

**India** officially the **Republic of India** is a country in **South Asia**. It is the **seventh-largest** country by geographical area, the **second-most populous** country with **over 1.18 billion people**, and the most populous democracy in the world. **Mainland India** is bounded by the **Indian Ocean** on the south, the **Arabian Sea** on the west, and the **Bay of Bengal** on the east; and it is bordered by **Pakistan** to the west; **China**, **Nepal**, and **Bhutan** to the north; and **Bangladesh** and **Burma** to the east. India is in the vicinity of **Sri Lanka**, and the **Maldives** in the Indian Ocean, its **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** are also in the vicinity of the **Indonesian** island of **Sumatra** in the **Andaman Sea**, and in the **Andaman Sea** India also shares a maritime border with **Thailand**. India has a coastline of **7,517 kilometres (4,700 mi)**.

Home to the ancient **Indus Valley Civilisation** and a region of historic trade routes and vast empires, the **Indian subcontinent** was identified with its commercial and cultural wealth for much of its long history. Four major religions, **Hinduism**, **Buddhism**, **Jainism** and **Sikhism** originated here, while **Zoroastrianism**, **Judaism**, **Christianity** and **Islam** arrived in the first millennium CE and shaped the region's diverse **culture**. Gradually annexed by the **British East India Company** from the early eighteenth century and colonised by the United Kingdom from the mid-nineteenth century, India became an independent nation in 1947 after a struggle for independence that was marked by widespread **non-violent resistance**.

India is a **federal constitutional republic** with a **parliamentary democracy** consisting of **28 states and seven union territories**. A **pluralistic, multilingual** and multiethnic society, India is also home to a diversity of **wildlife** in a variety of **protected habitats**. The **Indian economy** is the world's **eleventh largest economy** by nominal **GDP** and the **fourth largest** by **purchasing power parity**. Since the introduction of **market-based economic reforms** in 1991, India has become one of the **fastest growing major economies** in the world; however, it still suffers from **poverty, illiteracy, corruption, disease, and malnutrition**. India is classified as a **newly industrialized country** and is one of the four **BRIC** nations. It is a **nuclear weapons state** and has the **third-largest standing armed force** in the world. while its **military expenditure ranks tenth** in the world. It is a founding member of the **United Nations**, the **East Asia Summit**, the **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation** and the **Non-Aligned Movement** and a member of the **Commonwealth of Nations** and the



jedere ond til far til list bi purchase power parite . sins til inchradekshin ov makt best ekonomik reformz in 1991 , indea hoz beklam wan ov til fastist growe mjea ekonommez in til wuld; hovea , it stil safiz from povate , ilchrase , karapshin , diez , ond molnochrishin . indea iz klosafid oz e nyole indasjrealizd kandre ond iz wan ov til far be di se neshinz . it iz e nyoklea wepinz stet ond hoz til Turd list stonde dmd fars in til wuld . wil ias milichre expendich rox ten in til wuld . it iz e fondeg memba ov til yonitid neshinz , til est eja samit , til soot eja asosheeshin far rejanol korarashin ond til non lind movmint ond e memba ov til kominwot ov neshinz ond til je 20 mjea ekonommez .