* SYLLABUS FOR GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
* HISTORY OF INDIA
* According to consensus in modern genetics, [anatomically modern humans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anatomically_modern_humans) first arrived on the [Indian subcontinent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_subcontinent) from [Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Africa) between 73,000 and 55,000 years ago.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-PetragliaAllchin-1) However, the earliest known human remains in South Asia date to 30,000 years ago. Settled life, which involves the transition from foraging to farming and pastoralism, began in South Asia around 7000 BCE. At the site of [Mehrgarh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mehrgarh" \o "Mehrgarh) presence can be documented of the domestication of wheat and barley, rapidly followed by that of goats, sheep, and cattle.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-Wright2009-p=44-2) By 4500 BCE, settled life had spread more widely,[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-Wright2009-p=44-2) and began to gradually evolve into the [Indus Valley civilisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus_Valley_civilisation), an early civilisation of the [Old World](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_World), which was contemporaneous with [Ancient Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Egypt) and [Mesopotamia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesopotamia). This civilisation flourished between 2500 BCE and 1900 BCE in what today is Pakistan and north-western India, and was noted for its urban planning, baked brick houses, elaborate drainage, and water supply.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-Wright2009-p=115-3)
* Early on in the second millennium BCE, [persistent drought](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4.2_kiloyear_event) caused the population of the Indus Valley to scatter from large urban centres to villages. Around the same time, [Indo-Aryan tribes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rigvedic_tribes) moved into the [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab) from [Central Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Asia) in several [waves of migration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Aryan_migration_theory). Their [Vedic Period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vedic_Period) (1500–500 BCE) was marked by the composition of the [Vedas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vedas), large collections of hymns of these tribes. Their [varna system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varna_(Hinduism)), which evolved into the [caste system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caste_system_in_India), consisted of a hierarchy of priests, warriors, and free peasants. The pastoral and nomadic Indo-Aryans spread from the Punjab into the Gangetic plain, large swaths of which they deforested for agriculture usage. The composition of Vedic texts ended around 600 BCE, when a new, interregional culture arose. Small chieftaincies, or [janapadas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janapada" \o "Janapada), were consolidated into larger states, or [mahajanapadas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahajanapadas" \o "Mahajanapadas), and a second urbanisation took place. This urbanisation was accompanied by the rise of new [ascetic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C5%9Arama%E1%B9%87a) movements in [Greater Magadha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_Magadha), including [Jainism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jainism) and [Buddhism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhism), which opposed the growing influence of [Brahmanism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahmanism) and the primacy of rituals, presided by Brahmin priests, that had come to be associated with Vedic religion,[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-Flood_1996_82-4) and gave rise to new religious concepts.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-5) In response to the success of these movements, Vedic [Brahmanism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahmanism) was [synthesised](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_synthesis) with the preexisting religious cultures of the subcontinent, giving rise to [Hinduism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hinduism).
* Indian cultural influence ([Greater India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_India))
* Most of the Indian subcontinent was conquered by the [Maurya Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maurya_Empire) during the 4th and 3rd centuries BCE. From the 3rd century BCE onwards, [Prakrit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prakrit) and [Pali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pali) literature in the north and [Tamil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_language) [Sangam literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sangam_literature) in southern India started to flourish.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-6)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-ReferenceB-7) [Wootz steel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wootz_steel) originated in south India in the 3rd century BCE and was exported.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-Menon_R.V.G_p.15-8)[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-9)[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-10) The Maurya Empire would collapse in 185 BCE, on the assassination of the then-Emperor Brihadratha by his General [Pushyamitra Shunga](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pushyamitra_Shunga" \o "Pushyamitra Shunga). Shunga would go on to form the [Shunga Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shunga_Empire) in the North and Northeast of the subcontinent, while the [Greco-Bactrian Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greco-Bactrian_Kingdom) would claim the Northwest, and found the [Indo-Greek Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Greek_Kingdom). During this [Classical period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_India), various parts of India were ruled by numerous dynasties, including the [Gupta Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gupta_Empire) in the 4-6th centuries CE. This period, witnessing a [Hindu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu) religious and intellectual resurgence, is known as the classical or "[Golden Age of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Age_of_India)". During this period, aspects of Indian civilisation, administration, culture, and religion (Hinduism and Buddhism) spread to much of Asia, while kingdoms in southern India had maritime business links with the Middle East and the [Mediterranean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediterranean). Indian cultural influence spread over many parts of [Southeast Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia), which led to the establishment of Indianised kingdoms in Southeast Asia ([Greater India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_India)).[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-11)[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-Flood,_Gavin_2003._pg._273-4-12)
* The most significant event between the 7th and 11th century was the [Tripartite struggle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tripartite_struggle) centred on [Kannauj](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannauj" \o "Kannauj) that lasted for more than two centuries between the [Pala Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pala_Empire), [Rashtrakuta Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rashtrakuta_Empire" \o "Rashtrakuta Empire), and [Gurjara-Pratihara Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gurjara-Pratihara_Empire" \o "Gurjara-Pratihara Empire). [Southern India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_India) saw the rise of multiple imperial powers from the middle of the fifth century, most notably the [Chalukya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chalukya" \o "Chalukya), [Chola](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chola), [Pallava](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pallava" \o "Pallava), [Chera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chera" \o "Chera), [Pandyan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pandyan" \o "Pandyan), and [Western Chalukya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Chalukya) Empires. The [Chola dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chola_dynasty) conquered southern India and successfully invaded parts of Southeast Asia, [Sri Lanka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka), the [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives), and [Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengal)[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-13) in the 11th century.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-14)[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-15) In the early medieval period [Indian mathematics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_mathematics), including [Hindu numerals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_numeral_system), influenced the development of mathematics and astronomy in the [Arab world](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_world).[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-16)
* [Islamic conquests](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim_conquests_in_the_Indian_subcontinent) made limited inroads into modern Afghanistan and [Sindh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sindh) as early as the 8th century,[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-17) followed by the invasions of [Mahmud Ghazni](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahmud_Ghazni).[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMeri2005146-18) The [Delhi Sultanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi_Sultanate) was founded in 1206 CE by Central Asian [Turks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkic_people) who ruled a major part of the northern Indian subcontinent in the early 14th century, but declined in the late 14th century,[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-19) and saw the advent of the [Deccan sultanates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deccan_sultanates).[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-Sohoni2018-20) The wealthy [Bengal Sultanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengal_Sultanate) also emerged as a major power, lasting over three centuries.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-Eaton1996-21) This period also saw the emergence of several powerful Hindu states, notably [Vijayanagara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vijayanagara_Empire" \o "Vijayanagara Empire) and [Rajput states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Rajput_dynasties_and_states), such as [Mewar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mewar_Kingdom). The 15th century saw the advent of [Sikhism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Sikhism). The early modern period began in the 16th century, when the [Mughal Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Empire) conquered most of the Indian subcontinent,[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-exeter-22) signalling the [proto-industrialization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proto-industrialization), becoming the biggest global economy and manufacturing power,[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-Parthasarathi38-23) with a nominal GDP that valued a quarter of world GDP, superior than the combination of [Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europe)'s GDP.[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-24)[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-harrison-25) The Mughals suffered a gradual decline in the early 18th century, which provided opportunities for the [Marathas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maratha_Empire), [Sikhs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sikh_Empire), [Mysoreans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mysore_Kingdom" \o "Mysore Kingdom), [Nizams](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nizams), and [Nawabs of Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nawabs_of_Bengal) to exercise control over large regions of the Indian subcontinent.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-26)[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India#cite_note-27)
* From the mid-18th century to the mid-19th century, large regions of India were gradually annexed by the [East India Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_India_Company), a chartered company acting as a sovereign power on behalf of the British government. Dissatisfaction with [company rule in India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Company_rule_in_India) led to the [Indian Rebellion of 1857](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Rebellion_of_1857), which rocked parts of north and central India, and led to the dissolution of the company. India was afterwards ruled directly by the [British Crown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Crown), in the [British Raj](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Raj). After [World War I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I), a nationwide struggle for independence was launched by the [Indian National Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Congress), led by [Mahatma Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi), and noted for [nonviolence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonviolent_resistance). Later, the [All-India Muslim League](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All-India_Muslim_League) would advocate for a separate Muslim-majority [nation state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nation_state). The British Indian Empire was partitioned in August 1947 into the [Dominion of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion_of_India) and [Dominion of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion_of_Pakistan), each gaining its independence.
