

Chapter 1 : Indian concepts on sexuality

This lesson categorises the issues of modern India and analyses the impact of this on current trends Please do rate review and recommend the course if you like it.

This book was published by Orient Blackswan in This book is a journey mapping the path of colonial India in from the eighteenth century to the twentieth century. It traces the timeline of British rule which majorly coincides with the modern Indian history. However, this is not a political narrative of the British rule, the freedom struggle and the Independence. Rather, this book is a social understanding of the factors that allowed British rulers to rule over India for such a long span of time. It tries to understand what the social effects of the rule were. How the small villages and corners of India was affected by a power that was controlled from Europe. What did this rule bring for the Indians to make their lives better? How did the colonized people perceived, behaved and reacted to the foreign rule? These are some of the questions famous Historian and Former JNU faculty, Late Bipin Chandra have tried to answer through his own understanding on the matter combined with oral and written references. So here you will not only find all that had happened politically, but also socio-economic aspects like what did the general people understood and did about this rule? He uses an innovative chronology; he deals with causes as well as the effects of this reign over India. While you read the book, nationalist movement certainly becomes the main storyline, but the anecdotes and parallel stories of what was going through the lives that just wanted to get by each day without any trouble are interesting. You can easily understand what and how the social hidden narratives went during that time. This is not the only accurate description of Modern Indian history, but this is much closer to the everyday reality of those who lived between s in India. It is also recommended for other History enthusiasts and academics. About the Author Bipin Chandra is a renowned author and historian from India. For several years, Chandra served as a professor at Hindu College, Delhi. Later, he taught history at Jawaharlal Nehru University. Orient BlackSwan; First edition Language:

Chapter 2 : Historical Divisions in India - History of India Series

Available Issues. - Practices of Denunciation in Modern European History, "Going for an Indian": South Asian Restaurants and the Limits of.

General demographics[edit] Native American population demographics are studied by the federal government in conjunction with the Native Black people population. Those who are Native American alone or in combination with other races measure as 4. The population of Native Americans however extends beyond those with this federal recognition. The United States Census has documented 1. The tribe with the largest population base, for , was the tribe of Navajo people with , individuals. The Cherokee tribe had the second largest population, with , individuals. Follow in third and fourth are the Sioux tribe and Chippewa tribe with , individuals and , individuals, respectively. The remainder of the Native American tribes have populations below one hundred thousand. This does not account for those who do not have specified tribes or are of multiple races. Of those who are strictly Native American or Alaskan Native, The median age of Native Americans and Alaskan Native is Of the , documented households The , family households are divided between married-couple families, male-headed households, and female-headed households. Male-headed households are Alternatively, non family households are constituted of those living alone and householders living with non family. Of the , non family households, In comparison to the rest of the population, this number is a very small amount only. With the rise of Indian gaming enterprises, the problem of poverty may have been variously addressed in select areas. Yet, while Native Americans have begun to take more control of their tribal economies and have begun to improve situations, poverty on Indian Reservations is still a major issue. Census in both and indicates that poverty has prevailed on reservations; to this day, Native Americans have the highest poverty and unemployment rates in the United States. This is in comparison to the American national unemployment rate of 6. The impact of Native American gaming has been monumental, but non-gaming tribes have growing economies as well. For example, the Mississippi Choctaw Indians have incorporated industry into their economy. Automobile subassembly and plastic manufacturing are only two of the sectors in which the tribe is involved. Factories seem to contradict Indian culture, but ironically, industry helps culture thrive. By embracing industry, the Choctaw have been able to build a stable enough economy to prevent people from leaving the reservation and encourage people to come back, according to Chief Phillip Martin. Life on the tribe is more appealing because it is more secure. Jobs are readily available, and the tribe has revitalized public health, housing, and education. However, the overall statistic for the United States has also steadily grown over this span of time. While economy on Reservations has improved, it is still significantly lower than that of the United States. The tribe with the highest per capita income on a non-gaming Reservation is the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation in New York. A better measure is geographic location. Impact of Native American gaming Further breakdown of poverty rates show that Native Americans are consistently the highest among each race. The Native American population is not evenly spread across the nation. This statistic demonstrates how the Native American population is concentrated into few general areas. This is further proven by the fact that over half of Native Americans live within ten states. In addition to these federal reservations, there are allotted lands, lands under restricted status, and state Indian reservations.

