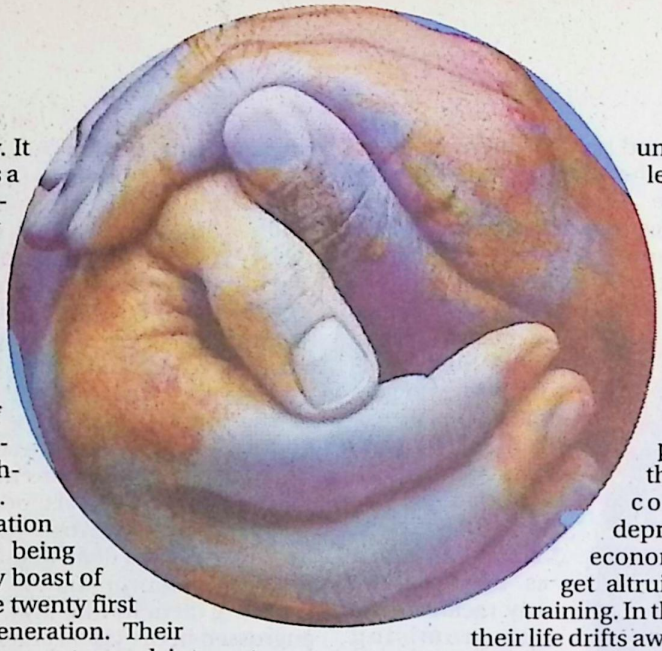


It has a bad side however. It causes a brain drain which is a loss for the poor nation. Furthermore, brainwashed by western pretensions, they get alienated from their own traditional base. They even learn to hate their forefather's education, terming it wrong and useless. Such undermining of their own society only humiliates their very 'self', snatching away their peace in mind.

A part of young generation seems to feel complacent being born in the digital age. They boast of becoming the citizens of the twenty first century. This is the net generation. Their existence is tied up with computer and internet. They are the denizens of virtual world. They explore internet in search of friends with they can chat and exchange heart. Some will remain busy with watching movie on monitor screen or listening to music with CD/DVD drive. Thanks to globalisation, despite being a citizen of a small and poor country, they can afford the electronic luxuries, so they are happy. They will not think how they are being made lazy and inactive. They explore net when the prospects of their own brainpower remain unexplored. Hapless and hopeless, the net generation!

There is reason to say that our young generation is most unfortunate to be nurtured in the heyday of globalisation. They are born with the vitality of a human nature but they are robbed of their innate potency. They are born to be potentially moral angels but they are made the villains of consumerism. They are deprived of sound political and economic ideologies. They do not get altruistic education and cultural training. In the imbroglio of globalisation, their life drifts away like algae, with a feeling of meaninglessness. But I know that the young generation has fire in their bone. That fire cannot be dampened with the moisture of machination. One day they will have the internal combustion and rise up to burn up the black effigy, offsetting the effects of globalisation towards a better socio-economic system. They will make a real 'global village' where peace and harmony will prevail.

The writer is Assistant Professor and Head, Department of English, Daffodil International University.

Globalisation discourse and the young

Md. Anwarul Kabir

THOUGH the Oxford dictionary has incorporated the term 'globalisation' in 1962, it has been popularised during the last quarter of the 20th century, at the advent of micro-computer revolution, growth of Internet in the communication domain. Globalisation refers to widening, intensifying, speeding up and growing impact of worldwide interconnection in all spheres of people's lives, i.e. the economic, social, technical and political.

Globalisation can be perceived as centuries long process tracking the growth of civilisation that has speeded up in the last 50 years. However, the current era of globalisation is different from any that the world has seen because of single global economy that transcends and integrated all major economic regions. Besides, in technological front, booming of satellite media, rapid expansion of mobile communication and the birth of borderless cyberspace have added a unique dimension to the modern concept of globalisation. Due to extraordinary development and pervasive growth of communication technology, the mutual connectivity of the world has reached at a point where we justifiably claim that we are now in the global village.

Globalisation has offered both opportunities and challenges to the national progress of a developing country like ours. Especially in the economic domain, globalisation has opened up enormous opportunities for the economic growth and poverty alleviation efforts of our generation. However, to avail these opportunities, we need to take prudent decision assessing our readiness and capabilities. Here, time is a crucial factor as globalisation has put us in a competitive market place. Already, some third world countries, especially India and China exploiting the advantages of globalisation in time have progressed much and it has been speculated that these two countries soon will emerge as economic giants on the globe. So, we have no time to waste and if we want to see our country developed in economic term, we must give serious emphasis on the issue both at public and private levels. It is worth to note that the government sectors alone can not achieve the desired goals in this respect unless the private sectors come forward. In fact, globalisation has encouraged the private sectors to participate in economic venture considering government sectors as mere facilitators. So, for this, congenial private-public partnership is a must for availing the advantages offered by globalisation.