* ABOUT INDIA
* **India**, officially the **Republic of India** ([Hindi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindi): *Bhārat Gaṇarājya*),[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-30) is a country in [South Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Asia). It is the [seventh-largest country](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_and_dependencies_by_area) by area, the [second-most populous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_and_dependencies_by_population) country, and the most populous [democracy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democracy) in the world. Bounded by the [Indian Ocean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Ocean) on the south, the [Arabian Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian_Sea) on the southwest, and the [Bay of Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay_of_Bengal) on the southeast, it shares land borders with [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) to the west;[[f]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-31) [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China), [Nepal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepal), and [Bhutan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhutan) to the north; and [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh) and [Myanmar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myanmar) to the east. In the Indian Ocean, India is in the vicinity of [Sri Lanka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka) and the [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives); its [Andaman and Nicobar Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andaman_and_Nicobar_Islands) share a maritime border with [Thailand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thailand), Myanmar, and [Indonesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia). The nation's capital city is [New Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Delhi).
* [Modern humans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_humans) arrived on the [Indian subcontinent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_subcontinent) from Africa no later than 55,000 years ago.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-PetragliaAllchin-32)[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Dyson2018p1-33)[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Fisher2018p23-34) Their long occupation, initially in varying forms of isolation as hunter-gatherers, has made the region highly diverse, second only to Africa in human [genetic diversity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetic_diversity).[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Dyson2018-28a-35) [Settled life](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neolithic) emerged on the subcontinent in the western margins of the [Indus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus_River) [river basin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_basin) 9,000 years ago, evolving gradually into the [Indus Valley Civilisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus_Valley_Civilisation) of the third millennium BCE.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Combined-2-36) By 1200 BCE, an [archaic form](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proto-language) of [Sanskrit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanskrit), an [Indo-European language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-European_language), had [diffused](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trans-cultural_diffusion) into India from the northwest.[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Lowe2015-37)[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Combined-4-Rigveda-38) Its evidence today is found in the hymns of the [*Rigveda*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rigveda). Preserved by a resolutely vigilant [oral tradition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oral_tradition), the *Rigveda* records the dawning of [Hinduism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hinduism) in India.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Combined-3-39) The [Dravidian languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dravidian_languages) of India were supplanted in the northern and western regions.[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Combined-4-40) By 400 BCE, [stratification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_stratification) and [exclusion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_exclusion) by [caste](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caste) had emerged within Hinduism,[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Dyson2018-16a-41) and [Buddhism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Buddhism_in_India) and [Jainism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Jainism) had arisen, proclaiming [social orders](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_order) unlinked to heredity.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Fisher2018-59-42) Early political consolidations gave rise to the loose-knit [Maurya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maurya_Empire) and [Gupta Empires](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gupta_Empire) based in the [Ganges Basin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganges_Basin).[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Combined-5-43) Their collective [era](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Era) was suffused with wide-ranging creativity,[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Combined-6-44) but also marked by the declining status of women,[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Combined-7-45) and the incorporation of [untouchability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Untouchability) into an organised system of belief.[[g]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-47)[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-FOOTNOTEKulkeRothermund200493-46) In [South India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_India), the [Middle kingdoms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_kingdoms_of_India#The_Deccan_plateau_and_South) exported Dravidian-languages scripts and religious cultures to the kingdoms of [Southeast Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia).[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-AsherAsher2006-17-48)
* In the early medieval era, [Christianity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity), [Islam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam), [Judaism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judaism), and [Zoroastrianism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zoroastrianism) became established on India's southern and western coasts.[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Combined-8-49) Muslim armies from [Central Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Asia) intermittently overran India's northern plains,[[43]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Combined-13-50) eventually founding the [Delhi Sultanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi_Sultanate), and drawing northern India into the cosmopolitan [networks of medieval Islam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_Golden_Age).[[44]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Combined-10-51) In the 15th century, the [Vijayanagara Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vijayanagara_Empire" \o "Vijayanagara Empire) created a long-lasting composite Hindu culture in south India.[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-AsherAsher2006-74-52) In the [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab), [Sikhism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sikhism) emerged, rejecting institutionalised religion.[[46]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-AsherAsher2006-267-53) The [Mughal Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Empire), in 1526, ushered in two centuries of relative peace,[[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-AsherAsher2006-152-54) leaving a legacy of luminous architecture.[[h]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-56)[[48]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Fisher2018-106-55) Gradually expanding [rule of the British East India Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Company_rule_in_India) followed, turning India into a colonial economy, but also consolidating its [sovereignty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereignty).[[49]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Combined-11-57) [British Crown rule](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Raj) began in 1858. The rights promised to Indians were granted slowly,[[50]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Combined-12-58)[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-FOOTNOTEPeers2013[httpsbooksgooglecombooksiddyQuAgAAQBAJpgPA76_76]-59) but [technological changes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_Revolution) were introduced, and modern ideas of education and the public life took root.[[52]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-EmbreeHay1988-60) A pioneering and influential nationalist movement emerged, which was noted for nonviolent resistance and became the major factor in ending British rule.[[53]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Marshall2001-61)[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Chiriyankandath2016-62) In 1947 the British Indian Empire was [partitioned](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_of_India) into two independent [dominions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion#India,_Pakistan_and_Bangladesh),[[55]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-fisher-partition-63)[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-chatterji-partition-64)[[57]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-talbot-sing-65)[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-khan-great-partition-66) a Hindu-majority [Dominion of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion_of_India) and a Muslim-majority [Dominion of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion_of_Pakistan), amid large-scale loss of life and an unprecedented migration.[[59]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-67)
* India has been a [federal republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_republic) since 1950, governed through a democratic [parliamentary system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliamentary_system). It is a [pluralistic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pluralism_(political_philosophy)), [multilingual](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multilingualism) and [multi-ethnic society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiculturalism). India's population grew from 361 million in 1951 to 1.211 billion in 2011.[[60]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Dyson2018-219-68) During the same time, its nominal [per capita income](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Per_capita_income) increased from US$64 annually to US$1,498, and its literacy rate from 16.6% to 74%. From being a comparatively destitute country in 1951,[[61]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Fisher2018-8-69) India has become a [fast-growing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_real_GDP_growth_rate) [major economy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G20) and a hub for [information technology services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_technology_in_India), with an expanding middle class.[[62]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-MetcalfMetcalf2012-265-70) It has [a space programme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Space_Research_Organisation) which includes several planned or completed [extraterrestrial missions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Solar_System_probes" \o "List of Solar System probes). Indian movies, music, and spiritual teachings play an increasing role in global culture.[[63]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-MetcalfMetcalf2012-266-71) India has substantially reduced its rate of poverty, though at the cost of increasing economic inequality.[[64]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-Dyson2018-216-a-72) India is a [nuclear-weapon state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_with_nuclear_weapons), which ranks high in [military expenditure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_military_expenditures). It has disputes over [Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kashmir) with its neighbours, Pakistan and China, unresolved since the mid-20th century.[[65]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-kashmir-disputes-73) Among the socio-economic challenges India faces are [gender inequality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_inequality_in_India), [child malnutrition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malnutrition_in_India),[[66]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-NarayanJohn2018-lead-74) and rising levels of [air pollution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_pollution_in_India).[[67]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-BalakrishnanDey2019-lead-75) India's land is [megadiverse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Megadiverse_country), with four [biodiversity hotspots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biodiversity_hotspots).[[68]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-IUCN-India-76) Its forest cover comprises 21.7% of its area.[[69]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-ISFR-77) [India's wildlife](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wildlife_of_India), which has traditionally been viewed with tolerance in [India's culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_India),[[70]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India#cite_note-FOOTNOTEKaranthGopal2005374-78) is supported among these forests, and elsewhere, in [protected habitats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protected_areas_of_India).
* CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY

