



SAGE: Studies Abroad for Global Education

Summer SAGE Resource List

From Gandhi to Globalization

General India Resources

Websites

Indian Ministry of Tourism website. This is a comprehensive site with a video gallery, information about history, language, people, geography, culture, and cuisine. http://www.incredibleindia.org/newsite/cms_page.asp?pageid=802

U.S. State Department background notes on India. Site includes comprehensive information about India's people, history, government, political conditions, economy, and foreign relations. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3454.htm>

The Lonely Planet's guide to India. This site includes: fast facts, background information, an image gallery, and information on events, transportation and money matters. <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/worldguide/destinations/asia/india>

National Geographic's guide to India. This site includes: facts, maps, videos, and music.

http://www3.nationalgeographic.com/places/countries/country_india.html

Video clips of India. <http://www.searchforvideo.com/countries/india/>

Maps of India. <http://www.mapsofindia.com/>

United Nations Development Programme Human Development Reports. Statistical development profiles for India, covering indicators such as life expectancy, poverty rates, HIV prevalence, literacy rates, GDP, political participation, gender parity, etc.

http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_IND.html,

http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_IND.html

http://origin-hdr.undp.org/reports/view_reports.cfm?year=0&country=C105®ion=0&type=0&theme=0&launched=0

U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention: Traveler's Health information for South Asia. Site includes information about vaccinations and staying healthy in South Asia. <http://www.cdc.gov/travel/indianrg.htm>

Geert Hofstede Cultural Dimensions website. This site describes a cultural profile of India, covering dimensions such as: power distance, masculinity, uncertainty avoidance, long-term orientation, and individualism.

http://www.geert-hofstede.com/hofstede_india.shtml

Podcasts about Indian music: <http://indianmusic.libsyn.com/>, <http://www.digitalpodcast.com/detail.php?id=2172>,

<http://www.podcastingnews.com/details/www.podioindia.com/aa/rss.xml/view.htm>

Films

A Passage to India

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0087892/>

This film tells the story of a young British woman and her elderly traveling companion who journey from England to India, at a time when the British still ruled the country. The film focuses on British bigotry and the condescending attitude that the colonialists had toward the people of India. The screenplay is based on a 1924 novel, written by E.M. Forster, which explores British attitudes of cultural superiority.

Bend it Like Beckham

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0286499/>

Of East Indian origin and of the Sikh faith, the Bhamra family settles in Great Britain for several years. They have two daughters, Pinky and Jessminder. While Pinky is in the process of getting married, Jessminder is preparing to play football - which is not acceptable to her parents. Her parents are clearly uncomfortable with their daughter running around in shorts and chasing a ball, instead of being clad in a traditional salwar khameez, and learning to cook East Indian recipes. To make matters worse, a football tournament is arranged on the very day of her sister's marriage. Will Jessminder be able to play, or will her dreams be shattered?

Born into Brothels: Calcutta's Red Light Kids

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0388789/>

Amid the apparent growing prosperity of India, there exists a dark and hidden underbelly of poverty. This film is a chronicle of filmmakers Zana Briski and Ross Kauffman's efforts to show the world of Calcutta's red light district. To do that, they inspired children of local prostitutes to photograph images of life in the sex industry. As the kids excel in their new found art, the filmmakers struggle to help them get away from a life of miserable poverty and to have a chance at a better life.

Gandhi

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0083987>

It was [Richard Attenborough](#)'s lifelong dream to bring the life story of Indian political and spiritual leader [Mahatma Gandhi](#) to the screen. When it finally reached fruition in 1982, the 188-minute, Oscar-winning [Gandhi](#) was one of the most exhaustively thorough movies ever made. The film begins in the early part of the 20th century, when Mohandas K. Gandhi, a British-trained lawyer, forsakes all worldly possessions to take up the cause of Indian independence. Faced with armed resistance from the British government, Gandhi adopts a policy of "passive resistance," endeavoring to win freedom for his people without resorting to bloodshed.

