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Toward the Pacific Century

Modern South Asia



The End of the British Raj

- ❏ Problems between Hindus and Muslims
- ❏ Calls for a separate state
- ❏ Independence of India and Pakistan, August 15, 1947
 - Rulers had to choose which state they would join
 - Problems
 - Gandhi assassinated January 30, 1948

Independent India

- ❏ Indian National Congress would be the Congress Party
- ❏ Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister
- ❏ Initial problems

An Experiment in Democratic Socialism

- ❏ Political system reflective of Britain's parliamentary system with a figurehead president
- ❏ Moderate socialism
 - State controls major industries and resources, transportation, and utilities
 - Neutral and independent position
 - Continued friction with Pakistan
 - War between India and Pakistan, 1965
 - Supports East Pakistan in confrontation with Pakistan, 1971

Post-Nehru Era

- ❏ Daughter of Nehru, Indira Gandhi (1917-1984), 1966-1984
 - Endorses democratic socialism
 - Neutrality in foreign affairs
 - Concern over poverty
 - Problem of population growth
 - Rise of ethnic and religious strife
 - Assassinated by Sikh bodyguard
- ❏ Rajiv Gandhi (1944-1991)
 - Problems on Sri Lanka
- ❏ The militant Hindu Bharata Janata Party (BJP)
 - Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee took control

Pakistan since Independence

- ❏ Independence in August, 1947
- ❏ Made up of two parts:
 - West Pakistan: The Indus River basin and West Punjab
 - East Pakistan made up of marshy deltas
- ❏ Democratic state opposed by those who wished state based on Islamic principles
- ❏ Dangerous situation of divided Pakistan
- ❏ Military ruled from 1958, but civilian government under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto restored in 1971
- ❏ General Zia Ul Ha`q, 1977, seized power
- ❏ Benazir Bhutto elected president
 - Supporter of secularism
 - Removed by the military in 1990
 - Reelected in 1993 but later removed by the military
- ❏ General Pervaiz Musharraf seized power in 1999
 - Terrorism
 - Kashmir and relations with India

Poverty and Pluralism in South Asia

- ❏ The politics of communalism
- ❏ Attempt at democracy
- ❏ India less than democratic state
 - Became a one-party state
 - Charges of corruption
 - Communalism a problem
 - Ethnic, linguistic, and religious divisions
 - Sikh separatism
 - Hindu and Muslim antagonism

Economy

- ❏ Nehru sought socialist ownership through five-year plans
- ❏ Industrial growth slowed by 1970s
- ❏ Agricultural problems
- ❏ Overpopulation
- ❏ Privatization and foreign investment
- ❏ Environmental damage

Rich and poor in Bombay



Slum housing, with upscale apartments in background

Caste, Class, and Gender

- ❏ Constitution of 1950 guarantees equal treatment and opportunity for all
 - Untouchability persists
 - Harijans, or dalits, perform menial tasks
- ❏ Equal treatment of sexes
 - Ends child marriage, sati, dowry
- ❏ Greater opportunities among middle-class women
- ❏ Modern role at work and submissive at home
- ❏ In rural areas:
 - Purdah
 - Equality laws generally ignored

South Asian Art and Literature Since Independence

- ❏ Indo-Anglican literature
 - Anita Desai (b. 1937)
 - Focuses on struggle for independence for women
 - Salman Rushdie (b. 1947)
 - Achievements and frustrations of independent India
 - Uses magical realism
 - Attacks religious intolerance, political tyranny, social injustice, and greed and corruption
 - *The Satanic Verses* provoked criticism
- ❏ Art affected by the colonial experience

Gandhi's Vision

- ❏ Westernization and the resilience of tradition
- ❏ The challenge of reconciling the new and the old
- ❏ Challenges to the emergence of true democracy in India

Southeast Asia

- ❏ Philippines granted independence from U.S., July 1946
- ❏ Britain gave independence to Burma in 1948 and after subduing communist guerrillas, Malaya in 1957
- ❏ Dutch resist Indonesian independence until 1950
- ❏ France withdraws from Vietnam in 1954

The Search for a New Political Culture

- ❏ Burma's government gives way to a military government
- ❏ In Thailand the military ruled
- ❏ Philippines fell under the dictatorship of Ferdinand Marcos
- ❏ Authoritarian rule of NgoDinh Diem in South Vietnam
- ❏ Independence had not brought material prosperity or ended economic inequality
- ❏ Widespread ethnic, linguistic, cultural, and economic differences made transition to democracy difficult
- ❏ Indonesia
 - Fell under the control of Sukarno (1901-1970) and "Guided Democracy" when the constitution was dissolved
 - Nationalized foreign enterprises
 - Sought economic aid from China and the Soviet Union
 - Military government under General Suharto installed in 1967
 - Muslim demands for an Islamic state

Post-War Conflicts in East Asia



Modern Southeast Asia



Recent Trends Toward Democracy

- ❏ Marcos regime overthrown in 1986 and a democratically elected government put in place with President Corazon Aquino
 - Economic problems
 - Muslims in the southern island of Mindanao seeking autonomy or independence
- ❏ Malaysia
 - Tensions between Malays and Chinese
 - Muslims want to create an Islamic state
- ❏ Indonesia
 - Suharto overthrown in 1998
 - Replaced by B. J. Habibie
 - Charges of corruption
 - Replaced with Megawati Sukarnoputri
- ❏ Vietnam more open
- ❏ Myanmar (Burma) controlled by the military since 1960s

