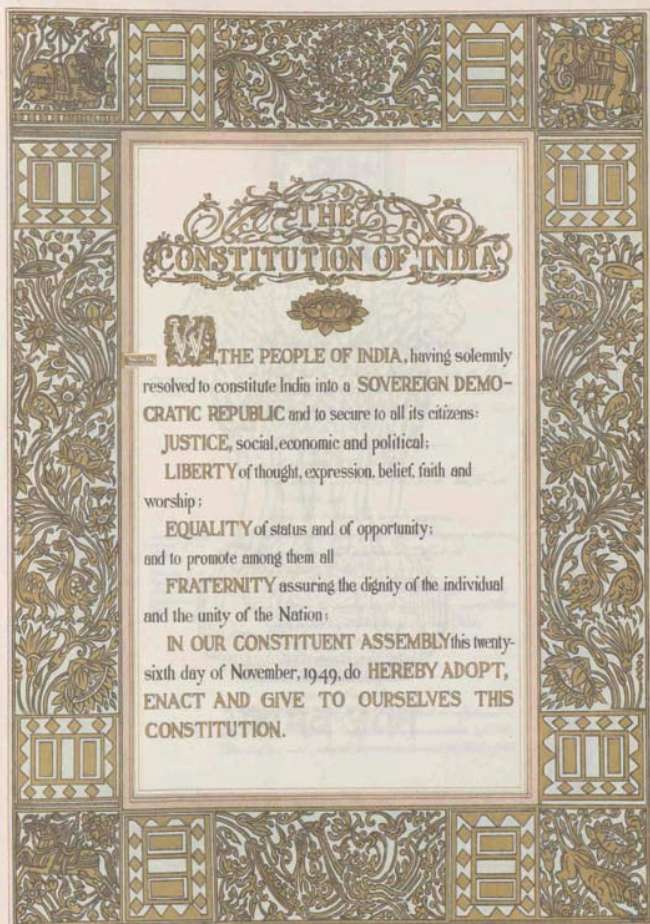


- India has the longest constitution in the world. It has 448 articles, 12 schedules and 94 amendments.
- The Objectives Resolution was moved by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946. It served as a roadmap for the constitution.
- The drafting committee had handwritten and calligraphed the constitution - both in English and in Hindi. There was no typing or print involved.
- The day constitution was signed, it was raining outside. Many considered it as a good omen.
- As many as 284 members of the Constituent Assembly had signed the documents on January 24, 1950. Two days later, the constitution came into effect.
- On January 26, 1950, Indian Government also adopted Sarnath, the Lion Capital of Ashoka with the wheel, bull and horse as the national emblem of India.



- The number system was invented in India. Aryabhatta invented Zero.
- Algebra, Trigonometry, Geometry and Calculus originated from India Source:
- The value of 'pi' was first discovered in India by Budhayana. He also explained the concept of what is known as the Pythagorean Theorem in the 6th century, ages before the European Mathematicians.
- Bhaskaracharya calculated the time taken by the earth to orbit the sun in the 5th century, many years before the astronomer Smart.
- Binary number system used in computers and digital devices was invented in India.



- Ayurveda, one of the oldest school of medicines was invented in India.
- USA based IEEE has proved that wireless communication was first invented by an Indian scientist Professor Jagdish Chandra Bose.
- Chess also known as Chaturanga was invented in India during Gupta empire in the 6th century.
- Buttons were discovered in the Indus Valley Civilization almost 5000 years ago.
- Ruler was invented during the reign of Indus Valley Civilization. Rulers were made of ivory those days.

There are 1,652 dialects and languages spoken in India. It is not at all unusual for an Indian to speak at least two and often more languages well.

Another top export from India is bananas. No other country exports as many bananas, not even Brazil, which is second.

India's pastoral community is heavily dependent on milk. India has become the largest producer of milk in the world.

There are 27 UNESCO heritage sites in India. These protected areas help to protect the long culture and history of the country.

The world's highest cricket ground is in Himachal Pradesh. It was built after a hill was leveled at over 2,400 meter above sea level.

