

Globalization and Modern Development Practices under the Indigenous Authenticity: Experiences of South India and Sri Lanka

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This research reconsiders how ethno archaeologists find indigenous people, particularly Veddas of Sri Lanka and Todas of South India under the globalization circumstance. Significant progress has been made in studying indigenous living areas associated with developed communities but not in recovering evidence for different native groups living in the above areas. In the present world, indigenous people face many challenges due to modern economic development, especially, the lack of space and material culture. The main objective of this study is to investigate the importance of indigenous knowledge for their authenticity within the ethno-archaeological and the development context. Data was collected from the available literature as well as by a field survey of the settlement site at Dambana, Sri Lanka and Nilgiri plateau of South India. It appears that they have changed their traditional hunter and gathering life style to money earning modern subsistence patterns such as animal husbandry and entertaining visitors by selling their traditional and cultural activities. Some charters and rules developed by national governments without concern for them may also results into change their subsistence pattern. Living prehistoric culture and the identity of Veddas and Todas appear to be changed by these social agents.

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