

special Feature

Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa was one of the greatest humanitarians the world has ever known. She was born in 1910 in Skopje, Macedonia, as Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. When she was eighteen years old, she joined the Loreto Sisters of Dublin, a Roman Catholic religious congregation. She changed her name to Sister Mary Teresa, and after six months of training, she was sent to Calcutta (now Kolkata), India, to teach in an all-girls high school. In 1937, after taking her final vows as a nun (a religious order of women), she was called Mother Teresa.

After teaching for seventeen years, Mother Teresa felt a new calling to help the poorest and sickest of Calcutta. She had seen glimpses of the suffering from the convent and decided to devote the rest of her life to helping the poor and sick. In 1946, Mother Teresa left her convent and began to help the poorest of the poor. In 1950, she founded the Missionaries of Charity group to help the poor and sick in Calcutta. By the time of her death in 1997, over 4,000 people were involved with the mission in over 120 countries. During the 1950s and 1960s, she established a leper colony (a place for people with highly contagious leprosy to live), an orphanage, a nursing home, a family clinic, and several mobile clinics. Mother Teresa even traveled to other parts of the world, like Beirut and Chernobyl, to help victims of war and disaster.

In 1979, Mother Teresa won the Nobel Peace Prize for her work in “bringing help to suffering humanity.” She donated the prize money to the poor in India. After years of heart and lung problems, Mother Teresa died in 1997. She was canonized (made a saint) in the Catholic Church in 2016 by Pope Francis. When asked to sum up her life, this is what Mother Teresa said. “By blood, I am Albanian. By citizenship, an Indian. By faith, I am a Catholic nun. As to my calling, I belong to the world. As to my heart, I belong entirely to the Heart of Jesus.” What character traits do you see in Mother Teresa?



Top: Mother Teresa was given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 for her work to overcome poverty and distress. **Left:** In 1985, Mother Teresa received the Medal of Freedom from US President Ronald Reagan at the White House in Washington, DC. **Background:** The Home for the Pure Heart, established by Mother Teresa, is a hospice for the poor run by the Missionaries of Charity in Kolkata.

Section 2

A Brief History of India



As you read, look for

- ▶ the growth of nationalism in India;
- ▶ examples of civil disobedience;
- ▶ how World War II led to independence;
- ▶ why and how India was partitioned;
- ▶ the impact of Mohandas Gandhi on India's independence movement;
- ▶ terms: **nationalism, Indian National Congress, Muslim League, Rowlatt Act, civil disobedience, Government of India Act, dominion, partition.**

Early History

Around 4,000 years ago, the Indus Valley civilization, one of the world's oldest, flourished along the Indus River in what is now Pakistan. Its territory extended into northwestern India. This culture influenced the people living in the area that is now India. However, Aryan tribes from the northwest entered the Indian subcontinent about 3,500 years ago. Classic Indian culture grew from these roots, and the period known as the "Golden Age" (AD 4th to 6th centuries) saw the growth of Indian science, mathematics, art, and culture. Islam began to spread across the subcontinent around the year 700, and some Indians began to convert to the religion. In the 10th and 11th centuries, Turks and Afghans invaded India and established the Delhi Sultanate. In the early 16th century, the Emperor Babur established the Mughal Dynasty, which ruled India for more than three centuries.

DID YOU KNOW ?

During the Golden Age, Indian mathematicians began to use a zero and decimals and expanded on the knowledge of algebra.



Above: The Dholavira archeological site in western India reveals evidence of the Indus Valley civilization from over 4,000 years ago. **Left:** The Indus River in northern India was the site of an ancient civilization.



Colonization and Independence

European explorers began establishing footholds in India during the 16th century. By the 19th century, Great Britain had become the dominant political power on the subcontinent. Great Britain would eventually control all of India and other neighboring areas. Like most colonies, the indigenous people did not like being ruled by a foreign power.