Chapter 3 : Modern History – Best of History Web Sites

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Among these issues are the problems of poverty, alienation and a high rate of alcoholism. There is also the threat of a loss of their cultural identity due to interracial marriages and the large number of young Native Americans who are leaving the territories of the Indian Nations and becoming fully integrated into American culture, leaving the old ways of their cultural history behind. The Native Americans once ruled the continent until the arrival of settlers who conquered the old American Indian tribes in wars that came close to genocide for the Indians. The victorious American government put aside some land for the remaining Indians to live on, which have become known as reservations. There was an unwillingness to share the same land with the defeated race. These reservations have been the home of most, but not all of the remaining American Indian population. This mass segregation turned the once dominant American Indians into an oppressed minority. There are 24 million Native Americans remaining, which is a very small amount considering the population of the country. The new culture of reservation life that the Indian nations were forced to accept has spawned the new social problems which plague them today. The isolation of the life on the reservations created serious problems for the American Indians. It limited all the way they used to survive and make economic profit. Farming, hunting and trading were all affected by their new limitations. Their inability to thrive as they had once done led to mass poverty across all the Indian Nations. For the ones who do have jobs, their average salary tends to be less than is average. Only 30 percent have health insurance. Non-reservation Indians have only a slightly higher standard of living. Despite efforts of the tribes to become more economically independent in recent years, the race that once ruled the continent is now poor and hungry. The desperation caused by poverty has induced recent generations of young Native American Indians to leave reservation life behind them and travel to other places where they can make a better living and provide for their families. This is causing a slow erosion of those still devoted to the old customs. The languages, traditions and practices that have been the heart of Native American culture for 1, years are being replaced more and more every generation that goes by. For centuries, American Indian culture was not viewed as a valid culture to teach in schools and it is only recently that Native American studies have entered in academic curriculums. The old oral tradition of passing down knowledge and tradition from parent to child is becoming a thing of the past. The older Native Americans fear that if the younger generations continue to refuse studying the ways of their ancestors, the history of Indian culture will be lost forever. Similarly, children of mixed cultures who live outside the reservations are often raised in the non-Indian culture and never learn about their other heritage. The rate of alcoholism among the Native Americans is much higher than the national average. One in every ten American Indian deaths is alcohol related. The rate of alcohol consumption is higher than any other minority ethnic group in this country. Since the Native Americans have long been an oppressed society, the likelihood of alcoholism increases because people who experience depression, unemployment and poverty and statistically more apt to drink to access than others are. The most frequent alcohol related deaths are from car accidents and suicide. Native American women in general drink more than men, which may explain why Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder rates among the Native Americans are the highest in the country. Every two hours, someone in the United States commits suicide, making it the third highest leading cause of death in the country. Native American Indian males have a rate of suicide which is almost twice that of any other racial group. In fact, the rates may be even higher than reported, since the social stigma of suicide might embarrass a family, its speculated that many suicides are reported as accidental deaths. Further, for each successful suicide, there are approximately 20 aborted or failed attempts. While there are various factors that influence the possibility of suicide in every ethnic group, there are some which are unique to the Indian nations. The stress and mental trauma of the disintegration of their traditional culture, as well as racial conflicts and alienation. The social alienation, identity confusion and self-hate that so many Native Americans feel are strong reasons for their high alcohol and suicide rates.

Chapter 4 : Major issues India facing today

Modern History of India During the late 16th and the 17th Centuries, the European trading companies in India competed with each other ferociously. By the last quarter of the 18th Century the English had outdone all others and established themselves as the dominant power in India.

Tsardom of Russia[edit] Main article: Tsardom of Russia Russia experienced territorial growth through the 17th century, which was the age of Cossacks. Cossacks were warriors organized into military communities, resembling pirates and pioneers of the New World. This area was settled by a population of free people practicing various trades and crafts. Cossacks became the backbone of the early Russian Army. In , the peasants of Ukraine joined the Zaporozhian Cossacks in rebellion against Poland-Lithuania during the Khmelnytsky Uprising , because of the social and religious oppression they suffered under Polish rule. Finally, Ukraine was split along the river Dnieper , leaving the western part or Right-bank Ukraine under Polish rule and eastern part Left-bank Ukraine and Kiev under Russian. In the east, the rapid Russian exploration and colonisation of the huge territories of Siberia was led mostly by Cossacks hunting for valuable furs and ivory. Russian explorers pushed eastward primarily along the Siberian river routes , and by the mid century there were Russian settlements in the Eastern Siberia, on the Chukchi Peninsula , along the Amur River , and on the Pacific coast.

