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Mana Sanskriti (Our Culture)

Chief Editor: Dr. Sreenivasarao Vepachedu, Esq.

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization¹, migration² and cultural diversity³ within nations⁴ have resulted in a growing need to understand and enhance intercultural relations in plural societies. It is now estimated that there are almost 191 million international migrants worldwide. Europe currently hosts the largest number (64 million); however, relative to the total population, Oceania (15%) and North America (13%) are world leaders⁵.

Transnationalism⁶ has provided immigrants with a wider range of alternatives for life in their new country. It also affords greater opportunities for immigrants to distance themselves from the host society when their identity is being threatened. Availability of several options to deal with the new society may make immigrants also feel more at ease and more 'at home' in the new society.

When a variety of cultural groups co-exist and there is no clearly dominant group, a process of creolization⁷ may take place. The concept of creolization refers to the mixing of two or more formerly discrete traditions or cultures. Creolization occurs in many parts of the world, but there are large differences in the degree of mixing⁸.

Several theoretical models have been developed over the years to assess the process of acculturation⁹, including changes in attitudes, values, behaviors, language and cultural identity. Psychological traits, such as personality and well-being, are spatially and regionally clustered within cities, states, countries, and the world. Research focused on how traits are spatially and geographically clustered, what mechanisms drive the uneven distribution of traits, and the consequences of these spatial patterns, was presented at a symposium featured at the Society for Personality and Social Psychology (SPSP), 16th Annual Convention in Long Beach, California¹⁰.

Subjective well-being of an individual reflects an overall evaluation of the quality of a person's life from the person's perspective. Using life-satisfaction data from over 2

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million US residents, along with population data from 2000 to 2010, it was shown that US counties with higher levels of life satisfaction grew at significantly faster rates than counties with low life satisfaction. Analysis shows that the association was not due to regional differences in birth or death rates, but rather due to high levels of domestic migration¹¹.

It is known that an individual's personality is a factor among many that determine how much someone likes where they live. Globalization and an increasing trend in migration and mobility make the question of where to live an important one, especially among younger individuals. People perceive wooded or secluded terrain to be calmer, quieter and more peaceful. In contrast, participants in the flat or open condition perceived the terrain to be more sociable, exciting and stimulating¹².

The study¹³ found that when people want to socialize with others, they prefer the ocean far more (75%) than mountains (25%). In contrast, when they want to be alone, they choose mountains¹⁴ (52%) as much as the ocean (48%). Introverts¹⁵ tend to live in mountainous regions, while extroverts¹⁶ live in open and flat regions. The study hints at the psychological functions served by physical spaces in everyday life, providing a foundation for work on the factors that drive people to seek out different kinds of spaces and consequences of succeeding or failing to find a suitable fit. The study includes the ambiances of residential spaces in relation to restoration, kinship, storage, stimulation, intimacy, and productivity; and of bars and cafes in relation to unique or artsy, modern or stylish, relaxing or conservative, and loud or energetic¹⁷. Thus, movement of an individual is influenced by not only economic and political conditions such as genocides, wars, ethnic conflicts that displace millions¹⁸, but also the individual preferences.

A historical example of the negatives of globalization is the European colonization of the Americas, Asia, Australia and India in the 15th and 16th centuries. European diseases to which the American native populations had no natural immunity paired with technological superiority in especially military weapons and tactics caused the

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extermination of roughly 90% of the natives¹⁹. Although native populations were not decimated in Asia and India, the impact of European colonization continues to plague these continents, especially in the Middle East and Northern India (Afghanistan, Pakistan and Northern India).

Globalization is viewed by many as a threat²⁰ to the world's cultural diversity. It is feared it might drown out local economies, traditions and languages and simply re-cast the whole world in the mould of the capitalist North and West. An example of this is that a Hollywood film is far more likely to be successful worldwide than one made in India or China, which also have thriving film industries. Despite the negatives²¹, the process of globalization is well established and its positive effects are touted by most nations as the driving force behind the cultural and economic development.

The liberalization²² of barriers to the movement of goods and services across national borders fuels the migration. Immigrants historically have moved into cities. As these migrations occur, they result in significant increases in diversity. Culture is dynamic, ever changing and modified as the demographics of the community change through immigration, expatriation and migration. Movements may be forced or voluntary, as a result of cultural, economic and political conditions.

Nomadic life style and migration have been a tradition for many groups across the world. There are several migratory groups that left their homes and spread across the world, such as Jews²³ and various tribes and castes from India - one of the most well-known nomadic groups from India may be the Roma or Gypsies²⁴. Migrations into and within the Indian Continent have developed a cosmopolitan culture over the millennia, which is globally known as Hinduism²⁵, a name derived from the River Indus located in Pakistan, the pure state of Islam. And yet, each individual tribe, caste and linguistic nationality has its own unique identity and culture, because the movement of populations results in different ethnic groups due to different reasons for the move and due to different ethnicities and cultures of migrants. The same trends appear in differences in groups formed on the global scale due to globalization. Urbanization²⁶ and globalization

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continues resulting in mass migrations of workers from labor rich to labor poor area, such as from villages to cities, from third world to America, Australia, Europe and Middle East. These migrations are likely to produce inter-ethnic conflict that needs to be handled with sensitivity and creativity.²⁷.

