

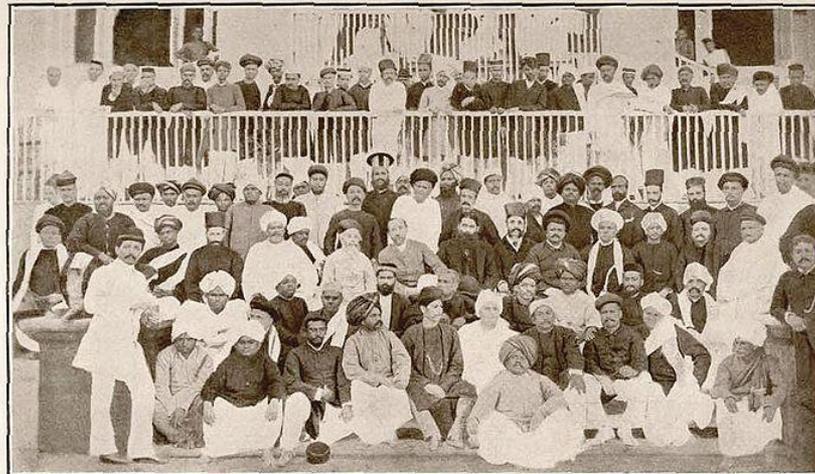
# Nationalism in South Asia

# Weak European Imperialism Post WWI

- To win support of Western-educated elites and new allies in different regions, French and British made many promises regarding postwar colonial relationships.
  - Primarily promised independence; Created a great deal of postwar strain when this did not come to pass
- War cast doubt on white racial supremacy
- War gave support to anti-colonial movements in European colonies which are characterized by three themes.
  - 1) Led by charismatic, Western-educated elites who support nationalism.
  - 2) Leaders will rally peasant and urban masses.
  - 3) Leaders will often rely on nonviolent forms of protest.

# India's National Congress Party

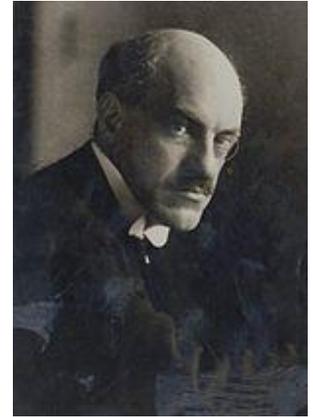
- The National Congress Party led India to independence and governed India through its postcolonial era.
  - Formed by Indians in 1885 as an educated political club, and was supported by many British officials.
  - The NCP gave Indians a sense of identity.
- NCP became concerned over British Raj racism and budget, where most money went to the British army and administrators.