Increasing Prosperity and Financial Crisis

- ❏ Rapid economic development in Malaysia and Thailand
- ❏ Impact of the financial crisis of 1997

Regional Conflict and Cooperation: The Rise of ASEAN

- ❏ Border disputes
- ❏ After Vietnam, sought political and military cohesion to resist further communist encroachment in the region
- ❏ Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge
- ❏ Association for the Southeast Asian Nations sought cooperation on social and economic endeavors
- ❏ A cohesive voice

Daily Life: Town and Country in Contemporary Southeast Asia

- ❏ Rural areas almost unchanged
- ❏ Urban areas resemble the West
- ❏ New urban workers change attitudes and values
- ❏ Developing secular attitudes
 - A blend of traditional and new
- ❏ Women
 - Have always enjoyed a higher status than elsewhere in Asia
 - Do have full legal and political rights
 - Not equal to men
- ❏ A Region in Flux

The Japanese Miracle: The Transformation of Modern Japan

- ❏ General Douglas MacArthur
- ❏ Demilitarize Japan, destroy the war machine, try war crimes, and lay the foundation for postwar Japanese society
- ❏ Policy designed to break up the business cartels, known as *zaibatsu*
- ❏ Constitution, land reform, and changes in the educational system
- ❏ Effects of the Cold War

Politics and Government

- ❏ Two major parties
- ❏ In 1993, new parties emerged leading to coalition governments
- ❏ Political corruption
- ❏ Active government involvement in the economy
- ❏ Textbooks do not adequately deal with atrocities committed by the Japanese government during the war

Modern Japan



The Economy

- ❏ “ Japanese miracle”
- ❏ Meiji reforms
- ❏ Keiretsu
- ❏ Zaibatsu
- ❏ Land Reforms
- ❏ Economy in difficulty today
 - High value of the yen hurt exports
 - Tradition of lifetime work; downsizing difficult
 - Large portion of burden fell on women
- ❏ Closed markets beginning to open up

A Society in Transition

- ❏ Allies sought to change social characteristics that contributed to Japanese aggressiveness
- ❏ Individualistic values of the West
- ❏ Women’s rights enlarged
- ❏ Traditional values continue
- ❏ Education/antisocial behavior
- ❏ Sexual inequality

Religion and Culture

- ❏ Christianity, Shinto, and Buddhism
 - Soka Gakkai
 - Zen Buddhism
- ❏ Literature
 - Western ideas have had major impact
 - Yukio Mishima (1925-1970)
 - Kenzaburo Oe (b. 1935)
 - Impact of Western music

The Little Tigers

- ❏ South Korea: A Peninsula Divided
- ❏ Cease-fire signed at Panmunjon, July 1953
- ❏ North Korea: People’s Republic of Korea
- ❏ South Korea: Republic of Korea
 - President Syngman Rhee (1875-1965), autocratic
 - Corruption leads to Rhee’s retirement
 - General Chung Hee Park (1917-1979)
 - New constitution and elected president in 1963
 - *Chaebol* (Korean zaibatsu) conglomerates created
 - Slow to develop democratic principles
 - Park assassinated, 1979
 - Military coup in 1980, General Chun Doo Hwan seized power
 - Elections, 1989
 - Corruption and declining growth rate have caused serious economic problems
 - Threat of North Korea as a nuclear power

Taiwan: The Other China

- ❏ Chiang Kai-shek and his followers fled to Taiwan after their defeat by Mao
- ❏ Named the Republic of China
- ❏ Security treaty with the United States signed in 1954
- ❏ Agricultural base based upon land redistribution
- ❏ Local manufacturing and commerce strongly encouraged
- ❏ Maintenance of Chinese tradition and promoting respect for Confucius
- ❏ Standard of living has increased
- ❏ More representative government after Chiang Kai-shek died in 1975
- ❏ Mainland China wants unification

Modern Taiwan



Singapore and Hong Kong: The Littlest Tigers

- ❏ Once a British colony and briefly part of Malaysia, became independent in 1965
 - Prime Minister, Lee Kuan-yew (b. 1923)
 - Cultivated an active business climate
 - Public works projects to feed, house, and educate its 2 million citizens
 - Shipbuilding, oil refineries, tourism, electronics, and finance
 - Authoritarian political system under Lee Kuan-yew
 - Goh Chok Tong
- ❏ Hong Kong was a British colony until returned to China in 1997
 - Cheap labor inundated with refugees from the mainland in 1950s and 1960s
 - Free market

On the Margins of Asia: Postwar Australia and New Zealand

- ❏ Not part of Asia
- ❏ More than half of current immigrants come from East Asia
- ❏ In New Zealand only about 3 percent of the population are Asian, 12 percent are Maoris who are native to the area
- ❏ Trade relations with Asia are increasing

Explaining the East Asian Miracle

- ❏ The role of tradition
- ❏ The role of government action
- ❏ The emergence of a political elite dedicated to the maximization of productivity
- ❏ Support from the West

Discussion Questions

- ❏ Is India a true democracy? Why or why not?
- ❏ What were Pakistan's post-independence problems and how have the rulers dealt with them? What success have they had?
- ❏ What is ASEAN and how has it helped the nations of Southeast Asia?
- ❏ What has changed about Japan's society since the Allied occupation after World War II?
- ❏ How would you explain the East Asian economic miracle?