Reason and Enlightenment[edit] Further information: The Age of Reason in the Western world is generally regarded as being the start of modern philosophy , [56] and a departure from the medieval approach, especially Scholasticism. Early 17th-century philosophy is often called the Age of Rationalism and is considered to succeed Renaissance philosophy and precede the Age of Enlightenment, but some consider it as the earliest part of the Enlightenment era in philosophy, extending that era to two centuries. The 18th century saw the beginning of secularization in Europe, rising to notability in the wake of the French Revolution. The Age of Enlightenment is a time in Western philosophy and cultural life centered upon the 18th century in which reason was advocated as the primary source and legitimacy for authority. Enlightenment gained momentum more or less simultaneously in many parts of Europe and America. Developing during the Enlightenment era, Renaissance humanism as an intellectual movement spread across Europe. The basic training of the humanist was to speak well and write typically, in the form of a letter. The term umanista comes from the latter part of the 15th century. The people were associated with the studia humanitatis , a novel curriculum that was competing with the quadrivium and scholastic logic. They self-consciously imitated classical Latin and deprecated the use of medieval Latin. By analogy with the perceived decline of Latin, they applied the principle of ad fontes , or back to the sources, across broad areas of learning. The opposing two sides were, the Ancients Anciens who constrain choice of subjects to those drawn from the literature of Antiquity and the Moderns Modernes , who supported the merits of the authors of the century of Louis XIV. Fontenelle quickly followed with his Digression sur les anciens et les modernes , in which he took the Modern side, pressing the argument that modern scholarship allowed modern man to surpass the ancients in knowledge.

Scientific Revolution The Scientific Revolution was a period when European ideas in classical physics , astronomy , biology , human anatomy , chemistry , and other classical sciences were rejected and led to doctrines supplanting those that had prevailed from Ancient Greece to the Middle Ages which would lead to a transition to modern science. This period saw a fundamental transformation in scientific ideas across physics , astronomy , and biology , in institutions supporting scientific investigation , and in the more widely held picture of the universe. Individuals started to question all manners of things and it was this questioning that led to the Scientific Revolution, which in turn formed the foundations of contemporary sciences and the establishment of several modern scientific fields. The French Revolution inspired a wave of revolutions across Europe. Liberalism and Nationalism were popular ideas that challenged Absolute Monarchies in the 19th century. French Revolution Toward the middle and latter stages of the Age of Revolution, the French political and social revolutions and radical change saw the French governmental structure, previously an absolute monarchy with feudal privileges for the aristocracy and Catholic clergy transform, changing to forms based on Enlightenment principles of citizenship and inalienable rights. The first revolution led to government by the

National Assembly , the second by the Legislative Assembly , and the third by the Directory. The changes were accompanied by violent turmoil which included the trial and execution of the king, vast bloodshed and repression during the Reign of Terror, and warfare involving every other major European power. Subsequent events that can be traced to the Revolution include the Napoleonic Wars, two separate restorations of the monarchy, and two additional revolutions as modern France took shape. In the following century, France would be governed at one point or another as a republic, constitutional monarchy, and two different empires. National and Legislative Assembly[edit] Main articles: It provided the focus of political debate and revolutionary law-making between the periods of the National Constituent Assembly and of the National Convention. The Directory and Napoleonic Era[edit] Main articles: The period of this regime 2 November until 10 November , commonly known as the Directory or Directoire era, constitutes the second to last stage of the French Revolution. Napoleon, before seizing the title of Emperor, was elected as First Consul of the Consulate of France. Helena, this brilliant commander, controlled a French Empire that, at its height, ruled a large portion of Europe directly from Paris, while many of his friends and family ruled countries such as Spain, Poland, several parts of Italy and many other Kingdoms Republics and dependencies. The Napoleonic Era changed the face of Europe forever, and old Empires and Kingdoms fell apart as a result of the mighty and "Glorious" surge of Republicanism.