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

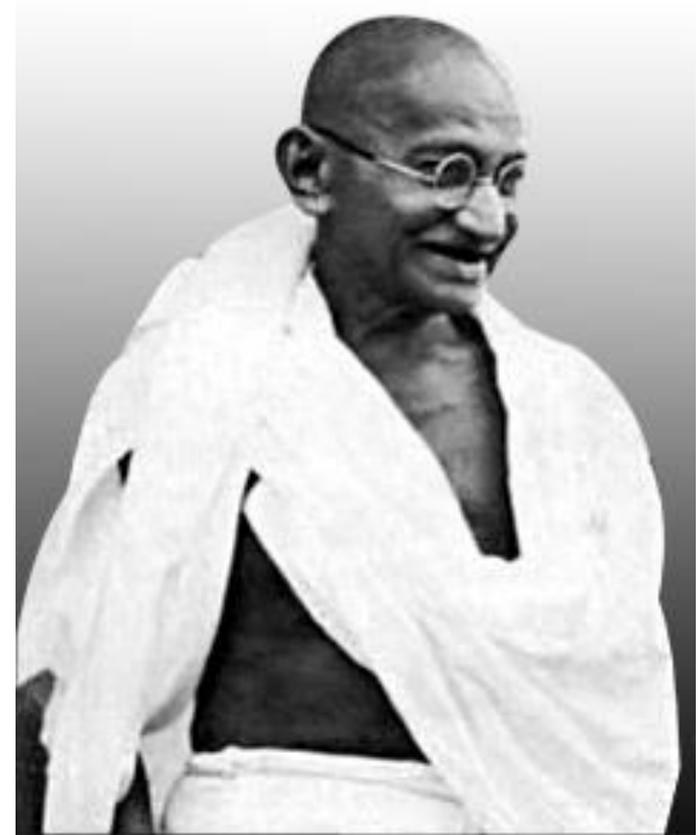
# Indian Nationalism

- India contributed significantly to World War I as a colony of Great Britain.
- Wartime inflation affected all segments of Indian population.
- British leaders promised Indians self-government once WWI was over; some steps were taken towards this:
  - Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909: provided Indians opportunities to vote for and serve on all-Indian legislative councils.
  - Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919: gave Indian legislators increased control.
- Yet, the Rowlatt Act of 1919 restricted Indian civil rights (freedom of the press, root out conspirators), which fueled local protest and caused Indians to doubt British intentions.
  - 1919: Protests led to Amritsar Massacre



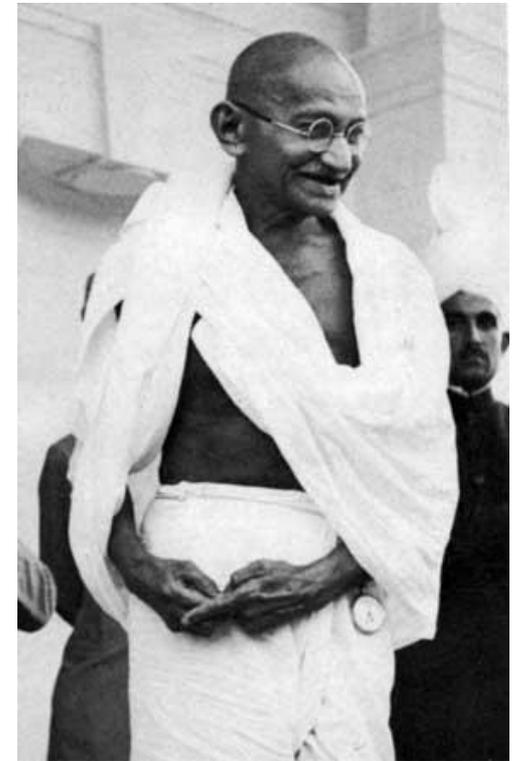
# Emergence of Gandhi (1919)

- Mahatma (born Mohandas) Gandhi emerged as an Indian leader around 1919.
- He preached non-violent but aggressive protest against British colonization.
  - Peaceful protests; boycotts; strikes; noncooperation; demonstrations
- Built up a strong following with the middle-class and Indian peasants.
- Combined Western-educated ideas about law with Hindu values and asceticism.
- With Gandhi as leader, nationalist protest surged in 1920s and 1930s.



- 1935: Government of India Act
  - Grants increased suffrage to Indians and transferred local governments to Indians
- 1942: “Quit India Movement” was a massive civil disobedience movement to end British control of India.
  - Demands for a separate Muslim state, led by the Muslim League and Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
  - Region saw vicious Hindu-Muslim, Muslim-Sikh rioting before, during, and after partition.

## **Independence in South Asia (1947)**



## POST WWII ERA

- British resources decimated from the war.
- WWII Allies fight based on combating Nazi imperialism.
- Logical push to end British imperialism
- 1945-1947: power handed over to the leaders of the NCP in India. Negotiated independence.
  - India led by Jawaharlal Nehru
  - Pakistan was created with Jinnah as the first president; Eastern and western regions.
  - Major migrations
    - Lead to horrific violence as Muslims migrated to Pakistan and Hindus to India.
    - 500,000 were killed
    - Up to 10 million migrated
    - 1948: Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated
- Criticism of British
  - Cut and run, did not manage migration, gave in to Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
    - 1970s: Bangladesh Liberation War
    - 1972: East Pakistan becomes Bangladesh
- Burma (Myanmar) and Ceylon (Sri Lanka) also gained independence from Britain, but peacefully.

