

r
by R R

Submission date: 28-Nov-2020 08:20AM (UTC-0800)

Submission ID: 1458676548

File name: reading_responses.docx (19.88K)

Word count: 897

Character count: 5155

Reading Response

Name

Institution

Course

Instructor

Date

Question 1: Carolina Maria De Jesus

Carolina Maria was born to a household of people of color of the preceding incarcerated African and Afro progenies. The group was carried contrary to their resolve or sired in Brazil. Although Carolina lived in Brazil, she experienced it as an outsider as she did not even own a birth certificate. The incarcerated ancestrally and the obligatory destiny of submissiveness, on the contrary, instilled Maria with bravery and determination (De Jesus et al., 1999). Willpower and visions propelled the tiny colored girl to surpass all presumable, to execute the unconceivable and the unmanageable. In her pursuit of education, as little, as she was, she was considered insane.

Maria had her lifetime allied with social chaos issues because she chose herself a path not controlled by others. Her life shift from one occupation to another transformed her into a traveler, taking lengthy trips walking from town to town searching for food and honor. According to society, a poor small uneducated colored girl could never become an intellect (De Jesus et., 1999). To inscribe, even in ancient journals, was for the learned scholars. Carolina, however, pushed her way in, shaping her own story. On the big city streets, she turned from an ordinary person destined for the junk stack to an intellect. From her struggles, she generated her opinions and beliefs on Brazil's underground.

Question 2: A Nicaraguan Woman's Struggle

In the narrative of Leticia, the author Hart narrates Leticia's story, whose challenges are connected to those of her nation, through sensitivity to others' troubles. Additionally, during this endless rebellion, Leticia's capabilities and those of her household accurately display the scuffles

that Nicaraguans survived and pressed through. The protagonist was raised in a small village referred to as Estelí. Leticia describes her village's residents as kinder, more welcoming, and less biased than the Nicaraguans (Randall et al., 1981). Despite the useful features of Estelí, the village was recognized for its courageous action of rebelliousness against the Somoza administration, instigating havoc of missiles that blemished many individuals and the town.

Further, the incapability of Leticia's spouse to cater for his household on his professional earnings, the tensions that extensive farewells fetch, the dread for demises, the damage that originates from conflicts while endeavoring to preserve the developments they attained in Nicaragua and to guarantee an enhanced impending for Nicaragua's families- impacted on Leticia and every one next to her. Every time Leticia strides towards optimism and misery along with her nation. The narrative divulges the equilibrium between individual requirements and state objectives that the protagonist and others uphold in Nicaragua.

The Nobel Prize: Rigoberto Menchu Tum

Question 1

According to Menchu, violence and discrimination are driven by economic, social, political, and environmental drivers. In search of state economic development, the administration and the private sector have executed extensive development schemes. Such schemes are purposed to assist all Guatemalans but have led to a reverse effect on society, increasing poverty and promoting displacements. Displacement connected to these schemes contributes to violence.

The most common social drivers of violence in Guatemala are sexual orientation and culture. Discrimination often occurs against groups such as lesbians, bisexual, and the gay, to mention a few people (Arias, 2001). In terms of environmental drivers, Guatemala is susceptible to abrupt tragedies such as earthquakes and storms whose impacts upsets farm yield. The unsustainable utilization of nature's resources has made some land unproductive and unbalanced. The infringement on private land has, in some instances, contributed to violence or forced dislocation of agriculturalists.

Question 2

Some short-term causes of violence and discrimination include forced ejections, gangs, organized law-breaking groups, and criminal violence. In terms of the forced ejection, the authority possesses the power to transfer entire communities when fit. Such dislocation is propelled by a call for property and assets to implement schemes (Arias, 2001). On the other hand, organized crime in Guatemala includes substantial involvement in the long-range transfer of drugs, persons, and arms trafficking. Organized crime is linked to various factors, including political leaders, for legal and illegal dealings. Further, many of Guatemala's inhabitants are unprotected from criminal violence, mainly in urban spaces ranging from robberies, assaults, and carjacking.

Question 3

According to Menchu, Democracy in Guatemala will play a big part in ending racism and promoting freedom of movement. Rigoberta suggests demilitarization of the state to develop the

root for its development and eradicate poverty. In society, there must be restructuring in land possession issues to promote the agricultural sector's growth and ensure repossession of land by the real owners. The reform procedure must be implemented with the utmost acknowledgment for the environment to safeguard it and maintain its power and ability to sustain life (Arias, 2001). It is also essential that Guatemala acknowledges the Individuality and the Privileges of the Native people, overlooked and detested in the past. Menchu explains that it is impossible to perceive a self-governing Guatemala, unrestricted and liberated, without native distinctiveness influencing its appeal in all facets of general being.

References

- Randall, M., & Yanz, L. (1981). *Sandino's Daughters: Testimonies of Nicaraguan women in struggle*. Rutgers University Press.
- Arias, A. (2001). Rigoberta Menchú's history within the Guatemalan Context. *The Rigoberta Menchú Controversy*, 3-28.
- De Jesus, C. M., Levine, R. M., & Meihy, J. C. S. B. (1999). *The unedited diaries of Carolina Maria de Jesus*. Rutgers University Press.

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%

SIMILARITY INDEX

%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes On

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off