“INDIA AT A GLANCE…”

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The history of India can be traced in fragments to as far back as 9,500 years ago.

India's history essentially includes all of the Indian subcontinent, including Pakistan and Bangladesh.
History

• The name `India’ is derived from the River Indus, the valleys around which were the home of the early settlers. The river Indus also referred as the Sindhu.

• The Persian invaders converted it into Hindu. The name `Hindustan’ combines Sindhu and Hindu and thus refers to the land of the Indus.

• The official Sanskrit name for India is Bharat.
History

- Indus Valley civilizations (IVC) covering approx 1/2 million miles of Northern Indian subcontinent is the largest ancient civilization in history till now.

- The Indus Valley Civilization, one of the oldest in the world, dates back over 4,000 years.

Between 3000-1500 BC
Harappa Civilization - Fashion
Harappa Civilization - Town Planning
Harappa Civilization - Architecture
Who Were the Aryans?

- Aryans – invaders of India - 2000-1000 BC - Russia and Central Asia, who spoke the parent language of the various Indo-European languages.

- Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, French, German, Latvian, English, Spanish, Russian etc. are all Indo-European languages.

Indo-European tribes, light-skinned
Dark-skinned – Dravidians (inhabitants of India & Sri Lanka)
• Foundations of Hinduism - 800-600 BC

• Buddha was born in 544 BC - Siddhartha Gautama

• Siddhartha Gautama, 563-483 BC
  Prince, Nepal – Himalaya, Gaya, Bodhi Tree (Ficus religiosa) in Bodhgaya near Patna, Bihar - Buddhism in India

• Ashoka (304-232) – ruler of Maurya Empire, 273-232 BC

• Greeks invaded India, 183-145 BC
Ashoka - translates into 'without sorrow' in Sanskrit
• Kalinga war – 100,000 died and 150,000 injured

• The battlefield was full of the dead bodies of men and animals. The cry of the wounded and the dying was unbearable. His heart melted. "I shall not fight again," he decided. He embraced Buddhism, which lays stress on non-violence.
Many of the pillars are carved with proclamations reflecting Buddhist teachings.
• Buddhism outside India - 250 B.C.
• Mahinda and Sanghamitta, son and daughter of King Ashoka - Buddhism popular in Ceylon

• This was the first time that Buddhism made its presence felt outside India

• Somewhere around the 3rd century A.D. onwards, Buddhism spread to Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, China and Indonesia. Buddhism went to Korea from China in the 4th century A.D, to Japan from Korea in 522 A.D, and to Tibet in the early 8th century A.D.
• Muslim invasions of India, 636-1206

• Muslim conquerors end Buddhism in India, 1192

• Turkish sultanate - 1206-1526

• Indian culture divided into Hindu and Muslim
• Mongol chieftain Timur the Lame (Tamerlame) conquers Punjab, 1398

• Vasco da Gama reaches India, 1498

• Trade by Portuguese

• Babur defeats Delhi sultanate, 1526-1527; founds Mughal Empire

• Akbar expands Mughal Empire, 1556-1605
• Height of the Mughal Empire and Shah Jahan, 1628-1658
• Establishment of East India company – British -1600
• British found Calcutta, 1690
• Decline of Mughal Empire, 1700-1800
• Persian invaders defeat Mughal army, loot Delhi, 1739
• French and British fight for control of India, 1740-1763
King and queen who fought against British

1749-99
Tipu Sultan

1835 - 1858
Rani Janshi
King fought against British

He was publicly hanged near Kayattar Fort, close to the town of Tirunelveli, in front of fellow poligars who had been summoned to witness the execution..."
Cellular Jail, Port Blair - Andaman
• British defeat last independent native state in India, 1848
• Great Rebellion in India, 1857-1858
• The War of Independence
• Tragedy at Jallianwala Bagh – 1919
Independence in India - 1947 – Aug 15th

2 October 1869 – 30 Jan 1948

1897-1945
1943 – INA (Indian National Army)
Subash Chandra Bose - “Netaji”
"Give me blood, I will give you freedom"

Nehru

Muslims separate from India – Pakistan August 14th 1947
Area

1,269,346 sq miles

Water (%) 9.56
Indian Political set up

- President
- Prime Minister
- Central Government – various ministry
- Member of parliament - Ministers
- State government
- Governor
- Chief Minister
- State Ministry & Ministers
- Member of legislative Assembly (MLA)
- Region, District, Taluk, Towns and Villages
Indian National Flag

- Deep saffron (Kesari): stands for courage, sacrifice and the spirit of renunciation

- White: for purity and truth

- Dark Green: faith and fertility
  Navy blue: *Dharma Chakra*, the wheel of law in the Sarnath Lion Capital

- 'CHAKRA', is a Buddhist symbol dating back to 200th century BC.