Another little known fact about India is this species of dolphin, which includes 2 subspecies and is the only blind dolphin in the world. Both subspecies are in danger of extinction and as such are protected.

The world's first granite temple is Brihadeeswara Temple, situated at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India. The 'shikhara' of the temple was made from a single 80-tonne piece of granite. It was built during the reign of Rajaraja Chola in just five years.

The oldest European church and synagogue in India are in the city of Cochin. They were built in 1503 and 1568 respectively.

It is illegal for foreigners and non-citizens to take Indian currency (rupees) out of India.

The Indian Fig tree, *Ficus bengalensis* is the national tree. The tree has roots that spread themselves over a large area and give rise to new trunks. This is associated with the myth of the tree being immortal.

The name of the Indian Currency is derived from the Sanskrit word, Rupyakam, which means silver coin. It has various names in each of the languages spoken in the country like Toka in Assamese, Taka in Bengali, Rupiyo in Gujarati.

The Pamban Bridge (also known as the Indira Gandhi bridge) is the longest sea bridge in India and is 2.3 km long. It has a unique facility of opening up, to let ships pass through.

The World's longest river bridge is the Mahatma Gandhi Setu bridge, built over the river Ganga and is located in the state of Patna.

The longest railway platform in India is located in the Kharagpur railway station.

India is about 1/3 the size of the United States, yet it is the second most populous country in the world, with a population of 1,166,079,217

India is the largest democracy in the world.

The Kumbh Mela (or Grand Pitcher Festival) is a huge Hindu religious festival that takes place in India every 12 years

Dancing is one of India's most highly developed arts and was an integral part of worship in the inner shrines of every temple.

India is the birthplace of chess. The original word for 'chess' meaning 'four members of an army' - which were mostly likely elephants, horses, chariots, and foot soldiers.

The earliest cotton in the world was spun and woven in India. Roman emperors would wear delicate cotton from India that they would call 'woven winds.' Emperors called the fabrics 'morning dew' and 'cloth of running water.'

The Himalayas - from the Sanskrit hima, meaning 'snow' and alaya meaning 'abode' - are found in the north of India.

India is the world's largest producer of dried beans such as kidney beans and chickpeas.

With 150,000 post offices, India has the largest postal network in the world. However, it is not unusual for a letter to take two weeks to travel just 30 miles.

In India, grasping one's ears signifies repentance or sincerity.

The Bengal tiger is India's national animal. It was once ubiquitous throughout the country, but now there are fewer than 4,000 wild tigers left.

Every major world religion is represented in India. Additionally, Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism originated in India.

India has the world's largest movie industry, based in the city of Mumbai (known as the 'City of Dreams').

The lotus is sacred to both Hindus and Buddhists. The Bahá'í house of worship in Delhi, known as the "Lotus Temple," is shaped like a lotus flower with 27 gigantic "petals" that are covered in marble.

The banyan, or Indian fig tree, is considered a symbol of immortality and is mentioned in many Indian myths and legends. This self-renewing plant is India's national tree.

The official name of India is The Republic of India. The name 'India' derives from the River Indus, which most likely is derived from the Sanskrit sindhu, meaning "river." The official Sanskrit name of India is Bharat, after the legendary king in the epic Mahabharata.

Indians made significant contributions to calculus, trigonometry, and algebra. The decimal system was invented in India in 100 B.C.

The national fruit of India is mango.

The national bird is the peacock, which was initially bred for food.

India has the world's third largest road network 1.9 million miles. It also has the world's second largest rail network, which is the world's largest civilian employer with 16 million workers.

Raziya Sultana (1205-1240) was the first woman leader of India. She was considered a great leader though she ruled for only three years before being murdered.

India is the world's largest tea producer and tea (chai) is the most popular beverage.

The first and greatest civilization in ancient India developed around the valley of the Indus River (now Pakistan) around 3000 B.C. Called the Indus Valley civilization, this early empire was larger than any other empire, including Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Navi Mumbai, a planned satellite township of Mumbai, was developed in 1972 and is the largest planned township on the planet.