Chapter 5 : Indian History Chronology: Ancient India to Modern India - Learn faster! - Clear IAS

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A few days ago we asked everyone on our Facebook and Twitter pages to recommend a book on Indian history. Many of you responded with some wonderful suggestions. We also received many e-mails suggesting books we had never heard of. Here then, is the list of 10 books in no particular order on Indian history that we have compiled based on your responses. It gives a detailed account of the period ranging from the coming of the Aryans to the establishment of the British Empire. This book was also produced as an award-winning television series by Shyam Benegal. The series of events that unfold during this period are worthy of this book being classified as a historical one. It is extensively researched, gives incredible details that you never knew for instance, do you know who actually drew the dividing line between the two nations and on what basis? The book also includes interviews with Lord Mountbatten, the last viceroy of British India. Sen talks about how India has had a long history of public debate in all spheres of life and how heterodoxy was prevalent in Indian society centuries ago. This vibrant past is something that Sen believes we all should know about – considering that it can have a deep impact on the way we embrace our future. This is the perfect book for you to understand the evolution of Modern India. It covers details of the Harappan and Mohenjodaro findings and then dwells on the now-controversial Aryan invasion theory. It is a fictional work that takes the story of the Mahabharata, the epic of Hindu mythology, and recasts and resets it in the context of the Indian Independence Movement and the first three decades post-independence. Figures from Indian history are transformed into characters from mythology, and the mythical story of India is retold as a history of Indian independence and subsequent history, up through the s. Ramchandra Guha provides a fascinating peek into the way this British sport made its foray into India and how it is now a national obsession. *The Fall of a Dynasty: Delhi*, by William Dalrymple William is an award winning historian and travel writer. *The Last Mughal* talks about a culturally diverse and rich society during the rule of Bahadur shah Zafar, the last Mughal emperor. In , the first war against the British known popularly as the Sepoy Mutinee marked the end of the Mughal rule. William lists the manner in which these events unfolded and the impact it had on the country – both politically and culturally. His writing style and flair for capturing insights makes this book a must-read. *A history* by John Keay John Keay is an English journalist and author specialising in writing popular histories about India, often with a particular focus on their colonisation and exploration by Europeans. This book is considered by many as a perfect textbook for any student of India. Sachau Alberuni is considered as one of the greatest historians of the medieval Islamic era. In AD, at the behest of Sultan Muhmud of Persia, Alberuni travelled to India to learn about the Hindus, and to discuss with them questions of religion, science, and literature, and the very basis of their civilisation. He remained in India for 13 years, studying and exploring. This book is an outcome of his rigorous study of India. If you know of any books on Indian history that have not been listed here, please write about them in the comments section below.

Chapter 6 : Modern History Of India - Modern Indian History - Brief History Of Modern India

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

History of India History of India India is a land of ancient civilization. Indian history begins with the birth of the Indus Valley Civilization and the coming of the Aryans. These two phases are usually described as the pre-Vedic and Vedic age. Hinduism arose in the Vedic period. The fifth century saw the unification of India under Ashoka, who had converted to Buddhism, and it is in his reign that Buddhism spread in many parts of Asia. In the eighth century Islam came to India for the first time and by the eleventh century had firmly established itself in India as a political force. It resulted into the formation of the Delhi Sultanate, which was finally succeeded by the Mughal Empire, under which India once again achieved a large measure of political unity. It was in the 17th century that the Europeans came to India. This coincided with the disintegration of the Mughal Empire, paving the way for regional states. The Rebellion of , which sought to restore Indian supremacy, was crushed; and with the subsequent crowning of Victoria as Empress of India, the incorporation of India into the empire was complete. India Timeline Indian timeline takes us on a journey of the history of the subcontinent. Right from the ancient India, which included Bangladesh and Pakistan, to the free and divided India, this time line covers each and every aspect related to the past as well as present of the country. Read on further to explore the timeline of India. Economic History of India Indus valley civilization, which flourished between BC and BC, had an advanced and flourishing economic system. The Indus valley people practiced agriculture, domesticated animals, made tools and weapons from copper, bronze and tin and even traded with some Middle East countries. The Rajputs were known for their bravery and chivalry but family feuds and strong notions of personal pride often resulted into conflicts. The Rajputs weakened each other by constant wrangling. He was the son of Nasiruddin Humayun and succeeded him as the emperor in the year , when he was only 13 years old. Shah Jahan succeeded the throne after revolting against his father, Jahangir. He is considered to be one of the greatest warriors of his time and even today, stories of his exploits are narrated as a part of the folklore. King Shivaji used the guerrilla tactics to capture a part of, the then, dominant Mughal empire. These two phases are generally described as the pre-Vedic and Vedic periods. It is difficult to date this work with any accuracy on the basis of tradition and ambiguous astronomical information contained in the hymns. Modern Indian History During the late 16th and the 17th Centuries, the European trading companies in India competed with each other ferociously. By the last quarter of the 18th Century the English had outdone all others and established themselves as the dominant power in India. The British administered India for a period of about two centuries and brought about revolutionary changes in the social, political and the economic life of the country.

