



INDIA

The name 'India' is derived from the River Indus, the valleys around which were the home of the early settlers.

India is the largest democracy in the world, the 7th largest Country in the world, and one of the most ancient civilizations.

Ethnic Make-up: Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3%

Population: 1,266,883,598 (July 2016 Est.)

Population growth rate: 1.19% (2016 Est.)

Climate: variable; tropical monsoon in south and temperate in north

Time Zone: UTC + 5.30

Currency: Indian Rupee

Government: Democracy, Republic

My name is **Sangeetha Ann**
I am a Doctoral student at Nagoya University

"Sangeet" means "music" in Sanskrit language and in most Indian languages

- I come from a state called **Kerala**
- Its also called **God's Own Country**.
- The name of my hometown is **Trivandrum**, which is also the capital of Kerala

INDIA

1. Which is the National Flag of India?

A

B

C

2. Do you know which animal is depicted in the National Emblem of India?

A. Lion
B. Tiger
C. Elephant

3. Which is the capital city of India?

A. Mumbai
B. Bangalore
C. New Delhi

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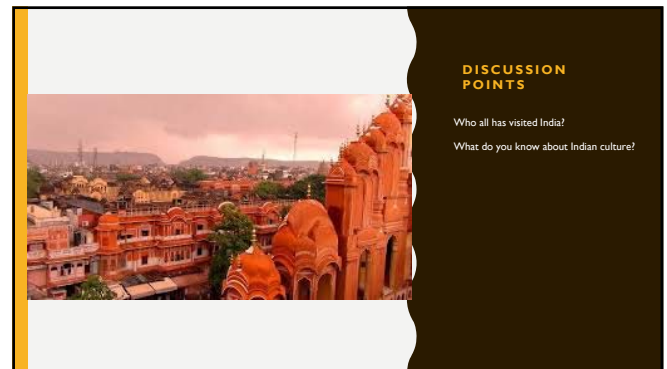
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INTO THE PAST : DID YOU KNOW?

- Indian sub continent was once an island. Can anyone name the youngest mountain ranges in the world?
- India is part of one of the oldest civilisations in the world. Can anyone name the civilisation?
- One of the oldest medicines in the world originated in India. Can you name the medicine field?

3. Ayurvedic medicine – developed more than 3000 years ago, Ayurveda, "life-knowledge"



INDIAN CULTURE

- India is a very diverse country with more than 1.2 billion people
- India is the seventh biggest country in the world in terms of its size
- Different regions have their own distinct cultures
- Language, religion, food and the arts are just some of the various aspects of Indian culture.





WE ARE A PEACE LOVING NATION

- India never invaded any country in her last 100000 years of history.
- India provides safety for more than 300,000 refugees originally from Sri Lanka, Tibet, Bhutan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh, who escaped to flee religious and political persecution.
- His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhists, runs his government in exile from Dharmashala in northern India.

CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATION

- Origin of zero
- Birthplace of Algebra, Trigonometry and Calculus
- 'Place Value System' and the 'Decimal System'
- The world's first university was established in Takshila in 700 BC
- Ayurveda, the earliest school of medicine known to mankind was established in India
- The value of "pi" was first calculated by the Indian Mathematician Budhayana
- And the list goes on.....

DISCUSSION POINTS

What is the language spoken in India?

How many languages do you think exist in India?

Palatals	Hindi	Punjabi	Bengali	Gujarati
Ch	च	ਚ	চ	ચ
Chh	छ	ਛ	ছ	છ
J	ज	ਜ	জ	જ
Jh	झ/झ	ਝ	ঝ	ઝ
N'	ञ	ਞ	ঞ	ઞ

LANGUAGE

- India has, arguably, greater linguistic diversity than any other large country
- There is no national language
- The 1961 census of India listed 1,652 languages
- Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil and Urdu are the major 6 languages
- Hindi and English are both official languages



- 59 percent of India residents speak something other than Hindi
- India is the world's second-largest English speaking country, second only to USA



DISCUSSION POINTS

What do you think is the main reason behind why some Indian do not eat beef?

How do you think marriages are arranged in India?

RELIGION

- India is a SECULAR country – There is no national religion
- Hinduism is practiced by majority of the people, followed by Islam
- India is birthplace to 4 religions - Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism. These religions are followed by 25% of the world population
- Jews and Christians have lived continuously in India since 200 B.C. and 52 A.D. respectively



DISCUSSION POINTS

How many of you have tried Indian food?

Do you like it? What is your views on Indian cuisine ?

Why do Indian eat with their hands?

INDIAN CUISINE

- Wide variety of regional and traditional cuisines
- Influenced by other cultures
- Liberal use of herbs and spices.
- Diversity arising out of soil type, climate, culture, ethnic groups, and occupations
- 20-40% of Indians are vegetarians, making it the largest vegetarian-friendly country in the world
- In India, there is nothing called the Indian curry !!



