

India



1. General Information

Population ^{*1}	1,029,991,145 (July 2001 est.)
Population density ^{*1} [/km ²]	346
Languages ^{*1}	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 Hindi/Urdu spoken widely throughout northern India)
Ethnic Groups ^{*1}	Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3% (2000)
Climate ^{*1}	varies from tropical monsoon in south to temperate in north
Land Area ^{*1} [km ²]	2,973,190

Comments for General information ^{*1}

The Indus Valley civilization, one of the oldest in the world, goes back at least 5,000 years. Aryan tribes from the northwest invaded about 1500 B.C.; their merger with the earlier inhabitants created classical Indian culture. Arab incursions starting in the 8th century and Turkish in 12th were followed by European traders beginning in the late 15th century. By the 19th century, Britain had assumed political control of virtually all Indian lands. Nonviolent resistance to British colonialism under Mohandas GANDHI and Jawaharlal NEHRU led to independence in 1947. The subcontinent was divided into the secular state of India and the smaller Muslim state of Pakistan. A third war between the two countries in 1971 resulted in East Pakistan becoming the separate nation of Bangladesh. Fundamental concerns in India include the ongoing dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir, massive overpopulation, environmental degradation, extensive poverty, and ethnic strife, all this despite impressive gains in economic

investment and output.

2. Economy

GDP ^{*1} [US\$]	2.2 trillion (2000 est.)	
GDP-per capita ^{*1} [US\$]	2,200 (2000 est.)	
Imports ^{*1} [US\$]	60.8 billion (f.o.b., 2000) crude oil, machinery, gems, fertilizer, chemicals	
Exports ^{*1} [US\$]	43.1 billion (f.o.b., 2000) textile goods, gems and jewelry, engineering goods, chemicals, leather manufactures	
Composition of Industry ^{*1} (Ratio to GDP)	Agriculture & Fishery [%]	67 (1995 est.)
	Industry [%]	18 (1995 est.)
	Service [%]	15 (1995 est.)

Comments for Economy^{*1}

India's economy encompasses traditional village farming, modern agriculture, handicrafts, a wide range of modern industries, and a multitude of support services. More than a third of the population is too poor to be able to afford an adequate diet. India's international payments position remained strong in 2000 with adequate foreign exchange reserves, moderately depreciating nominal exchange rates, and booming exports of software services. Growth in manufacturing output slowed, and electricity shortages continue in many regions.

3. Energy

Electricity	Electricity production ^{*1} [kWh]	454.561 billion (1999)	
	Electricity consumption ^{*1} [kWh]	424.032 billion (1999)	
	Electricity- production by source ^{*1}	Fossil fuel: 79.41%; hydro: 17.77%; nuclear: 2.52%; other: 0.3% (1999)	
Energy Resources	Production ^{*2}	Oil	32 million (ton) (1998)
		Coal	290 million (ton) (1998)
		Gas	20.7 billion (ton) (1998)
	Consumption ^{*2}	Oil	37 million (ton) (1998)
		Coal	17 million (ton) (1997)
		Gas	0 (ton) (1998)

Comments for Energy

4. Water

Precipitation ^{*3}	1,082.8 mm
Internal renewable Water Resources ^{*3}	1,260.5 m ³

Population with Access to Improved Water Supply ^{*3}		88 %	
Total Water Withdraw ^{*3}	NA	Industry [%]	3
		Domestic [%]	5
		Agriculture [%]	92

Comments for Water^{*1}

The comments for environment are the following:

- Tap water is not potable throughout the country
- Water pollution from raw sewage and runoff of agricultural pesticides

5. Environment and Population

CO ₂ Emission ^{*4}	Total metric tons	908,514 (1995)
	Metric tons per capita	0.001 (1995)

Comments for Environment^{*1}

The comments for environment are the following:

- Deforestation
- Soil erosion
- Overgrazing
- Desertification
- Air pollution from industrial effluents and vehicle emissions
- Huge and growing population is overstraining natural resources

References

*1 <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>

*2 <http://www.eia.doe.gov>

*3 <http://www.geodata.grid.unep.ch>

*4 <http://www.unescap.org/stat/statdata/>

Information

HP: <http://al5a.mic.in/welcome.html>