Chapter 7 : Essay on Problems of Modern India

Indian History Chronology: Indian History is a topic of interest to many including foreigners because of the cultures and civilizations existed in this sub-continent.. History of India can be studied under political, cultural, religious or economic.

Bounded by Nepal and the Himalaya mountains to the north, Pakistan to the northwest, the Indian Ocean to the south, the Arabian Sea to the west, and the Bay of Bengal to the east, India occupies about 1, square miles. Second in population only to China, India is home to around million people of diverse ethnicity, religion, and language. About 82 percent of all Indians are Hindus. Approximately 12 percent are Muslims, while smaller minorities include Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and Zoroastrians. While official Indian languages include Hindi, which is spoken by about 30 percent of the population, and English, hundreds of dialects are also spoken in India. The white stripe is in the middle, and has at its center a wheel or chakra. This chakra originates from a design that appears in a temple in Ashoka. They gradually moved south as migrating Aryan tribes entered the region. These tribes established many empires, including the Nanda and Gupta kingdoms in northern India. Alexander the Great invaded northern India in the fourth century B. The Islamic presence in southern India occurred around the eighth century A. Furthermore, about the tenth century A. Islamic raiders began their invasions of India. The earliest invaders were the Turks, followed by members of the Moghuls Dynasty in about A. The Moghul Dynasty established a thriving empire in North India. These Muslim invasions resulted in the conversion of a section of the populace to Islam, establishing forever a significant Muslim society in India. Britain then strengthened its hold over its Indian colony by installing a parliament, courts, and bureaucracy. Several independent Hindu and Muslim kingdoms, however, continued to exist within the broader framework of British rule. The British army existed to maintain internal order and control uprisings against the colonizing government by the Indian people. Instead, the Indian National Congress became the vehicle through which Indians coordinated their struggle for freedom from British rule. Satyagraha involved nonviolent protest through passive noncooperation with the British at every level. Indians simply refused to participate in any activity over which there was British supervision, thus making it impossible for the British to continue to govern India. Britain formally relinquished its hold over India in , and two sovereign countries, India and Pakistan, were created out of British India. The partition was a result of irreconcilable differences between Hindu and Muslim leadership. It was decided that India was the land of the Hindus and Pakistan would be the land of the Muslims. Modern India, however, is a secular nation. Nehru and his political party, the Congress, remained in power until his death in Indira Gandhi and the Congress were returned to power in , and upon her assassination in , her son, Rajiv Gandhi, was elected prime minister. In the Congress, with Narasimha Rao as the prime minister, is once again in office, and is instituting unprecedented and far-reaching economic reforms in the country. The Rao government has succeeded in some measure in dismantling the old Nehruvian, socialist-style restrictions on the economy and on private industry. Economic liberalization, however, has caused widening discrepancies between the wealthy and the poor in India. The party has found widespread support in some areas of India and in some sections of the Asian Indian community in the United States and Europe. The first Asian Indians or Indian Americans, as they are also known, arrived in America as early as the middle of the nineteenth century. The majority of Sikhs worked in agriculture and construction. Other Asian Indians came as merchants and traders; many worked in lumber mills and logging camps in the western states of Oregon, Washington, and California, where they rented bunkhouses, acquired knowledge of English, and assumed Western dress. Most of the Sikhs, however, refused to cut their hair or beards or forsake the wearing of the turbans that their religion required. Between and , as agricultural work in California began to become more abundant and better paying, many Indian immigrants turned to the fields and orchards for employment. For many of the immigrants who had come from villages in rural India, farming was both familiar and preferable. There is evidence that Indians began to bargain, often successfully, for better wages during this time. Some Indians eventually settled permanently in the California valleys where they worked. Because there was virtually no immigration by Indian women during this time, it was not unheard of for Indian males to marry Mexican women and raise families. At the beginning of the

