

UNIT II PROSE

HOW TO JUDGE GLOBALISM BY AMARITYA SEN

Short answer

(a,b,c)

The author is of view that globalization is not a recent phenomenon started by the west but a cultural and intellectual exchange between mankind that has been going on for ages. It can be attributed to the East as well as West. The achievements of the Renaissance, the Enlightenment and the industrial Revolution were western. They occurred mainly in Europe and later in America. The another talks about Arab mathematician Mohammad Ibn Musa –al- Kharimmi who flourished in the first half of the ninth century. There were major developments in the East in which the west was not even involved. The progress of global science and technology was not an exclusively west-led phenomenon. The printing of the world's first book was a marvelously globalised event. The technology of printing was of course an achievement of the Chinese. But the content of the book came from India. The first printed book was an Indian Sanskrit treatise. It was translated into Chinese by a half-Turk. Macaullay's system of education was not favored in India in the beginning. Both sides however accepted the fundamental division between the two separate civilizations.

Short answer

(d & e)

Ans. The author believes that the wrong conception that globalization practices have been resisted because it entails the equation of western domination in globalization. This assumption encourages limited tendencies & undermines the possibility of objectivity in science & technical knowledge which can be counter productive in itself. There was a reaction against the British system of education introduced by. Macaulary in India the important question is there should be no inequality at the national level nor at the

international level. The sharing of gains from globalization between poor & rich nations should be brought under institutional reform. The another uses the analogy of the family while talking about the distributional arrangement. Since both men & women benefit by living in families the existing arrangements could not be unfair. Our cannot rebut even the poor gain something from global contacts & are not made necessarily poorer. The question is not whether they are better off than they would be had they excluded themselves from globalization interactions.

Long answer

(a,b,c,d)

Global capitalism is mainly concerned with expanding the domain of market, relations. It is least concerned with establishing democracy expanding elementary education or enhancing the social opportunities of society's underdogs. The globalization market is a very inadequate approach to world of prosperity international business concerns often working in orderly & highly organized autocracies rather than in less disciplined democracies. There are certain Omissions that should be addressed by Institutional arrangements. Global policies have a role in helping the development of national Institutions by defending democracy and supporting schooling and health facilities. There is also a need to re examine the adequacy of global institutions themselves. The important questions is not just whether the poor gain something by globalization but whether they get a fair share and a fair opportunity. There is an urgent need for reforming institutional arrangements in order to overcome the errors of omission & commission that deny several benefits to the poor of the world of such limited opportunities.

Or

Short Answer

Q1. Contrary to common perception, Sen Sees the active agents of globalization..... located for from west. Give two. illustrations to prove the truth of his assertion.

Ans. In the essay “How to judge Globalization” Sen Contradicts the common perception that globalization is global westernization. He asserts that globalization is global process and even the east has contributed to it. He cites so many examples in order to prove that globalization is not the westernization. The following two examples can prove this fact.

1. In 1000 A.D. the printing press, crossbow, gun powder the iron chain, suspension bridge, the kite the magnetic compass, the wheel barrow and the rotary fan were extensively used in China. Globalization spread across the world including Europe.
2. A similar movement occurred in the eastern influence on western mathematics. The decimal system emerged from the east. It was used by Arabian mathematician. These mathematical innovations reached mainly in the last quarters of tenth century and began having its impact on scientific revolution.

Q. Explain the term “Pro Western Chauvinism” and “anti Western Rhetoric”. Which would you Align Sen With?

Ans. “Pro Western Chauvinism” means the exaggerated Patriotism of some writers. They exaggerate the civilization of the west in order to show that their race and civilization is superior to the east. Like Wise “anti Western Rhetoric” means to use the influential speeches of the eastern writers to show that globalization is new means of colonialism. They insist that this is the new kind of imperialism. They use their word power in order to inflict the minds of people that globalization is basically the western product so that they will westernize the whole world. Amrita Sen can be aligned to none. He is in-between the two. He objectively presents before us that it is product of global Heritage. He argues that there is a chain of intellectual relations that link western mathematics and science to non-Western practitioners.

Q. How was the printing of World’s first book a marvelously globalized event?

Ans, Amrita Sen describes the printing of world’s first book a marvelously globalized event, because it spread the knowledge across the world. The content of the book was an Indian Sanskrit treatise. Translated and printed in Chinese by a half Turk. The involvement of India, china and Turkey makes the event maliciously globalized event.