**The Constituent Assembly of India** was elected to frame the [Constitution of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_India). It was elected by the 'Provincial Assembly'. Following [India's independence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India%27s_independence) from the British rule in 1947, its members served as the nation's first Parliament as the 'Provisional Parliament of India'.

The idea for a Constituent Assembly was proposed in Dec 1934 by [M. N. Roy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M._N._Roy), a pioneer of the [Communist movement in India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Socialism_in_India) and an advocate of [radical democracy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radical_democracy). It became an official demand of the [Indian National Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Congress) in 1935. The Indian National Congress held its session at Lucknow in April 1936 presided by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. The official demand for Constituent Assembly was raised and [Government of India Act, 1935](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India_Act_1935) was rejected as it imposed the Constitution which was against the will of the Indians. [C. Rajagopalachari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C._Rajagopalachari) voiced the demand for a Constituent Assembly on 15 November 1939 based on adult franchise, and was accepted by the British in August 1940.

On 8 August 1940, a statement was made by [Viceroy Lord Linlithgow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victor_Hope,_2nd_Marquess_of_Linlithgow) about the expansion of the [Governor-General's Executive Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viceroy%27s_Executive_Council) and the establishment of a War Advisory Council. This offer, known as the [August Offer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_Offer), included giving full weight to minority opinions and allowing Indians to draft their own constitution. Under the [Cabinet Mission Plan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cabinet_Mission_Plan) of 1946, elections were held for the first time for the Constituent Assembly. The Constitution of India was drafted by the Constituent Assembly, and it was implemented under the Cabinet Mission Plan on 16 May 1946. The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected by the provincial assemblies by a [single, transferable-vote](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Single_transferable_vote) system of proportional representation. The total membership of the Constituent Assembly was 389 of which 292 were representatives of the provinces, 93 represented the [princely states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princely_state) and four were from the chief commissioner provinces of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and British Baluchistan.

The elections for the 296 seats assigned to the British Indian provinces were completed by August 1946. Congress won 208 seats, and the Muslim League 73. After this election, the Muslim League refused to cooperate with the Congress and the political situation deteriorated. Hindu-Muslim riots began, and the Muslim League demanded a separate constituent assembly for Muslims in India. On 3 June 1947 [Lord Mountbatten](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Mountbatten,_1st_Earl_Mountbatten_of_Burma), the last British Governor-General of India, announced his intention to scrap the Cabinet Mission Plan; this culminated in the [Indian Independence Act 1947](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Independence_Act_1947) and the separate nations of India and Pakistan. The Indian Independence Act was passed on 18 July 1947 and, although it was earlier declared that India would become independent in June 1948, this event led to independence on 15 August 1947. The Constituent Assembly met for the first time on 9 December 1946, reassembling on 14 August 1947 as a sovereign body and successor to the British parliament's authority in India.

As a result of the partition, under the Mountbatten plan, a separate [Constituent Assembly of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constituent_Assembly_of_Pakistan) was established on 3 June 1947. The representatives of the areas incorporated into Pakistan ceased to be members of the Constituent Assembly of India. New elections were held for the West Punjab and East Bengal (which became part of Pakistan, although East Bengal later [seceded](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh_Liberation_War) to become [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh)); the membership of the Constituent Assembly was 299 after the reorganization, and it met on 31 December 1947. The constitution was drafted by 299 delegates from different caste, region religion, gender etc. These delegates sat over 114 days spread over 3 years (2 years 11 months and 18 days to be precise) and discussed what the constitution should contain and what laws should be included. The Drafting Committee of the Constitution was chaired by [B. R. Ambedkar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._R._Ambedkar).

