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South asia political map

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Format: PDF 28kb JPEG 92kb major cities in Japan. South Asia 5,134,641 km2 (1,982,496 square miles) Population 1,947,628,100 (2020)[1] Population Density362.3/km2 (938/sq) GDP (PPP)$12.12 $752 trillion (2020)[3] GDP per capita $1,707 (my name)[3] HDI0.642 (medium)[4] Indian-Aryan ethnic groups, Iranian, Dravidian, Chinese-
Tibetan, Austrian, Turkish etc. ReligionsHinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism, ZoroastrianismDemonymSouth AsianCountries 8 states Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Maldives Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka Dependencies British Indian Ocean TerritoryLanguages Official languages Bengali Dari (Persian) Dzongkha English Hindi Dhivehi Nepali Pashto
Sinhala Tamil Urdu Other languages Afro-Asiatic: Arabic Austroasiatic: KhasiSantali Austronesian: Ja Basawa Dravidian: BearyBrahuiGondiKannadaKodavaMalayalamTamilTeluguTulu Indo-European: AsamiyaBalochiBhiliDogriGarhwaliGujaratiHindustani
dialectsHindkoKashmiriKonkaniKumaoniKutchiLahndaMaithiliMarathilMarvariOdiaPunjabiRangpuriSanskritSaraikiSatgaiyaSindhiSylheti Sino-Tibetan: Tamang Turkic: TurkmenUzbek Time zones 5 time 
.mv, .np, .pkCalling codeZone 8 & amp; 9Largest cities List Ahmedabad Bangalore Chennai Delhi Dhaka Hyderabad Karachi Kolkata New Mumbai Lahore [note 1]UN M49 code034 – Southern Asia is the southern region of Asia . وهو محدد من الناحيتين الجغرافية والإثنية والثقافية . The region consists of Afghanistan, Bangladesh,
Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. [5] Topography, dominated by the Indian Ocean in the south, the Himalayas, Karakoram, and Pamir in the north. Amo Darya, which rises north of The Hindu Kush, forms part of the northwest border. On earth (clockwise), South Asia is bordered by Western Asia, Central Asia, East Asia,
and Southeast Asia. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an economic cooperation organization in the region founded in 1985 and comprises all eight south Asia covers about 5.2 million square kilometers (2.0 million square miles), or 11.71% of the Asian continent, or 3.5% of the world's surface. [5] South Asia has a
population of about 1.891 billion, or about a quarter of the world's population, making it the most densely population, and are home to a wide range of people. [8] [9] [10] In 2010, South Asia was The largest number of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs,
Jains and Zoroastrians. [11] South Asia alone represents 98.47% of Hindus, 90.5% Sikhs, and 31% of Muslims worldwide, as well as 35 million Christians and 25 million provided by the United Nations Development Division, which was created for statistical convenience
and does not imply any assumption concerning political affiliations or other countries or regions. [16] Modern definitions of South Asia are consistent in Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives as constituent countries. [17] However, some Afghanistan is part of Central Asia, West Asia, or the Middle East. [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] After the
Second Anglo-Afghan War, it was a British protectorate until 1919. [25] On the other hand, Myanmar (formerly Burma), which was administered as part of the British Raj between 1886 and 1937,[26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia as a member state of the Association of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia as a member state of the Association of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937, [26] is now largely part of Southeast Asia not 1937
Somaliland and Singapore, although administered at various times under the British Raj, was never proposed as part of the British Indian Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir, now administered as part of the Chinese independent region of Xingen but also disputed with India. [29]
However, south Asia's overall area and geographical extent are not clear as the policy and foreign policy orientations of its components are quite uneven. [20] Beyond the core lands of the British Raj or the British Indian Empire, there is a high degree of variation as other countries are included in South Asia. [30] [31] [31] Confusion was also found due to the lack of clear
boundaries - geographically, geopolitically, socio-culturally, economically or historically - between South Asia and other parts of Asia, particularly the Middle East and Southeast Asia. [33] The general definition of South Asia and other parts of Asia, particularly the Middle East and Southeast Asia. [34] with several exceptions. The present territories of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan,
which were the main territory of the British Empire from 1857 to 1947, are also the main territories of South Asia. [35] [18] [19] The mountainous countries of Nepal and Bhutan, two independent countries and the British Raj, [37] and the island states of Sri Lanka and the Maldives are generally. The British Indian Ocean territories and the Tibet Autonomous Region
have also been incorporated under different definitions based on largely different reasons. [38] [49] [41] [42] [43] [44] Princely States 562 that were previously protected Not government parts of South Asia became on joining India or Pakistan. [45] The United Nations mapping map of South Asia. [47] However, the United Nations does not
support any definitions or zonal boundaries. [Note 2] The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), a contiguous group of countries, began in 1985 with seven countries. [Note 2] The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), a contiguous group of countries, began in 1985 with seven countries. [Note 2] The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), a contiguous group of countries, began in 1985 with seven countries.