Lagaan: Once Upon a Time in India

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0169102/>

Sometime during latter half of the 19th century, a small village in North India is facing drought conditions. Captain Andrew Russell, the British captain of the nearby cantonment, demands double of the usual land tax (lagaan) from the villagers. When the villagers' representatives go to meet Captain Russell to discuss the situation, Capt. Russell challenges them to a game of cricket with his team after three months. A young villager, Bhuvan, accepts the challenge and starts to build his team of villagers for the showdown with their colonial rulers.

Monsoon Wedding

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0265343/>

This story is set in the modern upper-middle class of India, where telecommunications and a western lifestyle mix with old traditions, like the arranged wedding young Aditi accepts when she ends the affair with a married TV producer. The groom is an Indian living in Texas, and all relatives from both families, some from distant places like Australia, come to New Delhi during the monsoon season to attend the wedding. The four-day arrangements and celebrations will see clumsy organization, family parties and drama, dangers to the happy end of the wedding, lots of music and even a new romance for the wedding planner Dubey with the housemaid Alice.

The Namesake

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0433416/>

The Namesake, directed by Mira Nair, is a heartwarming drama spanning two generations of an Indian American family and exploring the generational and cultural conflicts that arise as a result of their assimilation into society.

Shortcut to Nirvana

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0420723/>

Every 12 years, over 70 million pilgrims gather at the meeting of India's holiest rivers, the Ganges and the Yamuna, for a spectacular spiritual festival: the Kumbh Mela. This documentary takes a voyage of discovery through this colorful event through the eyes of several Westerners and an ebullient young Hindu monk, Swami Krishnanand. The film features encounters with some of India's most respected holy men and includes exclusive footage of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

Water

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0240200/>

This film examines the plight of a group of widows forced into poverty at a temple in the holy city of Varanasi. It focuses on a relationship between one of the widows, who wants to escape the social restrictions imposed on widows, and a man who is from the highest caste and a follower of Mahatma Gandhi.

Other Bollywood Films:

Kal Ho Na Ho: <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0347304/>

Rang de Basanti: <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0405508/>

Books

Untouchable, by Mulk Raj Anand

<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0140183957/aharondaniel>

In Mulk Raj Anand's finest and most controversial novel he conveys precisely, with urgency and barely disguised fury, what it might feel like to be one of India's Untouchables. Bakha is a young man, a proud and even an attractive young man, but none the less he is an outcast in a system that is now only slowly changing and was then as cruel and debilitating as that of apartheid. Into this recreation of one day in the life of Bakha, sweeper and latrine-cleaner, Anand poured a vitality, fire and richness of detail that have caused him to be acclaimed as his country's Charles Dickens as well as this century's greatest revealer of the 'other' India.

India - Culture Smart!: A Quick Guide to Customs and Etiquette, by Nicki Grihault

http://www.amazon.com/India-Culture-Smart-customs-etiquette/dp/1857333055/ref=pd_bbs_sr_5/103-5455928-1146241?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1177945158&sr=8-5

India--Culture Smart! provides essential information on attitudes, beliefs and behavior in India, ensuring that you arrive at your destination aware of basic manners, common courtesies, and sensitive issues. This concise guide tells you what to expect, how to behave, and how to establish a rapport with your hosts. This inside knowledge will enable you to steer clear of embarrassing gaffes and mistakes, feel confident in unfamiliar situations, and develop trust, friendships, and successful business relationships.

India After Gandhi, by Ramachandra Guha

http://www.amazon.com/India-After-Gandhi-Ramachandra-Guha/dp/0230016545/ref=sr_1_38/103-5455928-1146241?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1177946092&sr=8-38

Born against a background of hardship and civil war, divided along lines of caste, class, language and religion, independent India emerged, somehow, as a united and democratic country. The story of its making has never been told before. Now, in this remarkable book, we have an epic account of the world's largest and least likely democracy. As Ramachandra Guha points out, India may sometimes be the most exasperating country in the world but it is always the most interesting. Guha writes compellingly of the myriad protests and conflicts that have peppered the history of free India. But he writes also of the factors and processes that have kept the country together, kept it democratic, and defied the numerous prophets of doom who believed that its poverty and heterogeneity would force India to break up or come under autocratic rule. Moving between history and biography, *India After Gandhi* is peppered with incredible characters from the longstanding Prime Ministers Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi to peasants, tribals, women, workers and musicians. Massively researched and elegantly written, this is the work of a major scholar at the height of his powers.

