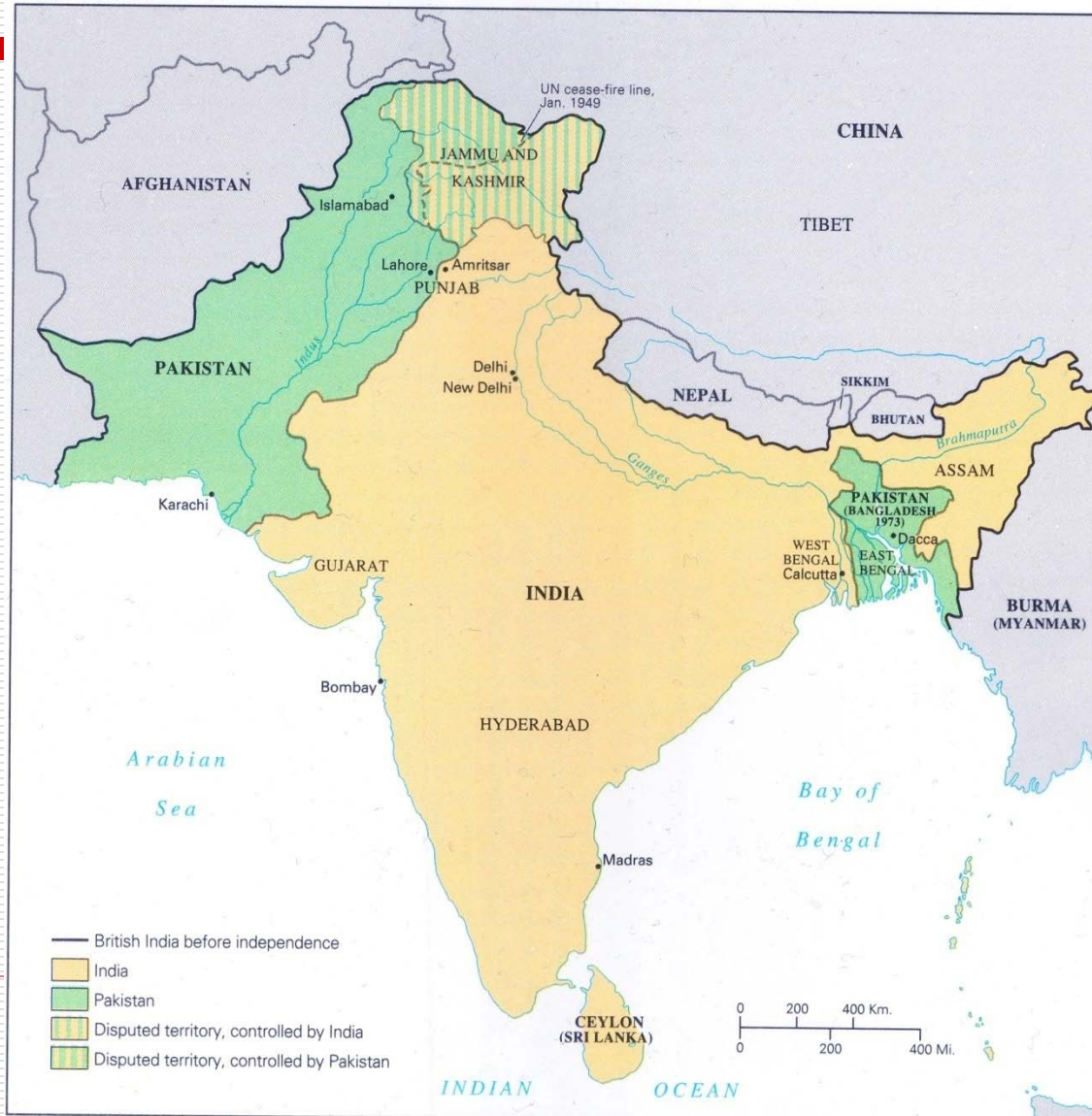


South Asia
Cultural Reassertion and Divergent
Economic Strategies

Partition of British India, 1947



I. India (independence 1947)

A. Population

1941 = 319 million (including what became East and West Pakistan)

1960 = 435 million (not including East and West Pakistan)

1990 = 815 million

2000 = 1 billion

B. GNP per person in 1990 = US\$360

India and Pakistan



C. Government (Federal republic)

1. Jawaharlal Nehru (1889–1964), Prime Minister, 1947–1964
 - a. industrialization policies
 - b. on-going conflict with Pakistan over Kashmir
 - c. border conflict with China, 1962
 2. Indira Gandhi (1917–1984), Prime Minister, 1966–77, 1980–84
 - a. war with Pakistan 1971
 - b. involuntary sterilization policy carried out by Sanjay Gandhi
 3. Morarji Desai (1896–1995), Prime Minister, 1977–1980
 4. Rajiv Gandhi (1944–1991), Prime Minister, 1984–1991
-

Muhammad Ali Bogra and Jawaharlal Nehru



Indira Gandhi (1917–1984)

