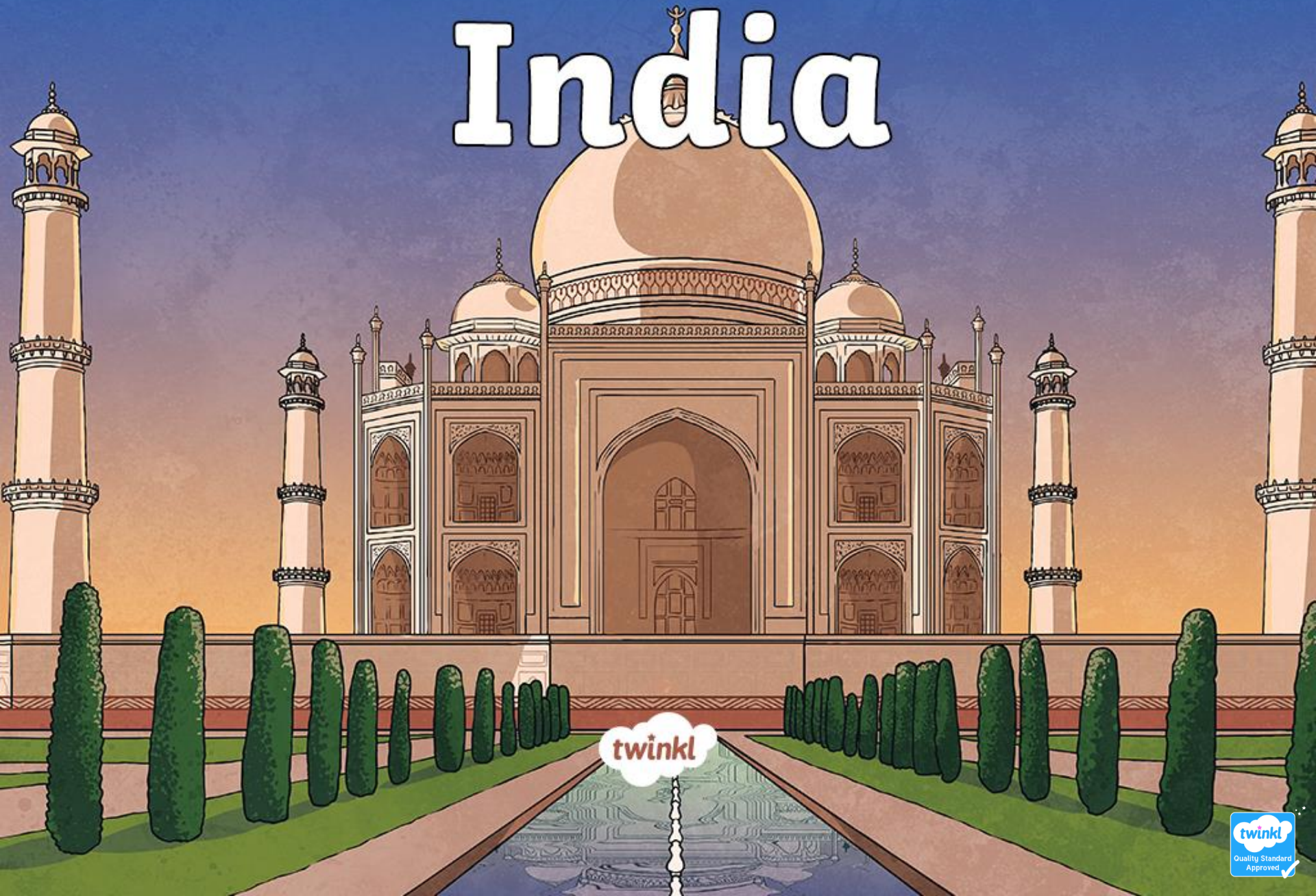


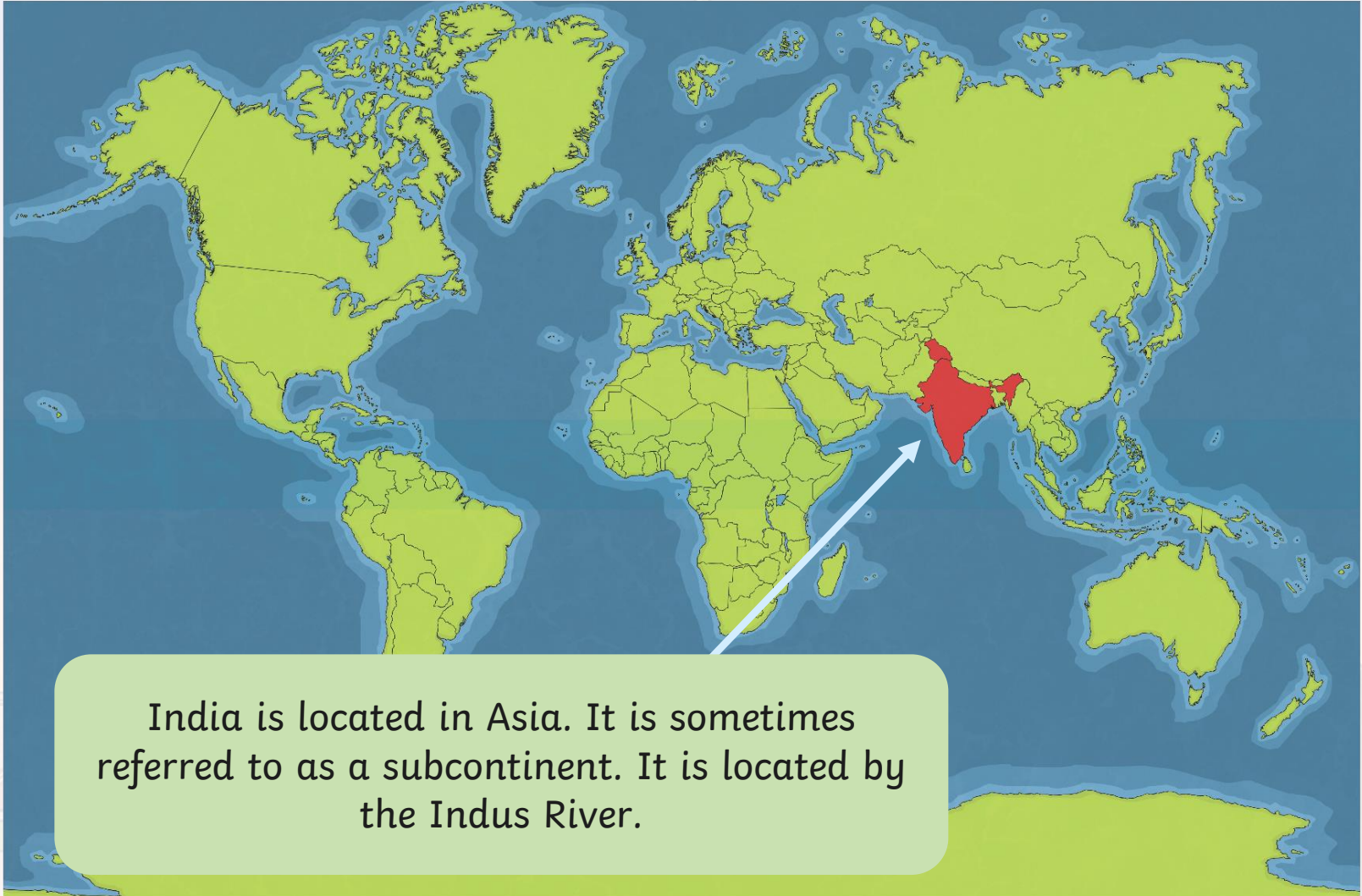
# India



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# India's Location



India is located in Asia. It is sometimes referred to as a subcontinent. It is located by the Indus River.