*Timeline of Formation of '*[*The Constitution of India*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_India)*'*[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Constituent_Assembly_of_India&action=edit&section=5)]

* **9 December 1946:** Formation of the Constituent Assembly (demanding a separate state, the Muslim League boycotted the meeting.)
* **11 December 1946:** President Appointed – ⁣[Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad), vice-chairman [Harendra Coomar Mookerjee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harendra_Coomar_Mookerjee) and constitutional legal adviser [B. N. Rau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._N._Rau) (initially 389 members in total, which declined to 299 after [partition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_of_India). Out of 389, 292 were from government provinces, 4 from chief commissioner provinces and 93 from princely states)
* **13 December 1946:** An 'Objective Resolution' was presented by [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru), laying down the underlying principles of the constitution, which later became the [Preamble](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Preamble_to_the_Constitution_of_India) of the constitution.
* **22 January 1947:** Objective resolution unanimously adopted.
* **22 July 1947:** [National flag](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_India) adopted.
* **15 August 1947:** Achieved independence. India split into [Dominion of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion_of_India) and [Dominion of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion_of_Pakistan).
* **29 August 1947:** Drafting Committee appointed, with [Dr. B. R. Ambedkar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._R._Ambedkar" \o "B. R. Ambedkar) as the chairman. Other 6 members of the committee were: [K.M.Munshi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanaiyalal_Maneklal_Munshi" \o "Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi), [Muhammed Saadulah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammed_Saadulah), [Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alladi_Krishnaswamy_Iyer" \o "Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer), [Gopala Swami Ayyangar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/N._Gopalaswami_Ayyangar), [N. Madhava Rao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/N._Madhava_Rao) (He replaced B.L. Mitter who resigned due to ill-health), [T. T. Krishnamachari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/T._T._Krishnamachari) (He replaced D.P. Khaitan who died in 1948).
* **16 July 1948:** Along with [Harendra Coomar Mookerjee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harendra_Coomar_Mookerjee), [V. T. Krishnamachari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._T._Krishnamachari) was also elected as the second vice-president of the Constituent Assembly.
* **26 November 1949:** 'Constitution of India' passed and adopted by the assembly.
* **24 January 1950:** Last meeting of the Constituent Assembly. 'Constitution of India' (with 395 articles, 8 schedules, 22 parts) was signed and accepted by all.
* **26 January 1950:** The '[Constitution of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_India)' came in to force after 2 years, 11 months and 18 Days, at a total expenditure of ₹6.4 million to finish.
* [Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganesh_Vasudev_Mavalankar) was the first speaker when meeting the assembly of [Lok Sabha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Sabha), after turning republic.

Committees of the Constituent Assembly[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Constituent_Assembly_of_India&action=edit&section=6)]

The Constituent Assembly appointed a total of 22 committees to deal with different tasks of constitution-making. Out of these, Eight were major committees and the others were minor committees.

**Major Committees**

1. Drafting Committee – [Bhimrao Ambedkar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhimrao_Ambedkar)
2. Union Power Committee – [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru)
3. Union Constitution Committee – [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru)
4. Provincial Constitution Committee – [Vallabhbhai Patel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vallabhbhai_Patel)
5. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas – [Vallabhbhai Patel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vallabhbhai_Patel). This committee had the following subcommittees:
   1. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee – [J. B. Kripalani](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._B._Kripalani)
   2. Minorities Sub-Committee – [Harendra Coomar Mookerjee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harendra_Coomar_Mookerjee),
   3. North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee – [Gopinath Bordoloi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gopinath_Bordoloi)
   4. Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Apart from those in Assam) Sub-Committee – [A V Thakkar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thakkar_Bapa)
6. Rules of Procedure Committee – [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad)
7. States Committee (Committee for negotiating with states) – ⁣[Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru)
8. Steering Committee – [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad)
9. National Flag and HOC Committee – [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad)
10. Committee for the function of the Constitution Assembly – ⁣[G V Mavlankar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganesh_Vasudev_Mavalankar)
11. House Committee – ⁣[B Pattabhi Sitaramayya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhogaraju_Pattabhi_Sitaramayya)
12. Language Committee – ⁣[Moturi Satyanarayana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moturi_Satyanarayana" \o "Moturi Satyanarayana)
13. Order of Business Committee – ⁣[K M Munshi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K_M_Munshi)

* INDIAN CONSTITUTION

India, also known as Bharat, is a Union of States. It is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government. The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950.

The Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with certain unitary features. The constitutional head of the Executive of the Union is the President. As per Article 79 of the Constitution of India, the council of the Parliament of the Union consists of the President and two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

Article 74(1) of the Constitution provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head to aid and advise the President, who shall exercise his/her functions in accordance to the advice. The real executive power is thus vested in the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head.

The **Constitution of India** is the supreme law in [India](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) . A [Constitution](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution) is a set of rules and regulations guiding the administration of a country. The constitution of India is the framework for political principles, procedures and powers of the government. It is also the longest constitution in the world with 395 articles and 12 schedules. Originally it consisted of 395 Articles arranged under 22 Parts and 8 Schedules. Today after many amendments, it has 470 Articles and 12 schedules and 25 parts (According to 2021). The constitution was written on 26 November 1949, and was made the center of law on 26 January 1950.

The first meeting of the new Constituent Assembly was conducted on 9th of December, 1946. The next meeting conducted in 11th of December, 1946 under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Participants included [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru), Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Dr. [B. R. Ambedkar](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._R._Ambedkar) and Sarojini Naidu. Dr. Ambedkar, chairman of the Drafting Committee, is often called the father of the Indian Constitution.[[1]](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_India#cite_note-1)

The Constituent Assembly, which came into existence on 11th of December 1946, had 145 meetings and framed a draft constitution. During these discussions, the various laws proposed by the British Government in 1909, 1919 and 1935, the [British Parliamentary](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Parliament) system, the [American Bill of Rights](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Bill_of_Rights), the Social Directive Policies of Ireland were studied and some parts of those were written in the Constitution. Finally, the Indian Constitution was approved on 26th of November, 1949 and came into effect on 26th of January, 1950. This day (January 26) is celebrated as the 'Republic Day' in India.

There are 22 offical languages in Indian constitution.