INTERESTING FACT

India is the first country to consume sugar - to develop extraction and purifying techniques of sugar

KERALA CUISINE



Traditional feast in the state of Kerala for major festivals and Hindu weddings

SADYA



INDIAN ARCHITECTURE



Most iconic architectural symbol – TAJ MAHAL,
Agra
One of the seven wonders in the world



Golden Temple, Amritsar



Lotus
Temple, New
Delhi

KERALA ARCHITECTURE



Temples in Kerala

Did you know??
PADMANABHASWAMY TEMPLE –
Richest temple in the world



Traditional homes



ART

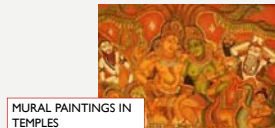
- Indian dance, music and theater traditions span back more than 2,000 years
- Various styles of art, music, dance forms, etc
- The major classical dance traditions — Bharata Natyam, Kathak, Odissi, Manipuri, Kuchipudi, Mohiniattam and Kathakali — draw on themes from mythology and literature and have rigid presentation rules



ART IN KERALA



KARALIPAYATU



MURAL PAINTINGS IN
TEMPLES



KATHAKALI



MOHINIATTAM

CLOTHING

- Colorful silk saris and salwar suit pieces are worn by many women
- The traditional clothing for men is the dhoti, an unstitched piece of cloth that is tied around the waist and legs
- Traditional clothing is different for each state, and region.



CLOTHING IN KERALA




OLD TIMES



TRADITIONAL
CLOTHING

FESTIVALS OF INDIA



DISCUSSION POINTS

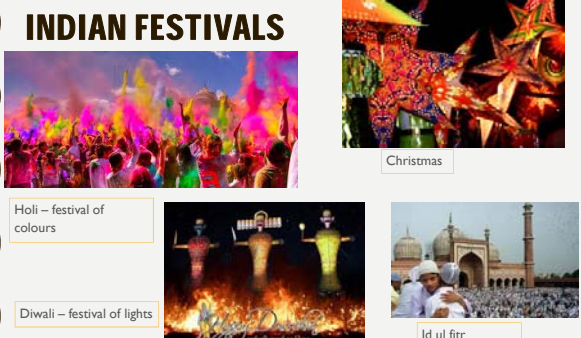
How many Indian festivals are you aware of?

What is "Diwali"?

What is "Holi"?

Do you know what is "Onam"?

INDIAN FESTIVALS



Holi – festival of colours

Christmas

Diwali – festival of lights

Id ul fitr


KERALA FESTIVALS



HOLI

ON

INDIAN ENVIRONMENT



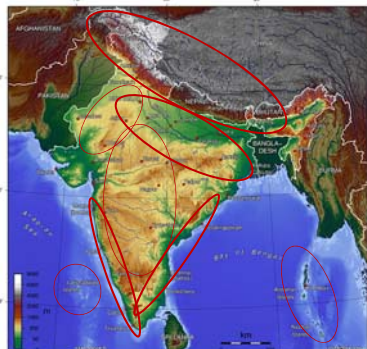
DISCUSSION POINTS

What do you think about the environment in India?

TOPOGRAPHY

India can be divided 7 physiographic regions

- The Northern Mountains
- The Peninsular Plateau
- Indo-Gangetic Plain
- Thar Desert
- The Coastal Plains
- The Islands



CLIMATE

- Wide range of weather conditions across a vast geographic scale and varied topography.
- India hosts six major climatic subtypes according to Koppen system
- The nation has four seasons: winter, summer, a monsoon rainy season, and a post-monsoon period



DISCUSSION POINTS

- What are the main seasons in India?
- Has anyone experienced Indian summer?
- Do you know what monsoon is?



FOUR SEASONS

- **Winter**, occurring from December to March. The year's coldest months are December and January, when temperatures average around 10–15 °C (50–59 °F) in the northwest; temperatures rise as one proceeds towards the equator, peaking around 20–25 °C (68–77 °F) in mainland India's southeast.



A HOT CUP OF TEA ALWAYS HELPS!

- **Summer or pre-monsoon season**, lasting from April to June (April to July in northwestern India). In western and southern regions, the hottest month is April; for northern regions of India, May is the hottest month. Temperatures average around 32–40 °C (90–104 °F) in most of the interior.



FAVOURITE SUMMER DRINK – AAM PANNA

SUMMERS CAN BE PRETTY HARSH – LEADING TO DROUGHT

- **Monsoon or rainy season**, lasting from July to September. The season is dominated by the humid southwest summer monsoon, which slowly sweeps across the country beginning in late May or early June. Monsoon rains begin to recede from North India at the beginning of October. South India typically receives more rainfall.



