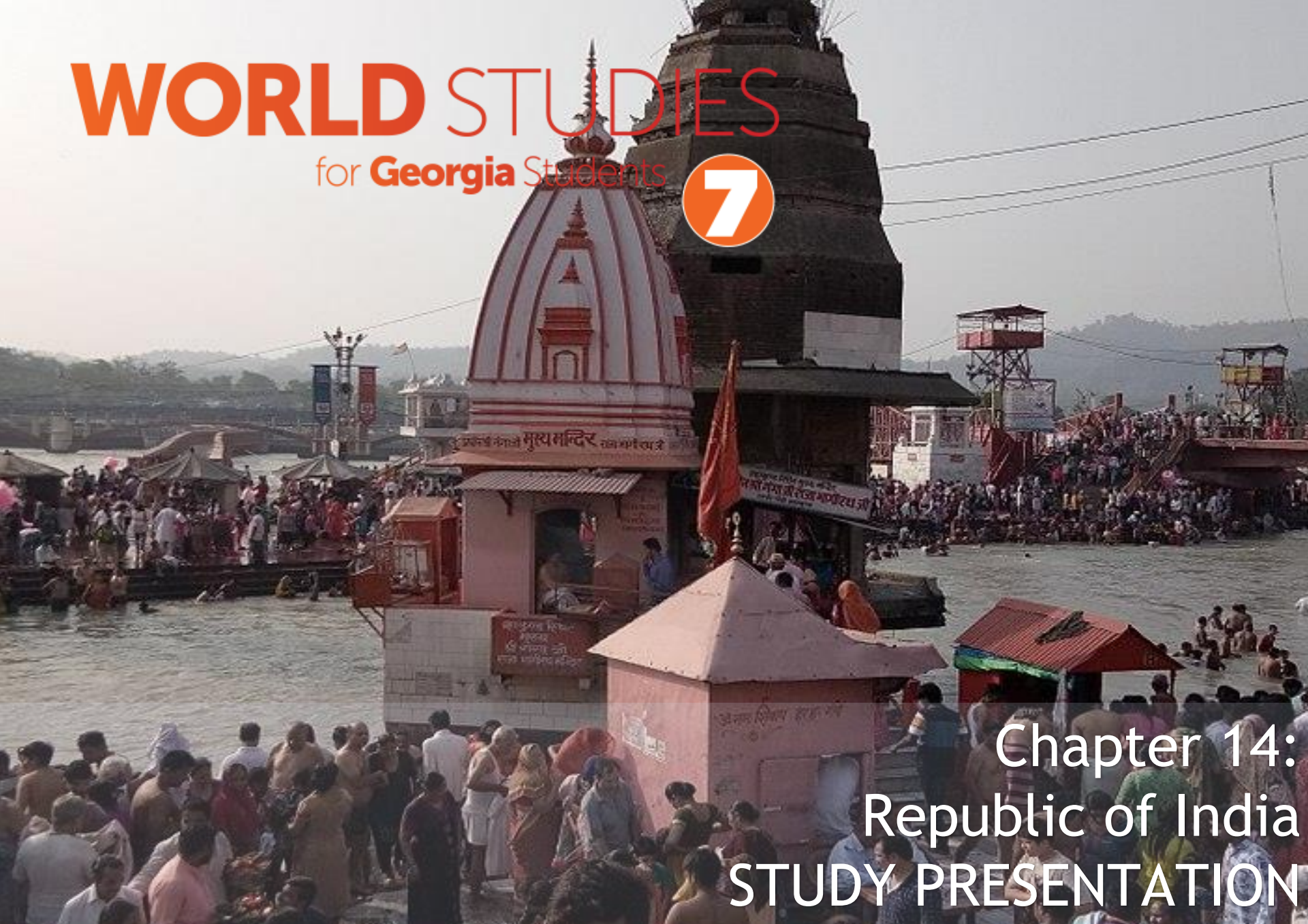


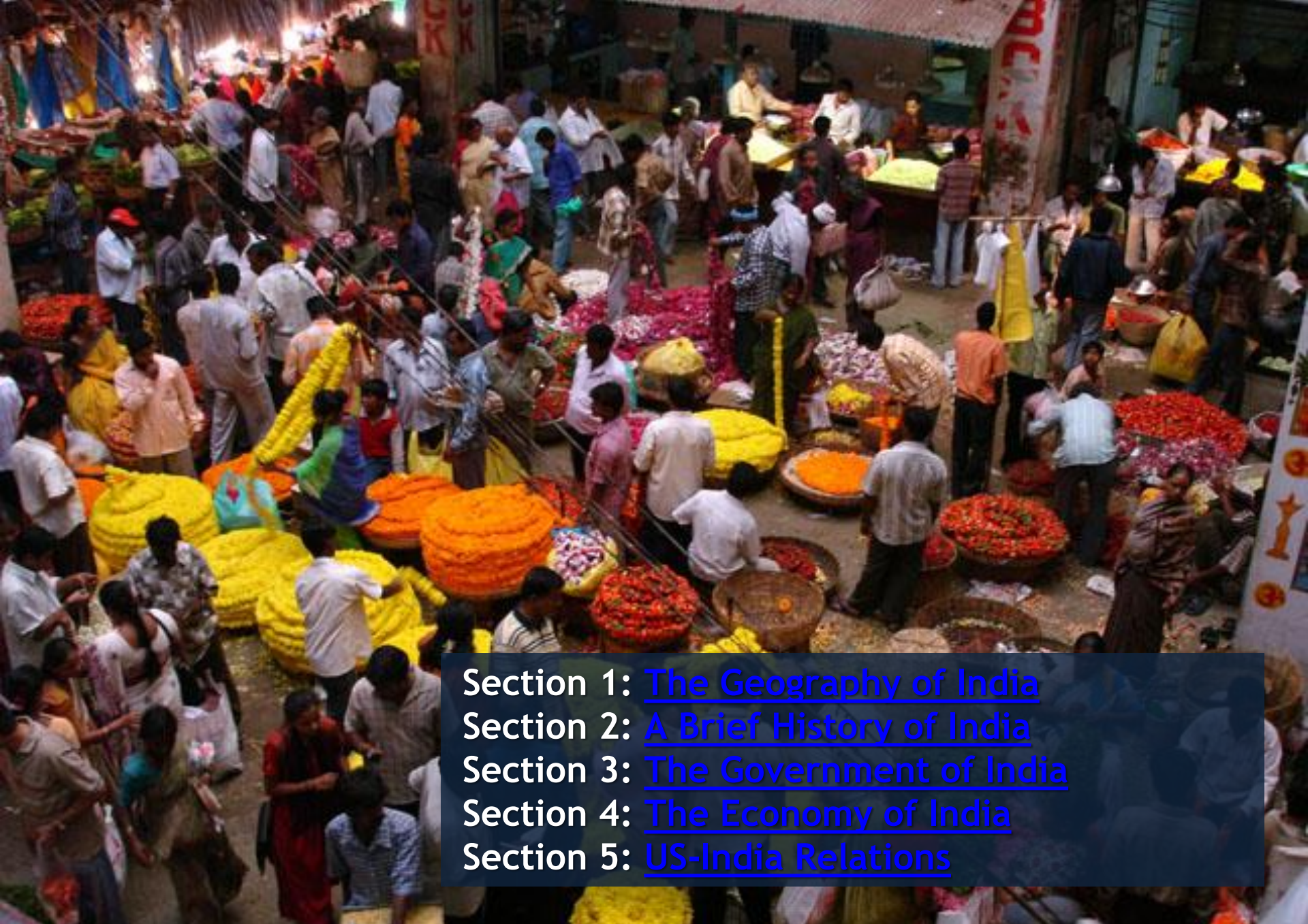
WORLD STUDIES

for Georgia Students

7



Chapter 14: Republic of India STUDY PRESENTATION



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Section 1: The Geography of India

○ Essential Question:

- How do the main geographic features in India impact population distribution?

Section 1: The Geography of India

- What terms do I need to know?
 - subcontinent
 - monsoon
 - respiratory disease
 - Ganges Action Plan

Location and Size of India

- India is the largest country on the Indian **subcontinent**, meaning that it is a distinguishable part or division of a continent.
- It is located in both the northern and southern hemispheres and is crossed by the Tropic of Cancer.
- Six countries border India by land: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Bhutan, China, Nepal, and Pakistan. Sri Lanka lies off the coast of India.
- India covers a large peninsula, or an area surrounded by water on three sides.
- Although the country has one of the largest populations in the world, it is only the seventh-largest country in the world.