Planet India: How the Fastest Growing Democracy Is Transforming America and the World, by Mira Kamdar

http://www.amazon.com/Planet-India-Fastest-Democracy-Transforming/dp/0743296850/ref=pd_bbs_sr_4/103-5455928-1146241?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1177944916&sr=8-4

Mira Kamdar takes the seemingly endless historical and cultural cross currents of India and weaves them together into a story that bears on the whole world. She combines her admiration and affection for India and its people with a keen eye for its contradictory impulses, taking readers deep inside an India that is fighting for modernity on its own terms, but also changing, for good and ill, in response to dynamics beyond its control.

Culture Shock! India: A Guide to Customs and Etiquette, by Gitanjal Kolanad

<http://www.amazon.com/Culture-Shock-India-Customs-Etiquette/dp/1558681450>

You'll never feel intimidated and awkward about the customs and etiquette of another country again. With the insights provided in this *Culture Shock!* Guide, you'll learn to see beyond the stereotypes and misinformation that often precede a visit to a foreign land. Whether you plan to stay for a week or for a year, you'll benefit from such topics as understanding the rules of driving and monetary systems, religious practices and making friends. There are tips on political traditions, building business relationships, and the

particular intricacies of setting up a home or office. Great for the business traveler, the foreign exchange student, or the tourist who makes a sincere attempt to cross the bridge into a new and exciting culture.

In Spite of the Gods: The Strange Rise of Modern India, by Edward Luce

http://www.amazon.com/Spite-Gods-Strange-Modern-India/dp/0385514743/ref=pbbs_sr_1/103-5455928-1146241?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1177944487&sr=8-1

A burgeoning economic and geopolitical giant, India has the 21st century stamped on it more visibly than any other nation after China and the U.S. It's been an expanding force since at least 1991, explains journalist Luce, when India let go of much of the protectionist apparatus devised under Nehru after independence in 1947 from Britain. Luce illuminates the drastically lopsided features of a nuclear power still burdened by mass poverty and illiteracy, which he links in part to government control of the economy, an overwhelmingly rural landscape, and deep-seated institutional corruption. While describing religion's complex role in Indian society, Luce emphasizes an extremely heterogeneous country with a growing consumerist culture, a geographically uneven labor force and an enduring caste system. This lively account includes a sharp assessment of U.S. promotion of India as a countervailing force to China in a three-power "triangular dance," and generally sets a high standard for breadth, clarity and discernment in wrestling with the global implications of New India.

50 Great Curries of India, by Camellia Panjabi

http://www.amazon.com/Great-Curries-India-Tenth-Anniversary/dp/1904920357/ref=sr_1_31/103-5455928-1146241?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1177945745&sr=8-31

This is the ultimate celebration of the authentic Indian curry, encompassing both the classic and the unusual dishes from across India. With insightful information on spices, herbs, and chilies, and what exactly a curry is, as well as 100 mouth-watering recipes, Camellia shares the secrets she has learnt from curry lovers and cooks--from top chefs to housewives--to inspire and excite your taste buds.