# Facts About India

- **Official Languages:** Hindi and English
- **Capital City:** New Delhi
- **Landmarks:** Taj Mahal, Amber Palace, Red Fort and Ellora Caves
- **Natural Landmarks:** Ganges River, Jog Falls and Nagarhole National Park
- **Population:** 1.35 billion
- **Major Religions:** Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism and Buddhism





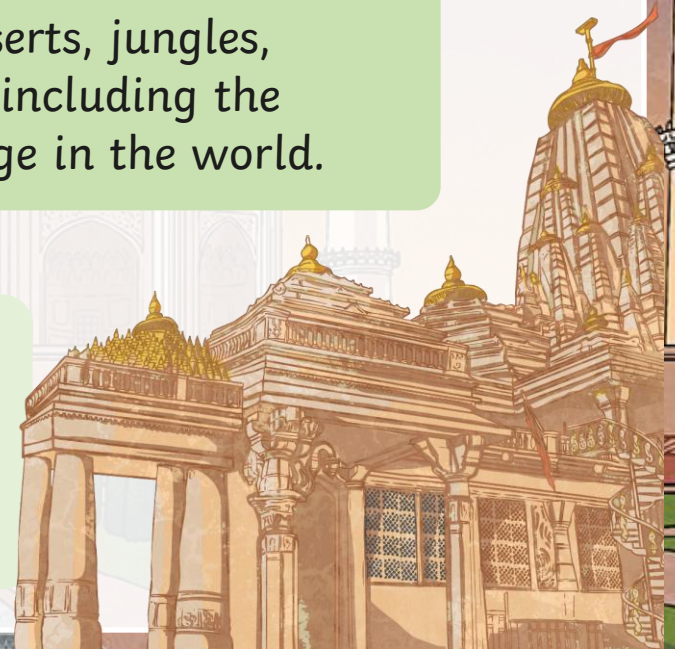
# India's Geography

India is divided into 29 states. It also has seven union territories.

India borders several countries, including China, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

The landscape of India is very diverse, with deserts, jungles, modern cities, beaches and mountain ranges – including the Himalayas, which is the highest mountain range in the world.

There are numerous rivers in India and they all play an important role in people's lives. The largest river is the Ganges, which is also a sacred river to Hindus.



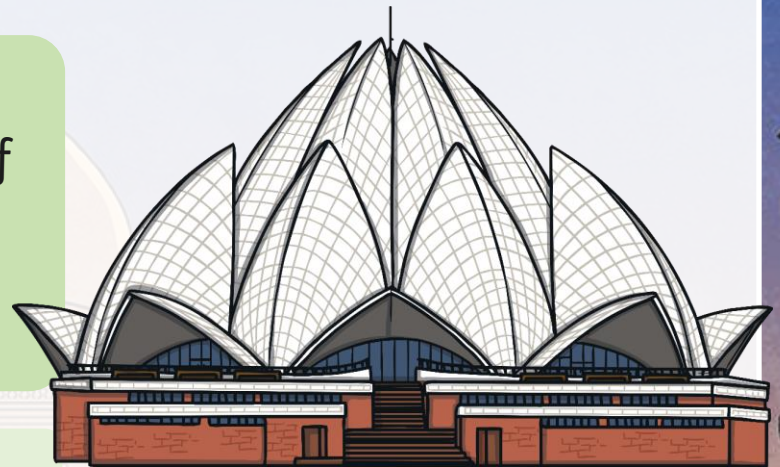
# Delhi

Delhi (sometimes called 'New Delhi') is the capital city of India. It has a population of around 30 million people, making it the second-most populated urban area in the world.

Delhi was first settled in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE and has been inhabited ever since then.

Today, it is an important modern city, with a financial centre filled with business and is a popular location for tourists.

Landmarks include the Lotus Temple, India Gate and Akshardham Temple.





