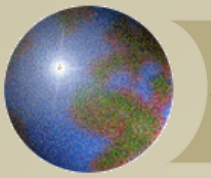


Chapter 22: China and India

- ✚ Both countries gained freedom from foreign control in late 1940s
- ✚ Different economic development strategies
 - ▣ India choose democratic electoral politics and mixed socialist-capitalist with cultural ties to the West
 - ▣ China asserted strong central control but rejected Russian leadership

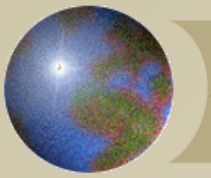


China, 1925-89

✚ Prelude to Revolution

✚ Two groups emerge from 1911 revolution

- Guomindang led by Chiang Kai-shek
 - Favored business community
- Communists led by Mao Zedong
 - Favored peasantry
- Both revered “Three People’s Principles of Sun Yat-sen

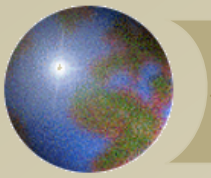


China, 1925-89

✚ Power Struggles, 1925-37

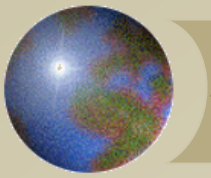
▣ Chiang Kai-shek & the Guomindang

- Promoted neo-Confucian values within pro-western framework
- GMD support from foreign investors, missionaries, and outside educational groups
- Failed because of corruption that alienated peasants and made Communists look like a good alternative



China, 1925-89

- ❖ Power Struggles, 1925-37 [cont.]
 - ❖ Mao Zedong, Peasant Revolt & the CP
 - Few ties to West and little direct knowledge of West
 - Arrived in Beijing in time for May 4th movement
 - ❖ Peasant Organization & Guerrilla Warfare
 - Early political work was with peasantry
 - GMD attacks workers; peasants are center of party
 - GMD drives Communists from city to countryside
 - Relations with peasants held key to success

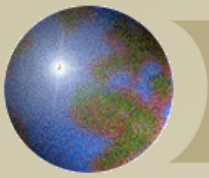


China, 1925-89

✚ Power Struggles, 1925-37 [cont.]

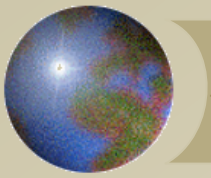
✚ Gender Issues Under Mao

- Recognized start of women's rights movement
- Took two directions within party
 - Restructured labor and the military to give more power and scope of action to women
 - Upon victory created new marriage law forbidding arranged marriage, encouraging free choice of partners and permitting divorce
 - Male party leaders largely ignored marriage laws



China, 1925-89

- ⊕ Long March/Communist Triumph, 1934-49
 - ⊞ Long march begins after heavy GMD attacks
 - 6,000 mile march creates long-standing bonds
 - 80,000 started; 20,000 finished the march
 - ⊞ Reestablished Jiangxi soviet in Yan'an
 - ⊞ Launch guerrilla attacks on Japanese
 - ⊞ Short-lived GMD/Communist collaboration
 - ⊞ GMD driven out by 1949

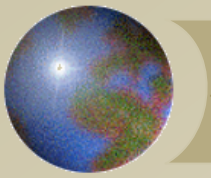


China, 1925-89

✚ Revolutionary Policies, 1949-69

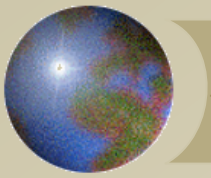
✚ The Principles of the Long March

- Tight knit group works to enforce conformity
- Goals of era
 - Land redistribution
 - Incorporate cities into their plans but control urban life
 - Opposition to communism in cities included development of capitalism, political protest, & internationalism
 - Promote military strength



China, 1925-89

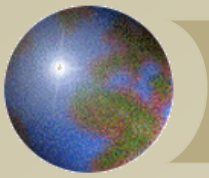
- ❖ Revolutionary Policies, 1949-69 [cont.]
 - ❖ “Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom,” 1956-7
 - Call for democratic input led to criticism of party
 - In fear, the party sends protesters to labor camps
 - ❖ Great Leap Forward lumps all rural Chinese into communes to speed up production
 - ❖ The Cultural Revolution to remove time-serving bureaucrats and re-instill fervor
 - ❖ Could not re-establish spirit of the Long March



