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Contents

1	111	1
1.1	111.guide	1
1.2	111.guide/India	1
1.3	111.guide/Geography (India)	2
1.4	111.guide/People (India)	3
1.5	111.guide/Government (India)	4
1.6	111.guide/Government (India 2. usage)	5
1.7	111.guide/Economy (India)	6
1.8	111.guide/Economy (India 2. usage)	8
1.9	111.guide/Communications (India)	8
1.10	111.guide/Defense Forces (India)	9

Chapter 1

111

1.1 111.guide

Texified version of data for India.

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India

1.2 111.guide/India

India

Geography (India)
 People (India)
 Government (India)
 Government (India 2. usage)
 Economy (India)
 Economy (India 2. usage)
 Communications (India)
 Defense Forces (India)

1.3 111.guide/Geography (India)

Geography (India)

=====

Location:

South Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, between Bangladesh and Pakistan

Map references:

Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

3,287,590 km²

land area:

2,973,190 km²

comparative area:

slightly more than one-third the size of the US

Land boundaries:

total 14,103 km, Bangladesh 4,053 km, Bhutan 605 km, Burma 1,463 km, China 3,380 km, Nepal 1,690 km, Pakistan 2,912 km

Coastline:

7,000 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone:

24 nm

continental shelf:

200 nm or the edge of continental margin

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

boundaries with Bangladesh and China; status of Kashmir with Pakistan;

water-sharing problems with downstream riparians, Bangladesh over the Ganges ←

and Pakistan over the Indus

Climate:

varies from tropical monsoon in south to temperate in north

Terrain:

upland plain (Deccan Plateau) in south, flat to rolling plain along the

Ganges, deserts in west, Himalayas in north

Natural resources:

coal (fourth-largest reserves in the world), iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, diamonds, petroleum, ← limestone

Land use:

arable land:

55%

permanent crops:

1%

meadows and pastures:

4%

forest and woodland:

23%

other:

17%

Irrigated land:

430,390 km² (1989)

Environment:

droughts, flash floods, severe thunderstorms common; deforestation; soil erosion; overgrazing; air and water pollution; desertification

Note:

dominates South Asian subcontinent; near important Indian Ocean trade ← routes

1.4 111.guide/People (India)

People (India)

=====

Population:

903,158,968 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.86% (1993 est.)

Birth rate:

29.11 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate:

10.52 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

80.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population:

58.12 years

male:

57.69 years

female:

58.59 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.57 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Indian(s)

adjective:

Indian

Ethnic divisions:

Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3%

Religions:

Hindu 82.6%, Muslim 11.4%, Christian 2.4%, Sikh 2%, Buddhist 0.7%, Jains 0.5%, other 0.4%

Languages:

English enjoys associate status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication, Hindi the national language and primary tongue of 30% of the people, Bengali (official), ←
Telugu

(official), Marathi (official), Tamil (official), Urdu (official), Gujarati (official), Malayalam (official), Kannada (official), Oriya (official), Punjabi (official), Assamese (official), Kashmiri (official), Sindhi (official), Sanskrit (official), Hindustani a popular variant of Hindu/Urdu ←

is spoken widely throughout northern India

note:

24 languages each spoken by a million or more persons; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible

Literacy:

age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:

48%

male:

62%

female:

34%

Labor force:

284.4 million

by occupation:

agriculture 67% (FY85)

1.5 111.guide/Government (India)

Government (India)

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Names:

conventional long form:

Republic of India

conventional short form:

India

Digraph:

IN

Type:

federal republic

Capital:

New Delhi

Administrative divisions:

25 states and 7 union territories*; Andaman and Nicobar Islands*, Andhra, ←
Pradesh, Arunachal

Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh*, Dadra and Nagar, Haveli*, Daman and Diu ←
, Delhi, Goa,,

Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,
 Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep*, Madhya Pradesh,, ←
 Maharashtra, Manipur,
 Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry*,, Punjab, Rajasthan, ←
 Sikkim, Tamil Nadu,
 Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
 Independence: 15 August 1947 (from UK)
 Constitution:
 26 January 1950
 Legal system:
 based on English common law; limited judicial review of legislative acts;
 accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
 National holiday:
 Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic, 26 January (1950)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Congress (I) Party, P. V. Narasimha RAO, president; Bharatiya Janata Party,
 M. M. JOSHI; Janata Dal Party; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M),
 Harkishan Singh SURJEET; Communist Party of India (CPI), C. Rajeswara RAO;
 Telugu Desam (a regional party in Andhra Pradesh), N. T. Rama RAO; All- ←
 India
 Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagham (AIADMK; a regional party in Tamil Nadu),
 JAYALALITHA Jeyaram; Samajwadi Janata Party, CHANDRA SHEKHAR; Shiv Sena, ←
 Bal
 THACKERAY; Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP), Tridip CHOWDHURY; Bahujana
 Samaj Party (BSP), Kanshi RAM; Congress (S) Party, leader NA; Communist
 Party of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPI/ML), Satyanarayan SINGH; Dravida
 Munnetra Kazagham (a regional party in Tamil Nadu), M. KARUNANIDHI; Akali
 Dal factions representing Sikh religious community in the Punjab; National
 Conference (NC; a regional party in Jammu and Kashmir), Farooq ABDULLAH;
 Asom Gana Parishad (a regional party in Assam), Prafulla MAHANTA
 Other political or pressure groups:
 various separatist groups seeking greater communal and/or regional autonomy ←
 ;
 numerous religious or militant/chauvinistic organizations, including Adam
 Sena, Ananda Marg, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, and Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
 Suffrage:
 18 years of age; universal
 Elections:
 People's Assembly:
 last held 21 May, 12 and 15 June 1991 (next to be held by November 1996);
 results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (545 total, 543 elected, 2
 appointed) Congress (I) Party 245, Bharatiya Janata Party 119, Janata Dal
 Party 39, Janata Dal (Ajit Singh) 20, CPI/M 35, CPI 14, Telugu Desam 13,
 AIADMK 11, Samajwadi Janata Party 5, Shiv Sena 4, RSP 4, BSP 1, Congress (S ←
)
 Party 1, other 23, vacant 9
 Executive branch:
 president, vice president, prime minister, Council of Ministers

1.6 111.guide/Government (India 2. usage)

Government (India 2. usage)

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Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament (Sansad) consists of an upper house or Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and a lower house or People's Assembly (Lok Sabha)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Shankar Dayal SHARMA (since 25 July 1992); Vice President K.R. NARAYANAN (since 21 August 1992)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha RAO (since 21 June 1991)

Member of:

AG (observer), AsDB, C, CCC, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-6, G-15, G-19, AfDB, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, ONUSAL, PCA, SAARC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOMOZ, UNTAC, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Siddhartha Shankar RAY

chancery:

2107 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone:

(202) 939-7000

consulates general:

Chicago, New York, and San Francisco

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering

embassy:

Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri 110021, New Delhi

mailing address:

use embassy street address

telephone:

[91] (11) 600651

FAX:

[91] (11) 687-2028, 687-2391

consulates general:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of orange (top), white, and green with a blue chakra (24-spoked wheel) centered in the white band; similar to the flag of Niger, which has a small orange disk centered in the white band

1.7 111.guide/Economy (India)

Economy (India)

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Overview:

India's economy is a mixture of traditional village farming, modern

agriculture, handicrafts, a wide range of modern industries, and a ←
 multitude
 of support services. Faster economic growth in the 1980s permitted a
 significant increase in real per capita private consumption. A large share
 of the population, perhaps as much as 40%, remains too poor to afford an
 adequate diet. Financial strains in 1990 and 1991 prompted government
 austerity measures that slowed industrial growth but permitted India to ←
 meet
 its international payment obligations without rescheduling its debt. Policy
 reforms since 1991 have extended earlier economic liberalization and ←
 greatly
 reduced government controls on production, trade, and investment.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$240 billion (FY93 est.)