By describing this event Sen tries his best to put this notion in the minds of people that globalization is our heritage. Although there is much contribution of the western societies to the globalization in the modern world but there is a chain of intellectual relations that link today's development in western mathematics and science to the eastern world.

Q: what is that question that emerges from anti globalization movements? Why does Sen call it constructive?

Ans: The main question that emerges from anti-globalization movements is how to make good and fair use of the remarkable benefits of economic intercourse and technological progress. Sen calls it constructive because the proper use and the reformation in the traditional usage can bring propriety to the whole world. The proper use of economic intercourse and technological process can help us to pay adequate attention towards the interests of the deprived and the underdogs, Sen argues that one cannot reverse the economic predicament of the poor across the world by withholding from them the great advantages technology. But, there should be no inequality, national as well as at international level. The sharing of gains from globalization between poor and rich nations should be brought under instructional reforms.

Q. While talking of distributional "fairness" Sen uses the analogy of a family. Explain the analogy.

Ans. Amrita Sen explains that economic intercourse and technological progress must be distributed fairly in order to uplift poor and underdogs. The fair distribution shall end the pro-Western chauvinism and anti Western Rhetoric. For this fair distribution Sen uses the analogy of a family. He explains if unequal and sexiest family arrangement is unfair, the women become victims of marginalization. It does not mean that women would have done better had there been no family at all. He argues that women and men can do better if there are better arrangements. Many family arrangements when compared to the absence of family would satisfy the condition of beneficial to both men and women. Likewise fair distribution of opportunities can be beneficial to all countries.

LONG ANSWER

Q.. What are the benefits of globalization, especially to 3rd world Countries according to Sen?

Ans. Apart from eastern Western prejudices, globalization is beneficial globally. It has brought economic intercourse and technological progress at the door step of everybody. People interact that results in trade, exposure advanced scientific knowledge and computer technology globally. Amrita Sen argues that globalization has been a blessing not a curse to all the countries which have embarrassed it. It is easy to forget that the west was marked in poverty until the industrial revolution. And more recently in East. Asia remarkable reduction in poverty have been achieved by countries which have opened up to global markets and knowledge. Global policies play an important role in helping the development of national institutions by defending democracy and supporting schooling and health facilities. Sen concludes his essay by saying the globalization is a historical process that has offered an abundance of opportunities and rewards the past and continues to do so today. The very existence of potentially large benefits makes the question of fairness in sharing the benefits of globalization is critically important.

Q: Even though Sen. defends globalization, yet he is aware of that it is fraught with problems. What according to him is the real issue that needs to be addressed? .

Ans: According to the author globalization has been a blessing, not a curse, to all countries which I have embraced it. It is easy to forget that the West was struggling with poverty until globalization spread its wings. And more recently in East Asia, remarkable reductions in poverty have been achieved by countries which have opened up to global markets and knowledge. However, Sen is aware about the fact that globalization is fraught with certain problems. There is not fair distribution of benefits of globalization. Rejecting Pro Western Chauvinism” and anti Western Rhetoric”, Sen mentions that fair distribution of benefits of globalization is the real issue that needs to be addressed. There is an urgent need for both international and national reforms to improve the distribution of the benefits of

globalization. At the national level, public policies are critical in areas like education, epidemiology, land reform, microcredit, legal protection etc. Internationally, we need fair trade, medical initiatives, educational exchanges, technological dissemination, ecological and environmental restraints, and fair treatment of accumulated debts incurred by irresponsible military leaders of the past. Other issues include improving access to lifesaving drugs for diseases like AIDS, and the global trade in arms and weapons which feed local wars and military conflicts.

Q: In the essay Sen asserts that our global civilization is world . heritage. How does he argue this case? Do you agree with him? Give a reasoned answer?

Ans: Rejecting Pro Western Chauvinism” and anti Western Rhetoric”, Sen very strongly asserts that globalization is our world heritage. Both west and the east have contributed to it fairly. He mentions many examples to show that east has added its fair contribution to globalization. He argues that there is a chain of intellectuals relations that link western mathematics and science to non Western practitioners. For example the printing press, cross bow, gunpowder the iron chain, suspension bridge, the kite the magnetic compass, the wheel barrow and the rotary fan were extensively used in China. Likewise a similar movement occurred in the Eastern influence on western mathematics. The decimal system emerged from the east. It was used by Arabian mathematicians. These mathematical innovations reached mainly in the last quarters of tenth century and began having its impact on scientific revolution. So globalization is not a west lead phenomenon but it is our world heritage.