There are 12 schedules TEARS OF OLD PM

T – terriotaries O – other area P - panchayat

E – emonmuments F – fedral structure M - muncipality

A – affirmations OLD – official language

R – rajya sabha land reform

S – scheduled area defection laws

* INDIAN POLITY AND GOVERNANCE
* **Politics of India** works within the framework of the country's [Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_India). India is a [parliamentary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliamentary_republic) [democratic secular republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_republic) in which the [president of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_India) is the [head of state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_state) & first citizen of India and the [prime minister of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_minister_of_India) is the [head of government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_government). It is based on the federal structure of government, although the word is not used in the Constitution itself. India follows the dual polity system, i.e. federal in nature, that consists of the central authority at the centre and [states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_union_territories_of_India) at the periphery. The Constitution defines the organizational powers and limitations of both central and state governments; it is well recognised, fluid (Preamble of the Constitution being rigid and to dictate further amendments to the Constitution) and considered supreme, i.e. the [laws](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_India) of the nation must conform to it.
* There is a provision for a [bicameral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bicameralism) [legislature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislature) consisting of an [upper house](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upper_house), the [Rajya Sabha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajya_Sabha) (Council of States), which represents the states of the Indian federation, and a [lower house](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower_house), the [Lok Sabha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lok_Sabha) (House of the People), which represents the people of India as a whole. The Constitution provides for an [independent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judicial_independence) [judiciary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judiciary), which is headed by the [Supreme Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_India). The court's mandate is to protect the Constitution, to settle disputes between the central government and the states, to settle inter-state disputes, to nullify any central or state laws that go against the Constitution and to protect the fundamental rights of citizens, issuing [writs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Writs) for their enforcement in cases of violation.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_India#cite_note-FOOTNOTEM._Lakshmikanth2012389%E2%80%93390-1)
* There are 543 members in the Lok Sabha, who are elected using [plurality voting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plurality_voting) (first past the post) system from 543 [single-member constituencies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Single-member_constituencies). There are 245 members in the Rajya Sabha, out of which 233 are elected through indirect elections by single transferable vote by the members of the state legislative assemblies; 12 other members are elected/nominated by the President of India. Governments are formed through [elections](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elections_in_India) held every five years (unless otherwise specified), by parties that secure a majority of members in their respective lower houses (Lok Sabha in the central government and [Vidhan Sabha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_legislative_assemblies_of_India" \o "State legislative assemblies of India) in states). India had [its first general election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1951%E2%80%9352_Indian_general_election) in 1951, which was won by the [Indian National Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Congress), a political party that went on to dominate subsequent elections until [1977](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1977_Indian_general_election), when a non-Congress government was formed for the first time in independent India. The 1990s saw the end of [single-party domination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominant-party_system) and the rise of coalition governments. The latest **17th Lok Sabha** elections was conducted in seven phases from 11 April 2019 to 19 May 2019 by the Election commission of India. That elections once again brought back single-party rule in the country, with the [Bharatiya Janata Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bharatiya_Janata_Party" \o "Bharatiya Janata Party) (BJP) being able to claim a majority in the Lok Sabha.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_India#cite_note-2)
* In recent decades, Indian politics has become a dynastic affair.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_India#cite_note-3) Possible reasons for this could be the party stability, absence of party organisations, independent civil society associations that mobilise support for the parties and centralised financing of elections.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_India#cite_note-ppq.sagepub.com-4)
* The **Government of India** ([ISO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_15919): *Bhārat Sarkār*) (often abbreviated as **GoI**; also known as the **Central** **Government**), and internally as the **Centre**, is the national administrative authority of the [Republic of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_India), a federal democracy located in [South Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Asia), consisting of 28 union states and eight union territories. Under the [Constitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_India), there are three primary branches of government: the legislative ([Parliament](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_India)), the executive (government and [Council of Ministers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Council_of_Ministers)) and the judiciary ([Supreme Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_India)), whose powers are vested by the Constitution in the Parliament, president and courts respectively.
* INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT
* The **Indian independence movement** was a series of historic events with the ultimate aim of ending [British rule in India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Raj). It lasted from 1857 to 1947.
* The first nationalistic [revolutionary movement for Indian independence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revolutionary_movement_for_Indian_independence) emerged from [Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengal). It later took root in the newly formed [Indian National Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Congress) with prominent moderate leaders seeking the right to appear for [Indian Civil Service examinations in British India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Civil_Service_(British_India)), as well as more economic rights for natives. The first half of the 20th century saw a more radical approach towards self-rule by the [Lal Bal Pal triumvirate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lal_Bal_Pal), [Aurobindo Ghosh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aurobindo_Ghosh) and [V. O. Chidambaram Pillai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._O._Chidambaram_Pillai).
* The final stages of the independence struggle from the 1920s was characterized by Congress' adoption of [Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi)'s policy of [non-violence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-violence) and [civil disobedience](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_March). Intellectuals such as [Rabindranath Tagore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabindranath_Tagore), [Subramania Bharati](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subramania_Bharati" \o "Subramania Bharati), and [Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bankim_Chandra_Chattopadhyay) spread patriotic awareness. Female leaders like [Sarojini Naidu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarojini_Naidu), [Pritilata Waddedar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pritilata_Waddedar" \o "Pritilata Waddedar), and [Kasturba Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kasturba_Gandhi) promoted the emancipation of Indian women and their participation in the freedom struggle. [B. R. Ambedkar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._R._Ambedkar) championed the cause of the disadvantaged sections of Indian society.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_independence_movement#cite_note-1)
