expenditure
1995-96	\$ 2.1 Billions	10 % of the total government expenditure

\* Source: Bureau of Statistics and Programme Implementation

The Indian economy accidentally deteriorated during 1996-97 due to the depressed economies and the resultant negative growth rate being demonstrated by Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, Thailand and other countries. At this stage, Brazil and Russia too were undergoing severe economic depletion. In 1998, the World growth rate, more than ever, the trade growth rate was in utter stagnation. Consequently, movement of capital and export was adversely affected. This made the leadership to contemplate context based measures and stimulus packages' to overcome the Current Account Deficit, Fiscal Deficit and Balance of Payment crises. Over and above, the need to prop-up Human Resource at all levels to provide skilful expertise for vibrant participation in the process of globalization. Simultaneously, retention of Human resource from being drained-out to other countries, too, ``was felt as a serious matter of concern to the country. The very globalised world was opening-up opportunities to knowledge workers and encouraging

disgusting migration of the indigenous expertise to most developed part of the world. According to the UNCHR Report 2012, just about 46 % of the qualified graduates, post graduates and doctorates with rare expertise educated in India's Institutions of National migrate to the most developed parts of the world for better perks and living conditions. About 6.2 % of them migrate to the developing and underdeveloped parts of the world for special pay packages. Despite stringent immigration norms laid down by the government, highly-lucrative opportunities in public sector and private sector, continual curricular and informal sensitization about the contribution of the individual expertise and national growth, exodus of the expertise has been a recurring phenomenon.

The UN data sheet affirms that Indian expertise stands second in terms of migration statistics, only after Jews of Israel. In this overall cross-frontier migration by Indians, South Indian contribution is staggering 82%. The migrant Non-Residential Indians have contributed significantly to the deposits in the Indian banks and foreign direct investment. But, their know-how is exploited by those countries where they are actually migrated to. In this sense, their contribution to nation building through direct participation is actually lost.

The NRI deposit in Indian banks has been swelling over the years. It also has enabled the country derive advantage from the deposits in terms of foreign currency and bullion. The NRI contribution to Foreign Direct Investment in India in key infrastructure building is a matter of utmost satisfaction. The People of Indian Origin, settled elsewhere, have also contributed to Foreign Direct Investment in India and Bank deposits, appreciably.

#### Outstanding NRI Deposits

Year	Outstanding NRI Deposits
2007-08	\$ 43.6 billions
2008-09	\$ 41.5 billions
2009-10	\$ 47.8 billions
2010-11	\$ 51.6 billions
2011-12	\$ 57.9 billions

#### NRI Deposit Inflows

Year	Outstanding NRI Deposits
2007-08	\$ 0.2 billions
2008-09	\$ 4.2 billions
2009-10	\$ 2.9 billions
2010-11	\$ 3.2 billions
2011-12	\$ 11 billions

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\* According to the UNCHR Report 2012, just about 46 % of the qualified graduates, post graduates and doctorates with rare expertise educated in India's Institutions of National migrate to the most developed parts of the world for better perks and living conditions. About 6.2 % of them, migrate to the developing and underdeveloped parts of the world for special pay packages the most developed parts of the world for better perks and living conditions.

**Foreign Direct Investment in India**

<b>Year</b>	<b>F D I Inflows</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	\$ 34.8 billions
<b>2008-09</b>	\$ 41.9 billions
<b>2009-10</b>	\$ 37.7 billions
<b>2010-11</b>	\$ 34.8 billions
<b>2011-12</b>	\$ 46.8 billions

The efforts to promote infrastructure to the global level finds prominent place in India's Infrastructure policy in Twelfth Five Year Plan. As per estimate Rs.55,00,000 is essential for infrastructure creation and upgradation. If the Government invests 53%, the Private Sector contributes 47%. The daunting infrastructure creation task is made easy through following measures:

- Formation of more infrastructure debt funds with already pre-existing debt funds to ensure long term low cost debt;
- India Infrastructure Corporation in association with Asian Development Bank make possible right to use the bond market for long term funds;
- Upper limit to Tax-Free Infrastructure bonds has been increased to Rs.50,000 crore during the fiscal year 2013-2014;
- Trading in Debit Institutions is been made easier through stock market reforms;
- A Road Sector Regulatory Authority attends to accidental risk factors, such as, enhanced construction expenditure;

**Migration and Diaspora Identity in Contemporary India: A Divergent Approach**

The Indians migrate well within the Indian states, and also outside the Indian state. This is very typical of

*...a European migration, where a mass of unadventurous people overcome veiled conditions of frontiers' to either comfortably settle down or else further prosper themselves (Partha 1993, 223)*

The Indians who migrate within India are mostly either tribal or educated. The Anthropological Survey of India in its *People of India Project* has listed 461 tribal communities in India. According to the 2011 census, the Indian tribals' form 8.08% of the total population of India. The tribal population is just about ten crores. The tribals *...are progressively getting dispossessed of their control over land, forest, water, and other mineral resources, and are more and more subject to inhuman misery (Xaxa 1999, 3594).*

As a result, they either suffer the agony silently, or else migrate for undisturbed settlement *.... If their status as indigenous people of India is problematic, and the problem is indeed both empirical and conceptual, the least the dominant communities could do is recognize the priorities in the territories and regions they inhabit ((Xaxa 1999, 3594).* In the absence of such treatment, *...the identity of indigenous people is crystallising among the tribes of different regions of India. Rather, the outsiders have imposed it on the tribes (Xaxa 1999, 3594-95).*

Soon after the independence, the country has formulated the Tribal Policy to check migration, promote tribal identity. The highlights of the Tribal Policy of India are as mentioned here forth.