A feeling of nationalism began to surface in India in the 1800s. **Nationalism** is the belief that people should be loyal to those with

whom they share common history, customs, origins, and sometimes language or religion. People who share these things often think of themselves as a distinct nation, although not all of these characteristics may be the same from one nation to another. People in India began to be upset that their country was a part of the British colonial empire. They were second-class citizens in their own country. The best jobs and best education were reserved for the British. Indian craftsmen were not allowed to run their traditional businesses if that meant competition

for the British. One example was the production of cloth. Indians grew fine cotton, and weaving was a traditional craft. Indians, however, were forced to send all of their cotton to Great Britain, and then had to buy the finished cloth from the British factories.

The first two groups to work for the rights of Indians were the **Indian National Congress**, organized in 1885, and the **Muslim League**, begun in 1906. The Indian National Congress attracted mainly Indian Hindus, and the Muslim League attracted Indians who followed Islam. As they gathered more members and became better organized, they began to call for Indian independence from British colonial control. Years of contact with the British had taught Indians about western ideas of democracy and self-government. However, the British did not want to share these two ideals with their colonies.



Top Left: Dadabhai Naoroji founded the Indian National Congress in 1885. This nationalist party worked for India's independence from Great Britain and is still active in the 21st century.

Top Right: The flag of the viceroy and governor-general of India from 1885 combines the flag of the United Kingdom with the Star of India and the British Imperial Crown. **Above:** Members of the All-India Muslim League assembled in 1940. They were led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah (center), who later became the first governor-general of Pakistan.



During World War I, millions of Indians joined forces with the British, hoping that their service would be rewarded with more control of their government. The British Parliament even promised that, when the war ended, India would be able to work toward self-government. Unfortunately, after the war, nothing changed. Those who began to protest were arrested under the new **Rowlatt Act**, which gave the British the power to send Indians to jail for up to two years without a trial. In 1919, British authorities opened fire on a large gathering of Indians in the town of Amritsar, claiming they were gathering illegally. Over 400 people were killed and another 1,200 wounded. This massacre made Indians all over the country furious, and almost overnight they were united in a call for complete independence.

Following the slaughter at Amritsar, Mohandas Gandhi began to urge Indians to refuse to cooperate with British laws they felt were unjust. He also urged them to be sure they did nothing violent in their protests. His goal was to show the world the injustice of British colonial rule in India. Gandhi's plan was one of what he called **civil disobedience** (the nonviolent refusal to obey an unfair law). Indians all over the country began to follow Gandhi's lead, boycotting British-made goods, refusing to attend second-class schools, and refusing to pay unfair taxes. In time, these efforts began to hurt the British economy, which was dependent on colonial markets. Though the British authorities often responded with arrests and beatings, Gandhi and his followers refused to do the same. The world watched as the British Empire found itself unable to stop the Indians' protests and refusal to obey British laws.

In 1935, the British government gave up. Britain passed the **Government of India Act** that gave India some self-government. This was a start but not the independence most Indians wanted. When World War II broke out, Great Britain offered India **dominion** (control or the exercise of control) status in the British Empire if they would help the war effort. This would mean more independence, but not the complete independence India wanted. Gandhi and the Indian National Congress refused the offer. They announced that they would not take sides in Britain's war with Japan and Germany. The Muslim League, however, had begun to worry that Indian independence might mean rule by the more numerous Hindus, and they supported the British war effort. They hoped they would be rewarded after the war ended. While many Indians did help the British war effort, support for the war became tangled up in India's desire for independence.



Top: Indian Maharaja Bhopinder Singh visited with Belgian generals at the war front in Belgium during World War I.

Above: Some Indians, like these two members of a tank division, served with the Allies in World War II, but Indians were divided about whether to support the British war effort.