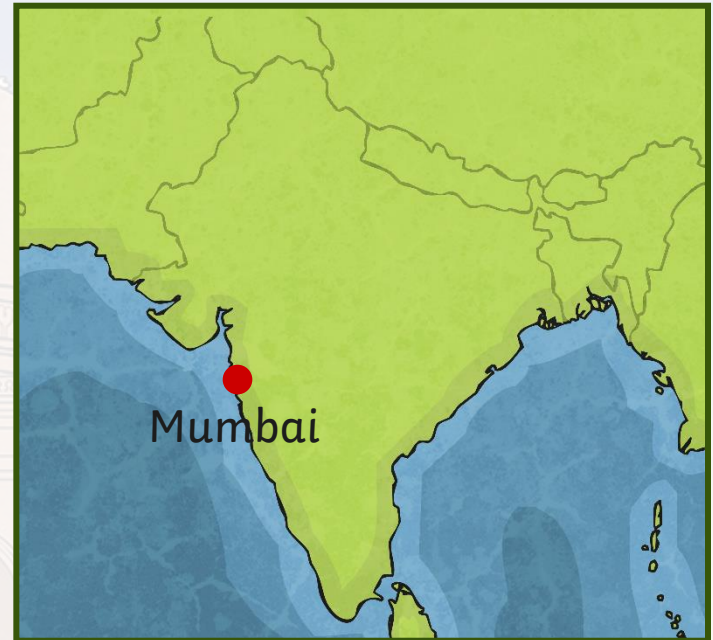
# Mumbai

Mumbai, formerly known as Bombay, is the largest city in India. It has a population of around 20 million people, making it the 7<sup>th</sup> largest city in the world.

The city is built across seven islands.

It is the financial, commercial and entertainment centre of India. The city is home to many businesses and Bollywood.

Mumbai is also a popular tourist location, with historical architecture, museums and attractions, such as the Elephanta Caves.

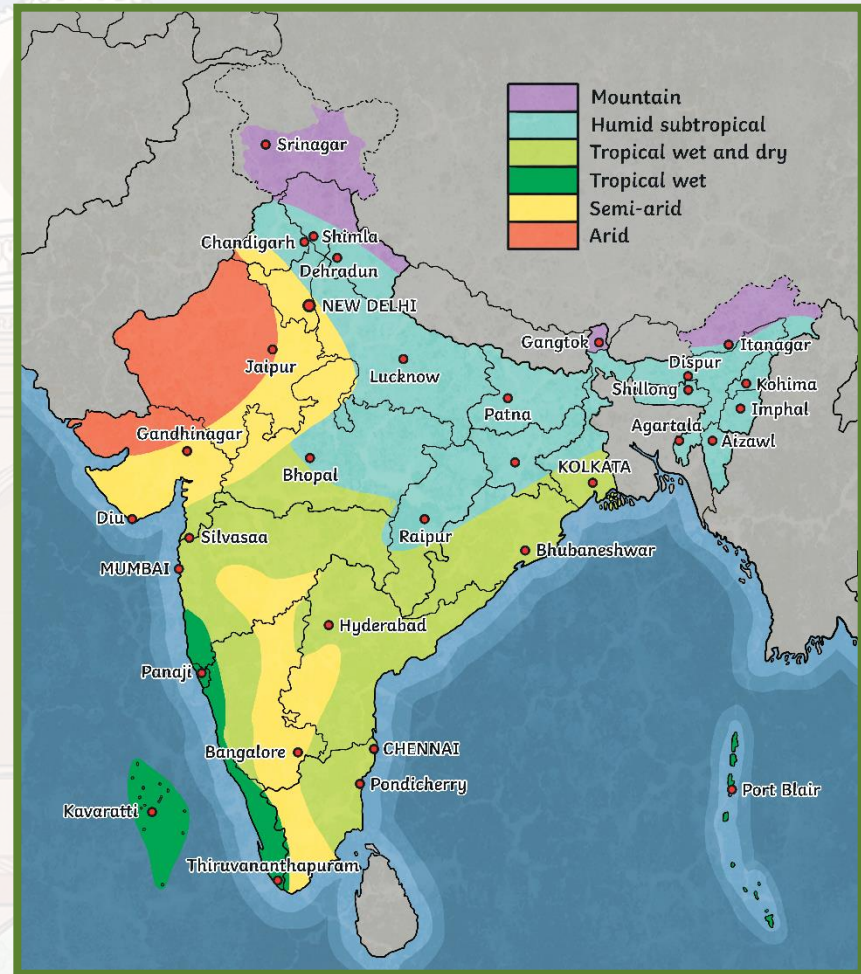


# India's Climate

India has a large range of climates across the country as it is such a large area with a variety of landscapes.