Prime Minister, 1966–77, 1980–84



Richard Nixon and Indira Gandhi



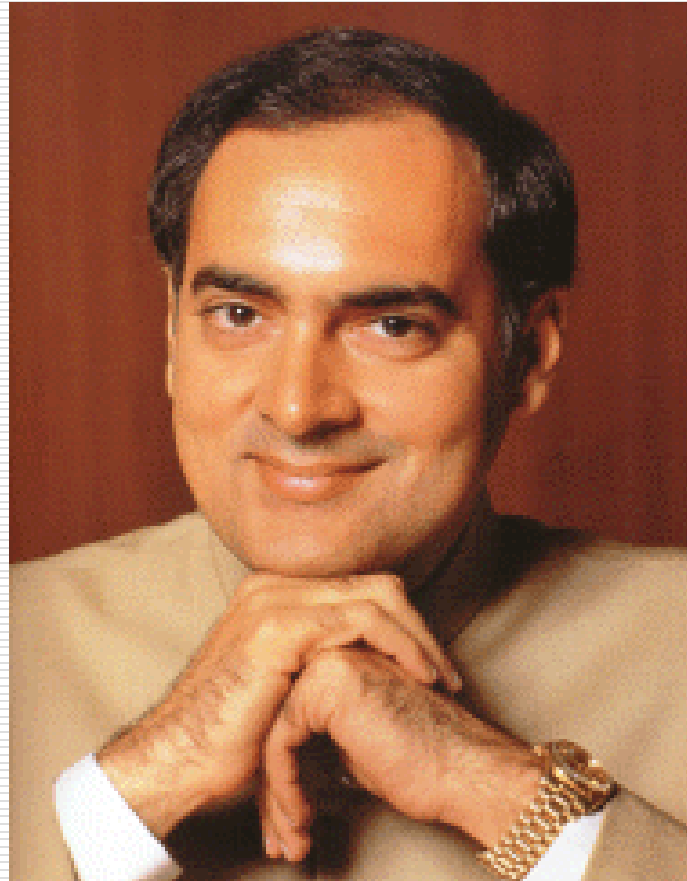
General Sam Manekshaw (1914-2008)



Morarji Desai



Rajiv Gandhi



II. Pakistan (independence 1947)

A. Population

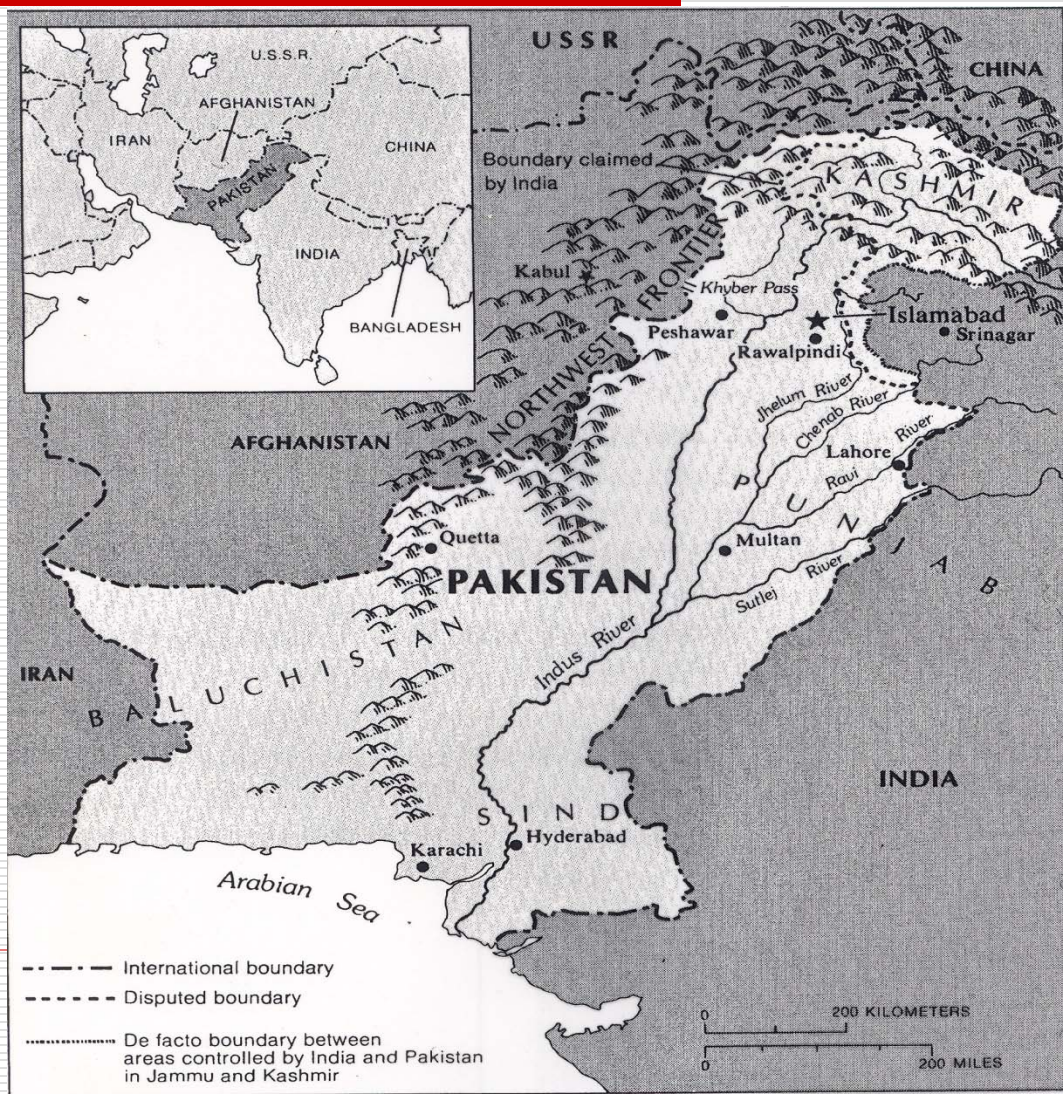
1947 = 25 million (not including East Pakistan)

