

# HISTORY OF INDIA



India's history and culture is dynamic, spanning back to the beginning of human civilization. It begins with a mysterious culture along the Indus River and in farming communities in the southern lands of India. The history of India is punctuated by constant integration of migrating people with the diverse cultures that surround India. Available evidence suggests that the use of iron, copper and other metals was widely prevalent in the Indian sub-continent at a fairly early period, which is indicative of the progress that this part of the world had made. By the end of the fourth millennium BC, India had emerged as a region of highly developed civilization.



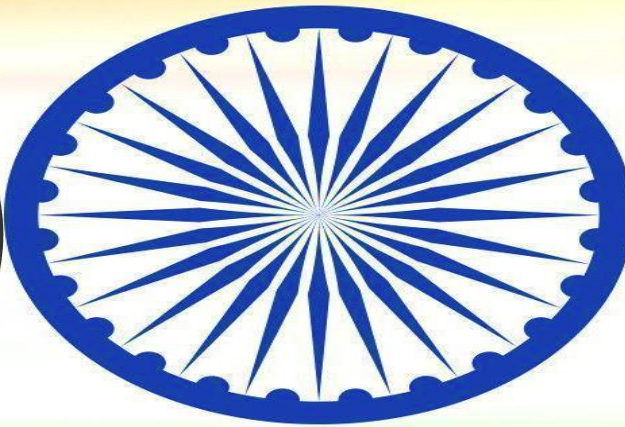


# RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY IN INDIA

The main religions in India are Hinduism (80.5 percent), Islam (13.4 percent), Christianity (2.3 percent), and Sikhism (1.9 percent). Other religious groups include Buddhists, Jains and Parsis (1.8 percent).

India probably is the only country in the world to have a wide variety of religions. It is the birthplace of Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Jainism. It's among the few places in the world to have a sizeable Zoroastrian population.

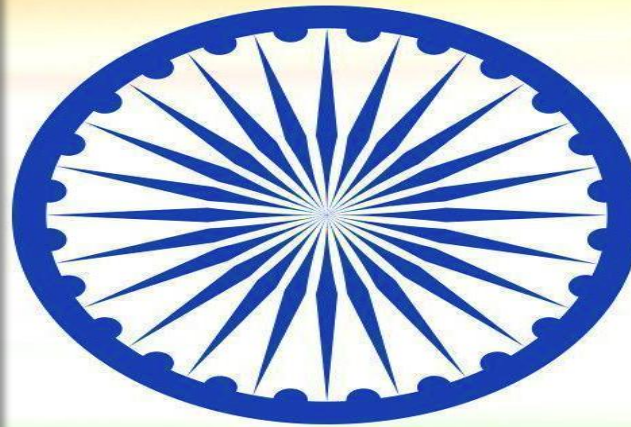
The existence of churches, temples, stupas, gompas, and dargah like Ajmer Sharif, all reflect the amazing multiplicity of religious practice in India. The mode of worship is different but each teaches the same thing.





By Prince Pal

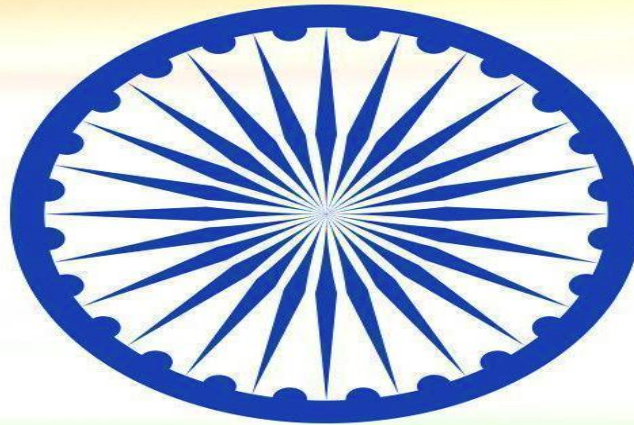
# FESTIVALS



The festivals of India, too, are worth mentioning. As said earlier, each state has its own festivals, from the fragrant Onam, the festival of Kerala, which is characterized by the making of a floral carpet to the Pôhela Boishakh, (the onset New Year according to the Bengali calendar), the festivals are both colourful and equally incredible.



# LANGUAGE DIVERSITY

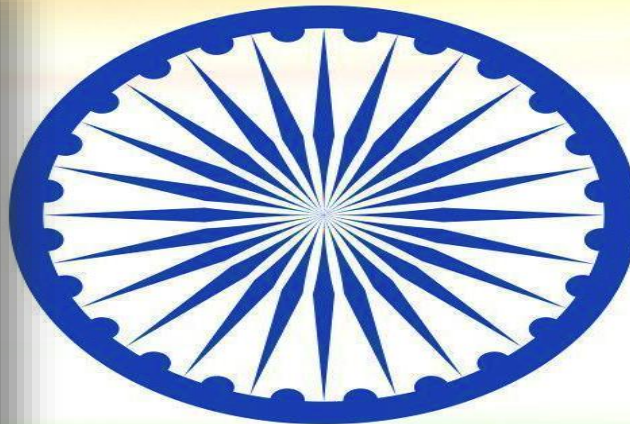


Though Hindi is the most commonly used language in India, there exist many other languages too. As diverse the country is, each state has its distinct language, such as Kannada, (which, is spoken in Karnataka), Malayalam, (which, is spoken in Kerala), Tamil, is spoken in Tamil Nadu, etc. Apart from the fact that each state has its own language, it is also worth mentioning that some states in India have more than one and sometimes more than three prevalent languages.

Due to this, it would not come as a surprise that most Indians are bilingual (or sometimes Multilingual), and can effortlessly handle more than one or two languages.



# HERITAGE MONUMENTS



**There are several stunning historical monuments in India across the length and breadth of the country. Aside from the rich heritage, culture, and architecture, the land is decorated with many forts, palaces, archaeological ruins, temples, and churches. From the north to south, east and west, you can find the country rife with minarets, palaces, forts, museums, mausoleums, gardens and more. The historical monuments in India are not only a peek in the cultural history of India but are also an important tourist attraction**



Thank  
You