- Creation of suitable mental and intellectual atmosphere for the progress of tribals;
- Recognition to tribal land and forest rights , precaution to make certain the non-encroachment of tribal land;
- Encouragement to tribal language for its continued existence and growth;
- Trustworthy utilisation of tribals in various administrative capacities ;
- No too much exercise of administrative measures by the government authorities. The Administration of tribal regions be executed through tribal socio-cultural institutions and organisations;
- Ample allocation of funds for the development of tribal regions. This was practically true especially after 1971;
- Radical restructuralisation of the prevailing tribal education system to bring the tribals on a par with the developed parts of the country;
- Prohibition of deforestation to ensure the safety and security of the tribal people in the hilly and forested regions;
- Identification of special tribal zones, and subsequent design cum implementation of the specific tribal plan to pay context based attention to the local issues.

#### **Formation of North-East Frontier Agency: Accommodation of Tribal Identity**

The independent India structured an augmented region comprising the territorial regions' of Assam as North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) in 1948. The formulation was based upon the policy measures evolved by Verrier Elvis. The status accorded to NEFA was that of a Union Territory. The main objectives of NEFA were:

- To provide sufficient administrative care and security net-work to the north-east;
- To develop the north-east in every aspect, and obstruct cross border migration;
- To enhance the quality of life in the north-east through extra-special allocation;
- To bring-about equivalence of the north-east with that of the rest of the country in all possible walks of life;

This agency was felt utmost essential in the wake of enormous human migration to West Bengal from already independent East Bengal. Actually,...*well over a million had moved over to West Bengal* (Nag 2009, 4755). As a matter of fact, the partition related displacement and migratory flow had started a year before partition, i.e. on August 6<sup>th</sup> 1946 , the day Direct Action Day announced by the proponents of the partition. Since independence, the north-east had to sustain periodic inflow of the diverse ethnic and national clusters'. An interesting feature of this story of nation formation and displacement was that this huge number of people were Indian by birth, citizenship and legality (Nag 2009, 4756). These migrants' were Mizo, Meiti, Tripuri, Khasi and the Assamese in ethnic identity.

<b>Migration to North-East from...</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Migration Figure</b>	<b>Migrants</b>
Burma	1948	5,00,000	Indians
Kaptai Hydro–Electric Project	1964	65,000	Chakmas and Hajongs
Kaptai Hydro–Electric Project	1986	55,000	Chakmas and Hajongs
Bangla Desh	1998	3,00,000	Biharees'



Well within the NEFA, the Diaspora Identity was much fiercer and well augmented, too. ...*The Naga demand for a sovereign homeland was based on ethnicity and history* (Nag 2009, 52). They were much apprehensive about intrusion of their *terra firma* by ‘aliens’. The Naga self-identity was essentially based upon the following principles.... (Naga National Council 1946)

Ethnically, Nagas’ are a distinct stock;

- Have distinct social life, manner of living ,customs and method of governance;
- Religiously, the great majority of the Nagas are animists.  
Realising the gravity of the issue, the then Government, decided to pursue growth orientation towards the Naga region.
- No new introduction of land revenue or land tax in the Naga hills as it was not being levied earlier;
- Continuation of the collection of house tax from the residents;
- Expenditure of money on development and administration of the Naga hills was to be increased from Rs.4.2 Crore to a reasonable figure;
- Establishment of 461 educational institutions by 1956-57 with a student enrolment of 30,000. Among them, there was a Degree College and an Engineering College, too;
- Health Care was taken-up on war and foot basis to sanitise the Naga hills from epidemics;

Year	Nature of Health Care	Units
1960’s	Hospitals	23
”	Dispensaries	24
”	New Despensaries	42
”	TB Hospital	01
”	Leprosy Colony	01
”	Expenditure	Rs.181.3 Crores

- Pure drinking water was supplied to135 villages out of 718 villages, by spending Rs.80 lakhs during 1960’s;
- A measured attempt was put-in to improve and further provide afresh the surface infrastructure in the Naga hills;

Surface Infrastructure	Length/Number
New Construction of Roads	300 miles
Widened Roads	1000 miles
Bridge Constructions	45 new bridges
Total Expenditure	Rs.52 Crores

Thus, the Naga diaspora identity gradually accommodated in the Naga Hills within the sovereignty of the Indian Union through development and negotiations, made them feel part of a pre-existing multicultural strands that held the country together since long. And ,the wishful thinking of the founding fathers’ of the Indian Union was acknowledged right fully: ...*Nagas should feel part of India, and its sharer in its destiny, but free to live their own lives, with opportunities of advancement along their own lines* (Gopal 1983, 210)