War of 27 years fought between the Maratha Empire and the Mughal Empire from 1681 to 1707 was the longest recorded military engagement in the history of India.

Viswanathan Anand is first player in chess history to have won the World Championship in three different formats: knockout, tournament, and match.

India is one of only 3 remaining countries in the world to have a horsed cavalry regiment.

Agni III is the most accurate missile in the world in its range category and BrahMos is the fastest operational cruise missile in the world.

The process of crystallization of sugar from sugarcane juice was discovered in India in the Gupta period (350 AD).

Lonar Lake, a saltwater lake in Maharashtra was created by a meteor hitting the Earth and is one of it's kind in India.

There were two US navy warships called USS Krishna and USS Indra that served during World War II.

The oldest building in Asia is in India, the Sanchi Stupa.

There is a species of Shark known as the Ganges Shark that inhabits River Ganga and it is critically endangered.

The first railroad was constructed by two Indians (Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Jaganath Shunkerseth) and not the British.

Mount Kailash has never been climbed in spite of Chinese government's support to the climbers.

When going to battle, Indian kings would make their horses wear trunks. The other side's elephants would refuse to attack the horses thinking that the horses were baby elephants.

If Uttar Pradesh were to be a separate country, it would be world's fifth most populous country.

There are more poor people in 8 Indian states alone than in the 26 poorest African countries.

Bodhidharma, a prince of the Pallava dynasty went to China and began the physical training of the Shaolin monks that led to the creation of Kung Fu.

A sugar company in Andhra provides rocket fuel to ISRO.

Tipu Sultan used rockets with swords fixed in the front against the British in the Anglo-Mysore Wars.

India has three antarctic stations, DakshinGangotri, Maitri and Bharathi.

One of the oldest College of Engineering in the world is in Chennai, College of Engineering (Guindy).

India Post allows you to order personalized stamps with your picture on them.

India is the world's largest, oldest, continuous civilization.

India never invaded any country in her last 10,000 years of history.

The World's first university was established in Takshashila in 700BC. More than 10,500 students from all over the world studied more than 60 subjects.

Sanskrit is the mother of all the European languages. Sanskrit is the most suitable language for computer software according to a report in Forbes magazine, July 1987.

Ayurveda is the earliest school of medicine known to humans. Charaka, the father of medicine consolidated Ayurveda 2500 years ago.

India was the richest country on earth until the time of British invasion in the early 17th century. Christopher Columbus was attracted by India's wealth.

The art of Navigation was born in the river Sindhu 6000 years ago. The very word Navigation is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Navgatih'. The word navy is also derived from the Sanskrit word 'Nou'.

Indipedia

During World War II, India produced the largest volunteer Army in World History. Over 2.5 Million Men.

India has more people using the internet than the entire population of the US

India has 122 major and 1599 other languages

Umananda Island in Assam is the smallest inhabited River Island of the World.

The Indian national Kabaddi team has won all World Cups.

India has the world's third largest active army after China and USA

One of the oldest train routes in India, the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway has been operational since 1881. Steering through steep rolling plains and breath-taking valleys, this train journey promises you an unforgettable ride passing through 505 bridges, over its entire route of 80 kms.

The Golden Temple in India feeds a vegetarian meal to over 100,000 people a day regardless of race, religion and class.

Rajendra Singh revived 5 rivers and brought water back to 1000 villages in India using native water preservation techniques.

The first Granite Temple of the world, the Brihadeswara Temple is situated in Tamil Nadu. It was built during the 11th century, in only five years.

India's space program is one of the top 5 space programs in the world.

Indian village called Shani Shingnapur in Maharashtra, people have been living in houses with no doors for generations. This is because they believe that whoever steals anything from this place will incur the wrath of Shani God and will have to pay for his/her sins very dearly. There is no police station in this village either.

Lonar Lake, a saltwater lake in Maharashtra was created by a meteor hitting the Earth and is one of its kind in India.