twentieth century, about Indian students also studied in universities across America. During the summers, it was not uncommon for Indian students in California to work in the fields and orchards alongside their countrymen. A small group of Indian immigrants also came to America as political refugees from British rule. To them, the United States seemed the ideal place for their revolutionary activities. The turn of the century also saw increasing violence against Asian Indians in the western states. Expulsions of Indians from the communities in which they worked were occasionally organized by other Euro-American workers. Some Indians who had migrated for economic reasons returned to India after they had saved respectable sums of money in America; others stayed, putting down roots in the West. The immigration of Indians to America was tightly controlled by the American government during this time, and Indians applying for visas to travel to the United States were often rejected by U. In addition, several pieces of legislation were introduced in the United States, specifically the congressional exclusion laws of and , that attempted either to restrict the entry of Indians and other Asians or to deny them residence and citizenship rights in America. Some of these were defeated while others were adopted. For instance, a literacy clause was added to a number of bills, requiring that immigrants pass a literacy test to be considered eligible for citizenship, thus effectively barring many Indians from consideration for citizenship. Like many early Indian immigrants, Saund came to the United States from Punjab and had worked in the fields and farms of California. He had also earned a doctorate at the University of California, Berkeley. While more educated and professional Indians began to enter America, immigration restrictions and tight quotas ensured that only small numbers of Indians entered the country prior to . Overall, approximately 6, Asian Indians immigrated to the United States between and . From onward, a second significant wave of Indian immigration began, spurred by a change in U. Between and , Indian immigration to the United States increased at a rate greater than that from almost any other country. This wave of immigrants was very different from the earliest Indian immigrants—Indians that emigrated after were overwhelmingly urban, professional, and highly educated and quickly engaged in gainful employment in many U. Many had prior exposure to Western society and education and their transition to the United States was therefore relatively smooth. More than , such professionals and their families entered the U. Almost 40 percent of all Indian immigrants who entered the United States in the decades after arrived on student or exchange visitor visas, in some cases with their spouses and dependents. Most of the students pursued graduate degrees in a variety of disciplines. They were often able to find promising jobs and prosper economically, and many became permanent residents and then citizens. About 32 percent are settled in the Northeast, 26 percent in the South, 23 percent in the West, and 19 percent in the midwestern states. This appears to be a reflection of both the availability of jobs in larger cities, and the personal preference of being a part of an urban, ethnically diverse environment, one which is evocative of the Indian cities that many of the post immigrants came from. Acculturation and Assimilation Asian Indians have quietly permeated many segments of the American economy and society while still retaining their Indian culture. Most Asian Indian families strive to preserve traditional Indian values and transmit these to their children. Offspring are encouraged to marry within the community and maintain their Indian heritage. The occupational profile presented by the Asian Indian community today is one of increasing diversity. Although a large number of Asian Indians are professionals, others own small businesses or are employed as semi- or nonskilled workers. Asian Indian are sometimes stereotyped in American society as industrious, prosperous, and professionally and educationally advanced. The Asian Indian community in the United States is an ethnically diverse one. One can distinguish among subgroups who trace their roots to different regions or states within India, who speak different languages, eat different foods, and follow distinct customs. They come from a number of the Indian states, or regions, each of which has its own language. It is more likely that these subgroups will interact socially and celebrate important occasions with members of their own subcommunity rather than the larger Indian community. Indians are also encouraged to marry within their subgroups. Indian food is prepared with a variety of spices, including cumin, turmeric, chili powder, ginger, and garlic. All Asian Indians eat a variety of dals lentils , beans, and chaval rice dishes. Hindus generally will not eat beef for religious reasons, while Muslims eschew pork. Second-generation Asian Indians are more likely to ignore these religious taboos. Biryani, or flavored rice with vegetables and meats, is served on festive occasions, often accompanied by a