Globalization and trade liberalization have had contradictory impacts on employment conditions in countries of destination. Demand for cheap, low-skilled labor in industrialized countries as well as a considerable number of developing nations in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East remains evident in agriculture, food-processing, construction, semi-skilled or unskilled manufacturing jobs (textiles, etc.), and low-wage services like domestic work, home health care and the sex sector.²⁸.

Migration may bring family disintegration²⁹ with negative effects on the quality of life. For example, it was found that in a sample of families from Sri Lanka, one-fifth reported new difficulties with children, including unruly behavior, poorer health, and signs of grief or depression. Evidence of this sort underscores the importance of looking at effects of migration on subjective self-assessments of well-being³⁰. Multiple social and cultural factors have an influence on each level of the diagnostic and therapeutic process. In addition to thorough background knowledge concerning trauma, migration and culture specific issues, cultural sensitivity and cultural competence are required for clinicians and therapists.³¹.

The new age³² of the globalization and liberalization, in reality, is as old as humanity. Human beings have been migrating from the dawn of the human history. Our journey that allegedly started in Africa never ended as we crisscross the earth, having intermittent resting periods to settle down, stratify, classify and move again breaking the barriers. In the process, humans have developed millions of tribes³³, castes³⁴, cultures³⁵ and languages, invigorating the species by mixing, stratifying, breaking the barriers, intermixing and remixing, again and again. Thus, it is a never ending cycle of inevitable

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natural and biological imperative and destiny, because the global human society is one evolving³⁶ species, i.e., One World One Family or *Vasudhaikakutumbam*.

"Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed." - Mahatma Gandhi
Hinduism is a way of life, with diversity of religion, and Indian teachings share the importance of seva (service).

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Om! Asatoma Sadgamaya, Tamasoma Jyotirgamaya, Mrityorma Amritamgamaya, Om Shantih, Shantih, Shantih!

(Aum! Lead the world from wrong path to the right path, from ignorance to knowledge, from mortality to immortality, and peace!)

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¹ Globalization is the act or process of globalizing: the state of being globalized, especially, the development of an increasingly integrated global economy marked by free trade, free flow of capital, and the tapping of cheaper foreign labor markets. Economic and financial globalization and the expansion of world trade have brought substantial benefits to countries around the world. But the current financial crisis has put globalization on hold, with capital flows reversing and global trade shrinking. Some analysts see the drivers of the recent globalization wave getting undermined, with protectionism on the rise. The benefits of globalization are not without risks, such as those arising from volatile capital movements. The IMF works to help economies manage or reduce these risks, through economic analysis and policy advice and through technical assistance in areas such as macroeconomic policy, financial sector sustainability, and the exchange-rate system. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/key/global.htm>; accessed on March 30, 2015. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2013/RES093013A.htm>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

Economic "globalization" is a historical process, the result of human innovation and technological progress. It refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through the movement of goods, services, and capital across borders. The term sometimes also refers to the movement of people (labor) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. There are also broader cultural, political, and environmental dimensions of globalization. The term "globalization" began to be used more commonly in the 1980s, reflecting technological advances that made it easier and quicker to complete international transactions—both trade and financial flows. It refers to an extension beyond national borders of the same market forces that have operated for centuries at all levels of human economic activity—village markets, urban industries, or financial centers. A core element of globalization is the expansion of world trade through the elimination or reduction of trade barriers, such as import tariffs. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/ib/2008/053008.htm>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

"In emerging markets and developing countries, growth is projected to pick up from less than 4.5 percent this year to a little more next year, but it will vary widely across countries as well. Among the emerging markets, India is shining brightly. No doubt India has seen a windfall gain from a sharp drop in oil prices – as have other oil importing countries. More importantly, however, India is reaping the benefits of good policies and policy announcements. Yet many challenges lie ahead for the global economy, of which two are

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particularly relevant for India. The first challenge is the recent strengthening of the US dollar that has resulted from the relatively strong U.S. recovery combined with the divergence of monetary policy paths in advanced economies. This has put pressure on countries whose exchange rate regimes are linked to the dollar but yet conduct a substantial share of their external trade in other currencies, as well as on sovereigns who have borrowed in foreign currency heavily. The second challenge, and here we come to the main theme of my remarks, is the prospective normalization of monetary policy in the United States and its spillovers to emerging markets. The risk of financial market and capital flow volatility, along with sudden increases in interest rate spreads, remains a real possibility as US interest rates begin to rise.” Christine Lagarde, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund, Reserve Bank of India, March 17, 2015; <http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/2015/031715.htm>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

India’s real GDP growth slipped substantially after the North Atlantic financial crisis. Return to a sustained high growth trajectory is feasible but it will need much more focused attention to the revival of manufacturing and to the acceleration of investment in transport and infrastructure; <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2015/wp1553.pdf>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

The appreciation of the U.S. dollar is also putting pressure on balance sheets of banks, firms, and households that borrow in dollars but have assets or earnings in other currencies. India’s corporate sector, which has borrowed heavily in foreign currency, is not immune to this vulnerability. Corporate sector debt has risen very rapidly, nearly doubling in the last 5 years to about US\$120 billion. The second challenge, and here we come to the main theme of my remarks, is the prospective normalization of monetary policy in the United States and its spillovers to emerging markets. The risk of financial market and capital flow volatility, along with sudden increases in interest rate spreads, remains a real possibility as U.S. interest rates begin to rise.