1990 = 111 million

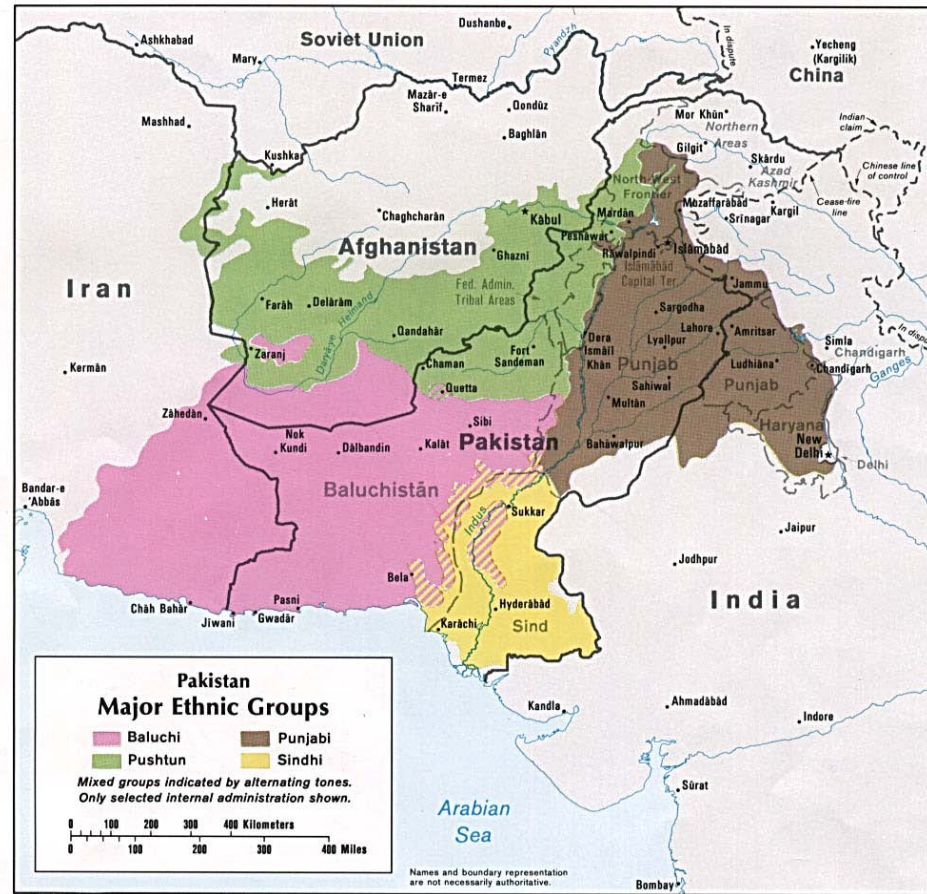
2000 = 151 million

B. GNP per person in 1990 = US\$400

Pakistan



Ethnic Makeup of Pakistan



504491 5-80 (545359)

of Government (a constitutional democracy in a federal setting [tempered by military dictatorship])

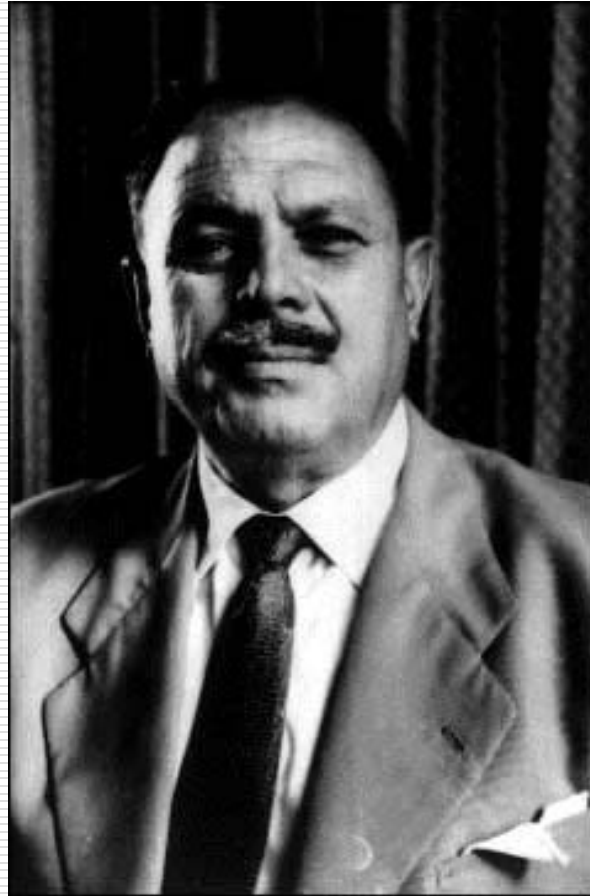
1. Mohammed Ali Jinnah (1876–1948), President, 1947–1948
 2. Ayub Khan (1907–1974), Chief Marshal Law Administrator and President, 1958–1969
 3. Yahya Khan (1917–1980) Chief Marshal Law Administrator and President, 1969–1971
 - a. elections, 1970
 - b. war with India, 1971
 - c. East Pakistan becomes Bangladesh with India's help
-

Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876–1948)