The God of Small Things, by Arundhati Roy

<http://www.amazon.com/God-Small-Things-Arundhati-Roy/dp/0060977493>

With sensuous prose, a dreamlike style infused with breathtakingly beautiful images and keen insight into human nature, Roy's debut novel charts fresh territory in the genre of magical, prismatic literature. Set in Kerala, India, during the late 1960s, the story begins with the funeral of young Sophie Mol, the cousin of the novel's protagonists, Rahel and her fraternal twin brother, Estha. In a circuitous and suspenseful narrative, Roy reveals the family tensions that led to the twins' behavior on the fateful night that Sophie drowned. Beneath the drama of a family tragedy lies a background of local politics, social taboos and the tide of history. Roy captures the children's candid observations but clouded understanding of adults' complex emotional lives. Plangent with a sad wisdom, the children's view is never oversimplified, and the adult characters reveal their frailties. Roy's clarity of vision is remarkable, her voice original, her story beautifully constructed and masterfully told.

Cracking India, by Bapsi Sidhwa

http://www.amazon.com/Cracking-India-Novel-Bapsi-Sidhwa/dp/1571310487/ref=pbbs_12/103-5455928-1146241?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1177945385&sr=8-12

The narrator of Sidhwa's novel about the violent 1947 partition of India is the extremely observant Lenny Sethi, whose family belongs to the Parsee community in Lahore. As a child, a polio victim and a member of a minority, she is the perfect witness to the historic upheaval. Sidhwa tempers Lenny's hyper-awareness, however, by capturing the whole range of her fears and joys as her innocence becomes another casualty of the violence among Moslems, Sikhs and Hindus. Lenny's honesty is compelling, and the reader, like many in the story, cannot help but trust her. She is alternately thrilled and frightened by the events she dutifully records, and so, in the end, is the reader.

Success with Asian Names: A Practical Guide to Getting It Right in Business and Everyday Life, by Fiona Swee-Lin Price

<http://www.interculturalpress.com/store/pc/viewPrd.asp?idcategory=0&idproduct=160>

Have you ever wondered how to address Asian people in correspondence? Been unsure how to pronounce an Asian name? Felt embarrassed, even rude, because of difficulty with Asian names? Dr. Fiona Swee-Lin Price has developed an essential reference guide to success, covering names from 14 languages – Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Thai, Cambodian, Japanese, Malaysian, and key language groups from the Indian subcontinent such as Hindi, Sikh, Tamil, Sinhalese, Pakistani and Bangladeshi. The book explains cultural differences, variations in writing systems and the diversity of name structures. *Success with Asian Names* provides specific naming customs, typical names in each language, practical advice on pronunciation, and the proper ways to address people.

Lists of novels set in India or written by Indian authors:

<http://www.amazon.com/Books-by-Indian-authors/lm/20AJIIR034W74>

<http://freeyasoul.blogspot.com/2006/10/novels-by-indian-writers.html>

<http://www.amazon.com/25-Top-Novels-Set-In-India-Pakistan-During-Post-British-Raj/lm/GT0027MOZXCH>

<http://www.amazon.co.uk/20-Indian-Novels-Authors/lm/2V7HLGIICTN0X>

<http://indianeconomy.org/2006/06/18/ten-best-books-on-india/>

<http://www.amazon.com/Best-Novels-of-India/lm/3HBT3CMEJY6AD>

From Gandhi to Globalization Trip Resources

Websites

Delhi: <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/worldguide/destinations/asia/india/delhi/>, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi>,
<http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/delhi/delhi.htm>, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>

Jaipur: <http://www.jaipur.org.uk/>, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaipur>, <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/rajasthan/jaipurcity.htm>

Udaipur: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udaipur>, <http://www.udaipur.org.uk/>

Gurgaon: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gurgaon>, <http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/haryana/gurgaon.htm>,
<http://gurgaondailyphotoblog.blogspot.com/>

Dehradun: <http://dehradun.nic.in/>, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dehradun>

Seva Mandir: www.sevamandir.org

Navdanya: www.navdanya.org

Fatehpur Sikri Fort: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fatehpur_Sikri,
http://www.4to40.com/discoverindia/places/index.asp?article=discoverindia_places_fatehpursikri

Taj Mahal: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taj_Mahal, http://www.pbs.org/treasuresoftheworld/a_nav/taj_nav/main_tajfrm.html,
<http://www.angelfire.com/in/myindia/tajmahal.html>

Websites about Mahatma Gandhi. These websites provide general information about Gandhi's life, work and philosophy. They also include extensive online materials such as resource listings, and photo, audio, and video libraries.