status in SAARC. [50] The South Asian Free Trade Agreement recognized Afghanistan in 2011. [52] The World Bank recognizes the eight SAARC countries as South Asia. [57] PopIN excludes maldives, which are included as a member of
the Pacific Subregional Network Networ
is the southern tip. Most of this area is located on the Indian plate and is isolated from the rest of Asia due to mountain barriers. [60] Most of the region consists of a peninsula in South-Central Asia, rather similar to the himalayan diamonds in the north, the Hindu Kush in the west, and the Arakans in the east, [62] extending southward to the Indian Ocean with the Arabian Sea to
the southwest and the Bay of Bengal to the southeast. [38] While South Asia has never been a cohesive geopolitical region, receiving a distinct geographical identity[27][64] the Indian subcontinent is a geological term that refers to the mass of land that drifted northeast of
ancient Gondwana, colliding with the Eurasian tin nearly 55 million years ago, near the end of Palaeocene. This geological area largely includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal and India. [67] Historians Catherine Asher and Cynthia Talbot say that the term Indian subcontinent describes a natural area in South Asia that was relatively isolated from the rest of
Eurasia. [68] The term Indian subcontinent began to be used in the British Empire, and was a particularly common term in its successors. [65] South Asia as a preferred term is particularly common Scientists or officials seek to differentiate between this region and East Asia. [69] According to historians Sogata Boss and Aisha Jalal, the Indian subcontinent became known as South
Asia in a more modern and neutral language. [70] This neutral concept refers to concerns from Pakistan, where the dominant position of India as a prefix before the subcontinent may offend some political sentiments. [27] However, in Pakistan, the south Asian term is also considered to be India-
centric and banned until 1989 after the death of Zia ul Haq. [71] This region has also been described as India (in its classical and pre-modern sense) and Greater India. [67] According to Robert M. Cutler, a political science researcher at Carleton University, [74] the terms south-west Asia, South-West Asia and Central Asia are distinct, but confusion and disagreements arose due to
the geopolitical movement to expand these areas to Greater South Asia, Greater South Asia, Greater South Asia, and Greater Central Asia. Between 2001 and 2006, the borders of Greater South Asia and the Cutler States extended geographically geopolitically to eastern Iran and western Afghanistan in the west, and north to north-eastern Iran, northern Afghanistan and southern Uzbekistan.