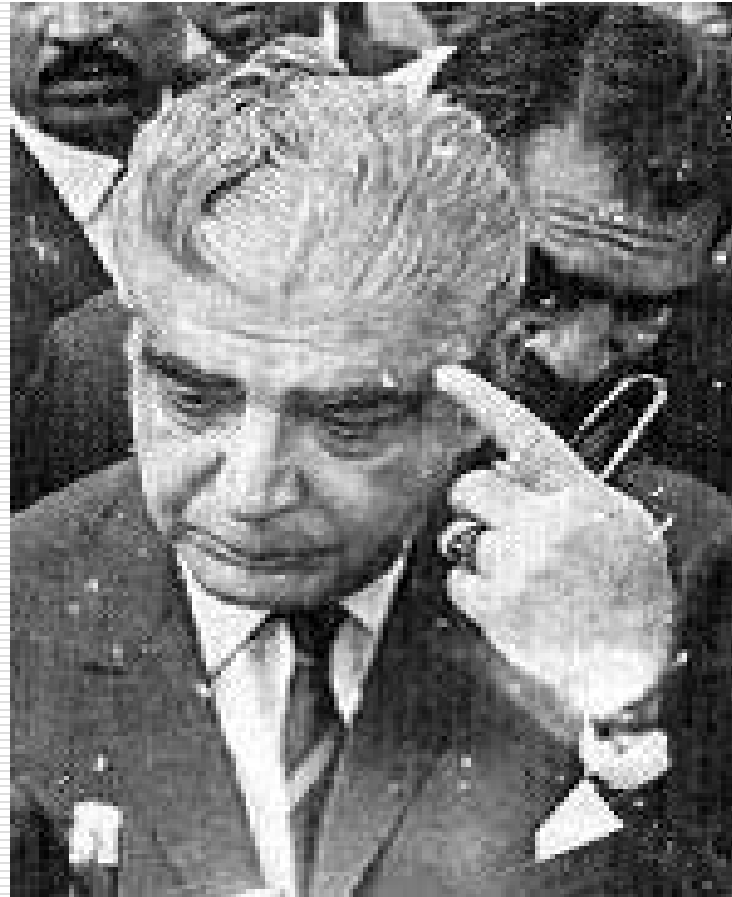
President, 1947–1948



Ayub Khan (1907–1974), Chief Marshal Law Administrator and President, 1958–1969



Yahya Khan (1917–1980) Chief Marshal Law Administrator and President, 1969–1971



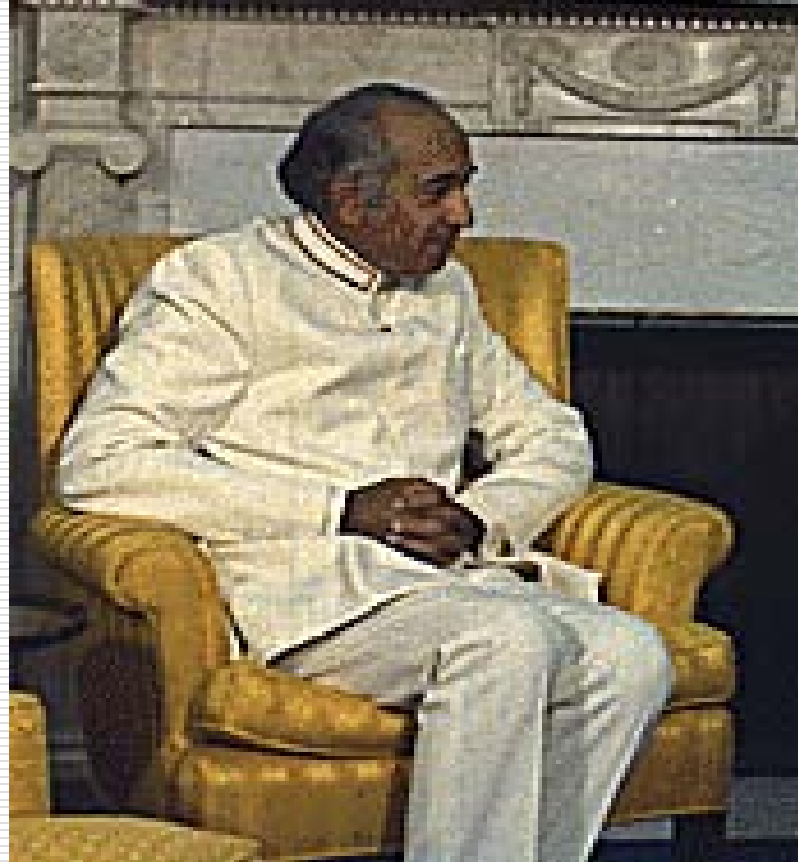
C. Government (Parliamentary democracy in a federal setting [tempered by military dictatorship])

4. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1928–1979), President, 1971–1973;
Prime Minister 1973–1977

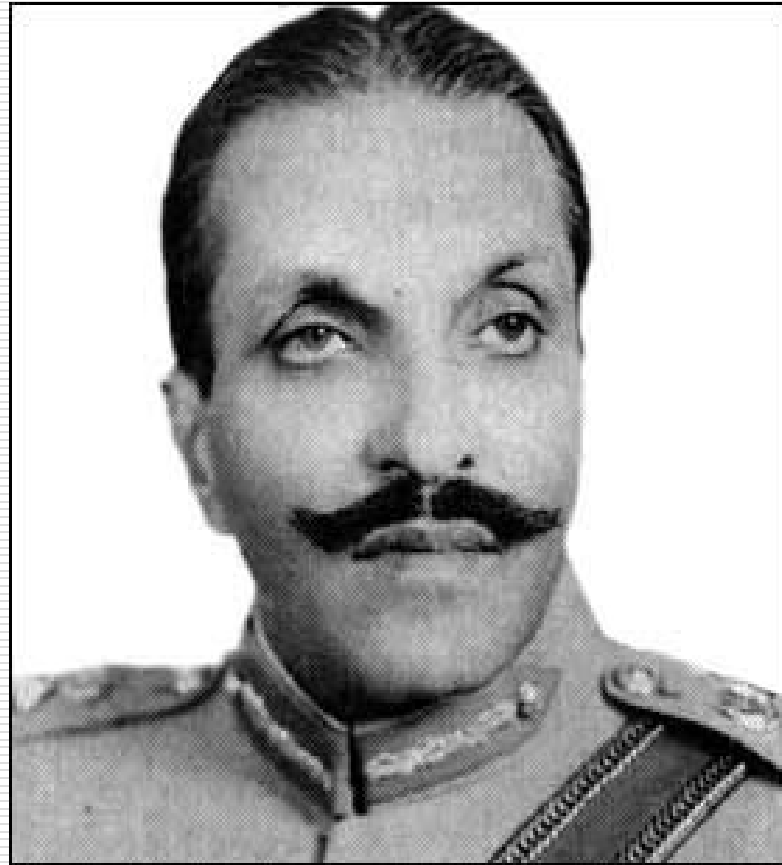
5. Zia ul-Haq (1924–1988) Chief Marshal Law Administrator
and President, 1977–88

