

SAST 0057-301 Planning to be Off-Shore? Fall 2022

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Office Hours: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1:30 to 2:30 p.m., 120 Cohen Hall

In this course I assume that a nation is an organic entity. Its development involves new strategies as the nation evolves and new voices arise.

Necessarily then, periodically, the nation transforms itself. Here we will trace the comparative socio-economic development of India and China from India's independence from the British in 1947 and China's from the Chinese Communist Party winning the civil war and founding the new nation of People's Republic of China in 1949.

On 15<sup>th</sup>. August, 1947, after a long struggle for freedom, British India left the British Empire and became India, an independent nation. On 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1949 ,India became a parliamentary democracy with a federal republican form of government. In 1951, the Indian economy started out as a centrally planned mixed economy with a private as well as a public sector but in 1991 decided to reduce its public sector and expand its private sector.

In 1949 China emerged as a Communist nation with a very large public sector. In 1978, China started opening its "economic" doors to the United States and in 1991 started a phase of reform that is now known as Capitalism with a Chinese face.

India's foreign policy also has evolved from non- alignment to cautiously tilting a bit more towards the US. The successful Indian immigrant community in the US may have a say in India's cautious "tilting" towards the US as well. The People's Republic of China in becoming a member of the Security Council at the UN in 1971 has an evolving international policy from non-alignment to the new "open road". There is only one pre-requisite for this course—an open and inquiring mind. Scholarship is such that old theories or analyses are sometimes proved to be

wrong by new work. If and when that happens related to this course, I shall make that available to you.

Readings: 1. India: We will read Modern India by Craig Jeffrey. Oxford. Also, a few chapters from An Uncertain Glory: India and Its Contradictions by Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen.

2. China: Mostly my notes and articles. Also, Modern China A Very Short Introduction by Rana Mitter. Oxford U Press. All on Canvas.

For both India and China: Whenever we discuss a topic that is not in the book, you will either have my notes on Canvas or a print-out of the necessary pages from books or newspapers I have read.

Please try to read the news about India in The New York Times or The Wall Street Journal. If you find an interesting article anywhere, do bring it to class. You may also find it interesting to read The Global Times, the Chinese newspaper in English.

India, an ancient country is multi-cultural. Peoples from all over the world have come to India as immigrants, travelers, invaders and simply curious people and settled down. The current nation of India has 27 linguistic states, each with its own language and culture, many cuisines, literature, music and dance. Then there are 5500 dialects. So moving from one state to another is like moving from one country to another. Along with other physical diversities, we shall also look these cultural diversities.

You will write four single-spaced one-page response papers and one final paper. Your 4th response paper will be a proposal for your final paper. You may choose your own topic. If necessary, I shall of course help you in choosing a topic. The final paper should be single-spaced, 12-15 pages long with a bibliography and citations of quotes. All sources including the internet should be cited.

Final Grade Assessment: 20% on class participation 20% percent on the four response papers and 60% on the final paper.