

Norway Apologizes for Historical Assimilation Policies

Source: TH

Norway's Parliament issued an official apology for the century-long <u>assimilation policies</u>, known as "**Norwegianisation**," that discriminated against the Sami, Kven, and Forest Finn communities.

- Assimilation Policy promotes integrating diverse groups into the dominant culture, often requiring them to adopt its norms, values, and language, sometimes losing their own cultural identity.
- The **Norwegianisation process** aimed to erase the cultures and languages of the Sami, Kven, and Forest Finns.
 - Indigenous children were taken from their families and sent to state-run schools, where they faced discrimination and forced cultural change.
- Sami: Indigenous people from northern Europe, primarily in Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia, are the speakers of the Sami languages, which are endangered.
- Kvens and Forest Finns: Migrants from Finland and Sweden who settled in Norway centuries ago, with distinct cultural practices.

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Samos Island

Source: TH

- A shipwreck near the Greek island of Samos led to the deaths of eight migrants, highlighting the
 ongoing challenges of <u>irregular migration</u> in the region.
- Samos and nearby Aegean islands are key transit points for migrants entering the <u>European Union</u> illegally from Turkey. Over 54,000 migrants have entered Greece illegally in 2024.
 - Many face dangerous journeys in unsafe, overcrowded boats, including riskier
 Mediterranean routes from Libya.
- The Island of Samos is in Greece, located on the <u>Eastern Aegean Sea</u> just 1,700 meters from the Asia Minor Turkish Coast.
 - Asia Minor or Anatolia is the westernmost part of Asia, which makes up the majority of modern-day Turkey.
- Samos Island is home to the fortified ancient city (Pythagoreion) and ancient Temple of Hera (Heraion) of Samos, a <u>UNESCO Heritage Site</u>. It is also the birthplace of **Pythagoras (Greek philosopher and mathematician).**



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Siddi Community

Source: IE

Recently released film Rhythm of Dammam highlights the marginalised Siddi community in India.

Origin: They are descendants of African slaves brought by the Portuguese in the late 17th century during the trans-Indian Ocean slave trade.

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- They exhibit <u>Negroid</u> physical traits.
- They are also known by different synonyms such as **Habshi and Badsha**.
- Present-Day Location: They mainly reside along the western coast of India, particularly in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka.
- **ST Status:** In India, the Union government in **2003**, classified **Siddis** under the list of <u>Scheduled</u> Tribes.
 - They are also included in the Centre's list of <u>Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.</u>
- Family System: The community follows a nuclear family system, although extended families exist.
- Cultural Expression: The Siddis are known for their folk music and dances, such as Dhamal and Rasda, with men performing the Dhamal dance.

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