[72] Definitions also vary across South Asian study programmes. Founded in 1964 at Cambridge University, the Centre for South Asian Studies promotes the study of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Afghanistan, [73] [74][75][76] the Himalayan kingdoms (Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, [77] and Burma (now Myanmar). Since then, they have included Thailand, Malaysia,
Singapore, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, the Philippines and Hong Kong. [78] South Asian studies centers at both the University of Michigan and the University of Virginia include Tibet along with the eight members of SArk in their research programs, but the Maldives is excluded. [89] The South Asian Studies Program of Rutgers University and the University of California,
the Berkeley Center for South Asian Studies also includes the Maldives. [81] Brandeis University's South Asian Studies Program defines the region as encompassing India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan, and in certain contexts Afghanistan, Burma, maldives, and Tibet. [83] A similar program from Columbia University includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India,
Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka in their study and excludes Burma. [84] In the past, the lack of a coherent definition of South Asia was also found to be remarkably low among respondents in a two-year old survey across Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan
and Surrey. History see also: The history of South Asia, the history of Pakistan, the history of Bangladesh, the history of Pakistan, the history of Bangladesh, the history of Pakistan, the histor
hominids including man erect from about 500,000 years ago. [87] The earliest prehistoric culture has roots in the Neolithic period. [Note 4] BahapurGujarraSaru MaruuUdeudelamNitturMaskiSiddapurBrahmagiriJatingaPagunkilduRajula
MandagiriyersaraamRupnathBairatBhabruahrauraBarabarTaxila (Aramaic) (Aramaic
Ashoka site of the small rock ceremonies (Decrees 1, 2 and 3) other inscriptions are often classified as micro-rock ceremony. The capitals were the Indus Valley civilization during the period 2600-1900 BC, the mature period of the Indus Valley civilization
which spread and flourished in the northwest part of South Asia from 3300 to 1300 BC in present-day Northern India, Pakistan and Afghanistan, was the first major civilization in South Asia. [88] A sophisticated and technologically advanced urban culture developed in the mature harpoon period, from 2600 to 1900 BC. [89] According to anthropologist Bosihl, the Sindh Valley
civilization provides a logical, albeit somewhat arbitrary, starting point for South Asian religions, but these ties from Sindh to South Asian traditions later in the day are subject to scientific dispute. [90] Trimurti is the trinity of the supreme divinity of Hinduism, usually Brahma the Creator, Vishnu al-Hafiz, and the destructive Shiva of the Vedic period, named after the Vedic religion of
Aryan India,[5] which lasted from C. 1900 to 500 BC. [92] The Indo-Arin shepherds[94] who migrated to North-On India after the collapse of the Sindh Valley of civilization,[91][95] showed linguistic and religious data clearly showing links with Indo-European languages and religion. [96] By 1200 BC,
Vedic culture and agricultural lifestyle were established in the northwest and north of the Gangetec Plain in South Asia. [94] The first state-registered community in South Asia existed around 1000 BC. [94] In this period, Samuel States, the Prahana and Araniaca layers
of Vedic texts emerged, which merged into the nearest Upanishads. [101] These texts began to ask about the meaning of rituals, adding increasing levels of philosophical and metaphysical speculation, [101] or Hindu synthesis. [102] India's growing urbanization between 800 and 400 Bc, and possibly the spread of urban diseases, contributed to the rise of ascetic movements and
new ideas that challenged orthodox Brahminism. [103] These ideas led to the Movements of Samana, whose most prominent symbolwas Maavira (c. 549-477 BC), a supporter of Jainism, and Buddha (c. 563-483), the founder of Buddhism. [104] The Greek army, led by Alexander the Great, remained in the Hindu Kush region of South Asia for several years and later moved to the
