INDIA

I. Critical Historical Junctures
II. Governance and Policy-Making
III. Representation and Participation
IV. Political Economy
V. Political Culture
VI. Indian Politics in Transition
I. Critical Historical Junctures

- Mughal (Muslim) Empire
- British East India Company (‘British Raj’)
- Indian (Sepoy) Mutiny (1857)
- Government of India Act (1858)
  - Direct Rule under a Viceroy
  - Queen Victoria as
  - ‘Empress of India’

India 1857
British India v. Modern India
The Struggle for Independence

- Indian National Congress (1885)
- Amritsar Massacre (1919)
- Gandhi and Independence Movement
- Independence & Partition (1945)
  - Sectarian Violence
  - Gandhi Assassinated (1948)
Independent India

- Jawaharlal Nehru (1947-64)
  - Parliamentary Democracy and Socialist Economy
- Indira Gandhi (1966-77 and 1980-84)
  - Emergency Rule (1975)
  - Operation Blue Star and Assassination (1984)
- Rajiv Gandhi (1984-89)
  - Assassinated (1991)
- Narasimha Rao (1991-96)
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1998-04)
- Manmohan Singh (2004 – Present)
  - Congress-led coalition government
II. Governance and Policy-Making

- Constitution
- Executive
  - Prime Minister & Cabinet
  - President
- Legislature
  - *Lok Sabha* (House of the People)
  - *Rajya Sabha* (House of the States)
- Federalism

India’s Parliament
III. Representation and Participation

- Congress Party
- Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- Communist Party of India -- Marxist (CPM)

Congress PM
Manmohan Singh
IV. Political Economy

- The ‘Permit Raj’ and Economic Stagnation
- Forced Liberalization and Growth
- Competing in a Global Economy
- Limits on Indian Growth

Which is the real India?
V. Political Culture

- Ethnic and Religious Division
- Caste System
  - Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, Sudras, dalits (‘Untouchables’)
- Traditional Values
- Support for Democracy
- Corruption
VI. Indian Politics in Transition

- Poverty and Development
- Pakistan and Kashmir
- Nuclear Weapons
- Continued Sectarian Strife

“Let’s make a nuclear deal”