

Unit Outcome: Analyze those political, economic, and social issues which have confronted the people of the Indian Subcontinent since independence.

CHRONOLOGY

1947	India and Pakistan gain independence
1960	the Indian Constitution goes into effect
1962	China and India clash along the border
1964	death of Nehru
1965	India and Pakistan clash over Kashmir
1966	Indira Gandhi becomes Prime Minister
1971	Pakistani Civil War and the Indian incursion
1975	beginning of emergency rule
1977	Janata Party wins control of the Lok Sabha
1979	execution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
1980	Indira Gandhi and the Congress Party recapture control
1984 (June)	the Indian Army laid siege to the Golden Temple in Amritsar
1984 (Oct.)	Indira Gandhi assassinated by Sikh bodyguards
1984 (Dec.)	the worst industrial accident in world history occurs at Bhopal
1988 (Aug.)	President Zia is killed when his plane explodes resulting in the election of Benazir Bhutto
1989	political chaos leads to V.P. Singh becoming India's Prime Minister
1990	political dealing leads to India's seventh Prime Minister - Chandra Shekhar
1991 (May)	Rajiv Gandhi is assassinated while campaigning for election
1992 (December)	Hindu militants destroy a 16th-century mosque in northern India (Ayodyha), leaving over 1,200 dead in nationwide clashes between Hindus and Muslims
1993 (Sept.)	India's worst earthquake in a half of century kills 10,000 in the state of Maharastra
1993	Benazir Bhutto reemerges as Prime Minister of Pakistan
1996 (June)	H.D. Deve Gowda forms a center-left coalition of 14 parties and becomes Prime Minister of India
1997 (January)	the last of M.K. Gandhi's ashes are deposited in the Ganges River at Allahabad.
1997 (August)	India celebrates 50 years of independence
1997 (November)	the seven month coalition led by Prime Minister. I.K. Gujral collapses
1998 (January)	the <i>BJP</i> led by A.J. Vajpayee gains control of the Lok Sabha through a coalition
1998 (May)	India test 5 nuclear weapons triggering a reaction from Pakistan and the world
1999 (October)	Gen. Pervez Musharraf leads a successful coup against overthrowing P.M. Nawaz Sharif
1999 (October)	A.J. Vajpayee and the BJP retain control of the Lok Sabha

KEY NAMES

Rajiv Gandhi	Jawaharlal Nehru
Benazir Bhutto	Indira Gandhi
A.J. Vajpayee	

KEY TERMS

sari	rickshaw	namaste
tika	rupee	federal/unitary
dhoti	chapatis	bustees
cottage industry	Lok Sabha	Tamil/Sinhalese
Green Revolution	Rajya Sabha	Punjab
purdah	mixed economy	Congress Party

KEY CONCEPTS AND ISSUES

1. India is a country of villages
2. India has maintained a continuous democracy for almost fifty years (the "Indian Miracle")
3. sectarian violence continues to be a major factor on the Subcontinent
4. India has been ruled by the Nehru-Gandhi family for almost the entire period since independence
5. India's nonaligned (although formerly with a pro-Soviet tilt) foreign policy has been a model for much of the developing world
6. the questionable future of Indian democracy after the Nehru Dynasty and in the present climate of sectarian violence
7. the future trends of Indian foreign policy in the post-Soviet era
8. India's future economic prosperity in light of continued population growth
9. the role of traditional values in determining India's social structure

READINGS:

_____ Indian Government	pp. 174 -189
_____ India's Economy	pp. 190 - 197
_____ Social Change	pp. 198 - 205
_____ Indian Foreign Policy	pp. 206 - 213
_____ Pakistan and Bangladesh	pages TBA