Sindh Valley. Later, the Moria Empire extended over much of South Asia in the 3rd century BC. Buddhism spread out of South Asia, across the northwest to Central Asia. The Buddhism (Dharma) in the eastern provinces of the Seleucid Empire, perhaps even further afield in
West Asia. [105] The Theravada School spread south from India in the 3rd century BC, to Sri Lanka, and then to Southeast Asia. [109] [110] [111] From around 500 BC to about 300 AD, the Panderme vedi or Hindu synthesis continued. [102]
Classical Hindu and Sramanic (especially Buddhism) ideas spread within South Asia, as well as outside South Asia, as well as
temples were built, such as the Agota Caves, the Temples of Badami Cave, and the Alora Caves in South Asia. [118] [129] Awareness of the medieval era of the influence of the early Chula dynasty came to Islam as a political power in the south Asian margins in the 8th century AD when Arab general Muhammad bin Qasim al-Sindh and Multan in southern Punjab invaded
contemporary Pakistan. [121] By 962 AD, the Hindu and Buddhist kingdoms of South Asia were under a wave of raids from Muslim armies from Central Asia. [122] Among them was Mahmoud of Ghazni, who raided and looted kingdoms in northern India from the east of the Indus River to the West of the Yamuna River seven times between 997 and 1030. [123] Mahmoud was
jealous of Ghazni's cabinets, but he retreated every time, Expansion of Islamic rule in western Punjab. [124] Timur defeated the Sultan of Delhi, Nasser al-Din Mahmood, in the winter of 1397-1398, and the wave of raids on northern India and western Indian kingdoms by Muslim warlords continued after Mahmud Ghazni, looting and looting of these kingdoms. [126] The raids did
not take place or expand the permanent boundaries of their Islamic kingdoms. In 1173, The Guri Sultan Moazuddin Muhammad Harb began a systematic expansion in northern India. [127] He sought to create an emirate for himself by expanding the foundation for the
Islamic kingdom that became the Sultanate of Delhi. [123] Some historians chronicle the Sultanate of Delhi from 1192 because of the presence of Moezuddin in South Asia and was ruled by a series of dynasties, called Mamluk Dynasties, Khalji, Toglak, Sayed and
Lodi. Muhammad bin Toglak came to power in 1325, waged an expansionist war and the Sultanate of Delhi reached its largest geographical extension in South Asia during his 26-year rule. [130] Sunni sultan Muhammad bin Toglak persecuted non-Muslims such as Hindus, as well as non-Sunni Muslims such as Shi'a and Mahdi. [131] [133] Revolutions against the Sultanate of
Delhi broke out in many parts of South Asia during the 14th century. After the death of Muhammad ibn Toglak, the Sultanate of Bengal remained in power during the early 16th century. It was once by the armies of the Mughal Empire that the state religion of The
Sultanate of Bengal was Islam, and the region under its rule, which eventually emerged as a modern state in Bangladesh, saw the growth of a synchronous form of Islam. [134] In the Decan region, the Hindu Vijayanagara Empire came to power in 1336 and remained in power during the 16th century, after which it was reoccupied and absorbed into the Mughal Empire. [136]
Around 1526, Punjab governor Dawt Khan Lodi communicated with the Mughal Babur and invited him to attack the Sultanate of Delhi, and was replaced by the Mughal Empire. [138] Emperor Shah Jahan and his son, Prince Orangzip,
witnessed the 1650th period of modern history of South Asia, the 16th century onwards, the beginning of the Central Asian dynasty called the Mongolian Turkish roots and Sunni Islam theology. The first governor was Babur, whose empire extended to the northwest and the Indo-Gangtic Plain regions of South Asia. Decane and North East Asia was largely under
Hindu kings such as the Kings of the Vijayanagara Empire and the Kingdom of Ahom,[139] with areas such as parts of modern Telangana and Andhra Pradesh under the local sultanate, such as the Shiite Islamic rulers of golconda. [140] The Mongol Empire continued its expansionist wars after Babur's death. With the fall of the Kingdoms of Rajput and Vijayanagara, its borders
