



INDIA

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Overview

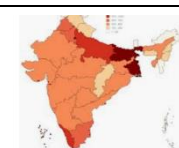
- India is a country in south Asia.
- It shares borders with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.
- India has coastlines on the Indian Ocean (south) the Arabian Sea (south-west) and the Bay of Bengal (south-east).
- India also includes several islands in the Indian Ocean.
- With an area of 3,287,263km², India is the 7th largest country in the world.
- About 1.35 billion (1,350 million) people live in India. It is the 2nd most populated country in the world, after China. It is thought that the population of India will soon overtake that of China.



Human Geography

The area that is now India was ruled for several hundred years by powerful local empires. In its more-modern history it was a part of the British Empire. Throughout the 20th Century, India became an independent nation.

Population



-With around 1.35 billion people, India is the 2th most populous country in the world. Much of the population inhabits the northeast and southern areas of the country. The population density of India is 464 people per square kilometre: it is very densely populated for a large country.

Settlements



-The capital city of India is New Delhi. New Delhi is a part of the wider city of Delhi, containing 11 million people. However, it is not quite the most populous city in India, as Mumbai has around 12.4 million people. The next most populous city is Bangalore, with 8.4 million people.

Economic Activity



-The Indian Rupee is the national currency of India. India is a land of great disparity, with some of the richest people in the world, but also millions of people living in poverty. India has the world's 5th largest economy.

Resources/Trade



-India's biggest exports (in order) include petroleum, followed by gems and jewelry, pharmaceutical products, transport equipment, machinery and instruments, ready made garments, metals, electronics, rubber/glass and products, cotton, yarn and fabrics.

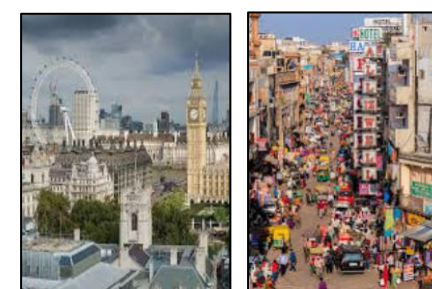
Physical Geography

- India is bordered to the north by the Himalayan mountains – the highest mountain range in the world.
- India also has a number of other terrains and eco-systems, including plains, tropical rainforests, wetlands, deserts and salt marshes.
- The highest mountain in India is Kangchenjunga, the third-highest mountain in the world at 8,586m. The peak of the mountain lies directly on the border between India and Nepal.
- The Ganges is the longest river that flows through India, at 2,601km.
- The climate of India varies from place-to-place, with arid desert climates in the west, temperate areas in the north, and tropical and sub-tropical regions in the south.
- The Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a part of Indian territory. In addition to this, the city of Mumbai is based on Salsette Island, just off the western coast of the mainland.



Comparison with the UK

- The UK is in Europe, whilst India is in Asia. The UK and India are both in the northern hemisphere.
- The UK has a temperate climate, whilst India's climate is varied, with many different biomes and climates.
- India is larger than the UK – 3,287,263sq km compared to 243,610sq km.
- Far more people live in India than the UK – 1.35 billion people compared to 66 million in the UK.
- Delhi and Mumbai are both more populous than the largest city in the UK: London.
- The UK is an island country, whilst India is on the Asian continent.



India Timeline

3000 BCE	1700 BCE	520 BCE	319 CE	1221 CE	1693 CE	1858 CE	1930 CE	1947 CE
The Indus Valley civilisation is established in northern India and Pakistan.	Start of the Iron Age in India.	Buddhism is founded by Siddhartha Gautama.	Gupta Empire takes control of much of India.	Genghis Khan leads the first invasion of the Mongols.	The Taj Mahal is completed in Agra.	British Indian Empire established.	Mahatma Gandhi leads the Salt March against the British.	India becomes an independent nation. Pakistan is established in the north.

Key Vocabulary

India

Asia

Indian Ocean

Bay of Bengal

Kangchenjunga

New Delhi

Mumbai

Bangalore

Ganges

Sundarbans

Arabian Sea