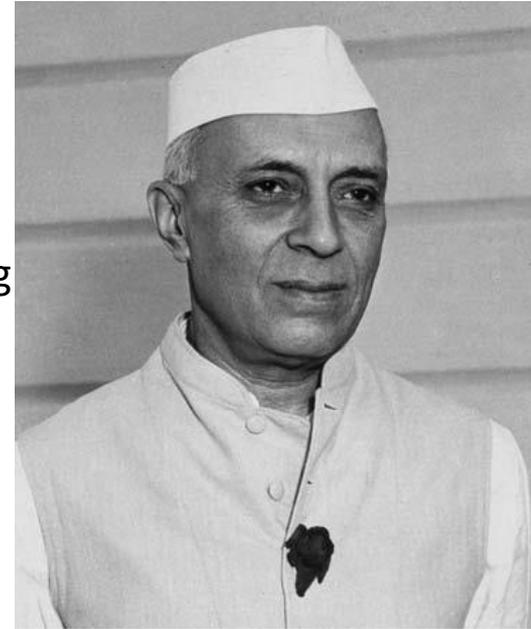
# Independence in South Asia (1947)



Southeast Asia (mainly India)  
since Independence

# India's Development

- India has preserved civilian rule since UK independence (world's largest democracy)
  - First led by Jawarharlal Nehru
  - Early Indian government pushed for modernization, secularization, and democratization; social/econ reforms
- Technological improvements
  - Green Revolution: improve agricultural production by increasing crops through high-yield, disease-resistant chemically created crops; fertilizers, irrigation
    - Criticized for use of chemicals that cause cancer; also expensive
  - Silicon valleys: high tech sectors, with computer and Internet experts
- Population growth offsets economic gains.
- Tensions with Pakistan
  - Each began developing nuclear weapons
  - 2008: Pakistani terrorists attack Mumbai
  - Increased concern over tensions in region