covered the entire Indian subcontinent. [141] The Mughal Empire was marked by a period of artistic exchanges and architecture in Central Asia and South Asia, with magnificent buildings such as the Taj Mahal. [144] At its height, the Empire was the world's largest economy, with approximately 25% of global GDP, more than the whole of Western Europe. [143] However, this time
it was also a long period of religious persecution. [145] Two Sikh religious leaders, Guru Argan and Guru Tig Bhador, were arrested on the orders of mughal emperors, asked to convert to Islam, and executed when they refused. [146] [147] [148] Religious taxes were imposed on non-Muslims called jizya. Buddhist, Hindu and Sikh temples have been desecrated. However, not all
muslim rulers were persecuted by non-Muslims. Akbar, a Mughal ruler, for example, sought religious tolerance and abolished the tribute. [149] [150] [151] [152] British Indian Empire in 1909. British Indian Empire Ind
largest economy and the largest manufacturing power, estimated at more than 25% of global GDP, a value higher than china and western Europe in its entirety. [143] Economic developments in South Asia loom as a period of pollen manufacturing of modern India, in the
early 18th century, it provided opportunities for the Maratha, Sikhs, Mirins and Bengal nawabs to exercise control over large areas of the Indian subcontinent. [154] Maritime trade between South Asia and European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer vasco de Gama to European traders began after the return of Portuguese explorer vasco de Gama to European traders began after the Portuguese explorer vasco de Gama to European traders began after the Portuguese explorer vasco de European traders began after t
established their commercial ports. In northwest South Asia, a large area of the Sikh Empire was incorporated by Ranjit Singh. [156] After the defeat of the Deputies of Bengal, rebo Sultan and his French allies, the British Empire extended their interests to the Hindu Kush region. In the east, the Bengal region was divided into Muslim East Bengal and Hindu West Bengal, by the
British Colonial Empire, in the early 20th century, a division that was reversed. However, after World War II, on the eve of India's independence, the region was once again divided East Pakistan and West Bengal. East Pakistan became Bangladesh in 1971. [158] [159] Further information: War in Afghanistan (2001 a Indo-pa iPakistan wars and fighting geography further
information: Geography of India, The geography of Pakistan, the geography of Pakistan, the geography of Bhutan, the geography of Bhutan, the geography of Bhutan, the geography of Sri Lanka, the geography of Pakistan, the geography of Sri Lanka, the geogr
exception of Afghanistan is a distinct geopolitical region separate from other nearby geostrategic worlds, a geographical diversity. [168] The area is home to a variety of geographical features, such as glaciers, rainforests, valleys, deserts and pastures that are typical of much larger continents. It is surrounded by three water bodies - the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the
Arabian Sea - and has very diverse climatic zones. The tip of the Indian plate, and separated from the rest of the Eurasian plate rests on the Indian plate encompasses most of South Asia, forming a land mass stretching
from the Himalayas to part of the basin beneath the Indian Ocean, including parts of southern China and eastern Indonesia, as well as the Konlon and Karakoram ranges, [162] [163] extending to but not including parts of southern China and eastern Indonesia, as well as the Konlon and Karakoram ranges, [162] [163] extending to but not including parts of southern China and eastern Indonesia, as well as the Konlon and Karakoram ranges, [162] [163] extending to but not including parts of southern China and eastern Indonesia, as well as the Konlon and Karakoram ranges, [164] [165] [166] May be observed that geophysically located Yilung Tingbo River in Tibet in the A of the border of the A