Since 22nd July, 1947

The flag symbolizes freedom. The late Prime Minister Pandit Nehru called it a flag not only of freedom for ourselves, but a symbol of freedom for all people.
Emblem of India

• The four lions (one hidden from view) – symbolizing power, courage and confidence - rests on a lotus in full bloom, exemplifying the fountainhead of life and creative inspiration.

• The motto ‘Satyameva Jayate’ inscribed below the emblem in Devanagari script means ‘truth alone triumphs’.
Population

Population of India: **1.1 billion - 2006**
- Hindus – 80.5%
- Muslims – 13.4%
- Others – Sikhs, Christians, Buddhist, etc.
- Indo-Aryan Language – 74.0%
- Dravidian Language – 24%
- Others – 2.0% (Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Burman)

Literacy Rate
- Total Population: 64.4%
- Male: 75.6%
- Female: 54.2%
Languages

INDIA
Indian Language Families
(Based on the 1991 Census)

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the number of languages (inclusive of mothertongues grouped under them) in each language-family

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Thiruvalluvar - One of the greatest ethical works in Tamil language
National Fruit: Mango

- National Bird: Peacock
- National Animal: Tiger
- National Flower: Lotus
- National game: Hockey
Namaste or Pranam -- How we greet each other in India

- Bowing down & joining hands symbolizes humility and also makes us humble. Thus when we join our hands and say Namaskar, we actually see the Lord in the other persons and believe, "I bow with deep respects to the all-loving, all-powerful and omnipresent (present everywhere) Lord in you."
Agriculture

• Most of the people are farmers
• Rice, cotton, peanuts, corn, beans, sugarcane, turmeric etc.
Village
Usage of Domestic Water
Food
Temples
Belief

People worship Cobra
Termite mound – Cobra
Decorate the mound with turmeric, kumkum, flowers etc.
Milk and egg - Cobra
Kavadi means, "burden" in Tamil

Belief

Metal hooks and spears protrude from the skin.
Belief

Fire Walking Festival
India - Mountains

- Himalaya
  The name is from Sanskrit himālaya, "the abode of snow" (from hima "snow", and ālaya "abode"

- http://www.mnteverest.net
Western Ghats

Tigers in India – 3600 +
Elephants - 15,000 - 20,000

3-5.58 Meters, single bite – kill an elephant (6-7 ml venom) – enough to kill 20 people black to gray to brownish green
Indian Tribes
Manipuri
Baratham
Family
Holi festival

Since Aryans

3 days festival – March every year, full moon day
Arrival of Spring - the season of hope and new beginnings and marks the rekindling of the spirit of life
When both Man and Nature cast off their winter gloom
Colors - crimson, red, pink, orange, golden yellow, lemon and a variety of glittering greens
Festival - Diwali

It is the celebration of victory of good over evil - and the glory of light.

Early morning, bath, worship
New dress, sweets, new utensils
Lamps are lit on, fire works
Pongal – Tamil Nadu
Kerala - festival
Martial Art

Kalari & Ksatreya
Martial Art
Marriage
Beaches - India

• Bay of Bengal – east – Marina beach
  The second largest beach in the world, Marina Beach - up to 13kms.

• Kovalam beach
  One of the most popular beach hangouts in India. Kovalam means a grove of coconut trees. People from different countries – visit.
Beaches - India

- *Dona-Paula Beach*
  
  Two of Goa's famous rivers meet in the Arabian Sea
Beaches - India
Beaches - India
Beaches - India
Tour India

Highest rain fall in the world - Cheerapunji
Tour India - Shimla
Tour India - Mizoram
Tour India - Tripura
Tour India - Kolkata

Eden Gardens

Howrah Bridge – Hooghly river
a single 450-metre span with no piers to support it in between