The Lone Voter of Gir Forest: Mahant Bharatdas Darshandas has been voting since 2004 and during every election since then, a special polling booth is set up exclusively for him as he is the only voter from Banej in Gir Forest.

According to Guinness book of World Records, India ranks third behind the USA and the UK in the number of records claimed each year.

The Khasi people in Meghalaya, India, grow living bridges with tree roots.

The Baily Bridge is the highest bridge in the world. It is located in the Ladakh Valley between the Dras and Suru rivers in the Himalayan mountains. It was built by the Indian Army in August 1982.

The people of North Sentinel Island, India are among the last people to remain virtually untouched by modern civilisation.

70% of world's spices comes from India.

At an altitude of 2,444 meters, the Chail Cricket Ground in Chail, Himachal Pradesh, is the highest in the world. It was built in 1893 and is a part of the Chail Military School.

India planted nearly 50 million trees in 24 hours on July 11th 2016, a new Guinness World Record.

The father of India's missile programme Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam had visited Switzerland back in 2006. Upon his arrival, Switzerland declared May 26th as Science Day.

India recently overtook the European Union with production of milk reaching over 132.4m tonnes in 2014.

India was the first country to develop extraction and purifying techniques of sugar. Many visitors from abroad learnt the refining and cultivation of sugar from us.

Shakuntla Devi was given the title of Human Computer after she demonstrated the calculation of two 13 digit numbers: $7,686,369,774,870 \times 2,465,099,745,779$ which were picked at random. She answered correctly within 28 seconds.

The Tirupati Balaji temple and the Kashi Vishwanath Temple both, receive more visitors than the Vatican City and Mecca combined.

First dam in India: Kallanai Dam, one of the world's oldest, still in use; built across the Kaveri river in Thanjavur District in the state of Tamil Nadu in South India. Originally constructed by the Chola king Karikala Cholan around the 2nd century AD.

First film to be exhibited in India: on 7 July, with the Lumiere Brothers' Cinematography, unveiling six silent short films at the Watson's Hotel in Bombay: Entry of Cinematographe, The Sea Bath, Arrival of a Train, A Demolition, Ladies & Soldiers on Wheels and Leaving the Factory..

First silent film to be made in India: Raja Harishchandra, by Dadasaheb Phalke and released on 3 May 1913.

Places to get electricity : Darjeeling in 1897, followed by Calcutta (now Kolkata) 1898 and Kolar Gold Fields in 1902.

First Bharat Ratna was awarded to Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, C. Rajagopalachari, and C. V. Raman in 1954.

Bhaskaracharya calculated the time taken by the earth to orbit the sun hundreds of years before the astronomer Smart.

The value of pi was first calculated by Budhayana. He explained the concept of what is known as the Pythagorean Theorem.

Algebra, trigonometry and calculus came from India. Quadratic equations were framed by Sridharacharya in the 11th century.

The place value system and the decimal system were developed in India in 100 BC.

India is one of the few countries in the world which gained independence without violence.

India has the second largest pool of Scientists and Engineers in the World.

India is the largest English speaking nation in the world.

India is the only country other than US and Japan, to have built a super computer indigenously.

India has the most number of mosques. It has 300,000 mosques which is much more than the Muslim world.

India is one of the largest exporter of computer software products.

Yoga has its origins in India and has existed for over 5,000 years.

Varanasi, also known as Benaras, was called 'the Ancient City' when Lord Buddha visited it in 500 B. C., and is the oldest, continuously inhabited city in the world today.

Until 1986, the only place where diamonds had been officially found was in India.

Most historians agree that the first recorded account of plastic surgery is found in ancient Indian Sanskrit texts.

Bandra Worli Sealink has steel wires equal to the Earth's circumference. It took a total of 2,57,00,000 man hours for completion and also weighs as much as 50,000 African elephants. A true engineering and architectural marvel.

100 millions people come to India's Kumbh Mela Festival, the world's biggest gathering of humans.

The first rocket In India was transported on a cycle. The first rocket was so light and small that it was transported on a bicycle to the Thumba Launching Station in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.