of the regional temple, while the Pamir mountain in Tajikistan borders into to edge. [167] It was a small continent before it collided with eurasian tilapia about 50-55 million years ago, giving birth to the Himalayas and the Iranian plateau, and extends south to
the Indian Ocean between the Arabian Sea (to the southwest) and the Bay of Bengal (to the south-east). The South Asian climate map is based on the Köppen climate classification map[168] on local plants, temperature, precipitation and seasonality. (Af) Tropical Rainforest (AM) Tropical Monsoon (P) Tropical Savannah, Wet and Dry (BWh) Hot Desert (BWk) Cold Desert (BSh)
Hot Semi-Arid (BSk) Cold Semi-Arid (BSk) Cold Semi-Arid (Csa) Mediterranean Sea, Hot Dry Summer (CWA) subtropical, damp (CWA) subtropical highlands, dry winter (Dsa) continental, warm summer (Dsa) continental, dry winter (Dsa) continental, dry wi
monsoon sand in the south to temperate in the north. Diversity is influenced not only by altitude but also by factors such as proximity to the sea coast and the seasonal impact of the monsoon. The southern parts are mostly hot in summer, but cooler in winter. The
mountainous north is cooler and receives snowfall at higher altitudes than the Himalayan ranges. As the Himalayan ranges are fairly moderate in the region is called the monsoon climate, which keeps the area moist during summer and dry during winter, preferably the cultivation of jute, tea
rice and various vegetables in this area. South Asia is largely divided into four broad climate with a tropical climate with a tropical climate with differences: the
hot tropical climate in northwest India cold tropical climate hot in Bangladesh, the sub-arid tropical climate in the episomal center of the Himalayas and most Hindus have a maximum alpine climate and have recorded relative humidity. 80% in Khasi, Giantia Hills and Sri Lanka, while the region adjustment for Pakistan and West India registers less than 20%-30%. [169] South Asia's
climate is largely characterized by monsoons. South Asia is critically dependent on monsoon rains. [110] There are two basil systems in the region. It represents 70%-90% of annual rainfall. Winter monsoon: Wind blows from the northeast. dominant in Sri Lanka and Maldives. The warmest period
of the year precedes the monsoon season (March to mid-June). In summer, low pressures are concentrated on the Sindh Gangtic Plain and high winds from the Indian Ocean blow towards the centre. The monsoon is the second coolest season of the year due to high humidity and cloud coverage. But at the beginning of June, the transfers disappear over the Tibetan Plateau, the
low pressure deepens over the Indus Valley and the ITCZ moves. Change is violent. Strong temperate seasonal depressions form in the Bay of Bengal and make landfall from June to September. [169] The land and water area see also: The Exclusive Economic Zone and the Indian Ocean include subsidiaries within their sovereign states (including uninhabited territories), but do
not include claims for Antarctica. TIA +is an exclusive economic zone (EAS) plus a total interior area (TIA) that includes land and Water. Rural Area exclusive economic zone +TIA Afghanistan 652,864 0 652,864 Bangladesh 147,570 86,392 66,438 230,390 Bhutan 38,394 0 0 38.3 India 3,3,3 287,263 2,305,143 402,996 5,592,406 Nepal 147,181 0 0 147,181 Maldives 298 923,322
e 34.5 38 923,622 Pakistan 881,913 290,000 51,383 1,117,911 Sri Lanka 65,610 532,619 32,453 598,, 22 9 Total 5,221,093 4,137,476 587,808 9,300,997 community see also: The ethnic population of South Asia population of Sout
8 2-17% 1.18 1.16 1.04 37,895 70,066 127,658 170,937 192,568 181,282 151,393 Bhutan 763 (0.04%) 165.8 0.00957% 2.05 1.58 1.18 177 348 591 811 905 845 686 India 1,366,418 (74.45%) 138.3 17.5% 1.46 1.10 376,325 623,103 1,056,576 E 1,445,012 1,639,176 1,609,041 1,450,421 Maldives 531 (0.03%) 225 0.00490% 2.68 2.76 1.85 1.84 136 279 522 586 564 490 Nepal
28,609 (1.56%) 781.8 0.383% 1.05 1.17 1.09 8,483 13,420 23,941 31,757 35,31,818 23,708 Pakistan 216,565 (11.8%) 1,104.8 2.82% 2.05 2.09 1.91 37,555 18,778 21,814 19,194 15,275 South Asia 1,835,297 (100%). 23.586% - 220 800 335 1,390,946 1,958,1