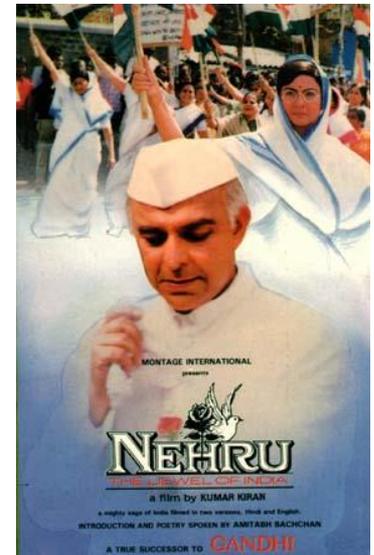


# Democracy: India

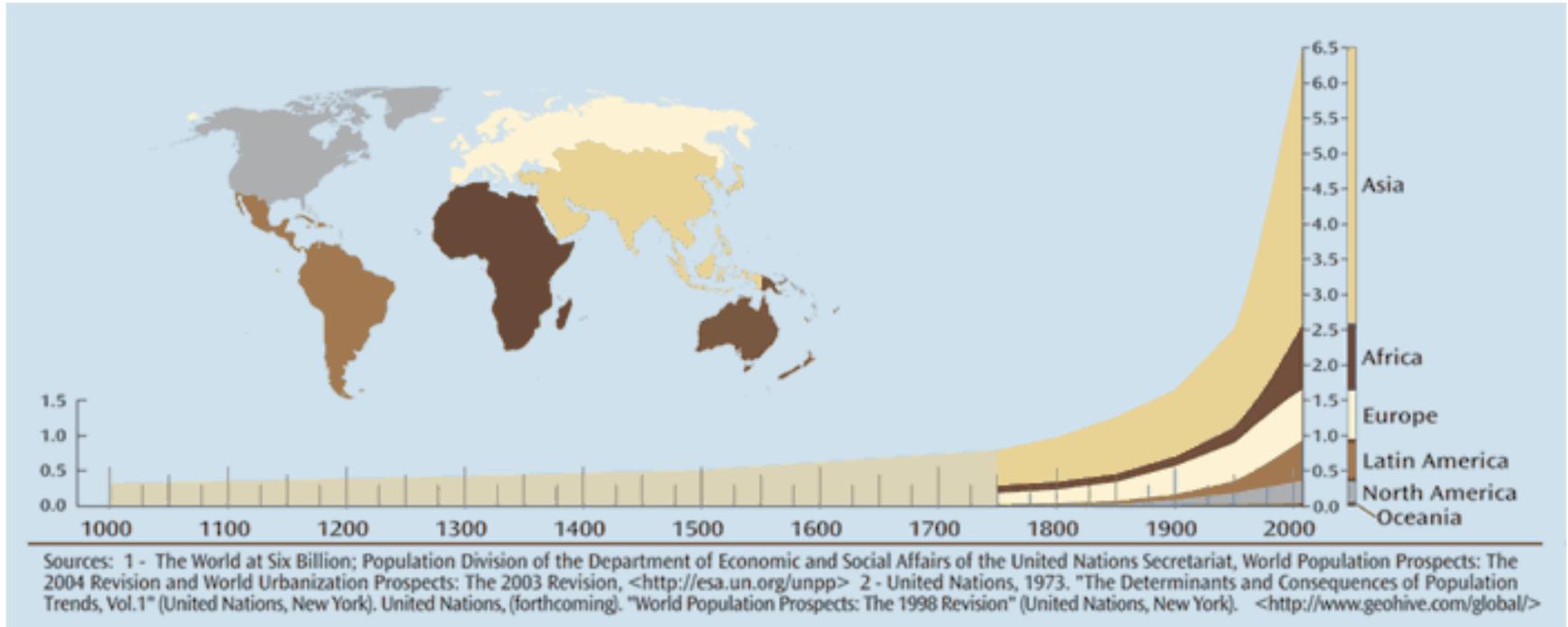
- Advantages
  - Military defends secular democracy
  - Came to independence with a larger industrial and scientific center, better communication systems, and a larger, more skilled middle class
- Disadvantages
  - Population growth, poverty, unemployment, religious & ethnic diversity, and natural disasters
  - Military conflicts with Pakistan over Kashmir
- Early Government
  - Reforms to help lower castes and women
  - Spearheaded the nonalignment movement

# Democracy: India

- Indira Gandhi
  - Tried to limit freedom of press
  - Proposed involuntary sterilization to slow population growth
- Indian Economy
  - Mix of private and state initiatives
  - Green Revolution
    - Introduced improved seed strains, fertilizers, and irrigation
    - Credited for averting a global famine
- Growing middle class
- World's largest film industry