² Immigration Explorer: http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2009/03/10/us/20090310-immigration-explorer.html?_r=0; accessed on March 30, 2015.

People emigrate from one country to another for a variety of complex reasons. Some are forced to move, due to conflict or to escape persecution and prejudices, while others may voluntarily emigrate. Although such a move may be necessary, it can be quite traumatic on top of the challenges experienced so far. <http://www.globalissues.org/article/537/immigration>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

As the number of international migrants from poor to rich nations continues to rise – reaching a record 191 million in 2005 – most Western countries have either imposed or are planning to impose restrictions to reduce the flow of humans into their territories. The United States also leads the world as a host country, with over 38 million migrants in 2005, constituting almost 13 percent of the country’s population. <http://www.ipsnews.net/2006/09/development-pros-and-cons-of-international-migration/>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

International Migration 2013:

<http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/wallchart/docs/wallchart2013.pdf> ; accessed on March 30, 2015.

³ Cultural diversity, or multiculturalism, is based on the idea that cultural identities should not be discarded or ignored, but rather maintained and valued. The foundation of this belief is that every culture and race has made a substantial contribution to American history. <http://www.diversity-books.com/what-is-cultural-diversity.html>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

However, many people remain opposed to the idea of multiculturalism, or cultural diversity awareness. A Harvard political scientist finds that diversity hurts civic life.

http://www.boston.com/news/globe/ideas/articles/2007/08/05/the_downside_of_diversity/?page=full; accessed on March 30, 2015.

The 1961 and 1971 censuses had listed 1652 languages as mother tongues spoken in India, of which 33 languages are spoken by more than 100,000 people each, of which 18 are officially recognized languages by the Constitution.

<http://www.vepachedu.org/refernces.htm>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

In India, with a multilingual population and a federal polity, one finds a wide variation in different states as far as the medium, content, duration and nomenclature of educational stages are concerned. The decadal census enumerates 200 odd languages, spoken by the population exceeding 1 billion, spread in 30 states and 5 Union territories (Nanda, 1993). Over 80 languages are used as medium of instruction at different stages. About 18 of them are counted as principal medium languages, comprising 2 pan-Indian languages—Hindi and English; 2 languages without a specific region—Urdu and Sindhi.

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http://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007%2F978-0-387-30424-3_27#page-1; accessed on March 30, 2015.

<http://www.vepachedu.org/manasanskriti/Diversity.pdf>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

Our planet has over 7 billion people who speak between 6 000 and 7 000 different languages.

<http://edl.ecml.at/Home/Thecelebrationoflinguisticdiversity/tabid/2972/language/en-GB/Default.aspx>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

Linguists now estimate that half of the more than 6,000 languages currently spoken in the world will become extinct by the end of this century.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/02/29/magazine/29LANGUAGE.html?position=&ei=5007&en=c144a14edb46c82e&ex=1393390800&adxnll=1&partner=USERLAND&pagewanted=all&adxnllx=1101936254-Q2qzplFWi8bbq151b21V/A>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

⁴ A nation has several meanings depending upon the context: 1) It is a community of persons bound by common descent, language, history, etc., and may not constitute a state, e.g., linguistic nations that exist without a sovereign state such as Indian linguistic nations organized into the states within the Union. 2) It is also an aggregation of people or peoples of one or more cultures, races, etc, organized into a single state, e.g., Andhra Pradesh, where there are several tribes, castes, religions, linguistic nations organized as a state. 3) A nation is also a federation of tribes, e.g., American Indians and the territory occupied by such a federation. 4) A large area of land that is controlled by its own government, and the people who live in a nation. A synonym for this nation is a country, which is an area of land that is controlled by its own government, and the people who live in a country.

⁵ Van Oudenhoven et al., Patterns of relations between immigrants and host societies, International Journal of Intercultural Relations, 30, 637–651 (2006)

⁶ Transnationalism is a social phenomenon and scholarly research agenda grown out of the heightened interconnectivity between people and the receding economic and social significance of boundaries among nation states. The concept of trans-nationalism refers to multiple ties and interactions linking people and institutions across the borders of nation-states. Trans-national activities can be defined as: "those that take place on a recurrent basis across national borders and that require a regular and significant commitment of time by participants. Such activities may be conducted by relatively powerful actors, such as representatives of national governments and multinational corporations, or may be initiated by more modest individuals, such as immigrants and their home country kin and relations. These activities are not limited to economic enterprises, but include political, cultural and religious initiatives as well." This definition indicates the close relationship between trans-nationalism and globalization, which also refers essentially to the rapid expansion of cross-border transactions and networks in all areas of life. At the same time, the concept suggests that boundaries between nation-states are becoming less distinct. <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/trans-nationalism/>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

⁷ Since the 1930s some linguists have claimed that creoles emerged from pidgins, languages with very reduced vocabularies and grammars that are typically seen where otherwise mutually unintelligible groups come together intermittently. This hypothesis is controversial, in part because the plantations on which creole languages emerged started as small homestead communities in which non-European slaves, European indentured labourers, and European masters lived fairly intimately:

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/142562/creole-languages/274920/Theories-of-creolization>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

Creolization, hybridization and Cultural Globalization:

http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/sociology/research/pastprojects/cscs/working_papers/creolization_and_cultural_globalization_-_the_sof.pdf; accessed on March 30, 2015.