special Feature

Gandhi

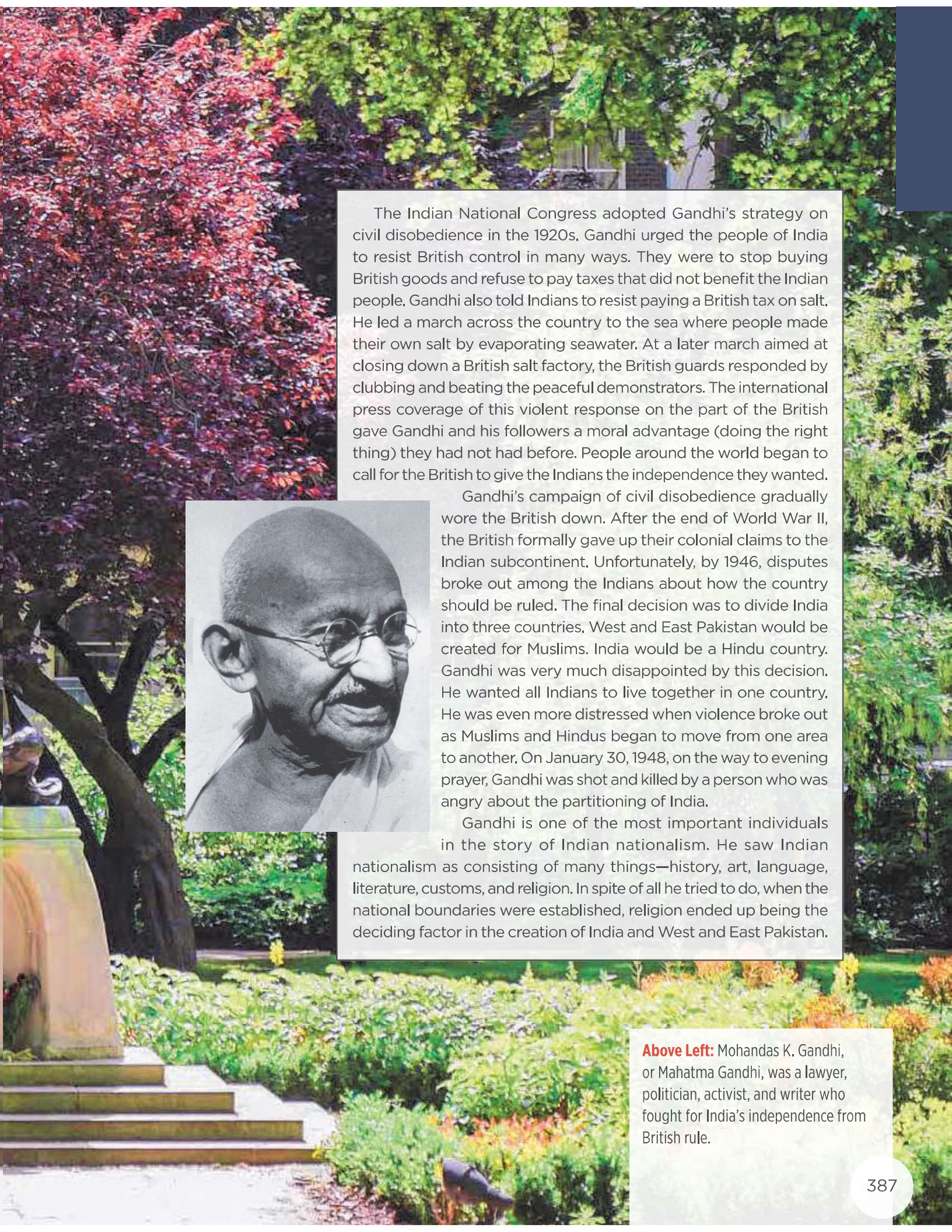
Mohandas K. Gandhi, born in 1869, was an Indian political leader who began his adult life as a lawyer. He lived for a time in South Africa, where he encountered that country's strict apartheid (the legal separation of the races) system. When he returned to India in 1914, he brought with him his determination that people should be treated equally, no matter what their nationality or situation in life. Though he was a Hindu, he saw much to admire in many different religions. Above all, he believed that all people deserved to be treated with equality and justice, and he felt the British colonial government of India did not offer that justice to Indians. He himself lived a very simple life, and as he became widely known and admired, his followers began to call him Mahatma, or the "Great Soul."

