

INDIA: 1, 2, 5

Section 1 ('two revolutions')

-Geography, demographics, religion, language, caste (268-9)

Critical Junctures

- pre-colonial period: 3,000 BCE – mid-18th century: Alexander, Maurya (unification under **Ashoka**) 322-185 BCE, **Mughal** dynasty 16th-19th century
- **British colonial rule** (1757-1947): included both indirect rule (Bengal) and direct rule (Mumbai/Madras), using a system of playing Indian elites off of each other in a policy of **divide and rule** under the **British East India Company** until the **Sepoy Rebellion** of 1857, when Britain assumed direct control
- **Nationalist movement** (1885-1947): the rise of the **Indian National Congress (INC)** in 1885, the life and works of Mohandas Karamchand **Gandhi** ('mahatma', 1869-1948): India-Pakistan **partition** and massive intern-ethnic violence (over 10 million dislocated)
- The **Nehru Era** (1947-1964): Jawaharlal Nehru, a British-educated internationalist, was instrumental in the formation of the **nonaligned movement** and the **self-sufficiency** economic plan for India
 - established a reorganization of the state structure in 1956 along linguistically-defined borders
 - originally 14, now 28
- The **Indira Gandhi Era** (1966-1986): Nehru's daughter (no relation to Mahatma Gandhi) made Indian politics more personal, populist, and nationalist; further centralized the Indian political system (because Indira directly appointed national and regional officeholders); introduced Hindu nationalism onto the Indian political stage, fostering the growth of the Hindu Nationalist **BJP** and fueling Hindu-Muslim tensions and violence
 - Creation of Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan) in the late 1960s
- **Coalition Governments** (1989-present): no single party has won a parliamentary majority since 1989
 - Prime Ministers of India since 1947: table 6.2 (276)

-India on the global stage: Obama's visit and the long and varied history of India-US relations, and the question of "India vs. China"

-India as a consolidated or transitional democracy? (277-8)

Section 2

-The economy in under colonialism: selling raw materials to England, which then had 'value added' and were resold

The economy under Nehru: five-year plans (on the Soviet model, also followed by China, France, and many other countries), **high tariffs on imports** to protect domestic producers from foreign companies (helped to create an industrial base and agricultural self-sufficiency—thanks also to the **green revolution**— but was highly inefficient and created elaborate and onerous rules and regulations: 'the permit raj'). Land reform generally failed under Nehru, but a substantial urban middle class did develop.

Economic liberalization: beginning in the 1980s and accelerating in the '90s, increased attention was paid to exports and to creating incentives for industries to promote **foreign direct investment (FDI)** with tax breaks, eliminating customs duties, and rescinding tariffs. Liberalization has also fostered the explosion of the IT and software sectors around Bangalore and elsewhere.

Social policy (p. 282): massive rural poverty, although the situation varies from state to state. As with China, boys are 'preferred' over girls (in part because of the **Dowry** system and the widespread use of **child labor**.) No universal primary **education** or comprehensive **health care**. The pervasive effects of the **caste system** (284).

Section 5

Challenges facing India: terrorist attacks from militant Hindu/Muslim organizations; the issue of Kashmir; nuclear nonproliferation and India/Pakistan nuclear conflicts; the challenges of caste, language, and religious divisions; attaining economic growth while addressing inequality; addressing ethnic strife while staying within the democratic framework