⁸ Id.

⁹ Acculturation is the process of adopting the cultural traits or social patterns of another group and the result of this process. It includes cultural modification of an individual, group, or people by adapting to or borrowing traits from another culture; and it is also a merging of cultures as a result of prolonged contact. It also includes the process by which a human being acquires the culture of a particular society from infancy.

Although acculturation is usually in the direction of a minority group adopting habits and language patterns of the dominant group, acculturation can be reciprocal--that is, the dominant group also adopts patterns typical of the minority group. Assimilation of one

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cultural group into another may be evidenced by changes in language preference, adoption of common attitudes and values, membership in common social groups and institutions, and loss of separate political or ethnic identification:

<http://www.rice.edu/projects/HispanicHealth/Acculturation.html>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

¹⁰ <http://www.biospace.com/News/personality-and-place-new-insights-on-person/366738>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

¹¹ Id.

¹² Id.

¹³ Id.

¹⁴ Kaczynski earned a Ph.D. in mathematics at the University of Michigan in 1967 and then joined the Berkeley Department of Mathematics as an instructor. In 1971 Kaczynski moved to Great Falls, Montana; that summer he began building a cabin near the town of Lincoln, eighty miles southwest of Great Falls, on a lot he and his brother, David, had bought. Kaczynski is neither the extreme loner he has been made out to be nor in any clinical sense mentally ill. He is an intellectual and a convicted murderer, and to understand the connections between these two facts we must revisit his time at Harvard.

<http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2000/06/harvard-and-the-making-of-the-unabomber/378239/>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

¹⁵ For every extrovert you've met, there's an introvert somewhere out there! The Center for Applications of Psychological Type reports between 45% and 53% of people in the U.S. are extroverted, and 47% to 55% are introverted. Introverts aren't always shy loners. This personality type has more to do with how you process things than how outgoing you are. Introverts deal with the world based on ideas, memories, and thoughts in their own minds. An introvert is more likely to score higher on intelligence tests than an extrovert, most probably due to better test taking ability. Introverts have more blood flow to their frontal lobes, the part of the brain that deals with remembering, problem solving, and planning. Introverts value one-on-one time over big groups. They also tend to think through things on their own rather than talk it out with others. Studies show that the same is true when introverts interact on social networks. They tend to have smaller online friend groups than extroverts. Because introverts like to do more internal processing, distractions can be overwhelming. Background noises make it harder for them to stay on task. So while you're not likely to swing wildly from extreme introvert to extreme extrovert, you might fall in different places on the scale depending on your stage of life or the environment you're in when you take the personality test.

Some animals can have personality types just like we do. Researchers who studied a group of sharks found that the solitary ones (introverts) kept to themselves, even when swimming to a new location.

¹⁶ Extroverts work best by talking through ideas with other people. Extroverts love feedback. They're motivated by rewards. So they take less time to think through a decision and act quicker than introverts do, in order to get to the result. Sharks in groups (extroverts) tend to deal with new situations together. Extroverts have more blood pumping to areas of the brain involved in driving, listening, and watching. Extroverts focus better around music or other noises than introverts do. So while you're not likely to swing wildly from extreme introvert to extreme extrovert, you might fall in different places on the scale depending on your stage of life or the environment you're in when you take the personality test.

Psychologists measure extroversion and introversion on a scale. One might be more highly extroverted than another extrovert, for example. Some people fall right in the middle of the scale. They show signs of both personality types. Psychologists call these people ambiverts.

¹⁷ <http://www.biospace.com/News/personality-and-place-new-insights-on-person/366738>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

¹⁸ The UN Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide, held in 1948 and ratified in 1951, was to prevent recurrences of some of the most grievous acts committed by mankind. Since then, the world has witnessed the continuation of genocide, war and slaughter, without stopping the mass killings. Some examples, ("???" indicates continued conflict:

- About 100,000 Australian Aboriginal children were abducted, were forced to grow up in orphanages, foster families or missionaries, and physically and sexually abused (1910-??).
- In Sudan, the British had treated the North and the South as two separate entities resulting in the deaths of over 500,000 people and thousands fleeing from their homes (1924-??).