INDIAN MONSOON! BEAUTIFUL AND TERRIFYING AT THE SAME TIME



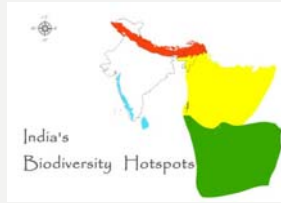
- **Post-monsoon or autumn season**, lasting from October to November. In the northwest of India, October and November are usually cloudless. Tamil Nadu receives most of its annual precipitation in the northeast monsoon season.



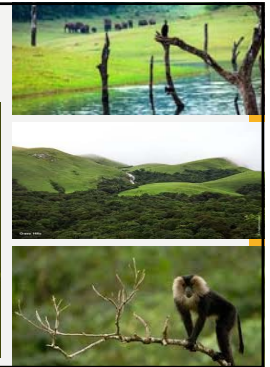
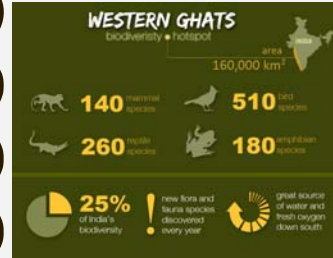
CLOUDLESS SKIES!

BIODIVERSITY

- Hosts one of world's most biodiverse ecozones—desert, high mountains, highlands, tropical and temperate forests, swamplands, plains, grasslands, areas surrounding rivers and an island archipelago
- 3 biodiversity hotspots: the Western Ghats, the Himalayas and the Indo-Burma region
- In 1992, around 7,43,534 km² of land in the country was under forests

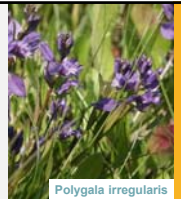


BIODIVERSITY



FLORA

- Wide range of climatic conditions in India gave rise to rich variety of flora - India comprises seven percent of world's flora.
- India covers more than 45,000 species of flora
- There are over 15000 species of flowering plants in India, which account for six percent of the total plant species in the world.



FAUNA

- One of eighteen megadiverse countries, it is home to 7.6% of all mammalian, 12.6% of all avian, 6.2% of all reptilian, 4.4% of all amphibian and 11.7% of all fish species
- There are 350 species of mammals, 375 reptiles, 130 amphibians, 20,000 insects, 19000 fish⁴ and 1200 species of birds in India.



INDIAN FLORA AND FAUNA IN FUTURE

- Man's activities have altered the natural environment and have directly affected wild animal populations and flora species
- India's large animal fauna has seriously suffered from hunting, forest destruction and urbanisation over the past 150 years or more.
- Demand for rhino horn, tiger skin, elephant tusk, etc put these great animals at great risk
- Demand for pasturage for domestic animals, firewood for cooking, and fertile land for agriculture are threatening flora and fauna



DISCUSSION POINTS

What do you know about the political system in India?
How different is it from Japan?

POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

- India is a federal parliamentary democratic republic
- President of India is the head of state and the Prime Minister of India is the head of the central government
- Dual political system – Center and State
- Governments are formed through elections held every five years



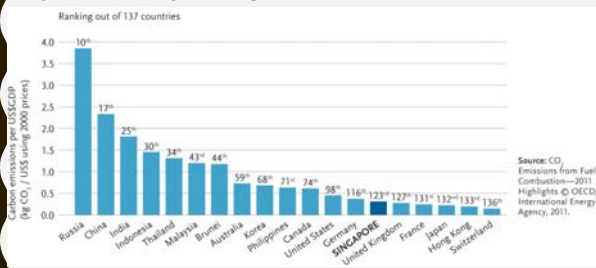
DISCUSSION POINTS

What are your views on carbon emissions in India?

Do you think India is doing enough on the sustainability front?

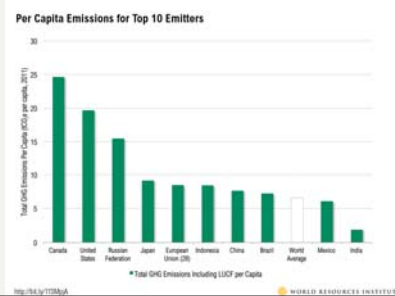


CLIMATE CHANGE



<https://www.nccs.gov.sg/nccs-2012/images/chapter-1/chart-2.jpg>

CARBON EMISSIONS



http://www.wri.org/sites/default/files/ uploads/per_capita_emissions.png

Common Natural Disasters



DISCUSSION POINTS

What are the main natural disasters that affect India?

What is your opinion on climate resilience?

NATURAL DISASTERS





DISCUSSION POINTS

What is your opinion about India?

Do you find any similarities between Japan and India?

What are the stark differences you find between the two countries?



THANK YOU