Many identical movements arose in different parts of the north-east for diaspora identity and 'self-land' regulation by various ethnic and tribal groups. The principal concern of those ethnic and tribal groups was ever growing alien migration in to their assumed self, and subsequent domination of different walks of life, tribal land and property. Accordingly, self identity movements were organised during 1960's, 70's, 80's and 90's for the creation of various north eastern states. The government, too, responded favourably because it knew better empirically that the creation of separate states based on tribal diaspora identities lead to avoidance of cross-frontier migration and amicable inter-state development in the north-eastern states. These diaspora movements never-ever succumbed to the notion that ... *the official culture relies on dogmatic formalism, and the restatement of reality in ideal rather than complex or ambiguous terms* (John 1992, 13-14). In globalising India, the north-east has to overcome the backwardness almost in every respect\*.

### Globalisation, Dispora Identity and Multi-Culturalism: An Overview

Culture is one of the most complicated words in any language. It is a ...*semantic monstrosity,-by turns laudatory and offensive, idealistic and materialistic, high and low, microscopic and global, exclusive and expansive,too.But, in all cases, culture retains a suggestion of extension of growth* (Kroeber and Kluckhohn 1963, 38).

During 17<sup>th</sup> century A.D., the structure of culture was bit by bit ascertained. Subsequently,...*Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, Samuel Pufendorf, G.W. Leibniz, J.F. Buddeus and others, who spoke of the cultivation of the soul, mind, intellect or reason; and Leibniz for one rendered it in to the vernacular as Culture, later the Germanised Kultur* (Hobbes 1651, 31)

Culture and Civilization, ...*taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society* (Bohannan 1964, xv-xxxix). Culture ...*is not an experimental science in search of order, but an interpretative one in search of meaning* (Geertz 1973, 5). According to Geertz, human cultures are made-up of a system of symbols articulated in language, and in rituals, and other public, observable performances. The cultural historians have always sought continuity. And, of course, have found it.

*Having been given historical form, joined to the idea of progress, and reinforced by evolutionary theory, the concept of culture formed a bridge between pre-history and history. As the great sequence of being was temporalised, according to Lovejoy's famous account , so the concept of culture, likewise forming a hierarchy, was historicised; and what had been an invidious distinction between high and low (spiritual and material) culture now served to define a temporal continuum of human experience, struggle and creation over many centuries* (Kelly 1996, 126)

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\* John Bodner is averse to the utility of the metaphor of the sum total and its parts to explain his views on the relationship of memories. Vernacular culture corresponds to a diversity of interests that are grounded in parts of the whole, namely the nation-state. But for John Bodner, the component parts of the nation-state are its families, classes, ethnic groups and regions, which attract loyalty and devotion. The nation-state, thus remains a sum of sanctified vernacular memories, while official memory remains totally unrelated to it, evolved metaphor of unity conceptual framework.

All contemporary societies are plural or multicultural in nature. They naturally inherit the cultural possessions of the preceding generations, and also mount up influence of the outside cultures. As a result, they become truly cosmopolitan cultures. India, being very prehistoric, is a multicultural society. The impact of global culture is awfully much evident in different walks of Indian life, more characteristically, in all the cosmopolitan cities of India. If multiculturalism is strengthened by globalisation through first generation and second generation reforms, it has however evoked 'Diaspora Identity' or Collective Resistance for self promotion of the endangered communities. In a sense, such lesser important and grandly isolated communities have realised how backward they really are! As result, *...cultural leaders usually grounded in institutional and professional structures envisioned a state of dutiful and united citizens which under takes no more than orderly change* (John 1992, 245).

The *...defenders of native cultures are numerous, and intent on protecting values and restating views of reality derived from firsthand experience in small scale communities of a large nation ...normally vernacular expressions put across what social reality feels like rather than what it should be like* (John 1992, 247).

They agree that *...it is difficult to speak of original inhabitants, for tribal traditions themselves make repeated mention of migration of their ancestors. There is considerable evidence to suggest that several groups were pushed out of the areas where they were first settled and had to look for shelter elsewhere. And there are several groups now absorbed in Hindu society, which can make an equally tenable claim to being original or at any rate very old inhabitants* (Dube 1977, 2).

If the recent globalisation trends have reinforced the multicultural ethos of India, the multicultural society itself has given rise to some 'Diaspora Identity' movements in India for defending the well entrenched identity of endangered or else marginalised communities. *It is argued that unlike antagonist, who tends to take note of only historical realism, we have also to take note of critical realism. They state that irrespective of place and time, of origin of their occupation or their present habitant in India, there are certain communities which until recently maintained nearly auto-genous sources of legitimization of cultural and social processes and were accentuated by the ideology of a self regulated economy and had only marginal articulation with the external systemic structures. Their indigenous identity can't be brushed away by juxtaposition of non-meaningful incidents in space and time in universal terms* (Roy Burman 1992, 24). Obviously, if globalisation, milder or radical, consolidates plural cultures, then a plural human is an asset to the environment, where-in the functions.

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