6. Benazir Bhutto (1953– 2007) Prime Minister 1988–1990,
1993–1996

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (1928–1979), President,
1971–1973; Prime Minister 1973–1977



Zia ul-Haq (1924–1988) Chief Marshal Law Administrator and President, 1977–88



Benazir Bhutto (1953–2007)

Prime Minister 1988–1990, 1993–1996



III. Bangladesh (independence 1971)

A. Population

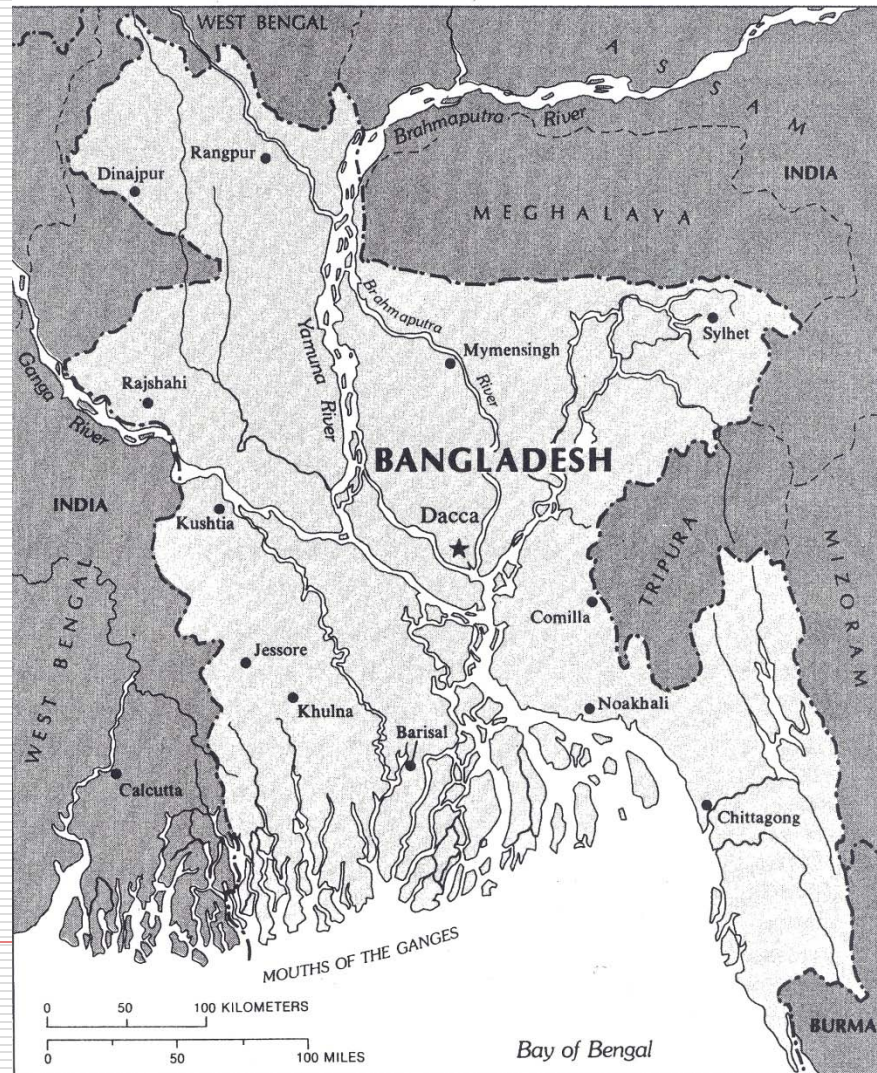
1947 = 50 million (at the time: East Pakistan)

1971 = 117 million

2000 = 128 million

B. GNP per person in 1990 = US\$170

Bangladesh



Bangladesh



Bangladeshi Paddy Field



Satellite Image of Bangladesh



C. Government (Parliamentary democracy [and army strongmen])

1. Sheikh Mujibur Rehman (1922–1975), Prime Minister 1972–1975;
President, 1975
 2. Ziaur Rahman (Zia) (1936–1981), President 1978–1981
 3. Hussain Mohammed Ershad (19??–) Chief Marshal Law
Administrator, Prime Minister, and President 1982–1990
 4. Begum Khaleda Zia (1945–), Prime Minister 1991–1996, 2001–2006
 5. Sheikh Hasina (1947–), Prime Minister 1996–2001
-

IV Afghanistan (independence 1919)

A. Population

1920 = 5.25 million (est.)