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- An alleged 5,000-page document catalogued a vast array of crimes against Brazilian Indians, including mass murder, torture and bacteriological warfare, slavery and sexual abuse (1960-??).
- Desecration of more than 6,000 of Tibetan monasteries and the killing of thousands of Tibetans, following the artificially created famine by China in Tibet (1959-??).
- After Rwanda gained its independence from Belgium in 1962, many Tutsis were forced to leave the country, resulting in a genocide (1962-??).
- A revolution ended 150 years of Arab Islamic economic and cultural hegemony in Zanzibar, resulting in 1/3rd of Arab Muslims death or exile (1960-??).
- Half a million members of the Indonesian Communist Party of Indonesia perished as Indonesia purged them (1965-1967).
- Over one million people died from famine and murder in a two and a half year conflict, since Nigeria gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1960 (1960-1970).
- An estimated 200,000 Maya people were killed or went missing in Guatemala (1968-1996).
- An estimated 200,000-5,000,000 Bangla (Bengali) deaths and about 10,000,000 Bangla refugees into India, due to Pakistan's military Operation Searchlight, resulting in the formation of Bangladesh in 1971. Ironically, Bangladesh continues to be home to some 200,000 Urdu speaking Biharis, who took the side of Pakistan, losing their homes, jobs and positions in society; stateless until 2008, when a Supreme Court decision recognized their Bangla nationality. While, currently about 20 million Bangladeshi Muslim illegal immigrants have permanently settled down in Assam, and continue; which has impacted the state's demography reducing the ethnic people of Assam into a minority in many areas, declining land availability and employment and increasing the crime rate. This does not include Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs, and the Scheduled Castes who move to India to escape persecution from Muslim Bangladesh, and 10 million refugees arrived before 1971. <https://www.facebook.com/notes/bangali-hindu-post-%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%99%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%97%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%B2%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%B9%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A6%E0%A7%81-%E0%A6%AA%E0%A7%8B%E0%A6%B8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%9F/after-pakistan-bangladesh-will-be-almost-hindu-less-nation-soon/249592535163413>; http://www.ipahp.org/index.php?en_acts-of-genocide; <http://rt.com/opedge/161056-bangladesh-migrants-citizens-india/>; accessed on March 30, 2015.
- About 350,000 Kashmiri Pandits, constituting 99% of the total population of Hindus living in Muslim majority area of the Kashmir Valley, were forcibly pushed out of the Valley by Muslim terrorists, trained in Pakistan, since the end of 1989. They have been forced to live the life of exiles in their own country, outside their homeland, by unleashing a systematic campaign of terror, murder, loot and arson: <http://ikashmir.net/history/genocide.html>; <https://kashmirblogs.wordpress.com/genocide-of-kashmiri-pandits/>; accessed on March 30, 2015.
- From about 16 to 24% in 1947, the Hindu population came down to just 1.3 per cent in 1951, due to an unprecedented mass exodus in 1947 and continued persecution of Hindus in Pakistan. In 1881, there were 92,52,295 Hindus in Punjab, or 43.8 per cent of the population. By 1911, the Hindu population had come down to 87,73,621 or 36.3 per cent. During the same period, the Muslim population had risen from 1,16,62,434 to 1,22,75,477 and the Christian population from 33,699 to 199,751. The partition of Punjab was devastating, unprecedented genocidal event, when millions of Hindus died, and many millions were displaced. <http://www.newslandry.com/2015/01/09/the-vanishing-hindus-of-pakistan-a-demographic-study-2/>; <http://www.ndtv.com/video/player/the-buck-stops-here/asaduddin-owaisi-sparks-outrage-muslim-right-mirrors-hindu-right/351307>; <http://www.scribd.com/doc/225515727/Hindus-in-South-Asia-the-Diaspora-A-Survey-of-Human-Rights-2013>; http://zeenews.india.com/blog/being-a-hindu-in-pakistan_493.html; while the Muslim population in the smaller Indian Sikh Punjab is around 382,045 (2001): http://censusindia.gov.in/Census_Data_2001/Census_data_finder/C_Series/Population_by_religious_communities.htm; Pakistan Forced conversion of Hindus to Islam: <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2014/08/forced-conversions-torment-pakistan-hindus-201481795524630505.html>; http://d3n8a8pro7vhm.cloudfront.net/msp/pages/162/attachments/original/1396724215/MSP_Report_-

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[Forced Marriages and Conversions of Christian Women in Pakistan.pdf?1396724215](#); A Hindu hell on earth is the pure state of Islam: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/a-hindu-hell-on-earth-families-are-being-torn-apart-by-their-desperation-to-flee-persecution-in-pakistan-8606774.html#>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

- In Iraq, since the American invasion of Iraq in 2003, about 132,764 Iraqis died: <https://www.iraqbodycount.org/analysis/reference/announcements/5/>; and millions of Iraqis have been displaced since then. (2003-??)
- In Arab Palestine Land, 1860-Present, 24,969 Jews died, and 91,105 Palestinians died: <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/History/casualtiestotal.html>; accessed on March 30, 2015. (1947-??)

¹⁹ The first known Europeans to reach the Americas are believed to have been the Vikings ("Norse") during the eleventh century, who established several colonies in Greenland. Eventually, the entire Western Hemisphere would come under the domination of European nations, leading to profound changes to its landscape, population, and plant and animal life. In the nineteenth century alone over 50 million people left Europe for the Americas. Epidemics of smallpox (1518, 1521, 1525, 1558, 1589), typhus (1546), influenza (1558), diphtheria (1614), and measles (1618) swept ahead of initial European contact, killing between 10 million and 20 million people, up to 95 percent of the indigenous population of the Americas. http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/European_Colonization_of_the_Americas; accessed on March 30, 2015.

²⁰ Critics include groups such as environmentalists, anti-poverty campaigners and trade unionists. Some of the impacts include: Improvements in transportation, freedom of trade, improvement of communications, labor availability and skills; some of the negative impacts include: http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitsize/geography/globalisation/globalisation_rev5.shtml; accessed on March 30, 2015.