* Some leaders followed a more violent approach. This became especially popular after the [Rowlatt Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rowlatt_Act" \o "Rowlatt Act), which permitted [indefinite detention](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indefinite_detention). The Act sparked protests across India, especially in the [Punjab province](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab_Province_(British_India)), where they were violently suppressed in the [Jallianwala Bagh massacre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jallianwala_Bagh_massacre). Frustrated by perceived Congress inaction, revolutionaries such as [Bhagat Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhagat_Singh), [Shivaram Rajguru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shivaram_Rajguru), [Sukhdev Thapar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sukhdev_Thapar), [Chandra Shekhar Azad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandra_Shekhar_Azad), and [Subhas Chandra Bose](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subhas_Chandra_Bose) resorted to violent means. [Bose](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subhas_Chandra_Bose) famously allied with the [Axis powers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axis_powers) and formed the [Azad Hind](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azad_Hind). Meanwhile, [Bhagat Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhagat_Singh), [Shivaram Rajguru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shivaram_Rajguru), [Sukhdev Thapar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sukhdev_Thapar), and [Chandra Shekhar Azad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandra_Shekhar_Azad) assassinated key British officers, and bombed Government buildings.
* The Indian independence movement was in constant ideological evolution. Essentially [anti-colonial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-imperialism), it was supplemented by visions of independent, economic development with a secular, democratic, republican, and civil-libertarian political structure. After the 1930s, the movement took on a strong socialist orientation. It culminated in the [Indian Independence Act 1947](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Independence_Act_1947), which ended [Crown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Crown) [suzerainty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suzerainty) over India and created [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan).
* India remained a [Crown Dominion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion) until 26 January 1950, when the [Constitution of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_India) established the Republic of India. Pakistan remained a dominion until 1956 when it adopted its first constitution. In 1971, East Pakistan declared its own independence as [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_independence_movement#cite_note-2)
* GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA
* [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) is situated north of the equator between 8°4' north (the mainland) to 37°6' north latitude and 68°7' east to 97°25' east longitude.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-yearbook-2) It is the [seventh-largest country in the world](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_and_outlying_territories_by_total_area), with a total area of 3,287,263 square kilometres (1,269,219 sq mi).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-indiaEB-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-5) India measures 3,214 km (1,997 mi) from north to south and 2,933 km (1,822 mi) from east to west. It has a land frontier of 15,200 km (9,445 mi) and a coastline of 7,516.6 km (4,671 mi).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-DBM-1)
* On the south, India projects into and is bounded by the [Indian Ocean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Ocean)—in particular, by the [Arabian Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian_Sea) on the west, the [Lakshadweep Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakshadweep_Sea) to the southwest, the [Bay of Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bay_of_Bengal) on the east, and the [Indian Ocean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Ocean) proper to the south. The [Palk Strait](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palk_Strait) and [Gulf of Mannar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_of_Mannar) separate India from [Sri Lanka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka) to its immediate southeast, and the [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives) are some 125 kilometres (78 mi) to the south of India's [Lakshadweep Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakshadweep_Islands) across the [Eight Degree Channel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maliku_Kandu). India's [Andaman and Nicobar Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andaman_and_Nicobar_Islands), some 1,200 kilometres (750 mi) southeast of the mainland, share [maritime borders](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maritime_boundary) with [Myanmar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myanmar), [Thailand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thailand) and [Indonesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia). The southernmost tip of the Indian mainland (8°4′38″N, 77°31′56″E) is just south of [Kanyakumari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanyakumari), while the southernmost point in India is [Indira Point](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Point) on [Great Nicobar Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Nicobar_Island). The northernmost point which is under Indian administration is Indira Col, Siachen Glacier.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-manorama-6) India's [territorial waters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Territorial_waters) extend into the sea to a distance of 12 [nautical miles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nautical_mile) (13.8 mi; 22.2 km) from the coast baseline.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-waters_extent-7) India has the 18th largest [Exclusive Economic Zone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exclusive_Economic_Zone) of 2,305,143 km2 (890,021 sq mi).
* The northern frontiers of India are defined largely by the [Himalayan mountain range](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himalayas), where the country borders [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China), [Bhutan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhutan), and [Nepal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepal). Its [western border with Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Pakistani_border) lies in the [Karakoram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karakoram_range) and [Western Himalayan ranges](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Himalayas), [Punjab Plains](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab_Plain), the [Thar Desert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thar_Desert) and the [Rann of Kutch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rann_of_Kutch" \o "Rann of Kutch) salt marshes. In the far northeast, the [Chin Hills](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chin_Hills) and [Kachin Hills](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kachin_Hills), deeply forested mountainous regions, separate India from Burma. On the east, [its border](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh%E2%80%93India_border) with [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh) is largely defined by the [Khasi Hills](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khasi_Hills) and [Mizo Hills](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mizo_Hills), and the watershed region of the [Indo-Gangetic Plain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Gangetic_Plain).[[*clarification needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Please_clarify)]
* The [Ganges](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganges) is the longest river originating in India. The [Ganges](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganges)–[Brahmaputra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahmaputra_River) system occupies most of northern, central, and eastern India, while the [Deccan Plateau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deccan_Plateau) occupies most of southern India. [Kangchenjunga](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kangchenjunga), in the Indian state of [Sikkim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sikkim), is the highest point in India at 8,586 m (28,169 ft) and the [world's third highest peak](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_highest_mountains). The climate across India ranges from equatorial in the far south, to [alpine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpine_climate) and [tundra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tundra_climate) in the upper regions of the Himalayas. Geologically, [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) lies on the [Indian Plate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Plate), the northern part of the [Indo-Australian Plate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Australian_Plate).