The majority of India is classified as tropical climate.

Some areas of India have an arid climate, some have a humid climate and some even have a glacial climate.





# India's Food

Since India is so diverse, its food is varied. Rice is the staple grain used in many dishes and lentils are also very popular.

India is famous for its spices and food from India usually contains a variety of them. Common spices are curry, turmeric and cinnamon. Garam masala is a popular spice mixture.



Mangoes and other tropical fruit are also very common in India.



# India's Animals

India is home to a huge number of living organisms, including **8.6%** of all mammals, **13.7%** of all birds, **7.9%** of all reptiles, **12.2%** of all fish and **6%** of all flowering plants.

**This includes:**

## Mammals

- Bengal tiger
- Indian elephant
- Asiatic lion
- Sloth bear
- Red panda
- Snow leopard

## Plants

- Lotus flower
- Orchids
- Bamboo

## Marine life

- Walking catfish
- Gharial
- Ganges river dolphin

## Reptiles

- King cobra
- Indian star tortoise
- Mugger crocodile

## Amphibians

- Malabar gliding frog
- Asiatic toad
- Asiatic painted frog

## Birds

- Indian peacock
- Great Indian hornbill

# India's Cothing

Religion impacts clothing worn by many in India.

An example of traditional clothing for women is the sari. It is a draped, robe-like dress.

Linen and silk are popular fabrics of many Indian clothes.

A dhoti is a traditionally draped cloth worn by men that resembles trousers.





# India's Culture



India's culture is very diverse. It includes many different people from different backgrounds.

Religions, philosophy, food, architecture, language, dance, music and even films all have influences from a range of cultures that have existed and spread throughout the country.

There are many festivals which are held throughout the year in India, including Diwali, Holi and Navatri.



# India's Languages

The official languages of India are Hindi and English.

Despite this, there are many other languages spoken across the country, including Punjabi, Bengali, Kashmiri, Tamil, Sanskrit, Urdu and many others.

Some of these languages have very unique alphabets, such as:

हिंदी

Hindi

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

Punjabi

संस्कृतम्

Sanskrit

اُردُو

Urdu



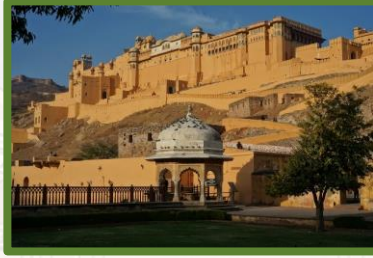
# Indian Landmarks

Click on each landmark to find out more.