It was the awful massacre of Indians by the British at the Temple of Amritsar that spurred Gandhi to real action against the British colonial authority. He believed it was time for the people of India to stop obeying what he felt were unfair British laws. Because he was a believer in nonviolence, he urged people to resist unfair laws but to do it without any violence on their part. He developed what he called a system of civil disobedience (the refusal to obey unfair laws even if the result was punishment). He spoke of the power of what he called Satyagraha, or the force of truth. He believed civil disobedience would make the world recognize the injustice in British rule in India and force change without having to resort to violence.

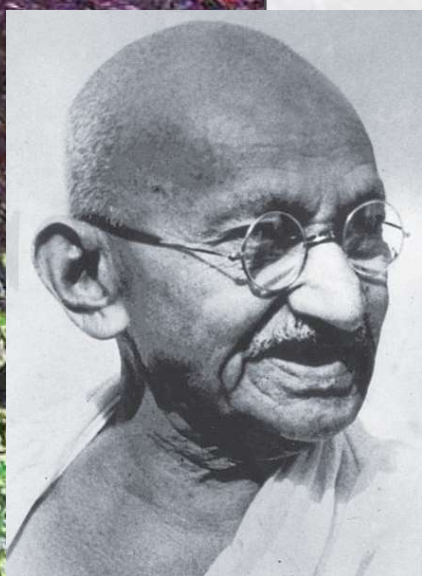


Top: As a young man, Mohandas K. Gandhi lived in South Africa.

Background: This statue of Gandhi stands in the gardens of Tavistock Square in London, England. It honors Gandhi's nonviolent approach to social change.



The Indian National Congress adopted Gandhi's strategy on civil disobedience in the 1920s. Gandhi urged the people of India to resist British control in many ways. They were to stop buying British goods and refuse to pay taxes that did not benefit the Indian people. Gandhi also told Indians to resist paying a British tax on salt. He led a march across the country to the sea where people made their own salt by evaporating seawater. At a later march aimed at closing down a British salt factory, the British guards responded by clubbing and beating the peaceful demonstrators. The international press coverage of this violent response on the part of the British gave Gandhi and his followers a moral advantage (doing the right thing) they had not had before. People around the world began to call for the British to give the Indians the independence they wanted.



Gandhi's campaign of civil disobedience gradually wore the British down. After the end of World War II, the British formally gave up their colonial claims to the Indian subcontinent. Unfortunately, by 1946, disputes broke out among the Indians about how the country should be ruled. The final decision was to divide India into three countries, West and East Pakistan would be created for Muslims. India would be a Hindu country. Gandhi was very much disappointed by this decision. He wanted all Indians to live together in one country. He was even more distressed when violence broke out as Muslims and Hindus began to move from one area to another. On January 30, 1948, on the way to evening prayer, Gandhi was shot and killed by a person who was angry about the partitioning of India.

Gandhi is one of the most important individuals in the story of Indian nationalism. He saw Indian nationalism as consisting of many things—history, art, language, literature, customs, and religion. In spite of all he tried to do, when the national boundaries were established, religion ended up being the deciding factor in the creation of India and West and East Pakistan.

Above Left: Mohandas K. Gandhi, or Mahatma Gandhi, was a lawyer, politician, activist, and writer who fought for India's independence from British rule.



When World War II ended, the British decided to grant India independence. By this time, disputes had begun between Indian Hindus and Muslims about how power in the new country should be organized. The British colonial leader, Lord Louis Mountbatten, decided that the only way to grant independence and avoid fighting was to divide the country into Hindu and Muslim sections. Feelings of nationalism in each group were more strongly influenced by religion than by any of the other factors

the people had in common. The country would be **partitioned**, or divided, into three new countries. Hindu India would be in the center, the largest because there were many more Hindus than people of any other religion. The Muslims would be moved to smaller countries created in both the east and the west along the borders of India. The areas were to be named West Pakistan and East Pakistan. Hindus living in those areas would have to move to the newly created India.

Through 1947, millions of people left homes they had lived in for generations to make the moves ordered by the creation of the new governments. There was much fighting, and many people lost their lives. In the end, the three new countries were created. On August 15, 1947, British rule in India came to an end, and the independent countries of India, West Pakistan, and East Pakistan were created. Today West Pakistan is called Pakistan and East Pakistan is Bangladesh.