### Regions

India can be divided into six [physiographic regions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physiographic_regions_of_the_world). They are:

* Northern Mountains: [Himalayas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himalayas)
* Peninsular Plateau: contains mountain ranges ([Aravalli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aravalli_Range), Vindhayachal and [Satpura](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satpura_Range" \o "Satpura Range) ranges), [ghats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghat) (Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats) and plateaues (Malwa Plateau, Chhota Nagpur Plateau, Southern Garanulite terrain, [Deccan Plateau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deccan_Plateau) and Kutch Kathiawar plateau).
* [Indo-Gangetic Plain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Gangetic_Plain) [or The Northern Plains](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Or_The_Northern_Plains&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [Thar Desert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thar_Desert)
* Coastal Plains: Eastern Ghat folds and Western Ghats folds
* Islands- The [Andaman and Nicobar islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andaman_and_Nicobar_Islands) and the [Lakshadweep](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakshadweep) islands.

## Natural resources

*Main article:*[*Natural resources of India*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_resources_of_India)

### Ecological resources

#### Water bodies

*Main article:*[*Rivers of India*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rivers_of_India)

India has around 14,500 km of inland navigable waterways.[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-IWAI-45) There are twelve rivers which are classified as major rivers, with the total catchment area exceeding 2,528,000 km2 (976,000 sq mi).[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-manorama3-30) All major rivers of India [originate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source_(river_or_stream)) from one of the three main [watersheds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_divide):[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-manorama3-30)

* The Himalaya and the Karakoram ranges
* Vindhya and Satpura range in central India
* Sahyadri or Western Ghats in western India

### Economic resources

#### Renewable water resources

India's total renewable water resources are estimated at 1,907.8 km3 a year.[[53]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-EE-53) Its annual supply of usable and replenshable groundwater amounts to 350 billion cubic metres.[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-OT-54) Only 35% of groundwater resources are being utilised.[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-OT-54) About 44 million tonnes of cargo is moved annually through the country's major rivers and waterways.[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-IWAI-45) Groundwater supplies 40% of water in India's irrigation canals. 56% of the land is arable and used for agriculture. Black soils are moisture-retentive and are preferred for dry farming and growing cotton, linseed, etc. Forest soils are used for tea and coffee plantations. Red soils have a wide diffusion of iron content.[[55]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-krishi-55)

#### Mineral oil

Most of India's estimated 5.4 billion barrels (860,000,000 m3) in oil reserves are located in the Mumbai High, upper Assam, Cambay, the Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery basins.[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-EE2-56) India possesses about seventeen trillion cubic feet of [natural gas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_gas) in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Odisha.[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-EE2-56) [Uranium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uranium) is mined in Andhra Pradesh. India has 400 medium-to-high enthalpy [thermal springs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermal_spring) for producing [geothermal energy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geothermal_energy) in seven "provinces"—the Himalayas, Sohana, Cambay, the Narmada-Tapti delta, the Godavari delta and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (specifically the volcanic [Barren Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barren_Island,_Andaman_Islands).)[[57]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-IIT-57)

Minerals and ores

India is the world's biggest producer of mica blocks and mica splittings.[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-MINES-58) India ranks second amongst the world's largest producers of barite and chromite.[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-MINES-58) The Pleistocene system is rich in minerals. India is the third-largest coal producer in the world and ranks fourth in the production of [iron ore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iron_ore).[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-EE2-56)[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-MINES-58) It is the fifth-largest producer of bauxite, second largest of crude steel as of February 2018 replacing Japan, the seventh-largest of [manganese ore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manganese_ore) and the eighth-largest of aluminium.[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-MINES-58) India has significant sources of titanium ore, diamonds and limestone.[[59]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-CIA-59) India possesses 24% of the world's known and economically viable [thorium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thorium), which is mined along shores of Kerala.[[60]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_India#cite_note-WNA-60) Gold had been mined in the now-defunct [Kolar Gold Fields](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kolar_Gold_Fields) in Karnataka.

* CULTURE OF INDIA
* **Indian culture** is the [heritage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_heritage) of [social norms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_norms), [ethical values](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethical_value), [traditional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tradition) customs, [belief systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belief_systems), [political systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_system), [artifacts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_artifact) and [technologies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technology) that originated in or are associated with the ethno-linguistically diverse [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India). The term also applies beyond India to countries and cultures whose histories are strongly connected to India by immigration, colonisation, or influence, particularly in [South Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Asia) and [Southeast Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia). India's [languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_India), [religions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_India), [dance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dance_in_India), [music](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music_of_India), [architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architecture_of_India), [food](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_cuisine) and customs differ from place to place within the country.
* Indian culture, often labelled as a combination of several cultures, has been influenced by a history that is several millennia old, beginning with the [Indus Valley civilization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus_Valley_civilization) and other early cultural areas.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_India#cite_note-John_Keay_2011-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_India#cite_note-Mohammada,_Malika_2007-2) Many elements of Indian culture, such as [Indian religions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_religions), [mathematics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_mathematics), [philosophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_philosophy), [cuisine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_cuisine), [languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_India), [dance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dance_in_India), [music](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music_of_India) and [movies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinema_of_India) have had a profound impact across the [Indosphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indosphere" \o "Indosphere), [Greater India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_India) and the world. Specifically Southeast Asian and Himalayan influence on early India, had lasting impacts on the formation of Hinduism and Indian mythology. Hinduism itself formed from various distinct folk religions, which merged during the [Vedic period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vedic_period) and following periods.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_India#cite_note-3) Especially [Austroasiatic groups](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austroasiatic_languages), such as early [Munda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Munda_languages) and [Mon Khmer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mon_Khmer), but also [Tibetic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibetic_languages" \o "Tibetic languages) and other [Tibeto-Burmese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibeto-Burmese" \o "Tibeto-Burmese) groups, left noteworthy influence on local Indian peoples and culture. Several scholars, such as Professor Przyluski, among others, concluded that there is a significant cultural, linguistic, and political Mon-Khmer (Austroasiatic) influence on early India, which can also be observed by Austroasiatic loanwords within Indo-Aryan languages and [rice cultivation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rice_cultivation), which was introduced by East/Southeast Asian rice-agriculturalists using a route from Southeast Asia through Northeast India into the Indian subcontinent.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_India#cite_note-Asian_Educational_Services-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_India#cite_note-science.org-5) The [British Raj](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Raj) further influenced Indian culture, such as through the widespread introduction of the [English language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language),[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_India#cite_note-6) and a local [dialect](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_English) developed.
* SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF INDIA

After independence, [Jawaharlal Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru), the first [prime minister of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prime_minister_of_India), initiated reforms to promote higher education and **science and technology in India**.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-nanda-2) The [Indian Institute of Technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Institute_of_Technology) (IIT)—conceived by a 22-member committee of scholars and entrepreneurs in order to promote technical education—was inaugurated on 18 August 1951 at [Kharagpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kharagpur) in West Bengal by the [minister of education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minister_of_Education_(India)) [Maulana Abul Kalam Azad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maulana_Abul_Kalam_Azad).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-vrat-3) More IITs were soon opened in [Bombay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombay), [Madras](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madras), [Kanpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanpur) and [Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi) as well in the late 1950s and early 1960s along with the regional RECs (now [National Institutes of Technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Institutes_of_Technology) (NIT). Beginning in the 1960s, close ties with the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) enabled the [Indian Space Research Organisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Space_Research_Organisation) to rapidly develop the Indian space program and advance [nuclear power in India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_power_in_India) even after [the first nuclear test explosion by India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smiling_Buddha) on 18 May 1974 at [Pokhran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pokhran).