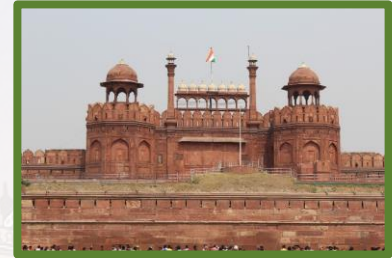
**Taj Mahal**



**Amber Fort**



**Red Fort**



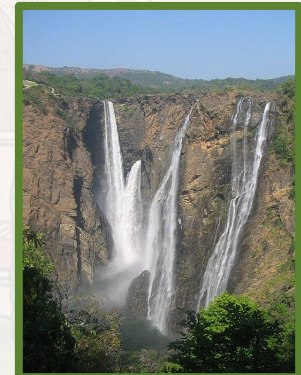
**Ellora Caves**



**Lonar Crater**



**Jog Falls**



**Next Slide**

# Taj Mahal

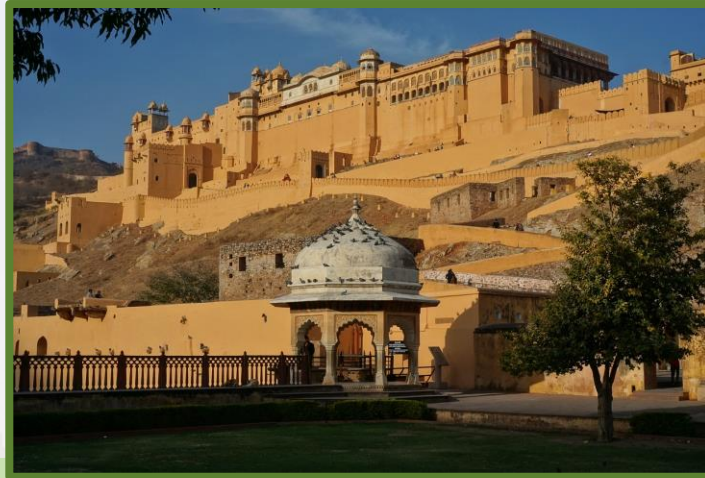


- The Taj Mahal is located in Agra. It was built in 1648 by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan as a burial chamber for his wife.
- The Taj Mahal is constructed from white marble and is a mixture of Islamic, Persian and Indian architecture styles.
- It is one of the new Seven Wonders of the World.
- It is one of the most popular tourist sites in the world, with around 7 million visitors each year.

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# Amber Fort



- Amber Fort, also known as Amer Fort and Amber Palace, is a large palace complex built from pale yellow and pink sandstone. The main part of the fort dates from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, although there are remnants of much older settlements around the area.
- The palace is a mix of Hindu and Mughal styles of architecture and is filled with beautifully decorated rooms.
- It is located close to the city of Jaipur in the north of India.

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# Red Fort



- The Red Fort is a historical fort that served as the main home of the Mughal emperors. It was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century when the emperor, Shah Jahan, decided to move the capital from Agra to Delhi.
- The Red Fort is believed to have been designed by the same architect as the Taj Mahal.
- Today, alongside being a popular tourist destination, Red Fort is used as part of India's annual Independence Day celebrations on 15<sup>th</sup> August.

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# Ellora Caves



- Ellora Caves are a series of rock-cut monastery caves that are filled with Hindu, Buddhist and Jain monuments and artwork. The caves date from between AD 600 to 1000 and are one of the largest cave complexes in the world.
- There are over 100 caves at the site, all of which have been excavated from basalt cliffs.
- As well as acting as monasteries, temples and a rest stop for pilgrims, Ellora Caves was an important commercial area on trade routes in the region.

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# Lonar Crater

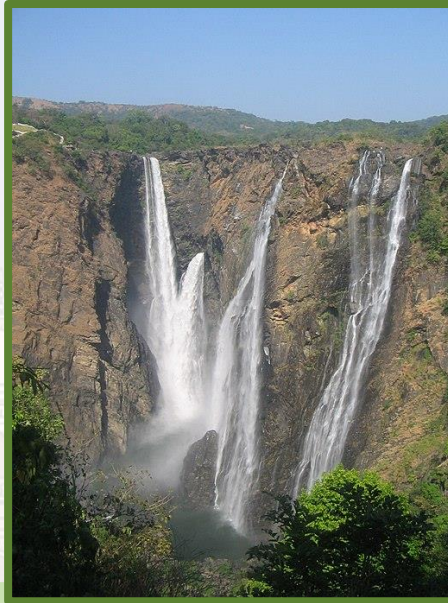


- Lonar Crater, also known as Lonar Lake, is located in the west of India.
- It was created around 50,000 years ago after a meteorite impacted the ground.
- The crater measures around 1.8km wide and the lake is around 140 metres deep. The water within the lake contains a lot of salt, although some freshwater springs flow into the lake.
- Because of the chemicals found in and around the lake, it is a haven for a wide range of plant and animal life. Monitor lizards, peafowl and parakeets can often be found in the area.

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# Jog Falls



- Jog Falls is located in the west of India along the Sharavati river in the middle of dense evergreen forests.
- It has a drop of 253 metres and during the monsoon season, the volume of falling water greatly increases and Jog becomes one of the most spectacular waterfalls in the world.
- Nearby, there is the Linganamakki Dam, which contains a hydroelectric station which is used for power generation.

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# India's Money

Rupees are the currency used in India. The symbol is ₹.

Paper notes and coins are both used.

The paper notes are very colourful and show images of Mahatma Gandhi, famous landmarks and important aspects of Indian history and culture.