1947 = 11 million

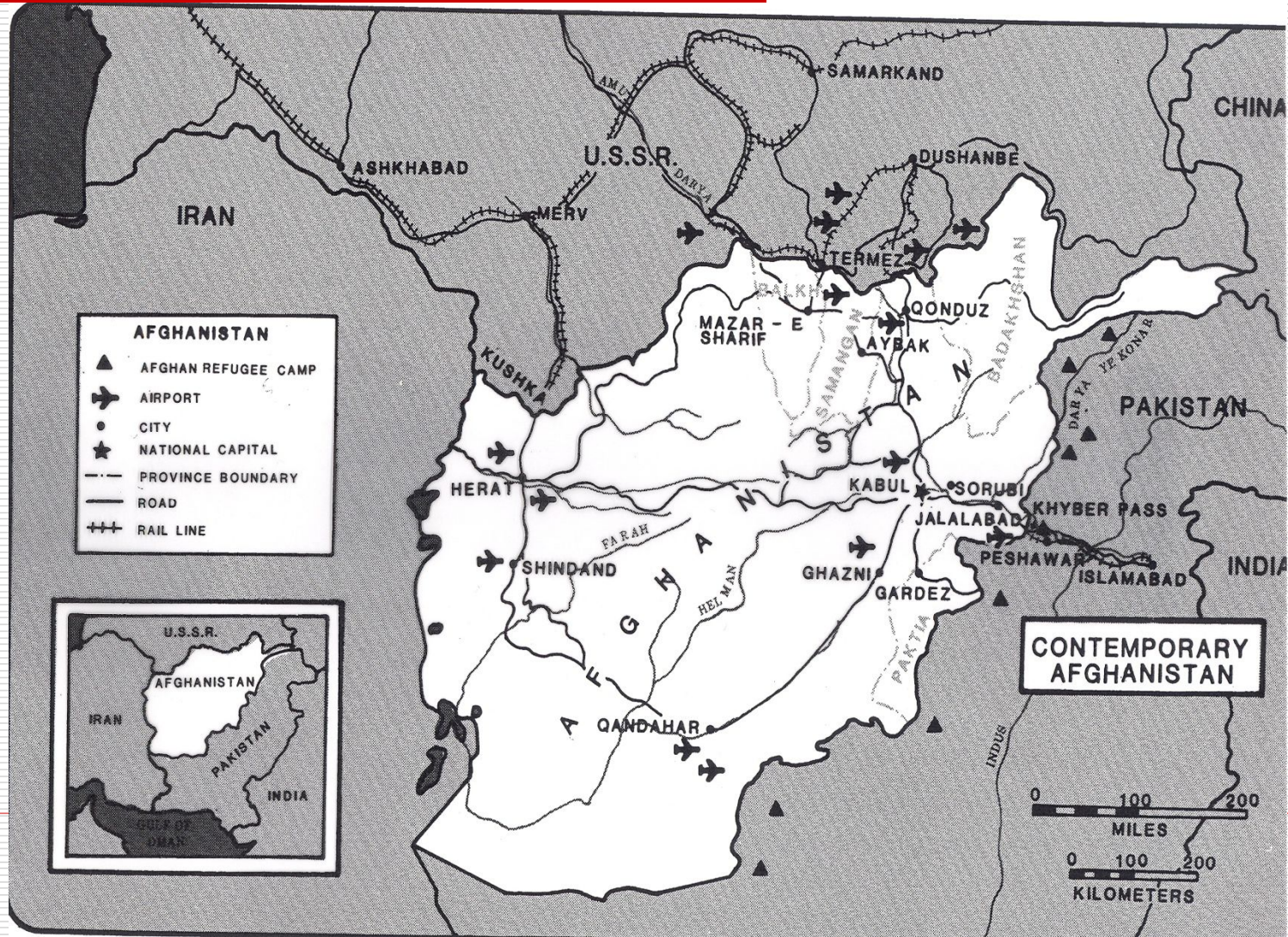
1979 = 13 million

1991 = 16.43 million

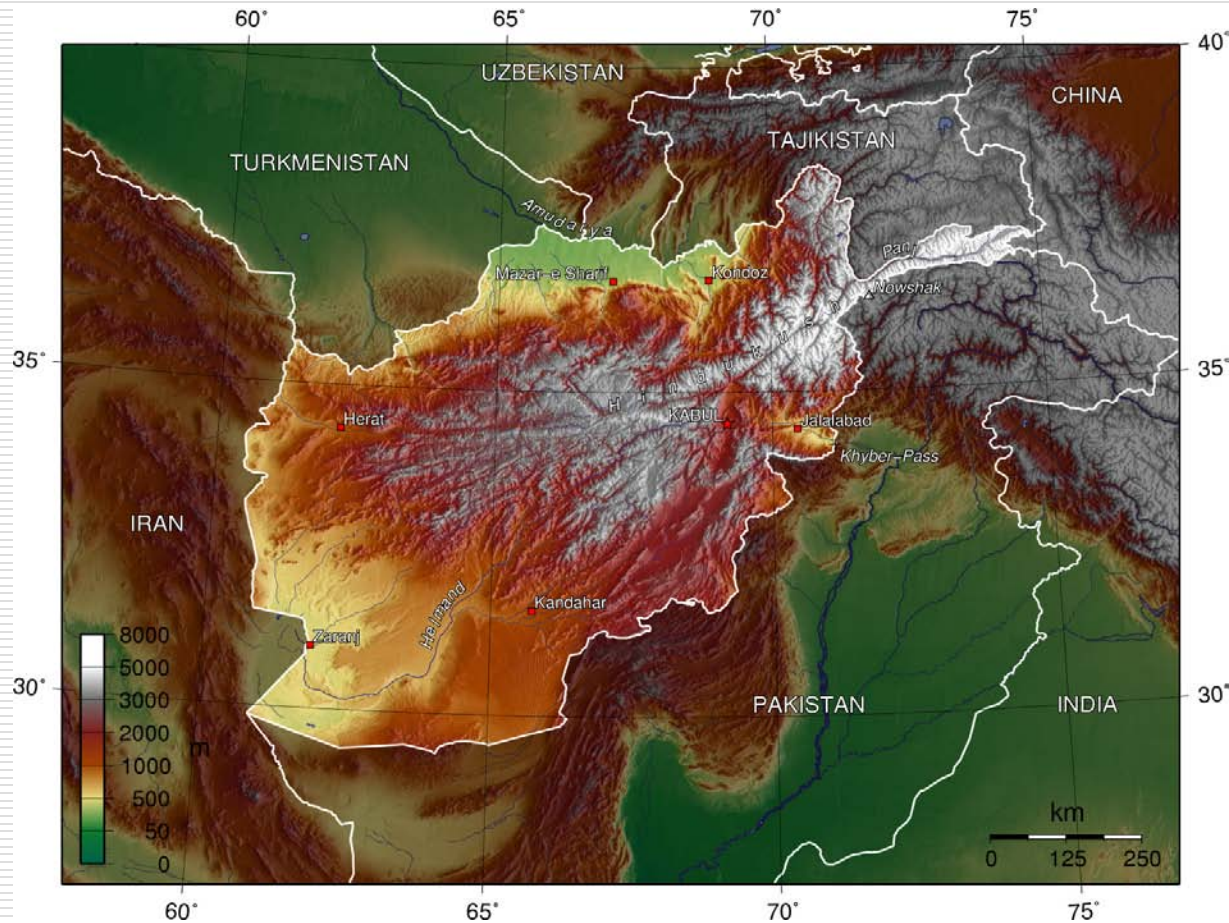
2002 = 27.7 million

B. GNP per person in 1990 = US\$220

Afghanistan



Topography of Afghanistan

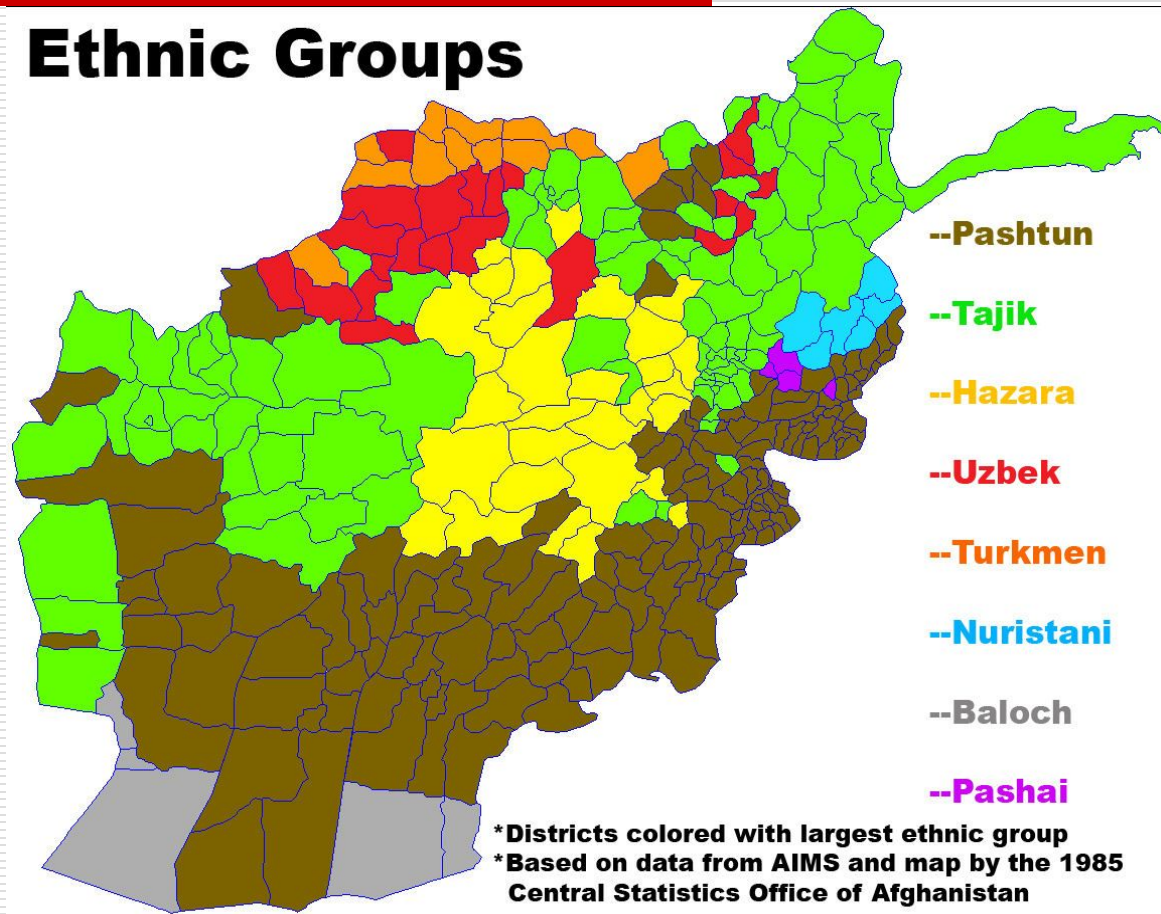


Northwestern Afghanistan



Afghanistan

Ethnic Groups



C. Government (in transition)

1. Daoud Khan (1909–78), Prime Minister 1953–63; President 1973–78
 - a. proclaimed Republic of Afghanistan
 - b. assassinated in coup of April 1978
 2. Nur Mohammed Taraki (1913–1979), Head of Khalq faction of Communist Party
 - a. proclaimed People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
 - b. assassinated in coup of September 1979
 3. Hafizullah Amin (1929–1979). Member of Khalq faction
 - a. continued attempt to implement socialism immediately
 - b. assassinated in coup of December 1979
-

Daoud Khan (1909–78),
Prime Minister 1953–63; President 1973–78



Nur Mohammed Taraki (1913–1979),
President April 27, 1978–September 14, 1979



Hafizullah Amin (1929–1979). President
September 14, 1979–December 27, 1979



C. Government (in transition)(continued)

4. Babrak Karmal (1929–1996) Head of Parcham faction of Communist Party
 - a. President 1980–1986

 5. Mohammed Najibullah (1947– 1996), President 1986–1996
-

Babrak Karmal (1929–1996)

President 1980–1986



D. Soviet Intervention 1979–1989

1. *Mujahedin* (“strugglers”)

– reaction to Afghan communist party reforms

Gulbuddin Hekmatyar (1947–)

Ahmad Shah Massoud (1953–2001)

Arabs in Afghanistan

Abdullah Yusuf Azzam (1941–1989)

Osama bin Mohammed bin Awad bin Laden (1957– ?)

D. Soviet Intervention 1979–1989

Brezhnev in response to one of Taraki's requests for Soviet intervention (March 1979):

“We must not do this. It would only play into the hands of enemies—both yours and ours.”