²¹ Globalization conspiracy to take over and enslave entire world: One of the first rights that "they" want to take away from Americans is the right to bear arms, i.e., the special right of an American to own guns as part of the mighty military industrial complex ruling this world: <http://www.usmessageboard.com/threads/globalization-conspiracy-to-take-over-and-enslave-entire-world.95987/>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

While slavery contributed to an eventual rise in living standards through its role in allowing European industrialization to begin and flourish, this process also included a redistribution of wealth: from the soil of South Carolina and Barbados, through the aching limbs and whip-scarred backs of the enslaved, to the mansions of Meeting Street in Charleston and London's Marylebone Road. Enslavement both increased the wealth of the pre-existing upper class and gave rise to new fortunes through this process of upward redistribution.

https://www.academia.edu/9046397/Globalization_Redistribution_Stagnation_Historic_Slavery_and_the_Global_Economy; accessed on March 30, 2015.

Poor countries attract investment by offering low taxes, repressing workers and not enforcing regulations; resulting in *sweat shops, child labor, poor working conditions, long hours, low wages poor health, no health insurance, and pollution and ecological disaster*. Often the champions of the rights of US corporations to operate freely in other countries scapegoat immigrants in the United States for allegedly draining social programs, stealing jobs and dragging down wages, and as a result implement strict policies governing immigrants, racial discrimination, and deny freedom, respect and services to immigrants:

<http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=8&ved=0CEUQFjAH&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.d.umn.edu%2F~dfalk%2Fhbse%2Fmatrix%2Fglobconcepts.pdf&ei=BnscVYbRlcvfoAS5uYCOBQ&usq=AFOjCNFqWt74eMzTTsxth0aLkNtMJs5Tfg&sig2=xiYwFbeeH2vk8hi643YxsA&bvm=bv.89744112.d.cGU>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

Globalization exacerbates urban environmental pollution and natural resource degradation.

http://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=pollution+and+ecological+disaster+globalization&btnG=&hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C14&as_vis=1; accessed on March 30, 2015.

²² Global Trade Liberalization and the Developing Countries: Integration into the world economy has proven a powerful means for countries to promote economic growth, development, and poverty reduction. Over the past 20 years, the growth of world trade has averaged 6 percent per year, twice as fast as world output. But trade has been an engine of growth for much longer. Since 1947, when

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the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was created, the world trading system has benefited from eight rounds of multilateral trade liberalization, as well as from unilateral and regional liberalization. Indeed, the last of these eight rounds (the so-called "Uruguay Round" completed in 1994) led to the establishment of the World Trade Organization to help administer the growing body of multilateral trade agreements. <https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/ib/2001/110801.htm>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

In 1991, under the stewardship of the Prime Minister Rao (Venkatalakshminarasimharao Pamulaparathi aka PV), India adopted economic reforms with emphasis on deregulation, competition and constraints: The Economic Liberalization: The main thrust was on removing the license regime. The process of dismantling controls and abolishing permits and licenses so as to rid the political system of patronage and provide a free atmosphere for Indian enterprise and talent has now been set in motion. It has also been recognized that a freely convertible currency would be essential to rid the system of all controls and license: <http://www.vepachedu.org/tryst.htm>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

https://books.google.com/books?id=j_bInwxQoygC&pg=PA21&lpg=PA21&dq=globalization+enslave&source=bl&ots=KXisOnaONw&sig=jglsckZ-R3WWPSnO7PTKEtLO-DA&hl=en&sa=X&ei=p34cVfztDNLzoAS_zlBY&ved=0CCcQ6AEwAjgK#v=onepage&q=globalization%20enslave&f=false;

accessed on March 30, 2015.

²³ The world's Jewish population in 2013 was estimated at about 14 million people (~ 0.2% of the world population. Israel (about 6 million) and the United States (about 6 million) account for 82% of the Jewish population. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judaism>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

²⁴ Gypsies usually call themselves Roma, the plural for Rom, the word in their Romany language that means "man." Most gypsies speak Romany in addition to the main language of the country they live in. Romany is similar to Sanskrit and to modern Indo-European languages spoken in northern India. There are variations of the name Roma, such as Roma and Romani. Scholars believe the people known as the gypsies left northern India starting as early as the 11th century. Research shows ethnic gypsies actually came from a group of diverse military people who gathered centuries ago in the Punjab region of northern India to fight Muslim invaders. Over time, the group drifted northwest to Persia and Armenia, then into the Balkan Peninsula, where Serbian and Romanian words and phrases crept into their language. Eventually they split into smaller groups and spread throughout Europe and northern Africa, where several subsets developed, including the Romnichals in England, the Rom in Eastern Europe, the Ludar in Romania and the Black Dutch in Germany. There were also groups in Hungary and the former Soviet Union. Today, there are gypsies in countries throughout the world. Wherever they went, they followed an itinerant, nomadic lifestyle. They traveled with the seasons, ignoring geographical borders. Unfortunately, settled people regarded gypsies suspiciously for a variety of reasons. They had darker skin than Europeans and followed no established religion. Gypsies traditionally have strong family and tribal ties. Music and folklore are important to them. They travel in "caravans" of cars, trucks and trailers. There are between 2 and 5 million worldwide, but because they travel, it's difficult to count them. Today, many gypsies consider the name "gypsy" as offensive as the word "tramp." That reaction may be due to the discrimination -- and even violence -- they've faced wherever they've migrated. Settled people have blamed gypsies who come through their area for anything that goes wrong or goes missing. During the Holocaust, the Nazis killed as many as 500,000 gypsies (25% of the total population, if it is 2 million). Many countries have enacted laws against gypsies over the years and some have denied them places to camp, as France did recently in 2010. <http://www.tlc.com/tv-shows/my-big-fat-gypsy-wedding/lists/other-names-for-gypsies/>; <http://www.tlc.com/tv-shows/my-big-fat-gypsy-wedding/lists/other-names-for-gypsies/>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