India accounts for about 10% of all expenditure on [research and development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Research_and_development) in Asia and the number of scientific publications grew by 45% over the five years to 2007. However, according to former Indian science and technology minister [Kapil Sibal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kapil_Sibal), India is lagging in science and technology compared to developed countries.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-Kapil_Sibal-4) India has only 140 researchers per 1,000,000 population, compared to 4,651 in the United States.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-Kapil_Sibal-4) India invested US$3.7 billion in science and technology in 2002–2003.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-scidevlagging-5) For comparison, China invested about four times more than India, while the United States invested approximately 75 times more than India on science and technology.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-scidevlagging-5)

While India has increased its output of scientific papers fourfold between 2000 and 2015 overtaking Russia and France in absolute number of papers per year, that rate has been exceeded by China and Brazil; Indian papers generate fewer cites than average, and relative to its population it has few scientists.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-6)

India was ranked 46th in the [Global Innovation Index](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Innovation_Index) in 2021[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-7)

## India's science and technology policy[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Science_and_technology_in_India&action=edit&section=5)]

The Government of India has passed four policy documents on science and technology:[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-22)

* Science Policy Resolution 1958
* Technology Policy Statement 1983
* Science and Technology Policy 2003
* Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy 2013

The fifth policy, the **National Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy**, is in the draft and public consultation stage.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-23)

## Space exploration[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Science_and_technology_in_India&action=edit&section=6)]

### Mars Orbit Mission**[**[**edit**](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Science_and_technology_in_India&action=edit&section=7)**]**

*Main article:*[*Mars Orbiter Mission*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mars_Orbiter_Mission)

The Mars Orbiter Mission, also called "Mangalyaan",[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-24) was launched on 5 November 2013 by the [Indian Space Research Organisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Space_Research_Organisation) (ISRO).[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-Pro-25)[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-India-20120815-26)[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-NYT-20120830-27) It is India's first interplanetary mission,[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-NYT-20140925-ED-28) making [ISRO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Space_Research_Organisation) the fourth [space agency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_space_agencies) to reach Mars, after the [Soviet space program](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_space_program), [NASA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NASA), and the [European Space Agency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Space_Agency).[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-29) The first Asian nation to reach [Mars orbit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mars_orbit) and the first nation to do so on its first attempt was India.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-30)[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-31)[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-32)

### Chandrayaan programme**[**[**edit**](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Science_and_technology_in_India&action=edit&section=8)**]**

*Main article: [Chandrayaan programme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandrayaan_programme" \o "Chandrayaan programme)*

*See also:*[*Chandrayaan-1*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandrayaan-1)*,*[*Chandrayaan-2*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandrayaan-2)*, and*[*Chandrayaan-3*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandrayaan-3)

On 18 November 2008, the Moon Impact probe was released from Chandrayaan-1 at a height of 100 km (62 mi). During its 25-minute descent, Chandra's Altitudinal Composition Explorer (CHACE) recorded evidence of water in 650 mass spectra readings gathered during this time.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-33) On 24 September 2009 [*Science*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_(journal)) journal reported that the Chandrayaan-1 had detected water ice on the Moon.[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_and_technology_in_India#cite_note-34)

Chandrayaan-2 was launched on 22 July 2019. It was a partial success: The team wanted to send an additional lander with rover Vikram with the original orbiter in it, to mark India's terrestrial presence on Moon, but the signal connection was lost about 2.1 km (1.3 mi) above the lunar surface. Over several months team tried to resume contact with lander, but ended up with no success. Later, by the late February 2020, it was claimed that an Indian software engineer from Chennai living in USA studied the NASA data of the proposed crashed site and found the Lander.Chandrayaan-3 is a next planned mission of sending only the lander with rover inside on the Moon, with the Japan's [JAXA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JAXA). It was delayed due to [COVID-19 pandemic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_India)

### Gaganyaan**[**[**edit**](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Science_and_technology_in_India&action=edit&section=9)**]**

[Gaganyaan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaganyaan) is a future planned, "in-development-process" space module to send the Indian astronauts into space, who are being trained in Russia. The plan is to establish a new "space-station" other than the [ISS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Space_Station). India has kept itself from being part of the program, to show its "[self reliance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atmanirbhar_Bharat" \o "Atmanirbhar Bharat)". The program was, too, delayed due to the [pandemic of COVID-19](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_India).[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

### Thirty Meter Telescope**[**[**edit**](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Science_and_technology_in_India&action=edit&section=10)**]**

*Main article:*[*Thirty Meter Telescope*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirty_Meter_Telescope)

The Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT) is a planned, eighteen story, astronomical observatory and [extremely large telescope](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extremely_large_telescope) to be built on the summit of [Mauna Kea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauna_Kea) in the state of [Hawaii](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawaii). The TMT is designed for [near-ultraviolet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ultraviolet) to [mid-infrared](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infrared) (0.31 to 28 [μm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%CE%9Cm" \o "Μm) wavelengths) observations, featuring adaptive optics to assist in correcting image blur. The TMT will be at the highest altitude of all the proposed [ELTs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extremely_large_telescope). The telescope has government-level support from several R&D spending nations: China, Japan, Canada and India.

* GEOGRAPHY OF WORLD

Geography basically is the study of the earth and the formation of comparative relations in order to analyse the diversity prevailing over regions of the world. It understands that each region complements the other, as indicated by the example mentioned earlier. World geography, in a similar way, is responsible for building the net of different regions with their special attributes and forming the unified character of the world, with the condition that each region is dependent on its specific allocation of Earth.

* **Regional Geography:** It refers to the physical attributes of a region on the Earth’s surface and relates it to other regions. A region is defined by its specific attributes and distinct characteristics that allow it to interact with other regions in a certain way. It enlists each region in a worldly or global context and evaluates the uniqueness and similarities of a region.
* **Spatial geography:** This analytical approach is based on the linkages existing in between regions of the world. It focuses on a certain aspect of regions and links it with other regions, thus forming a relationship in world geography. It treats regions as a point and connects lines to understand the relationship between regions and in the region itself.
* **Physical Geography:** This geographical approach is based on the environments of different regions. Excluding the human aspect, it connects different environments and drafts the fabric of climatic change in world geography.
* **Human Geography:** This studies the attributes of people and their activities like culture, economies and politics. However, a link between physical and human geography is highly important as they cannot be studied effectively in isolation.

HOW DO REGIONS FORM A GLOBAL ORDER

You must be wondering how different regions actually form a global appearance with tensions and collaborations in between them. Regional geography forms an approach to understand world geography in a way that highlights how different political or economic practices of different countries affect the global trends. Regions within the global sphere that are placed on different geographic scales are described as follows:

* **World regions:** These regions are made of different countries grouped together as per their human, physical and cultural geography and you will notice that they form a major proportion of most of the continent.
* **Countries:**These exist within world regions as independent entities with borders separating world regions and setting them apart on the map of world geography.
* **Local regions:** These are subsectors of countries and constitute as urban, rural or areas sharing the same attributes, such as agricultural practices.

The global order of world geography signifies how populations spread their geographical influence inside and outside of their domain. It highlights the remarkable periods that this world witnessed with a thriving world economy, and it also looks into the rough time period of war breakouts in certain regions, which led to the disruption in the global linkages.