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Republic of India
Bhārat Gaṇarājya



[Flag](#)

[State Emblem](#)

Motto: "[Satyameva Jayate](#)" (Sanskrit)
"Truth Alone Triumphs"^[1]

Anthem: *Jana Gana Mana*

"Thou art the rulers of the minds of all people"^{[2][3]}

National song

Vande Mataram

"I Bow to Thee, Mother"^{[a][1][3]}

Capital	New Delhi <small>28°36.8′N 77°12.5′E﻿ / ﻿</small>
Largest city	Mumbai <small>18°58′30″N 72°49′33″E﻿ / ﻿</small>
Official languages	Hindi English ^{[4][5][nb 1]}
Recognised regional languages	8th Schedule ^[show]
<u>National language</u>	None ^{[9][10]}
Religion	79.8% Hinduism 14.2% Islam 2.3% Christianity 1.7% Sikhism 0.7% Buddhism 0.4% Jainism 0.9% others ^{[11][12]}
<u>Demonym</u>	Indian
<u>Government</u>	Federal parliamentary republic ^[1]
<ul style="list-style-type: none">PresidentVice-PresidentPrime MinisterChief JusticeSpeaker of the Lower House	Pranab Mukherjee Mohammad Hamid Ansari Narendra Modi T. S. Thakur ^[13] Sumitra Mahajan

Legislature	<u>Parliament of India</u>
• <u>Upper house</u>	<u>Rajya Sabha</u>
• <u>Lower house</u>	<u>Lok Sabha</u>
<u>Independence</u> from the <u>United Kingdom</u>	
• <u>Dominion</u>	15 August 1947
• <u>Republic</u>	26 January 1950
<u>Area</u>	
• Total	3,287,263 ^[14] km ² ^[b] (7 th) 1,269,346 sq mi
• Water (%)	9.6
<u>Population</u>	
• 2016 estimate	1,293,057,000 ^[15] (2 nd)
• 2011 census	1,210,854,977 ^{[16][17]} (2 nd)
• Density	388.2/km ² (31 st) 1,005.5/sq mi
<u>GDP (PPP)</u>	2016 estimate
• Total	\$8.727 trillion ^[18] (3 rd)
• Per capita	\$6,664 ^[18] (122 nd)
<u>GDP (nominal)</u>	2016 estimate
• Total	\$2.384 trillion ^[18] (7 th)
• Per capita	\$1,820 ^[18] (141 st)
Currency	<u>Indian rupee (₹) (INR)</u>
Time zone	<u>IST (UTC+05:30)</u>

The geographical term *Bharat* (Bhārat, pronounced [[]bˈɑːrət̪ (^{listen})), which is recognised by the Constitution of India as an official name for the country,^[27] is used by many Indian languages in its variations. It is a modernisation of the historical name .

The earliest authenticated human remains in South Asia date to about 30,000 years ago.^[35]

2500–1900 BCE - the Indus Valley Civilisation,^[38] the first urban culture in South Asia;^[39] flourished during this time in what is now Pakistan and western India.^[40]

the Indus Valley Civilisation Centred around cities such as Mohenjo-daro, Harappa, Dholavira, and Kalibangan; the civilisation engaged robustly in crafts production and wide-ranging trade.^[39]

The period of 2000–500 BCE - The Vedas, the oldest scriptures of Hinduism,^[42] were composed during this period,^[43] . During this period there were several waves of Indo-Aryan migration into the subcontinent.^{[44][42]} . The emerging urbanisation gave rise to non-Vedic religious movements, two of which became independent religions. Jainism came into prominence during the life of its exemplar, Mahavira.^[50] Buddhism, based on the teachings of Gautama Buddha . Classical Sanskrit

[literature](#) flowered as well, and [Indian science](#), [astronomy](#), [medicine](#), and [mathematics](#) made significant advances.^[64]

Medieval India

After the 10th century, Muslim Central Asian nomadic clans, using [swift-horse](#) cavalry and raising vast armies united by ethnicity and religion, repeatedly overran South Asia's north-western plains, leading eventually to the establishment of the Islamic [Delhi Sultanate](#) in 1206.^[72] The sultanate was to control much of North India, and to make many forays into South India. Although at first disruptive for the Indian elites, the sultanate largely left its vast non-Muslim subject population to its own laws and customs.^[73]
^[74] By repeatedly repulsing [Mongol raiders](#) in the 13th century, the sultanate saved India from the devastation visited on West and Central Asia, setting the scene for centuries of [migration](#) of fleeing soldiers, learned men, mystics, traders, artists, and artisans from that region into the subcontinent, thereby creating a syncretic Indo-Islamic culture in the north.^{[75][76]}

(skipping over a couple of sections)

Independent India

India's moment of glory finally arrived on the midnight of 15 August 1947

Jawaharlal Nehru became independent India's first Prime Minister and [Rajendra Prasad](#) the country's first President.

Geography

The original Indian plate survives as [peninsular India](#), It extends as far north as the [Satpura](#) and [Vindhya](#) ranges in central India.

Located in the Southern part of Asia, India lies between 8°4' and 37°6' N Latitude and 68°7' and 97°25' E Longitude.

This seventh largest country in the world spreads over an area of 3,166,414 sq.

India's coastline measures 7,517 kilometres (4,700 mi) in length

Technology



1.

[INS Vikramaditya](#), the [Indian Navy's](#) biggest warship.

2. [Cotton](#) was domesticated in India by 4000 BCE

Indian Railways - total track length of 115000 km

*Please refer to the original wiki article at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India> for the references cited above.