Q: What are the priorities of the global capitalism and sense approach to its primary concerns? What positive role can it play in the context of third world?

Ans: Sen asserts that Global capitalism is much more concerned with expanding the domain of market relations than establishing democracy, expanding elementary education or enhancing the social opportunities of society’s underdogs. According to the author globalization of markets shows very inadequate approach to world prosperity so there isa need to go beyond the priorities that find expression in the chosen focus of global capitalism. Referring to George Soros, Sen points out that

international business concerns often have a strong preference for working in orderly and

highly organized autocracies rather than in activist and less-regimented democracies. He fears that this can have a regressive influence on equitable development. She opines that multinational firms can exert their influence on the priorities of public expenditure in less secure third-world countries by giving preference to the safety and convenience of the managerial classes and of privileged workers over the removal of widespread illiteracy, medical deprivation, and other adversities of the poor. These possibilities do not, of course, impose any insurmountable barrier to development, but it is important to make sure that the surmountable barriers are actually surmounted.

The "I Have a Dream" speech has a very simple context. The author of the "I Have A Dream" speech is Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. King is known for his work in Civil Rights during the 1960s. The purpose of this speech is to inspire change in both white and black citizens of the United States during the Civil Rights era. Moreover, the premise of the speech is that both sides of the discussion must accept change in a non-violent yet effective way. Finally, the audience of the speech is very general; however, one should note that since the speech is given in Washington, it is possible that the speech attempts to engage law makers and policy makers who work and live within the nation's capital.

The speech conveys many personal thoughts and experiences of the author; however, there is a strong position taken against the crimes of "white" citizens and the nation as a whole. While there is no explicit claim present, there are the foundation points which make the argumentative position of the author very clear and visible. The diction or word choice is comparable to other political speeches such as John F. Kennedy's "Inaugural Address." Yet, throughout the "I Have a Dream" speech, one may find a bit of black gospel within it. The images and the ornaments are heavily religious, reminiscent of a Sunday church sermon. The tone is both informative and argumentative. Moreover, it is descriptive. The imagery is very dark, and the ideas are very sincere

Following points form the crux of his speech : 1) American has defaulted on its promises. 2) The black people of the U.S. are still not free. 3) Now is the time to make changes. 4) As, King suggests, "Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred" (p.343). 5) People should move forward to spread the message that freedom is a part of every U.S. citizen's life, even blacks.

In terms of natural support, throughout the speech, King uses biblical codes. In addition, King is very overt in using his own testimony of what is happening in the United States. In terms of artificial support, King uses many different kinds of pathos. Beginning with a long allegory about Negro freedom and banking, King uses the imagery of being behind a great leader, Abraham Lincoln. One could make a case that such imagery is also linked to ethos, since Lincoln was the father of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Towards the end of the speech, there is a surge of pathos, as King discusses the brutality that the negro has experienced and the basic mobility of the negro who is unable to find jobs, stay in hotels, etc. Towards the absolute close of the speech, King launches into a long discussion of a possible and decent future, using images of children playing together. In these passages, King uses biblical images:

"That one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low... the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together" (p.344).

While the introduction of the speech evokes Lincoln, the conclusion uses lyrics from the song "America" (p.344). Additionally, he gives a sort of "shout out" to the people of the United States, saying: "Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York... Pennsylvania... Colorado..."

California” (p.345). In the end, King closes with words from an old Negro spiritual: “Freed at last! Free at last! Thank God almighty, we are free at last” (p.345).

King’s style is unique but very easy to discuss. King’s use of ornamentation/embellishment is made possible through heavy uses of the anaphora (a scheme which allows for repetition in the beginning of successive lines). An example of this includes his long series of “I have a dream...” statements, where he states: “I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed... I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judge by the color of their skin but by the content of their character” (p.344). Further, King makes heavy use of listing. In one passage, he states: “Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to South Carolina...” (p.343), which he mixes with a sort of anaphora. Of note, King use a large allegory in the beginning of the speech, again comparing banking to the rights of black U.S. King as an accomplished civil rights leader is a very accomplished writer. His words are very hopeful and deliberate. He is very conscious of his audience, and he is very commanding of his wording to avoid hurting his credibility with this audience.

For unit three which comprises of grammar portion, the students are advised to consult the prescribed text book.