Physical Features of India

- Three mountain ranges separate India from the rest of Asia: the Hindu Kush, the Himalayan, and the Karakoram ranges.
- South of the large mountain ranges, the majority of India is made up of a broad, mostly fertile plains between the Indus River and the Ganges River.
 - Most of India's population relies on agriculture to make a living, so the fertile plains and by rivers are ideal places to live and work.
- In large numbers, people are moving from rural areas in India to urban areas, in search of work and opportunities for their families.

Climate

- India experiences many different kinds of climates, depending on location and season.
 - The mountains in the north experience snow and ice, for example, but the Deccan Plateau in the center of the country has a more moderate environment.
- The climate of India is shaped by seasonal winds, called **monsoons**. During the winter, these winds blow hot, dry air across the continent from the northeast.
 - In the summer and spring, the winds come from the ocean in the opposite direction from the winter.
- Monsoons are extremely unpredictable, and as a result, can be either very helpful or harmful.

Natural Resources of India

- Mineral resources make up many of India's natural resources.
 - Among India's mineral resources are iron ore, manganese, bauxite, titanium, and diamonds.
 - India is also the fourth-largest producer of coal in the world.
 - Mineral resources make up many of India's natural resources.
- In addition to mineral resources, India has deposits of natural gas and oil, as well as arable land.

Environmental Issues

- India has arguably the worst air pollution in the world.
 - An enormous population, the rapid growth of urban areas, and the development of industry are all to blame for these poor conditions.
 - Indians living in several major cities have some of the world's highest rates of **respiratory disease**, such as diseases of the lungs, bronchial tubes, and trachea.
- Water pollution is another environmental danger.
 - The Ganges River is important to Indians for many reasons, but because of chemicals and waste in the river, its condition is poor.
 - India began a program called the **Ganges Action Plan** in 1985 to clean the river.
- Flooding is most common in India during the monsoon season, and the Indian government is seeking ways to prevent future floods.
 - Floods are especially impactful because of the volume of people who live near rivers.

Impact of Location

- The geography of India greatly impacts where people settle down to live and work.
- Few people live around the deserts to the northwest of India, including the Thar Desert, and in the northern mountain regions.
- Most of the country is highly populated, however, especially in areas by the Ganges River.
- River valleys and southern coastal areas are also highly populated.
- The majority of Indians live in rural areas with only about one-third of the population living in cities.
- India has one of the fastest growing populations in the world.

People of India

- Hindi, the most common language spoken in India, is one of the official languages of the country and is spoken by over 40 percent of the population.
- There are thirteen other official languages that are commonly spoken in different regions of the country including Bengali, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, and Urdu.
- English is commonly spoken as a second language and used in business.
- The majority of Indians practice Hinduism, but Muslims, Christians, and Sikhs also make up India's population.

Mother Teresa

- Mother Teresa is known as one of the most influential humanitarians in the world.
- She was born Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu, but became Mother Teresa after taking her final vows as a nun.
- Mother Teresa was sent to Calcutta, India, to teach at an all-girls school. After seven years there, she felt a calling to serve Calcutta's poor and sick.
 - She founded the she founded the Missionaries of Charity to help this population in need, and it was a great success once established.
- In 1979, Mother Teresa won the Nobel Peace Prize for her work in “bringing help to suffering humanity.” She donated the prize money to help India's poor.

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Section 2: A Brief History of India

- Essential Question:
 - Why and how was India partitioned?

Section 2: A Brief History of India

- What terms do I need to know?
 - nationalism
 - Indian National Congress
 - Muslim League
 - Rowlatt Act
 - civil disobedience
 - Government of India Act
 - dominion
 - partition

Early History

- Around 3,500 years ago, Aryan tribes from the northwest entered the Indian subcontinent.
 - Traditional Indian culture grew from these roots.
 - During the “Golden Age” period in India, strides were made in culture, art, science, and mathematics.
- India experienced an invasion by Turks and Afghans in later centuries.
 - Eventually, the Emperor Babur established the Mughal Dynasty, which ruled India for more than three centuries.

