



GLOBALISATION AND IDENTITY

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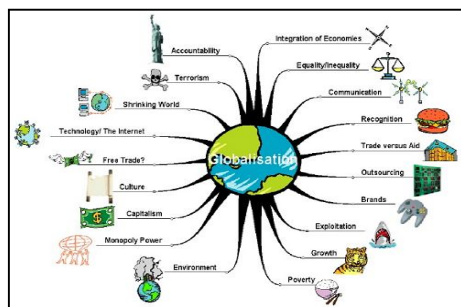
ABSTRACT

The concept of globalisation in India was initiated by the then Prime Minister Mr. Manmohan Singh. It was a bold step in the otherwise narrow dogmatic politics in India. But with the passage of time it has become indispensable. Now we can't think of shutting in within the national boundary. In order to keep pace of economic up-rise of the world we have to globalise ourselves. India is an arable country. The economist say if we give proper care of agricultural land we can feed trice of our population. We have to invite latest technological knowhow in cultivation. And for this we need Foreign Investment. The present government has increase FDI (foreign direct investment). It is because of the success that we have attained in multiple field with foreign investment and know-how.

KEY WORDS: globalisation , dogmatic politics , national boundary.

INTRODUCTION

Identity is something desired by every individual and community. To me it is instinctive. Each man warns to be identified as a race and as a national. So the question of loosing identity of a national does not arise. Even the government provides with constitutional safe guard for the identity of a tribe or so (6th schedule & 7th schedule). It is the desire of any ethnic group to retain its ethnicity. There are thousand and one races in the given country like India, who are secured socially economically and politically under the constitution of India. In case of globalisation we give more stress for economic development of the underworld or third world. The developed countries have sufficient to eat and spare. There technological knowhow is superior to India. So the undeveloped countries need their whole hearted economic support for the al-round development of the given nation. No country can develop isolatedly. The striking example is Cuba which was ruled by Fidel Castro and then his younger brother for several decades with little economic development. Now they too going to take the help of arch rival the United States Of America which was initiated under the president-ship of Barak Obama.



India is marching forward with the growth of GDP. It is developing by leaps and bounds. Being the second biggest economically developing country, it is now the second biggest force in India. All these are blessings of globalisation. But we feel proud to say ourselves as an Indian though we believe in globalisation. God has given us separate individual identity. No two individuals are equal in the world. Each man has its own identity. There can't be two similar thumb impression in crore. International trained and its expansion has helped a change of

business among of community of nations. This has not only helped expansion business but in increasing of human understanding and cultural exchange. Recently the Hornbill Festival in Nagaland is visited by the citizens of the Western World. So also the Bihu Festival which is no longer confined to Assam alone. Durga Puja is performed in the Western countries. Diwali, the festival of illumination is performed in the capital of USA ,Washington DC. Christmas is now a global festival. But all these are not going to denigrate the identity of a nation. It is said that there are only a few person of Jarwa aborigine in the Andaman Nicobar Island. But the government of India is taking the all possible steps to protect and preserve these indigenou people who are still living unlike ancient people. The UNO also provides with the safety and security of aborigine people of the world. Each race has its unique quality to contribute the all round development of mankind. Hence is the necessity of maintaining identity of a race. Constant research is going on for maintaining human values. Now the world has become very small with the progress of science and technology. Every inch of the globe is known to us. Efforts are being taken for the uplift of each and every living being. So the question of identity crisis with the merge of globalisation is unfounded. If we go dawn of history, we find civilisation has close connection with the rise of cities. Urban life started only with the development of agriculture and then the people started living near the river side on land. From about 3000 BC, cities grew up on the banks of Tigris and Euphrates rivers in Mesopotamia (between the rivers). These were fertile lands. Then Egypt and Africa grew in power and Eastern Mediterranean became a cross road for trade and builders. These cities helped to develop legal systems such as writing, mathematics astronomy etc etc.

India came to be known in the western world with the discovery of sea road by Vasco da Gama in the year 1498. Then India was an affluent country with its natural products. Vasco da Gama returned to Portugal with ships full of spices and these helps gradual shipment of Indian products to the western world. Then there were no barriers of land and trade. Then with the charter act of 1600 the European countries started permanent business with India. India never say 'No' to anybody for trade. Even in today, our present Prime Minister Narendra Modi whole heartedly invites in the foreign countries for trade and commerce.

"Global identity" as Arnett defines "a sense of belonging to the worldwide culture and includes an awareness of the events, practices, styles and information that are part of the global culture." In other words individuals who have achieved a global identity, those who are capable of formulating an identity that moves above smoothly and freely between cultures are what we often call global identity. On the other hand local identity is seen as one based on the local circumstances and local environment and local traditions of the place where they grew up. Furthermore a third category named hybrid identity is formulated by scholars to describe the combination of local culture and aspects of the global culture.

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