China, 1925-89

✚ Recovery, 1970-76

- ✚ People's Liberation Army suppresses Red Guards
- ✚ Normalize diplomatic relations with US
- ✚ Seek improvement of economy with focus on steel production
- ✚ Address poor performance in agriculture



China, 1925-89

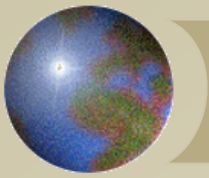
✚ International Relations

✚ USSR

- No diplomatic relations, 1961-1985
- Boundary disputes throughout era

✚ United States

- Korean war ended in stalemate
- Invasion of Tibet
- Membership in UN in 1971
- Normalization of relations with US in 1972



China, 1925-89

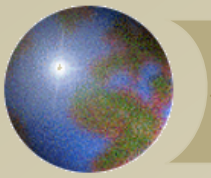
✚ International Relations [cont.]

▣ East Asia

- Invasion of Tibet
- Support of Khmer Rouge in Cambodia
- Japanese economy challenges China
- Anti-Chinese riots in Indonesia

▣ India

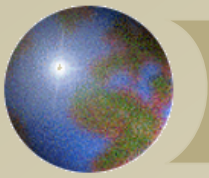
- Collaboration at Bandung Conference in 1955
- China invades India in 1962



China, 1925-89

✚ Post-Revolutionary China

- ✚ Leaving behind a century of national humiliation as result of colonialism and war, China tried to combine stability with ideological purity. And then China began seeking a larger place in the world

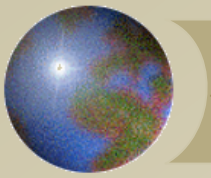


India, 1914-1991

❁ The Independence Struggle, 1914-47

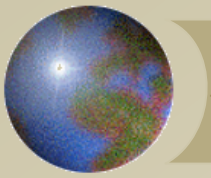
❁ British Policies and Practices

- Indian National Congress leads resistance to Britain
 - Leaders were British-educated Indian Hindus
- Muslim created All-Indian Muslim League (1906)
- Expanded Indian role in government
 - Based on Government of India Act (1919)
- Massacre at Amritsar, Punjab, in 1919 undermined British claims as legitimate rulers



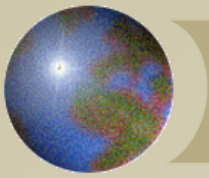
India, 1914-1991

- ❖ The Independence Struggle, 1914-47 [cont.]
 - ❖ Gandhi's Innovations and Courage
 - Transformed Congress into a political party
 - Emphasized peasant roots & spiritual traditions
 - ❖ Gandhi Develops Satyagraha in South Africa
 - Indian community existed under severe restrictions
 - Ideals include self-sacrifice, non-violent protest, demanding persecutors recognize their immorality
 - Labels tactics as “passive resistance”



India, 1914-1991

- ✚ Independence Struggle, 1914-1947 [cont.]
 - ✚ Gandhi Returns to India & Leads Congress
 - Independence movement prior to Gandhi's return
 - Has excellent organizing skills
 - Creates personal network across India
 - Failures include
 - Perception by socialists that he was too pro-business
 - Concern of Muslims that he would leave them out



India, 1914-1991

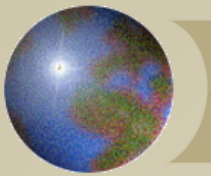
✚ Independence Struggle, 1914-1947 [cont.]

✚ Hindu-Muslim Unity

- Gandhi sought secular state with religious freedom
- Muslim concerns continue
- Assassinated by Hindu who thought he was pro-Muslim

✚ Abolition of Untouchability

- Called dalits the “children of God”
- Various plans to eliminate barriers against them



India, 1914-1991

✚ Independence Struggle, 1914-1947 [cont.]