<http://www.mkgandhi.org/>

<http://gandhiserve.org/>

<http://www.gandhi-manibhavan.org/>

<http://www.markshep.com/nonviolence/other.html>

The Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Nonviolence website. The M.K. Gandhi Institute for Nonviolence was founded in 1991 by the grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, Arun Gandhi, and his wife, Sunanda. The Gandhis provided seed money for the Institute through the sale of Gandhi's letters to his son and daughter-in-law, Manilal and Sushila. The Gandhi Institute provides custom-made workshops and seminars for teachers, students, prison inmates, prison staff, service organizations and other groups interested in learning more about topics related to nonviolence. Topics have included: anger management, parenting issues, multiculturalism, overcoming prejudice, and creating peaceful environments. <http://www.gandhiinstitute.org/AboutUs/index.cfm>

This website includes books on Gandhi's writings and activism in India, offers an online bookstore, and includes a Gandhi discussion forum. <http://www.gandhiana.org/>

Carnegie Foundation's "Globalization 101" website. Defines globalization.

http://www.globalization101.org/What_is_Globalization.html

“Globalization,” from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. This website defines globalization and summarizes topics such as: trends, historical precedents, measuring globalization, measuring attitudes towards globalization, pro-globalization, and anti-globalization. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/globalization>

A variety of books, perspectives, articles, and papers on globalization:

<http://www.teachablemoment.org/high/globalization2.html>
<http://www.globalenvision.org/library/8/545/>
<http://www.amazon.com/Books-Globalization-Good-Bad-Ugly/lm/2MWENCLNZSEHV>
<http://www.amazon.com/Books-on-Globalization/lm/R1EPCXPME0X78N>
http://www.nbr.org/programs/globalization/global_articles.aspx
<http://www.globalisationguide.org/>
<http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/ib/2000/041200.htm>
<http://www.globalpolicy.org/globaliz/index.htm>
<http://www.cato.org/economicliberty/globalization.html>
<http://newton.uor.edu/Departments&Programs/AsianStudiesDept/general-global.html>
<http://www.american.edu/sis/idp/resources/ID%20Cheru%20Fall%202006.pdf>
<http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/cm/business/books/globalbks.htm>
<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/globalization/?gclid=CPXJiID86osCFQGLYAodHVPIOA>

Amartya Sen, an Indian Nobel Prize winning economist. Sen is an Indian economist, philosopher, and a winner of the Bank of Sweden Prize in Economic Sciences (Nobel Prize for Economics) in 1998, for his work on famine, human development theory, welfare economics, the underlying mechanisms of poverty, and political liberalism. Amartya Sen is interested in the debate over globalization. He has given lectures to senior executives of the World Bank and he is honorary president of Oxfam. Among his many contributions to development economics, Sen has produced work on gender inequality. He is currently the Lamont University Professor at Harvard University. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amartya_Sen, http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/economics/laureates/1998/sen-autobio.html

Vandana Shiva, anti-globalization activist and founder of Navdanya. Vandana Shiva is a world-renowned environmental leader and recipient of the 1993 Alternative Nobel Peace Prize. Shiva has authored several books, most recently *Water Wars*, and contributed to numerous anthologies. Both activist and scientist, Shiva leads, with Ralph Nader and Jeremy Rifkin, the International Forum on Globalization. Before becoming an activist, Shiva was one of India's foremost physicists. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vandana_Shiva

