

India's Government and Economic System

Independence

- 1947 India received independence from Great Britain.
- The nation was divided into two nations:
 - India- Hindu
 - Pakistan- Muslim

Current Government

- India established a Parliamentary democracy.
- Parliament (Legislative body) with two houses.
- President with only ceremonial powers.
- Prime minister as real political power.
- Central government shares power with the states.

Constitution

- Longest in the world.
- Ended the Caste system by outlawing discrimination (unfair or unjust treatment due to prejudice about race, ethnic group, age, religion, or gender).

1st Prime Minister

- Jawaharlal Nehru (follower of Mohandas Gandhi).
- Daughter, Indira Gandhi (no relation to Mohandas Gandhi), was the first female prime minister.

Economy

- Mix of both traditional and modern.
- 60% are farmers.
- Main crops: rice, wheat, cotton, tea, sugarcane, & jute.
- India is self-sufficient in food production.
- Modern Industries: textiles, jewelry, cars, bikes, oil products, chemicals, food processing, & electronics.

India Today

- India has a large well-educated middle-class.
- Some have also become wealthy, however, most Indian people are still poor.
- Indian currency: Rupee.

Nearpod-Gandhi's Legacy

Gandhi's Early Life

- Gandhi was born to the Vaishya's caste.
- Became a lawyer and moved to South Africa for work.
- In South Africa, he began his non-violent protest methods to protest against racial discrimination.

Return to India

- He also applied these methods in India to protest unfair British rule.
- Including many Boycotts- refuse to buy items from a particular country.
- These boycotts were to help India become economically independent of Great Britain.

Most Famous Protests- Describe each:

- Salt Act Protest- To boycott British salt Gandhi encouraged Indians to get salt from the sea.
- National day of Prayer and fasting- Gandhi encouraged Indians to stay home a pray and fast so no work would be done and no one would go out and buy goods (both a strike and boycott).
- Homespun Campaign- Gandhi also wanted them to boycott British clothing and make their own.

Gandhi's Legacy

- Unfortunately, these acts of peaceful protest were often met with violence by British authorities.
- Gandhi was also opposed to the discrimination of the untouchables
- He wanted Hindus and Muslims to live together peacefully and opposed the division of India and Pakistan.
- Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu man in 1948.