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## Philosophy

The first article, “‘ Saving Amina’: Global Justice for Women and Intercultural Dialogue” highlights on the plight of women and girls who are oppressed and inhumanely treated by non-western cultures. It stages a protest by feminists who are against this victimization of women. It is evident from the article that cultural practices like arranged marriages, genital cutting, female infanticide, sexual slavery, sex-selective abortion, and dowry murder among others are raising alarms and are becoming a major topic in the western philosophy.
“ Feminist Moral Philosophy”, the second article, dwells on the changing face of the ethics and moral concepts in the feminists politics. It illustrates the role of equality and liberalism in shaping moral concepts and maintaining moral values. Secondly, it similarly points out on the relationship between the individualistic understandings of the moral concepts by feminists to the traditional theory on liberalism. The article aims to understand and analyze the significant role of equality against the global liberal views.
Lastly, “ Care and Justice in the Global Context” discusses and accommodates the developing role of the morality of care and its significance in guiding the moral conceptions of equality, individual rights, and the global laws. Initially, the morality of justice has been considered supreme without the existence of alternative approaches to moral implications. This is important in managing international relations and reshaping the concept of realism that casts a shadow on the global anarchy of rivalry between states.
The significant role of globalization in the development of inequality is assessed in the second article. Studies have proven the growing of global gross inequality as well as the inequalities in ethnicity, race, and gender. How is oppression and power related to inequality? How then can the relational theory be used to approach inequalities? The role of the relational critique is also applied to liberalism and the consequent distribution of wealth. The relational concept becomes complex in the process of equality analysis. There is a need to understand that relationships in inequality can go beyond the dependency on relationship networks supported by ethicists and feminists.
Lastly, the ethics of care according to the third article is increasingly being considered globally as an element of moral approach to responsibilities. Its challenge is distinctive when compared to other theories of morality due to its close relationship to virtue ethics. The fact that people are viewed as both interdependent and relational helps in its development since humans are viewed to having caring relations from the realities of human relationships. How then can acts of care be inculcated as natural ethical practices and as ethical values developed from experiences of caring? Feminism therefore needs to be understood as concerned with morality than natural inclinations.