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²⁵ In an attempt to define Hinduism that exists in India today, the Constitution Bench in *Sastri Yajnapurushadasji and Others Vs. Muldas Bhudardas Vaishya and Another*, 1996 (3) SCR 242 held: "Then we think of the Hindu religion, we find it difficult, if not impossible to define Hindu religion or even adequately describe it. Unlike other religions in the world, the Hindu religion does not claim any one prophet; it does not worship any one God: it does not subscribe to any one dogma: it does not believe in any one philosophic concept: it does not follow any one set of religious rites or performances; in fact, it does not appear to satisfy the narrow traditional features of any religion or creed. It may broadly be described as a way of life and nothing more." The Supreme Court further opined "Hinduism had originally a territorial and not a cradle significance. It implied residence in a well-defined geographical area. Aboriginal tribes, savage and half-civilized people, the cultured Dravidians and the Vedic Aryans were all Hindus as they were the sons of the same mother. The Hindu thinkers reckoned with the striking fact that the men and women dwelling in India belonged to different communities, worshipped different gods, and practiced different rites." Thus Hinduism is a group of religions. <http://www.vepachedu.org/manasanskriti/Brahmins.html>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

²⁶ The world is undergoing the largest wave of urban growth in history. More than half of the world's population now lives in towns and cities, and by 2030 this number will swell to about 5 billion. Much of this urbanization will unfold in Africa and Asia, bringing huge social, economic and environmental transformations: <http://www.unfpa.org/urbanization#sthash.n6MyDM04.dpuf>; http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/urbanization/indias_urbanization_a_closer_look; accessed on March 30, 2015.

²⁷ Landis, Globalization, migration into urban centers, and cross-cultural training, *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 32, 337–348 (2008); available at: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0147176708000254>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

²⁸ Taran et al., *Globalization, Labour and Migration: Protection is Paramount, Perspectives on Labour Migration* 3 E, pp 1-23; available at: http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&ved=0CFwQFjAJ&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ilo.org%2Fwcmssp5%2Fgroups%2Fpublic%2F---ed_protect%2F---protrav%2F---migrant%2Fdocuments%2Fpublication%2Fwcms_232365.pdf&ei=j-kYVYfmN8WfggSMnoT4Aw&usq=AFQjCNFVUZtx6vwxTzQjKcvoPnFY4UQ58O&sig2=H7IIEc8gDNISkuaosYJPWg&bvm=bv.89381419.d.eXY; accessed on March 30, 2015.

²⁹ Family breakdown is a direct result of men migrating. As a result, many women have to find ways to maintain their homes, often times at the price of self-integrity. Rural communities have witnessed the absence of men, and an increasing number of single mothers wait for their husbands to return. At any community or family event, the female to male ratio is extreme. It is distressing for wives who are uncertain if their husbands will return and for children who need a father. Men sometimes, because they are alone, tend to remarry, cutting ties with their marriage back home or vice versa. The burden of migration falls upon women and children. When men leave their families to work abroad, mothers are left to assume complete responsibility. In Mexican culture, men are portrayed as the head of a household and responsible for making important decisions. Women are marginalized and thus, are profoundly dependent of men. For all they know, their fathers, their grandfathers, and their uncles had led their families. Without any familiarity or experience, hundreds of women are taking upon these new roles. They care for their children, carry out house duties as well as

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working and bringing food to the table. <http://www.mtholyoke.edu/~reyes20n/classweb/page%204.html>; accessed on March 30, 2015. How many times does history have to repeat itself before we learn that values matter? Families matter. Moral courage matters. Honor and integrity matter. Not only for individual happiness and prosperity, but for the good and strengthening of society: accessed on March 30, 2015. <https://unitedfamiliesinternational.wordpress.com/2012/04/03/cause-and-effect-family-disintegration-and-society-chaos/>;

Children without married parents miss out on more than just income. An uncomfortable truth is that children of divorce, with unmarried parents and children in other accommodations tend to do much worse in life than children of normal families comprising two natural male and female parents. <http://www.nationalreview.com/article/367109/uncomfortable-truths-about-family-breakdown-michael-barone>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

Family disintegration: the family as fading focal point: The traditional Western family, or nuclear family, has been imposed on other societies through colonization, religious conversion and, more recently, the craze to emulate Western life styles. Is this a social time bomb? In the Western world kinship is no longer the powerful social institution that governs status within the family. Now that many adult caretakers are working long hours away from their homes, children have less contact and less interest in family affairs. Individuation has superseded familial solidarity. Children are neglected, as too neglecting their families themselves. Overshadowing this is the recent awareness of child abuse that adds to our reasons to call for revision of our traditional view that the family is focal to our childhood, development and social orientation. Are we becoming bored with each other? The Convention on the Rights of the Child begins to give children much needed protection and a voice of their own. Is that sufficient?
<http://chd.sagepub.com/content/1/3/156.abstract>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