Colonization and Independence

- During the sixteenth century, European explorers began establishing footholds in India, which was not popular with natives.
- By the nineteenth century, Great Britain controlled all of India and neighboring countries.
- A feeling of **nationalism**, the belief that people should be loyal to those with whom they share common history, customs, origins, and sometimes language or religion, began to surface in India in the 1800s.
 - Indians became increasingly more upset with Britain's rule, and as a result, two of the first groups established to fight for Indian rights were created: the **Indian National Congress** and the **Muslim League**.
 - As they became more organized, the groups began to call for Indian independence from Britain's colonial control.

Colonization and Independence

- During World War I, millions of Indians joined forces with the British, with hopes that their service would be rewarded.
- After the war, Great Britain's promise that India could work toward self-government went unfulfilled. Those who protested 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.
- Following a slaughter at Amritsar, Mohandas Gandhi began to urge Indians to refuse to cooperate with British laws they felt were unjust. This method is referred to as **civil disobedience** - the nonviolent refusal to obey an unfair law.

Colonization and Independence

- Indians' protests and refusal to obey British laws hurt Great Britain's economy so much that the **Government of India Act** was created, giving India some self-government.
 - When World War II broke out, Great Britain offered India **dominion**, the control or the exercise of control, status in the British Empire if they would help the war effort.
 - Because Great Britain's offer did not mean complete independence for India, Gandhi and the Indian National Congress refused the offer.
 - 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
- Many Indians did support the war effort, but the involvement of Indian became associated with its desire to become independent.

Gandhi

- Early in life, Mohandas K. Gandhi encountered strict apartheid, the legal separation of races.
- He passionately 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.
- Gandhi believed in nonviolence, and he developed what he called a system of civil disobedience - the refusal to obey unfair laws even if the result was punishment.
- He encouraged the people of India to resist the British in many different ways, including a famous march to the sea for salt.
- His method of civil disobedience proved successful in the end, and he is respected as one of the most important individuals in the story of Indian nationalism.
- Gandhi was shot in 1948 by a person who was angry about India's partitioning.

Colonization and Independence (cont.)

- When World War II ended, the British decided to grant India independence
 - Disputes began between Indian Hindus and Muslims about how power in the new country should be organized.
- The country was **partitioned**, or divided, into three new countries according to religious beliefs.
 - Hindu India was created in the center as the largest country, because there were many more Hindus than people of other religions.
 - The Muslims were moved to smaller countries created in both the east and the west along India's borders. The eastern country exists today as Pakistan, and the west country is Bangladesh.

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Section 3: The Government of India

- Essential Question:
 - How are the governments of India and the United Kingdom similar?

Section 3: The Government of India

- What terms do I need to know?
 - prime minister
 - Parliament of India
 - Supreme Court
 - republic
 - secular

Type of Government

- When India became independent in 1947, the Indians modeled their government after a government familiar to them: the United Kingdom's.
- India is the world's largest democracy and is a federal parliamentary republic.
 - The head of government is a prime minister, and the head of state is a president.
 - The three branches of the government include the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.
 - The executive branch has the prime minister, president, and cabinet.
 - The legislative branch is the Parliament of India.
 - The judicial branch has the Supreme Court that is made up of a chief justice and twenty-five associate judges.
- India's constitution was adopted in 1950, and it guarantees all Indians the same basic rights.

Challenges Facing the Government

- India has so many different languages, castes, and religions, that the national government has to work very hard to see that all groups feel included and are equally protected.
- Improving education for children is a major goal for India's government, and it is a challenge mainly due to the size of the population.
- Rapid growth of India's cities raises concern about the environment and the health of people in urban areas.

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Section 4: The Economy of India

- Essential question:
 - What are some of the challenges the economy of India faces?

Section 4: The Economy of India

- What terms do I need to know?
 - Green Revolution
 - rupee
 - microcredit industry

Type of Economy

- The mixed economy of India leans toward a market system, and it is a blend of traditional and modern activities.
- Roughly half of India's population works in agriculture, for example, and many farming methods have not changed for centuries. Rice and wheat are leading agricultural products.
- India leads many of countries in the growth of technology and service industries. Electronics are a booming industry in India, producing computers, software, and televisions.