David Korten, author, lecturer, engaged citizen. David Korten is an author and leader in the global resistance against corporate globalization. He is probably best known as the author of the book *When Corporations Rule the World*. Korten received a M.B.A. and Ph. D. from the Stanford University Graduate School of Business. He served in the Vietnam War as a captain in the United States Air Force. After the war, Dr. Korten spent some time as a visiting professor at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business and later spent many years working with the Ford Foundation and later the U.S. Agency for International Development in Asia. Having become disillusioned with the current US efforts to combat poverty, inequality, and other problems in developing nations, he joined with others in 1990 to found the People-Centered Development Forum where he serves as president. Dr. Korten is also co-founder and board chair of Positive Futures Network, which publishes *YES! A Journal of Positive Futures*, a quarterly magazine, a board member of the Business Alliance for Local Living Economies, and an associate of the International Forum on Globalization. <http://www.davidkorten.org/>

Films

Gandhi

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0083987>

It was Richard Attenborough's lifelong dream to bring the life story of Indian political and spiritual leader Mahatma Gandhi to the screen. When it finally reached fruition in 1982, the 188-minute, Oscar-winning *Gandhi* was one of the most exhaustively thorough movies ever made. The film begins in the early part of the 20th century, when Mohandas K. Gandhi, a British-trained lawyer, forsakes all worldly possessions to take up the cause of Indian independence. Faced with armed resistance from the British government, Gandhi adopts a policy of "passive resistance," endeavoring to win freedom for his people without resorting to bloodshed

Lage Raho Munnabhai

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0456144/>

Lage Raho Munnabhai is a 2006 Indian musical comedy. It is the second film in the popular *Munna Bhai series* of Bollywood. Sanjay Dutt stars in this film as *Munna Bhai*, a Mumbai underworld don, who begins to see the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi. Through his interactions with Gandhi, Munna Bhai begins to practice what he calls *Gandhigiri* (Satyagraha, non-violence, and truth) to help ordinary people solve their problems. *Lage Raho Munna Bhai* has had a strong cultural impact in India, popularizing *Gandhism* under Munna Bhai's notion of *Gandhigiri*. As noted by critics, the film has "stirred the popular imagination," leading to a number of *Gandhigiri* protests: "For generations born after Gandhi's assassination, Munnabhai, the eponymous hero of the film, has rendered "Gandhism" passé and "Gandhian" arcane. The new buzzword is "Gandhigiri," a value, and valuable, addition to the lexicon..." It is also the first Hindi film to be screened at the United Nations and was praised by the Prime Minister of India, Manmohan Singh, who stated that the movie "captures Bapu's message about the power of truth and humanism." The film was well received by critics, declared a "blockbuster," and was the recipient of a number of awards.

Outsourced

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0841926/>

Todd Anderson (Josh Hamilton) spends his days managing a customer call center in Seattle until his job, along with those of the entire office, are outsourced to India. Adding insult to injury, Todd must travel to India to train his new replacement. As he navigates through the chaos of Bombay and an office paralyzed by constant cultural misunderstandings, Todd yearns to return to the comforts of home. But it is through his team of Indian call center workers, including his motivated replacement, Puro, and the opinionated Asha (Ayesha Dharker), that Todd realizes that he too has a lot to learn not only about India and America, but about himself. He soon discovers that being outsourced may be the best thing that ever happened to him.

Articles

"Gandhi and Globalisation," by Aruni Mukherjee, University of Warwick

<http://www.mkgandhi.org/articles/globalisation.htm>

This article provides insight about Gandhi's views on globalization. Gandhi himself was a product of globalization. Hence he did understand the advantages and disadvantages of globalization. He did not believe that globalization was evil but also did not believe that the world should adopt all things western. He did not perceive any threat to Indian culture due to globalization but he did believe that it would lead to environmental hazards and consumerism - both of which have proven to be true. Today numerous NGOs are inspired by Gandhian principles and are dedicated to saving and improving the environment, and to spreading peace throughout the world.