National product real growth rate:

4% (FY93 est.)

National product per capita:

\$270 (FY93 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

11.9% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$39.2 billion; expenditures \$41.06 billion, including capital
 expenditures of \$10.2 billion (FY92)

Exports:

\$19.8 billion (f.o.b., FY93 est.)

commodities:

gems and jewelry, clothing, engineering goods, leather manufactures, cotton
 yarn, and fabric

partners:

USSR 16.1%, US 14.7%, West Germany 7.8% (FY91)

Imports:

\$25.5 billion (c.i.f., FY93 est.)

commodities:

crude oil and petroleum products, gems, fertilizer, chemicals, machinery

partners:

US 12.1%, West Germany 8.0%, Japan 7.5% (FY91)

External debt:

\$73 billion (March 1992)

Industrial production:

growth rate 2.5% (FY93 est.); accounts for about 25% of GDP

Electricity:

82,000,000 kW capacity; 310,000 million kWh produced, 340 kWh per capita
 (1992)

Industries:

textiles, chemicals, food processing, steel, transportation equipment,
 cement, mining, petroleum, machinery

Agriculture:

accounts for about 30% of GDP and employs 67% of labor force; principal
 crops - rice, wheat, oilseeds, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, potatoes;
 livestock - cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, poultry; fish catch of about 3
 million metric tons ranks India among the world's top 10 fishing nations

Illicit drugs:

licit producer of opium poppy for the pharmaceutical trade, but some opium
 is diverted to illicit international drug markets; major transit country ←
 for

illicit narcotics produced in neighboring countries; illicit producer of hashish

1.8 111.guide/Economy (India 2. usage)

Economy (India 2. usage)

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Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$4.4 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), \$31.7 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$315 million; USSR (1970-89), \$11.6 billion; Eastern Europe (1970-89), \$105 million

Currency:

1 Indian rupee (Re) = 100 paise

Exchange rates:

Indian rupees (Rs) per US\$1 - 26.156 (January 1993), 25.918 (1992), 22.742 (1991), 17.504 (1990), 16.226 (1989), 13.917 (1988)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

1.9 111.guide/Communications (India)

Communications (India)

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Railroads:

61,850 km total (1986); 33,553 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 24,051 km 1.000-meter gauge, 4,246 km narrow gauge (0.762 meter and 0.610 meter); 12,617 km is double track; 6,500 km is electrified

Highways:

1,970,000 km total (1989); 960,000 km surfaced and 1,010,000 km gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Inland waterways:

16,180 km; 3,631 km navigable by large vessels

Pipelines:

crude oil 3,497 km; petroleum products 1,703 km; natural gas 902 km (1989)

Ports:

Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Kandla, Madras, New Mangalore, Port Blair (↔ Andaman Islands)

Merchant marine:

306 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,278,672 GRT/10,446,073 DWT; includes 1 short-sea passenger, 6 passenger-cargo, 87 cargo, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 8 container, 63 oil tanker, 10 chemical tanker, 8 combination ore/oil, 114 bulk, 2 combination bulk, 6 liquefied gas

Airports:

total:

336
 usable:
 285
 with permanent-surface runways:
 205
 with runways over 3,659 m:
 2
 with runways 2,440-3,659 m:
 58
 with runways 1,220-2,439 m:
 90
 Telecommunications:
 domestic telephone system is poor providing only one telephone for about ←
 200
 persons on average; long distance telephoning has been improved by a
 domestic satellite system which also carries TV; international service is
 provided by 3 Indian Ocean INTELSAT earth stations and by submarine cables
 to Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates; broadcast stations - 96 AM, 4 FM,
 274 TV (government controlled)

1.10 111.guide/Defense Forces (India)

Defense Forces (India)

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Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Security or Paramilitary Forces (including Border
 Security Force, Assam Rifles, and Coast Guard)

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 242,866,053; fit for military service 143,008,471; about
 9,466,323 reach military age (17) annually (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$5.8 billion, 2.4% of GDP (FY93/94)