Top: Lord and Lady Mountbatten with Mahatma Gandhi in 1947. **Above:** Lord Mountbatten was viceroy of India when the country gained independence in 1947. He served as independent India's first governor-general.

Reviewing the Section

1. What is nationalism?
2. What is civil disobedience? Give two examples.
3. How did World War II help India gain independence?
3. Why and how was India partitioned?
4. Who was Mohandas Gandhi? How did he impact India's independence movement? Give three specific examples.

Section 3

The Government of India



As you read, look for

- ▶ the type of government in India;
- ▶ why the governments of India and the United Kingdom are similar;
- ▶ why India is considered a republic;
- ▶ terms: **prime minister, Parliament of India, Supreme Court, republic, secular.**

Type of Government

India came under British rule beginning in the 1700s, and it was a colony of the British Empire until 1947. When India became independent in 1947, the Indians modeled their government after the government of the United Kingdom. Today, India is the world's largest democracy.

India is a federal parliamentary republic. The head of government is a **prime minister**, and the head of state is a president. The government is divided into three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. The executive branch has the prime minister, president, and cabinet. The legislative branch is the **Parliament of India**. Finally, the judicial branch has the **Supreme Court** that is made up of a chief justice and twenty-five associate judges.

The national Parliament of India has two houses: the Council of States (Rajya Saha) and the People's Assembly (Lok Sabha). Its representatives are elected from local districts. For this reason, India can be described as a **republic**, one in which elected individuals make decisions for the people. If the voters are unhappy with the way these representatives make decisions, they can choose different people in the next election. Elections for the Indian parliament are held every five years. The leader of the majority political party in the Indian parliament serves as prime minister and head of the government.



Above: The Parliament of India meets in the capital city of New Delhi. **Left:** The President's House in New Delhi was formerly known as the Viceroy's House.



The Indian constitution was adopted in 1950. It guarantees all Indian citizens the same basic rights. Indian citizens who are eighteen years old or older can vote in elections. Even the untouchables (casteless people) were granted equal rights, and many among this group are elected officials of the government today. Women were granted voting rights as well. Several women have held the highest offices in India's government. Indira Gandhi (not related to Mohandas Gandhi) was the first woman elected as India's prime minister in 1966, and she served until 1977. She was elected again in 1980 and served until her assassination in 1984.

Local power is in the hands of village councils in India. Each village council, known as a panchayat, is part of a larger group of villages. These larger groups belong to district councils. Indian law requires that women and untouchables be allowed to run for positions in these three levels of councils.



DID YOU KNOW ?

Over 900,000 polling stations are used for elections in India due to a law that says no person should have to travel more than 2 kilometers (1.2 miles) to vote. One polling station in the Gir Forest has five workers for one lone voter.

Top: Ink-marked fingers identify citizens in India who have already voted in an election. **Above:** Educating young people is a high priority for the Indian government. Over 500,000 students are enrolled in the University of Mumbai; however, educating the large number of children in poverty remains a challenge.

Challenges Facing the Government

Because India is so large and has so many different languages, castes, and religions, the national government has had to work very hard to see that all groups feel included and are equally protected. The country is **secular**, meaning it favors no special religion, even though the majority of India's people are Hindu. Still, there are religious issues that cause conflict for the people and the government.

Educating India's huge population of children is another issue. Although there are many opportunities for higher education and training, many children are undereducated and the country overall has a literacy rate of about 71 percent. Improving education would provide a more skilled set of workers for business.

Rapid growth of cities means that there are challenges to meet the needs of city dwellers and keep their environment healthy. The government must ensure good supplies of clean water and sanitation in these rapidly expanding environments.

Reviewing the Section

1. What type of government does India have?
2. Who can vote in India? What government positions do they elect?
3. How are the governments of India and the United Kingdom similar? Why?
4. Why is India considered a republic?