Books

The Lexus and the Olive Tree, by Thomas L. Friedman

<http://www.amazon.com/Lexus-Olive-Tree-Understanding-Globalization/dp/0385499345>

Friedman, the well-traveled *New York Times* foreign-affairs columnist, peppers *The Lexus and the Olive Tree* with stories that illustrate his central theme: that globalization--the Lexus--is the central organizing principle of the post-cold war world, even though many individuals and nations resist by holding onto what has traditionally mattered to them--the olive tree. Problem is, few of us understand what exactly globalization means. As Friedman sees it, the concept, at first glance, is all about American hegemony, about Disneyfication of all corners of the earth. But the reality, thank goodness, is far more complex than that, involving international relations, global markets, and the rise of the power of individuals (Bill Gates, Osama Bin Laden) relative to the power of nations. No one knows how all this will shake out, but *The Lexus and the Olive Tree* is as good an overview of this sometimes brave, sometimes fearful new world as you'll find.

The World Is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-first Century, by Thomas L. Friedman

<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0374292795/bookstorenow57-20>

Before 9/11, *New York Times* columnist Friedman was best known as the author of *The Lexus and the Olive Tree*, one of the major popular accounts of globalization and its discontents. For Friedman, cheap, ubiquitous telecommunications have finally obliterated all impediments to international competition, and the dawning "flat world" is a jungle pitting "lions" and "gazelles," where "economic stability is not going to be a feature" and "the weak will fall farther behind." Rugged, adaptable entrepreneurs, by contrast, will be

empowered. The service sector (telemarketing, accounting, computer programming, engineering and scientific research, etc.), will be further outsourced to the English-spoken abroad; manufacturing, meanwhile, will continue to be off-shored to China. As anyone who reads his column knows, Friedman agrees with the transnational business executives who are his main sources that these developments are desirable and unstoppable, and that American workers should be preparing to "create value through leadership" and "sell personality." This is all familiar stuff by now, but the last 100 pages on the economic and political roots of global Islamism are filled with the kind of close reporting and intimate yet accessible analysis that have been hard to come by. Add in Friedman's winning first-person interjections and masterful use of strategic wonksterisms, and this book should end up on the front seats of quite a few Lexuses and SUVs of all stripes.

The Essential Gandhi: An Anthology of His Writings on His Life, Work, and Ideas, by Mahatma Gandhi

<http://www.amazon.com/Essential-Gandhi-Mahatma/dp/0394714660>

Gandhi believed in revealing himself. He regarded secrecy as the enemy of freedom—not only the freedom of India but the freedom of man. He exposed even the innermost personal thoughts which individuals usually regard as private. In nearly a half-century of prolific writing, speaking, and subjecting his ideas to the test of actions, he painted a detailed self-portrait of his mind, heart, and soul. Gandhi was a unique person, a great person, perhaps the greatest figure of the last nineteen hundred years. And his words have been preserved as they came from his mouth and pen.

Gandhi An Autobiography: The Story of My Experiments With Truth, by Mohandas Karamchand (Mahatma) Gandhi

http://www.amazon.com/Gandhi-Autobiography-Story-Experiments-Truth/dp/0807059099/ref=cm_lmf_tit_1/002-9702895-8888031

Mohandas K. Gandhi is one of the most inspiring figures of our time. In his classic autobiography he recounts the story of his life and how he developed his concept of active nonviolent resistance, which propelled the Indian struggle for independence and countless other nonviolent struggles of the twentieth century. In a new foreword, noted peace expert and teacher Sissela Bok urges us to adopt Gandhi's attitude of experimenting, of testing what will and will not bear close scrutiny, what can and cannot be adapted to new circumstances, in order to bring about change in our own lives and communities.

A list of other books written about and by Mahatma Gandhi: <http://www.amazon.com/Best-books-about-Mahatma-Gandhi/lm/3ULWPG04IHFLT>

Planet India: How the Fastest Growing Democracy Is Transforming America and the World, by Mira Kamdar

http://www.amazon.com/Planet-India-Fastest-Democracy-Transforming/dp/0743296850/ref=pd_bbs_sr_4/103-5455928-1146241?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1177944916&sr=8-4

Mira Kamdar takes the seemingly endless historical and cultural cross currents of India and weaves them together into a story that bears on the whole world. She combines her admiration and affection for India and its people with a keen eye for its contradictory impulses, taking readers deep inside an India that is fighting for modernity on its own terms, but also changing, for good and ill, in response to dynamics beyond its control.