³⁰ Cardenas et al., Migration and Life Satisfaction: Evidence from Latin America, Journal of Business Strategies , Vol. 26, No. 1 (Spring 2009)

³¹ Ziegenbein et al., Personality Disorders in a Cross-Cultural Perspective: Impact of Culture and Migration on Diagnosis and Etiological Aspects, Current Psychiatry Reviews, Volume 4, Number 1 , pp. 39-47(9) (February 2008)

³² The “new age” in this context simply means the current age of globalization that began with the WTO and GATT, and as signatories liberalized and globalized the economies at the end of the last millennium, last century, and in 1990s and moved into the new millennium and the new century; and has nothing to do with the British magazine New Age or “New Age Movement (NAM)”: <https://carm.org/new-age-what>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

³³ In India, tribes constitute 8.61% of the total population of the country, numbering 104.28 million (2011 Census). http://tribesindia.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=106&Itemid=98&lang=en; accessed on March 30, 2015.

The following tribes are of record in the state of Andhra Pradesh:

1. Andh
2. Bagata
3. Bhil
4. Chenchu
5. Chenchwar
6. Gadabas
7. Gond
8. Naikpod
9. Rajgond
10. Goudu
11. Hill Reddis
12. Jatapus
13. Kammara
14. Kattunayakan
15. Kolam, Mannervarlu
16. Konda Dhoras

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17. Konda Kapus
18. Kondareddis
19. Kondhs
20. Kodi
21. Kodhu
22. Desaya Kondhs
23. Dongria Kondhs
24. Kuttiya Kondhs
25. Tikiria Kondhs
26. Yenity Kondhs
27. Kotia
28. Benthoriya
29. Bartika
30. Hulua
31. Dulua
32. Holva
33. Paiko
34. Ptiya
35. Sanrona
36. Sidhopaiko
37. Koya
38. Goud
39. Rajah
40. Rasha Koya
41. Lingadhari Koya
42. Kottu Koya
43. Bhine Koya
44. Rajkoya
45. Kulua
46. Malis
47. Manne dora
48. Mukha dora
49. Nooka dora
50. Nayaks
51. Pardhan
52. Porja
53. Parangiperja
54. Reddi dhoras
55. Rona
56. Rena
57. Savaras
58. Kapu Sarvaras
59. Maliya Savaras
60. Khutto Savaras

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61. Sugalis
62. Lambadis
63. Thoti
64. Valmiki
65. Yanadis
66. Yerukulas

http://tribesindia.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=123&Itemid=104&lang=en; accessed on March 30, 2015.

³⁴ The caste (tribe) system is different from the ideal vedik varna (class) system. Varna/class depends on a tribe's social status that can be changed, whereas caste/tribe is by birth and cannot be changed by conversion. Tribal identity of the offspring can be modified by inter-marriage. For example, the castes in Andhra Pradesh can be divided into two distinct categories. Brahmin, Komati, Reddy, Kamma, Velama, Kapu, Nayudu, Relli, Mala, Madiga, Yeraka, Yanadi etc., castes are based on their tribal, cultural and religious differences, while the castes like Chakali (washerman), Kummari (potter), Kammari (smith), Kamsali (goldsmith), Mangali (barber) etc are based on their duties. With a few exceptions like the Brahmin caste, all these castes are uniquely localized in Andhra Pradesh. Although caste means tribe, there is a subtle difference between tribe and caste as understood in the Indian context. Caste is a tribe that usually lives in villages and cities of modern society, where as tribe is a tribe that lives in hills and forests away from the modern society. <http://www.vepachedu.org/castemore.htm>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

³⁵ A culture includes a language, knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, special capabilities and habits of a particular group of people living together in a geographical area. However, as human beings are constantly moving around on the globe, there are Diasporas, subcultures and new cultures that appear. Therefore, it is difficult to list all cultures in this world, because, for example, many Indian cultures are not even listed in Indian encyclopedia and other publications by the government and private publishers. Obviously, these neglected cultures will not be found in the international publications. Here is a list from UNESCO:

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>

³⁶ Globalization is a Natural Evolutionary Process: <http://livingeconomiesforum.org/globalization-as-a-natural-evolutionary-process/>; accessed on March 30, 2015.



A mysterious ancient relative of humanity known as Little Foot, a member of *Australopithecus africanus*, apparently roamed the Earth at about the same time, 3.7 million years ago, as the famed Lucy, suggesting the ancestors of humans may have existed with significant diversity across a good part of Africa, researchers say. <http://news.discovery.com/human/evolution/human-ancestor-lucy-wasnt-alone-meet-little-foot-150401.htm>; while the Hobbit Human, aka *Homo floresiensis*, was a 3 1/2 foot tall species with huge feet that lived on the remote Indonesian island as early as 13,000 years ago. <http://news.discovery.com/human/evolution/hobbit-humans-actually-might-not-have-been-human-141022.htm>; accessed on March 30, 2015.

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According to the genetic and paleontological record, globalization and migration commenced between 60,000 and 70,000 years ago, when we started to leave Africa.

<https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/human-journey/>; http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/04/08/human-evolution-migration-genographic-project_n_3014173.html; accessed on March 30, 2015.

There are many questions on human exploration into known, forgotten and unknown waiting to be answered.



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