Bollywood

- India is home to a popular movie and film industry called Bollywood.
- The industry is centered in Mumbai, and films produced here are as popular in Southern and Eastern Asia as are films made in the United States.
- Bollywood movies are filmed using Hindi language, and they follow similar characteristics.
 - 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.
 - Typically, the films last around three hours long with a break included.

Trade in India

- Trade is essential to India's economy, and it is the fourteenth-largest importer of goods in the world.
 - India's top imports include oil, machinery, fertilizers, plastics, chemicals, steel, diamonds, and gold.
- India is the sixteenth-largest exporter in the world.
 - India's top exports include petroleum products, precious stones such as diamonds, cars, machinery, cereals, medicine, and clothing.
- The currency in India is the **rupee**, and businesses that want to trade with India must exchange accordingly with their currencies.

Natural Resources and the Economy of India

- India has a variety of natural resources, but one of India's most valuable resources is arable land.
 - Rice, wheat, tea, cotton, sugarcane, and lentils are common crops.
- Mineral resources in India include coal, iron ore, bauxite, and diamonds.
 - The diamond cutting and polishing industry in India is the largest in the world
- Lastly, India has deposits of oil and natural gas which are important exports in the global market.

Human Capital in India

- In the 1960s, the Indian government announced the beginning of a program called the **Green Revolution**, a national project intended to help farmers use more modern methods and technologies to improve production of crops.
 - As a result of the program, crop production did increase, and many Indian farmers began to grow new and improved types of rice and wheat, which are two of the country's leading agricultural products.
- The Indian government has stressed education during the past decades, and it has seen a rise in literacy rate and the amount of highly educated individuals.
- A big 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 has invested heavily in factories, modern machinery, and advanced technology that fall under the category of capital goods.
- India is a leader among the world's industrial countries, alongside of its agricultural leadership.
- Although problems like poverty and overpopulation remain a problem for India, industry progress in areas like the modernization of farming techniques have given the country an economic advantage over the past decade.

Entrepreneurship in India

- Some of the world's largest and most successful companies were founded by Indian entrepreneurs.
- In addition to large entrepreneurial success stories, however, India is also home to a group of smaller entrepreneurs called the **microcredit industry**.
 - The microcredit industry is changing the quality of life for many men and women in rural villages.

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Section 5: US-India Relations

- Essential question:
 - What are some of the shared interests between India and the United States?

Section 5: US-India Relations

- What terms do I need to know?
 - US-India Strategic and Commercial Dialogue

Supporting a Relationship with an Important Partner

- The relationship between the United States and India is rooted in common values, including the rule of law, respect for diversity, and democratic government.
- Both countries have a shared interest in promoting global security, stability, and economic prosperity through trade and investment.
- The United States recognizes India's importance as a regional leader.
- The US-India Strategic Dialogue, launched in 2009, was expanded in 2015 to become the **US-India Strategic and Commercial Dialogue**. It provides opportunities to strengthen collaboration in areas including energy, climate change, trade, education, and counterterrorism.

US Assistance to India

- The United States is expected to send about \$76 million in aid to India in 2017.
 - The money will assist India with peace and security issues, economic development, and the environment.
 - The largest percentage of the funds will support work in health care, mainly, to help end the extreme poverty in parts of India.
 - Financial aid by the United States is also used to support and protect vulnerable women, girls, and minority group.

Bilateral Economic Relations

- The United States and India are making strides to deepen their economic relationship, improve investor confidence, and support economic growth in both countries.
- Regarding energy cooperation, the United States and India are working together to help ensure mutual energy security, combat global climate change, and support the development of low-carbon economies.
 - These efforts will create opportunities and job growth in both countries.

India's Membership in International Organizations

- Both the United States and India are members of a variety of international organizations.
 - These shared memberships include the United Nations, G-20, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and the World Trade Organization.
- India is an ASEAN dialogue partner, an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development partner under its Enhanced Engagement program, and an observer to the Organization of American States.
- India is also a member of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), of which the United States is a dialogue partner.

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