cooling yogurt sauce called raita rye-tah. Southern Indian dishes like masala, dosai crepes filled with spiced potatoes or idlis idlees , and steamed rice cakes, are also popular. Indian cuisine is largely dependent on the region of India from which a subcommunity traces its roots. Caste also plays a role. Green chutneys made of mint or coriander accompany a variety of savory fritters like the triangular, stuffed samosas. Pickled vegetables and fruits like lemons or mangoes are popular accompaniments to meals. A variety of unleavened breads like naans, rotis roetees , and parathas are also widely eaten. Finally, "sweetmeats" like halva and burfi can often round off a festive meal. Traditional Indian cooking tends to be a time-consuming process, and Asian Indians in the United States have developed shortcuts involving Asian Indian American families often revere their older members and allow them to live within the nuclear family home if necessary. However, most families continue to eat freshly-prepared Indian food for the main meal of the day. Indeed, the evening meal often serves as the time when the family will get together to discuss their daily activities. The average Asian Indian family tends not to eat out as often as other American families because of the importance accorded to eating together at the family table. Meal preparation still tends to be the domain of the females of the house, and while daughters are often expected to help, sons are not generally expected to assist in the kitchen. At such occasions, both men and women might also wear the kameez or kurta , also made of silk or fine cotton, a long shirt worn over tight-fitting leggings. Women might wear a bindi, or ornamental dot, which sometimes indicates they are married, but is also worn as a fashion accessory on their foreheads at celebrations. Indians are very fond of gold jewelry, and many women wear simple gold ornaments like rings, earrings, bangles, and necklaces daily, and more elaborate ones at special occasions. Jewelry is often passed down through the generations from mother to daughter or daughter-in-law. Indian film music, often a fusion of Indian and Western rock or pop music, also has a widespread following both in India and within the community in the United States.

Chapter 8 : Modern history - Wikipedia

India's post-independence growth story is a nuanced picture of spectacular successes in the political sphere combined with unforgivable social failure. Though India has enjoyed higher growth rates than Mexico for three decades, its per capita GDP in was equal to that in Mexico in the s.

India, with its diversified culture, civilization, natural resources, technology and huge skilled human resources, is also a fastest growing economy in the world. But at the same time there are several problems plaguing our Modern India which is affecting the growth and development. These problems can be broadly classified as: Socio-economic Problems Other major Problems 1. Even after six decades of independence, the country is still fighting against this social evil of poverty. It is estimated that nearly one third of Indian population of 1. Many go without a meal a day. Though Governments are struggling hard to eradicate poverty, the increasing population and mismanagement of government schemes, have fueled the growth of poverty. The population is growing at an alarming rate. In last ten years the population has grown by 0. The positive effects of development are nullified by increase in population. Hence there is an urgent need to curtail population growth, by adopting strict family planning programmes by government. By strict implementation of these schemes poverty can be reduced to a substantial extent. This large number of unemployment is of great concern and governments are devising new and effective schemes to curb this unemployment. The Other Major Problems: Further the rural children have to work to contribute to their family income, thereby denying time for education. Added to this lack of quality teachers is also a cause for decline in quality education. Poverty eradication and improvements of rural schools should be a priority area of concern for governments to address this problem. It ranks 72 among top most corrupt countries in the world. In India corruption takes the form of bribes, evasion of taxes, misappropriation of funds, embezzlement etc. The main economic consequence of corruption, are loss to exchequer, an unhealthy environment for investment and increase in cost of government services. Apart from this Corruption also leads to an unethical society. This increases the already existing gap between poor and wealthy. This may lead to unrest and destruction of modern societies. This social evil needs to be curbed so as to bring back moral values in the society as well as to fill the widening gap between the haveones and havenots. The introduction of Lokpal Bill in the Parliament, its strict implementation and a moral fight against corruption may help in eradicating corruption in public life. Many youths in India, due to poverty and lack of education, have trodden the path of either terrorism or Naxalism. The root cause of terrorism in India is attributable to partly to Logistic fundamentalism and partly due to regionalism. If we curb these two basic issues, by removing social inequality and religious tolerance, and equal development in all the states, these menaces can be easily controlled.