Afghan Communist Party made 16 separate requests to the Soviet Union to intervene

D. Soviet Intervention 1979–1989

2. U.S. response (Zbigniew Brzezinski, National Security Adviser 1977–1981)

- a. July 3, 1979: Carter signs directive providing assistance to *mujahedin*
 - b. According to Brzezinski, the hope was to provoke the Soviet Union to intervene militarily in Afghanistan
-

Zbigniew Brzezinski, National Security Adviser 1977–1981



Mohammed Najibullah (1947– 1996), President 1986–1996

Najibullah (1996), as the mujahedin closed in on Kabul:

“We have a common task—Afghanistan, the U.S.A., and the civilized world—to launch a joint struggle against fundamentalism [that, if it] comes to Afghanistan, will continue for many years. Afghanistan will turn into a center of world smuggling for narcotic drugs. Afghanistan will be turned into a center for terrorism.”

Mohammed Najibullah and his brother at the hands of the Taliban



V. Sri Lanka (independence 1948)

A. Population

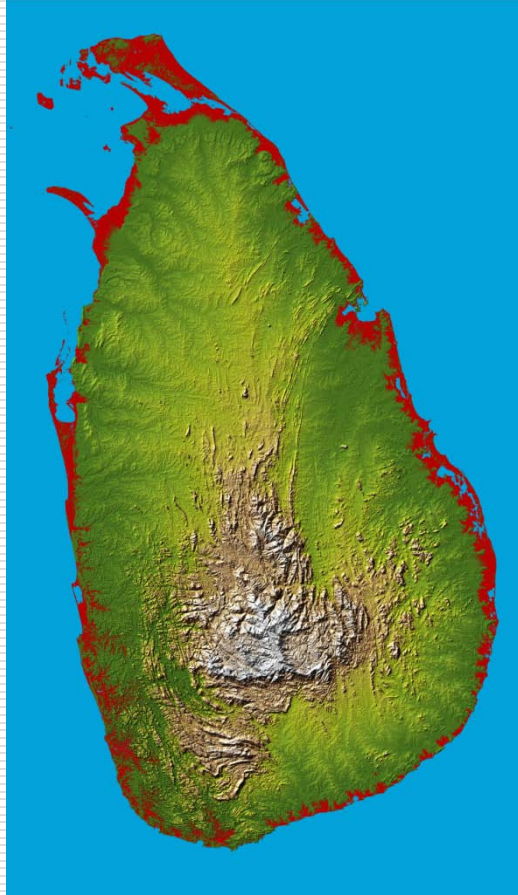
1991 = 17 million

2001 = 18,732,255

2005 = 19,668,000

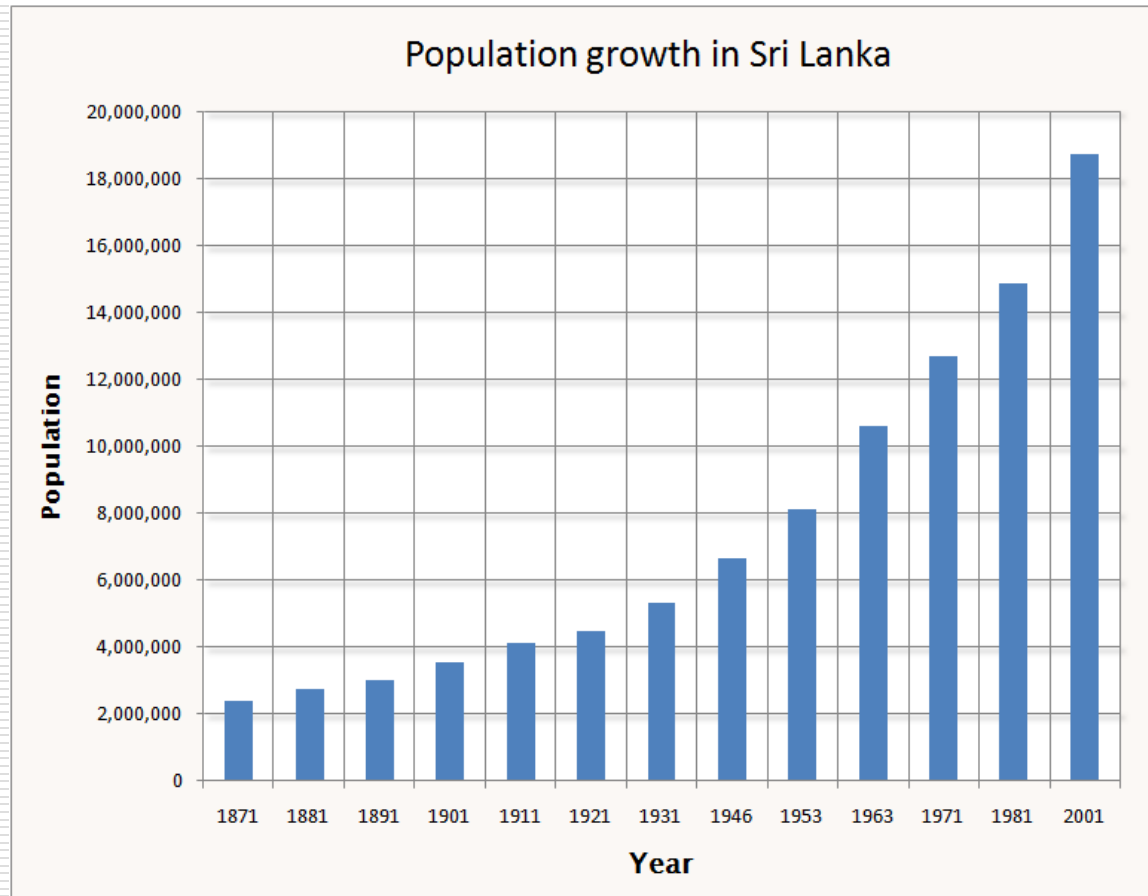
B. GNP per person in 1990 = US\$440

C. Government (Republic)





Sri Lanka Population Growth



Tamil Tigers