▣ Cultural Policies

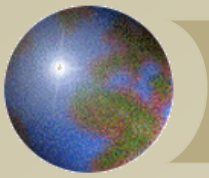
- Role of English in society widely debated

▣ Prohibition

- Saw alcohol as problem to be eliminated

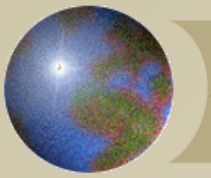
▣ Appropriate Technology

- Favored personal spinning wheel over large factory
- Split in Congress with Nehru favoring large scale industry



India, 1914-1991

- ✚ Independence Struggle, 1914-47 [cont.]
 - ▣ Congress Campaigns for Independence
 - Three nationwide *satyagraha* campaigns
 - Boycott British dominated schools, 1920-22
 - Salt March campaign, 1930-32
 - “Quit India” campaign, 1942
 - Realpolitik as well as morality a factor
 - British economic losses in Depression and WWII
 - Ideological commitment and military will was lacking



India, 1914-1991

✚ Independence, 1947

✚ Pakistan

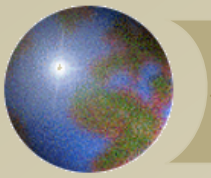
- Emerges as Hindus & Muslims scramble to relocate

✚ Kashmir

- Ongoing issue between India & Pakistan
- Boundary defined according to wishes of citizens
- 1965 truce line is the effective border of nations

✚ Bangladesh

- Created by breakup of East and West Pakistan, 1971



India, 1914-1991

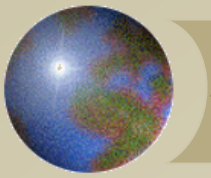
❁ Problems of New Government of India

❁ Unifying and Consolidating the Nation

- Fragmentation averted in a series of maneuvers

❁ Democracy & Its Challenges

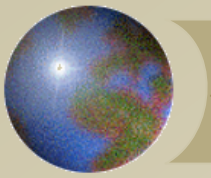
- Democratic except for one era of Emergency Rule
- India has rejected militant communism
- Have also feared laissez-faire capitalism
- Congress Party controlled first four decades of independence



India, 1914-1991

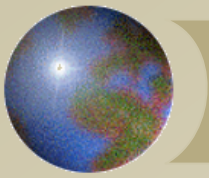
❖ Problems of New Government in India [cont.]

- ❖ Gender issues: participation of women rising
- ❖ Prime Minister Indira Gandhi
 - Split with Congress for socialist program of “Down with Poverty”
 - Declared era of Emergency Rule
 - Assassinated in 1984



India, 1914-1991

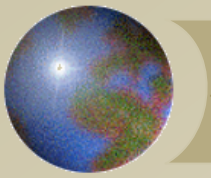
- ❖ Problems of New Government of India [cont.]
 - ❖ Legal Changes include women's rights but no rights for non-Hindus
 - ❖ Social Changes: Data suggest low respect for women
 - ❖ Economic Changes affect women's well-being
 - One response is micro-capitalism
 - Self-Employed Women's Association, e.g.



India, 1914-1991

❖ Economic & Technological Change After Independence

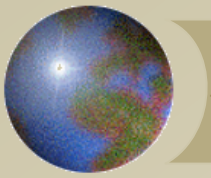
- ❖ The Green Revolution spurred farm production
- ❖ Land Redistribution has been slow
- ❖ Family Planning, Life Expectancy & Children
- ❖ Industrialization & its Consequences
 - New factories did not produce more jobs
 - Recent focus has been on high tech industries



India, 1914-1991

✚ International Relations

- ✚ Early on India served as role model for the newly-independent
- ✚ Loss to China reduced this role
- ✚ Persistence of poverty undermines role in world focused on economic growth



Comparing China and India

- ✚ Gandhi and Mao both mobilized rural areas
- ✚ Chinese communists rejected business while India welcomed capitalism
- ✚ China lived out revolutionary ideals while India took democratic path
- ✚ Both pursue benefits of technology