# Population Bomb

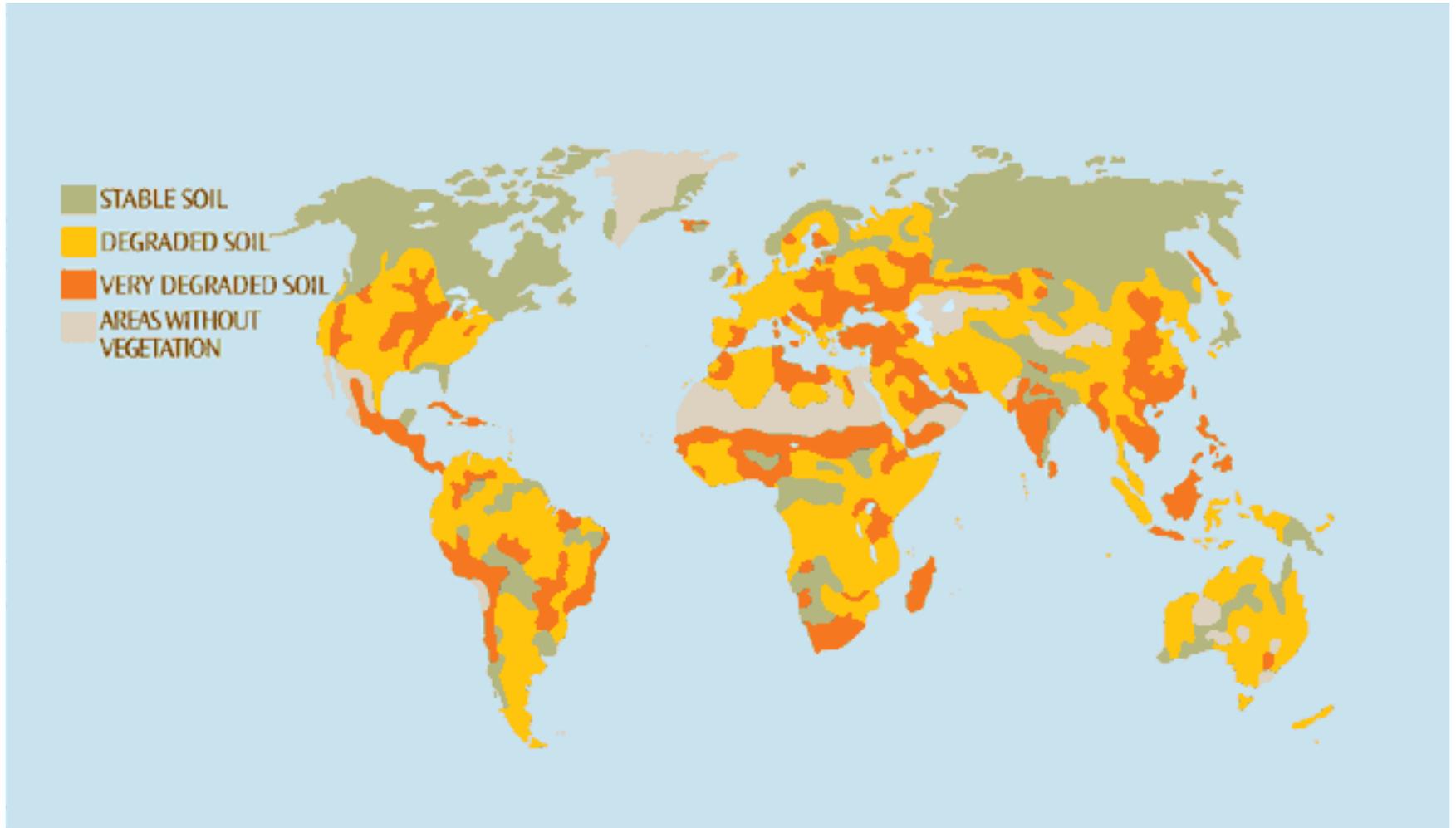


- Why?
  - Introduction of new food crops (Columbian Exchange), colonialism ended local warfare, railroads cut down on famine, improved hygiene & medicine, resistance to birth control, declining infant mortality rates

# Parasitic Cities

- Massive post-independence urbanization occurred in most countries
  - No expanding industrial centers meant few jobs & low wages
  - Urban poor could become politically volatile
  - Little or no urban planning
    - Slum areas with no electricity, running water, or basic sewage
  - Cities are not productive thus “parasitic”
- Puts pressure on rural areas
  - Draw food and resources from depleted countryside
  - Contributes to soil depletion, deforestation, desertification, etc.

# Global Soil Degradation



# Women's Subordination

- New nations often supported women's suffrage, equal legal rights, education, & occupational opportunities (in theory)
- In reality, most societies remained patriarchal
  - Men dominated most political positions
    - Prominent female leaders were often related to powerful men
    - Indira Gandhi, Benazir Bhutto, Corazon Aquino
  - Arranged marriages, early marriage ages, and large families
  - Dietary customs increase chances of malnutrition
  - Female infanticide is common in many places
    - China, India, East Africa
  - Religious revivalism erodes women's rights
    - Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, India, the Sudan

# Pakistan and Afghanistan

- Did not develop economically to the extent of India.
- Mainly military dictatorships
  - Regionalism
    - Especially in the north.
- Cold War Influence
  - USSR invades Afghanistan – Devastated country
  - Aid from U.S. through Pakistan
  - Mujahedeen
- Islamic fundamentalism
  - Taliban
  - Strict subordination of women and legal code.
  - 9-11-01 – Tribal regions as bases
  - Heavy aid/involvement by the U.S.