When Corporations Rule the World, by David Korten

<http://www.amazon.com/When-Corporations-World-David-Korten/dp/1887208046>

<http://www.pcdf.org/corprule/corporat.htm>

Korten brings impressive credentials to the task of blaming large international corporations for many of the social and environmental problems confronting people all over the world. Using numerous well-researched examples, Korten argues that not only do today's corporations exploit labor and the environment, but governments (particularly the U.S. government), the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, aid and abet this exploitation through policies that favor capitalists over workers and small business. Although Korten speaks from an obviously liberal position, in an era when conservative political voices declare an unswerving faith in the benefits of unfettered free markets, a voice from the opposition offers a welcome balance.

Development As Freedom, by Amartya Sen

http://www.amazon.com/Development-as-Freedom-Amartya-Sen/dp/0385720270/ref=sr_1_2/002-9702895-8888031?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1179158070&sr=1-2

When Sen, an Indian-born Cambridge economist, won the 1998 Nobel Prize for Economic Science, he was praised by the Nobel Committee for bringing an "ethical dimension" to a field recently dominated by technical specialists. Sen here argues that open dialogue, civil freedoms and political liberties are prerequisites for sustainable development. He tests his theory with examples ranging from the former Soviet bloc to Africa, but he puts special emphasis on China and India. How does one explain the recent gulf in economic progress between authoritarian yet fast-growing China and democratic, economically laggard India? For Sen, the answer

is clear: India, with its massive neglect of public education, basic health care and literacy, was poorly prepared for a widely shared economic expansion; China, on the other hand, having made substantial advances in those areas, was able to capitalize on its market reforms. Though not always easy reading for the layperson, Sen's book is an admirable and persuasive effort to define development not in terms of GDP but in terms of "the real freedoms that people enjoy."

Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation, by Amartya Sen

<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0198284632/nobelprizeintern>

The main focus of this book is on the causation of starvation in general and of famines in particular. The traditional analysis of famines concentrates on food supply. This is shown to be fundamentally defective. The author develops an alternative method of analysis—the 'entitlement approach', which concentrates on ownership and exchange. Aside from developing the underlying theory, the approach is used in a number of case studies of recent famines, including the Great Bengal Famine of 1943, the Ethiopian famines of 1973 and 1974, the Bangladesh famine of 1974, and the famines in the countries of the African Sahel in the 1970s. The book also provides a general analysis of the characterization and measurement of poverty. The book contains some technical economic analysis, but the text of the book has been kept as informal as possible, so that the text is accessible to the non-technical reader, and the main lines of reasoning and their applications to the case studies are easily followed.

List of other books written by Amartya Sen, Nobel Prize winning economist: http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/search-handle-url/index=stripbooks&field-keywords=sen%20amartya&results-process=default&dispatch=search/ref=pd_sl_aw_tops-1_stripbooks_4320409_1&results-process=default

Earth Democracy: Justice, Sustainability, and Peace, by Vandana Shiva

http://www.amazon.com/Earth-Democracy-Justice-Sustainability-Peace/dp/089608745X/ref=pd_bbs_sr_2/002-9702895-8888031?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1179019383&sr=1-2

Boldly confronting the neoconservative Project for the New American Century, world-renowned physicist and activist Vandana Shiva responds with *Earth Democracy*, or, as she prophetically names it, "The People's Project for a New Planetary Millennium." A leading voice in the struggle for global justice and sustainability, here Shiva describes what earth democracy could look like, outlining the bedrock principles for building living economies, living cultures and living democracies.

List of other books written by Vandana Shiva, anti-globalization activist: http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/search-handle-url/index=stripbooks&field-keywords=shiva%20vandana&results-process=default&dispatch=search/ref=pd_sl_aw_tops-1_stripbooks_6082633_1&results-process=default