Section 4

The Economy of India

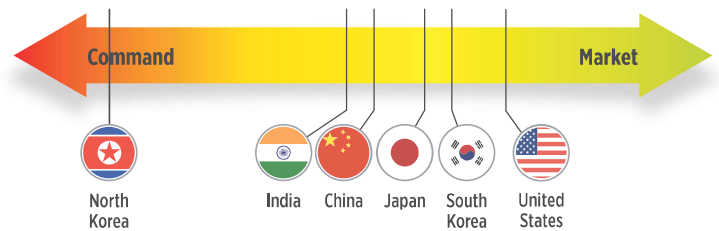
As you read, look for

- ▶ the type of economic system in India;
- ▶ the purpose and results of the Green Revolution;
- ▶ challenges faced by the economy of India;
- ▶ the impact of the microcredit industry on entrepreneurship;
- ▶ terms: **Green Revolution, rupee, microcredit industry.**



Figure 14.2

Economic Systems in Southern and Eastern Asia



Type of Economy

India has a mixed economy that leans toward a market system. The country has a stable democracy that is good for business. Individual and business property rights are protected by law. This is good for growing the country's economy. When owners feel their property is secure, they are more likely to increase their investment, which encourages growth. By 2017, the International Monetary Fund labeled India's as the world's fastest-growing economy.



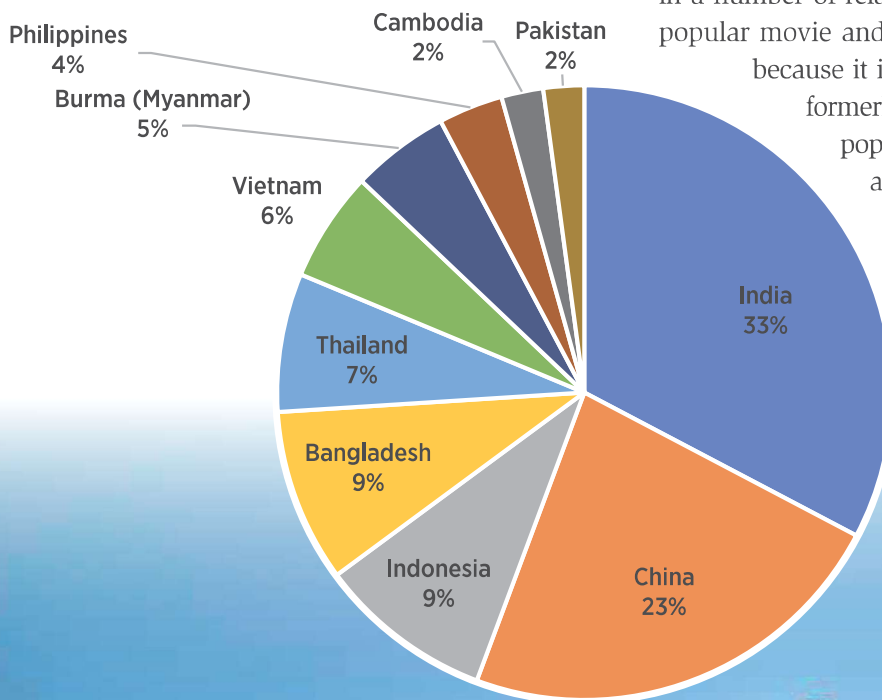
Left: India's economy depends on an educated workforce. These engineering students are preparing for jobs building their country's future.

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2009, India's space agency was the first to find proof of water on the moon's surface.

Figure 14.3

World Rice Production: Top Countries (2017)



The economy of India is a blend of traditional and modern activities. About half of India's population still works in agriculture, many using farming techniques that have not changed for centuries. Many poor farmers still plow with oxen and water buffalo rather than using engine-powered tools. Rice and wheat are leading agricultural products in India. Agricultural products account for about 14 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). India's government decided to modernize Indian agriculture in the 1960s by declaring the beginning of the **Green Revolution**. New types of seeds and grains were introduced, and fertilizers and pesticides were made available. While farm products increased, there were problems as well. The chemicals the farmers used increased pollution of streams and rivers, and some farmers found the new techniques too expensive to use.