Chapter 9 : Problems Facing Native American Indians in the Modern World | HubPages

Modern social statistics of Native Americans serve as defining characteristics of Native American life, and can be compared to the average United States citizens' social statistics. Areas from their demographics and economy to health standards, drug and alcohol use, and land use and ownership all lead to a better understanding of Native.

There were many issues and problems resident within the native culture of India long before the British Raj ever took shape. It was however in the 19th century that nationalism was born in India and began to create the seeds for historical divisions in India along religious, ethnic, and class lines. This post in the History of India Series looks at the historical divisions in India. Religious and Historical Divisions in India One serious issue was simply that of religious sectarianism. India is largely Hindu but it is also largely Muslim. This reality persists today. But these modern demographics do not tell the story of pre-independence India. At the time of independence in the mid 20th Century much of the Muslim population was moved out of the new Indian state and into the new Muslim state of Pakistan. During the British Raj and in fact long before the Raj the Indian subcontinent known as India, Pakistan and Bangladesh today, consisted of a large population of Muslims and Hindus and other smaller minorities such as the Christians and Sikhs. As the demographics show, today India is seen predominantly as a nation in which Hinduism is the majority religion. However, recognize that nations like Pakistan and Bangladesh were separated from India to facilitate Muslim majorities in these regions. The actual numbers of Muslims who lived in India under the British Raj are difficult to come by for a number of reasons. After the turn of the 20th century these kinds of numbers were more or less dubious in every new census as different sides of the pro nationalist movements would alter the numbers to facilitate their interests; Muslims would say there were more Muslims and Hindus would say there were more Hindus. Nevertheless, there was a large population of Muslim and Hindu people in the British Raj and they had been there long before the British arrived. Each religion had its own traditions, its own culture, its own customs and belief in what was sacred and what was profane. They did not live at universal peace with one another before the British Raj but their tempers and violence toward one another were not stoked earlier as much as they were during the time of the British Raj. The Beginning of Religious Wars and Historical Divisions in India There is an old line of thought about religion and its impact on the history of the world. Even today you will find it spouted by would-be pseudo intellectuals who want to make the intriguing point that far from being a beneficial agent of advance for mankind religion has actually brought more harm than good to the history of the world. No society or culture has been immune from this dark side of religion. This is where we get words like infidel, heretic, and others that have all been used to justify the killing of people who disagreed with one religious belief or another. From that position it would be easy to justify that religion has been detrimental to human society. It allowed for persuasive people to organize and classify large populations for their own interests and in the name of God they administered death. Would there be such a thing as a terrorist without religion? That is the argument that is presented and it makes sense to a degree. I take exception to this argument which states religion has been one of the most harmful effects upon humanity in all of history. For one, this discounts the good it has done. On the whole, religious conviction tends to elevate social standards and standards of living, historically speaking. Religion is often blamed for the effects of a less divine element of human society which rose to the top tier of collective human ambitions beginning in the mid 19th century. This thing I am speaking of is nationalism. It was in the mid 19th century that people from different parts of the earth began organizing themselves into nationalist categories and classifications. Once those classifications were made it was a short step forward to determine one nation was better or stronger than another and so could usurp the rights and benefits of that nation. This is what the wars and revolutions of the 19th century were fought over. This is what the wars of the 20th century, the bloodiest in the history of the world, were fought over. It was not over God but over nationalism. Frequently religious devotion was included as an element of nationalism but at this point in history nationalism was the primary agent for classifying and organizing large populations of humanity. In the case of India for example, as nationalism entered the equation the tension between Muslim and Hindu populations took on a new level of severity beginning near the end of the 19th

century. The Hindus began organizing their nationalism for India on the basis of their common religious heritage and thus qualifying themselves as justly deserving to rule the land instead of the British. The Muslims quickly recognized that this meant being ruled over by their neighbors who were of a different religion and so struck out on their own course for nationalism and independence. These two camps were not automatically understood to exist in India. It took nationalism to be stirred up on both fronts before this schism between Indian Muslims and Indian Hindus would burst out into the open well into the first decades of the 20th century. In the beginning, Indian nationalism was understood as being a desire for self government and independence for those who had lived in India for generations. This included Muslims, Hindu and Sikh. This nationalist desire coalesced around a body known as the Indian National Congress which we will look at in the next post in this series on the history of India. If you are enjoying this post on the historical division in India during the British Raj then you should check out my India Backgrounder.