Built between 1847 and 1855
Kali temple
Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (IGNP) is one of the most gigantic projects in the world aiming to dedesertify and transform desert waste land into agriculturally productive area (1958)
Tour India - Punjab

Action on land, activity on land

Bhangra dance
The Golden Temple in Amritsar

Lake palace
Historical Monument – Taj Mahal

Shah Jahan – Mumtaz married - 10 May 1612
14 children – Mumtaz died at the age of 39
Taj Mahal (1632-1653) – 22 years – construction - The beautiful white marble brought 200 miles from the west is inset with intricately cut gemstones such as Turquoise, Carnelian, Green Jade, Sapphire, Agate, Amethyst and other gems gathered from all over the world.
Rajasthan
The gateway to India
The red fort
Lotus temple – New Delhi
Ellora Caves

350 AD to 700 AD period

34 caves
- 12 - Buddhism
- 17 - Hindu
- 5 - Jains

Faiths of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism
Jain Temple
Victoria monument in Kolkata
Gir forest - Gujarat

300 or so lions, which live primarily in a 560-square-mile (1,450-square-kilometer) sanctuary
Charminar – Hyd.

Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah in 1591

36 Prayer halls
Birla Mandir
HITECH city
Vizag – A.P.
Bhubaneshwar Temple, Orissa (India)
Bangalore

- Indian Institute of Science
- ISRO
- Biocon
- Software companies – Wipro, IBM, Microsoft etc

ISKCON Temple (International Society For Krishna Consciousness)
Mahaballipurum

Dominated the northern parts of Tamil region till the end of the 9th century, for about six hundred years

Pallava – from 575 A.D

Dravidian architecture
Chola - 9th and the 13th centuries

• The World's First Granite Temple is the Brihadeswara temple at Tanjavur in Tamil Nadu. The shikhara is made from a single 80-tonne piece of granite. Also, this magnificent temple was built in just five years, (between 1004 AD and 1009 AD) during the reign of Rajaraja Chola.
Ooty – Blue mountain / Queen of Hill

This garden was laid out in 1847 - 55 acres
Kodaikanal
Thekkady - Kerala
Kanyakumari
Education system - India

• Elementary

• Secondary Education

• University and Higher Education

• Technical Education
Education – University/college level
Education – college level
Economy – in the future

• By 2025 the Indian economy is projected to be about 60 per cent the size of the US economy.

• India, which is now the fourth largest economy in terms of purchasing third major economic power within 10 years.

• Source: www.economywatch.com
### The top ten economies of the world in 2004 and their respective values in millions of US dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>US Million $</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>11,667,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>4,623,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,714,418</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2,140,898</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2,002,582</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1,981,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,672,302</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>991,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>929,764</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: - All Figures from World Bank except China. Figures for China are from *The Chinese Government*
INTERESTING FACTS

• The number system was invented by Indians. Aryabhatta was the scientist who invented the digit zero.

• Sanskrit is considered as the mother of all higher languages. This is because it is the most precise, and therefore suitable language for computer software. (a report in Forbes magazine, July 1987).
INTERESTING FACTS

• Chess was invented in India.

• Algebra, Trigonometry and Calculus are studies which originated in India.

• The 'place value system' and the 'decimal system' were developed in 100 BC in India.
Interesting Facts

India is....the Largest democracy in the world, the 6th largest country in the world AND one of the most ancient and living civilizations (at least 10,000 years old).
Interesting Facts

• India has the most post offices in the world!

• The largest employer in the world is the Indian railway system, employing over a million people!
• The World's **first university** was established in Takshila in 700 BC. More than 10,500 students from all over the world studied more than 60 subjects.

• The University of **Nalanda** built in the 4th century was one of the greatest achievements of ancient India in the field of education.
India was one of the richest countries till the time of British in the early 17th Century.

Christopher Columbus was attracted by India's wealth and was looking for route to India when he discovered America by mistake.
• Bhaskaracharya rightly calculated the time taken by the earth to orbit the sun hundreds of years before the astronomer Smart. His calculations was - Time taken by earth to orbit the sun: ( 5th century ) 365.258756484 days.
• Until 1896, India was the only source for diamonds to the world. (Source: Gemological Institute of America)

• Sushruta is regarded as the father of surgery. Over 2600 years ago Sushrata & his team conducted complicated surgeries.
I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) for giving me this opportunity.
Thank you for your attention