India now leads many of the countries in the region in the growth of technology and service industries. There is a booming electronics industry in India, producing computers, software, and televisions. India has launched several communications satellite systems and leads the region

in a number of related fields. India is also home to a popular movie and film industry—called Bollywood because it is centered in Mumbai, which was formerly known as Bombay. Its films are as

popular in Southern and Eastern Asia as are films made in the United States.

Service industries are booming in India, with thousands of people employed to handle technology questions, airline reservations, and retail sales for customers from around the world. The success of these industries has allowed India to develop a growing middle class.

Background: An Indian family harvests crops near Jaipur. About half of India's population works in agriculture.

special Feature

Bollywood

In 2013, Bollywood celebrated its 100th birthday. But what is Bollywood? In short, Bollywood is a phrase used to describe movies that are made in Mumbai (formerly Bombay) using the Hindi language. Often, movies filmed in other parts of India are mistakenly called Bollywood films. The phrase “Bollywood” was coined in the 1970s, when Bollywood passed Hollywood for producing the most movies per year. Between 800 and 1,000 movies are produced in Hindi cinema a year.

The first movie created in India was *Raja Harishchandra*, which was a black-and-white movie with no sound. It was released in 1913, just eight years after the first movie premiered in the United States. In 1931, *Alam Ara* was the first Bollywood movie with sound. Today, the movie industry, including Bollywood, is one of the top industries in India. Over 14 million Indians go to the movies every day!

Most Bollywood movies share some similar characteristics. They are usually three hours long and include a break. That is almost twice as long as the average Hollywood film. Most movies are musicals and include a standard or basic storyline, expertly choreographed

fight scenes, amazing song-and-dance routines, melodrama, and larger-than-life heroes. Have you ever seen any Bollywood movies?



Left: The movie industry in India is one of the country's top industries.

Background: A young Indian woman dances on a set preparing for a Bollywood movie.



Trade in India

Trade is very important to India's economy and has been for centuries. In fact, India is the 14th-largest importer in the world. The top countries India imports goods from include China, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, the United States, and Switzerland. India's top imports include oil, machinery, fertilizers, plastics, chemicals, steel, diamonds, and gold. On the other hand, India is the 16th-largest exporter in the world. It exports goods to many countries around the world including China, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the United Arab Emirates. India's top exports include petroleum products, precious stones (diamonds), cars, machinery, cereals, medicine, and clothing.

In order for these countries to trade, they must use a system to exchange their currencies fairly. India's currency is the **rupee**. Businesses from other countries that want to trade in India must exchange their currency for the rupee. Indian businesses trading in other parts of the world must exchange their rupees for the local currency. In 2017, one US dollar could be exchanged for about 65 Indian rupees.

Georgia businesses trade with businesses in India. To encourage business, Georgia has hosted the annual US-India Business Summit in Atlanta since 2010. The event focuses on life sciences, information technology, real estate, and investment in the two countries. In 2014, Georgia's exports to India totaled slightly more than \$434 million. India is the 21st-largest export market in the world for Georgia. Top exports from Georgia to India include gas turbines, internal combustion piston engines, chemicals, and wood pulp. In 2014, Georgia imports from India totaled \$1.84 billion, a 14.66 percent increase from the previous year. India ranks 8th among Georgia's top importer nations. Georgia's top imports from India include tractors, parts and accessories for special purpose motor vehicles, bed linen, carpets and other floor coverings, television receivers, and electrical transformers.



Top: Bagmane Tech Park is a software technological park in Bengaluru (Bangalore). Companies such as Oracle, Texas Instruments, Lenovo, Volvo, and Yahoo! have offices here. **Above:** An offshore platform near Mumbai provides oil for India to use or export. Petroleum products are among the country's largest exports.

Natural Resources and the Economy of India

India has a variety of natural resources. One of India's most valuable resources is arable land. As you have already read, over half of India's population still works in agriculture. This resource is critical for feeding India's fast-growing population. Some of the crops that are grown include rice, wheat, tea, cotton, sugarcane, and lentils. Additionally, India has valuable mineral resources, like coal, iron ore, bauxite, and diamonds. The diamond cutting and polishing industry in India is the largest in the world. Finally, India has deposits of oil and natural gas. Not only do these valuable resources help power industries in India, they also are an important export.

Human Capital in India

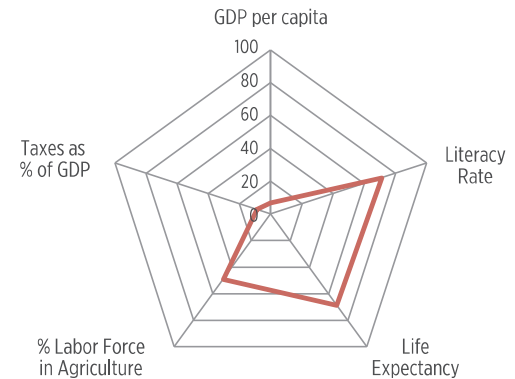
In the 1960s, the Indian government announced the beginning of a program called the Green Revolution, the national project aimed at helping farmers use more modern methods and technologies to improve crop production. Many farmers also learned new techniques for building irrigation systems to bring water to their fields. This program was an example of the Indian government investing in the country's human capital. Crop production did increase, and many Indian farmers began to grow new and improved types of rice and wheat, two of the country's leading agricultural products. Even with these improvements, India still has to struggle to produce enough food for the ever-increasing population. While many of the people in India still work in agriculture, it is also one of the world's top-ten industrial nations.

The Indian government has stressed education during the past decades. As a result, many Indians, particularly those living in cities, are highly educated and have jobs in the sciences, computer and information technology, arts and literature, and industrial production and research. The literacy rate is about 71 percent. Most Indians are able to attend school for twelve years. However, an estimated 25 million children between the ages of five and twelve are forced to work to help their families instead of going to school.

India is now one of the leading software producers in the world. Because so many in India speak English, this country has become a leader in technology support for people in other parts of the world. India also has a rich traditional arts history, as well as one of the largest film industries in the world.

Figure 14.4

India Spider Graph



Background: Sugarcane is one of India's valuable crops. Arable land makes growing sugarcane on a large plantation possible. **Above:** The Indian government has stressed educating students in science and technology classes, such as this one in Nagpur.



The Indian middle class is growing rapidly. These are people who are well educated and who play an active part in the country's industrial growth. The country's GDP has been growing at a rate of about 8.5 percent per year. The challenge for India is for the economy to keep up with the rapidly growing population and the strains that population puts on both the economy and the environment.

Capital Goods in India

India is a country that has invested heavily in the factories, modern machinery, and advanced technology that make up what is known as capital goods. Even though a large portion of the economy and its people are still engaged in agriculture, India is a leader among the world's industrial countries. Modern agricultural techniques have become more widely used in India since the Green Revolution in the 1990s. India's cities are home to some of the most advanced communications and computer technology in that part of the world. Enormous amounts of money have been poured into Indian industry in recent years, put to good use by India's increasingly well-educated middle class. Although poverty and overpopulation remain constant problems for India, progress in the modernization of farming techniques and industry have enabled the country to boast of a growing GDP every year for the past decade.



DID YOU KNOW?

Many American businesses employ people in India to answer their telephones regarding technical or service problems. In the city of Bangalore alone, about 265,000 people work in such jobs.

Entrepreneurship in India

India has many stories of entrepreneurship in its history. Some of the world's largest and most successful companies were founded by Indian entrepreneurs. In addition to these large financial empires, India is also a land of smaller entrepreneurs in what is known as the **microcredit industry**. Thousands of Indian men and women have been able to borrow small amounts of money to start little local businesses. Entrepreneurship through microcredit is changing the quality of life in many rural Indian villages.

Reviewing the Section

1. What type of economy does India have?
2. What was the Green Revolution? What was its purpose? What were the results?
3. What are India's top exports?
4. What are some of the challenges the economy of India faces?
5. What is the microcredit industry? How has that affected entrepreneurship in India?

Top: Bangalore is home to many international software and technology companies. **Middle Right:** Call centers in India provide good jobs for Indians who can speak well in languages such as English. Technology makes it possible for a person in India to assist a person in the United States with a customer service issue.