2,293,069 2,313,208 2,120,014 South Asian sins in 1950, 1975, 2000 2025, The united nations projections for 2050, 2075 and 2100 are presented in the table. negative in the middle of the 21st century.) [174] [175] Languages Main Article: South Asian Languages Main Article: South Asian Languages Map Ethnic and Linguistic Distribution of South Asia There are many languages in South Asia. The language spoken
in the region is largely based on geography and shared across religious boundaries, but the written text is sharply divided by religious boundaries. In particular, South Asian Muslims, as in Afghanistan and Pakistan, use the Arabic alphabet and Persian naday. Until 1952, Muslim-majority Bangladesh (then known as East Pakistan) was also assigned only nastaliq script, but then
adopted regional and especially Bengali texts, after the movement of the language of the From Bengali as the official language of East Pakistan at the time. On the other hand, non-Muslims in South Asia, and some Muslims in India, use their traditional ancient heritage texts, such as those derived from the Brahman script of Indo-European and non-Brahmi languages of The
Dravidian and others. [178] Nagari's text was the 1st of the traditional South Asian characters. [179] Devanagari is used in more than 120 South Asian languages, and dialects, making it one of the most widely used and reliable writing systems in the world. [182]
Devanagari's text is also used for classical Sanskrit texts. [188] The most spoken language in this region is Hindi, followed by Bengali, Tamil, Telugo, Marathi, Gujarati and Punjabi. [178] In modern times, new languages have evolved in the region, such as urdu used by the Muslim community in North South Asia (particularly Pakistan and the northern states of India). [183] Punjabi
language spans three religions: Islam, Hinduism, and Sikhism. The spoken language is similar, but written in three texts. Sikhs use the Gormukhi and Nagari manuscripts are distinct but close in their structure, but the Persian text nastaliq is very
different. [184] English, with British spelling, is commonly used in urban areas, a major economic language from South Asia. [185] Religion in Pakistan, Religion in Sri Lanka Map of The World's Major Sects and Religions The Importance of Religion Worldwide, 2015[18] In
2010, South Asia had the world's largest Hindu, Jains and Sikh population, [14] as well as more than 25 million Buddhists and 35 million Christians. [12] Hindus make up about 68 percent, or about 900 million, and Muslims make up 31 percent or 510 million of the total South Asian population, [187] while Buddhists, Jains, Christians and Sikhs make
up most of the rest. Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs and Christians are concentrated in India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bhutan, while Muslims are concentrated in India. [188] Indian religions are distinct but share terminology, concepts, goals and
ideas, and from South Asia they are spread across East Asia and Southeast Asia. [188] Early Christianity and Islam were introduced to the coastal areas of South Asia they are spread across East Asia and Southeast Asia. [188] Early Christianity and Islam were introduced to the coastal areas of South Asia they are spread across East Asia and Southeast Asia.
leading to the spread of both Shiite and Sunni Islam in parts of the north-western region of South Asia. Later, under the influence of Muslim rulers in the Islamic Sultanates and the Mughal Empire, Islam spread to South Asia. [189] About one third of the world's Muslims are from South Asia. [191] [192] [193] Country State religion Religious population as a percentage of total
population Ahmadiyya Buddhism Christianity Hinduism Islam Co. 1.3% 2019[194] Bangladesh Islam - - - 99.7% - - 0.3% 2019[195] Phutan Vajrayana Budhhism - 74.8% 0.5% 22.6% 0.1% - - 2% 2010[196][197] India None - 0.7% 2.3% 79.8% 14.2% - 1.7% 1.3% 2011[198][199] Maldives Sunni
Islam - - - - 100% - - - [200][201][202] Nepal None - 9% 1.3% 81.3% 4.4% 3% - 0.8% 2013[203] Pakistan Islam 0.22% - 1.59% 1.85% 96.28% - - 0.07% 2010[204] Sri Lanka Theravada Buddhism - 70.2% 6.2% 12.6% 9.7% - - 1.4% 2011[205] Largest urban areas South Asia is home to some of the most populated cities in the world. Dhaka, Delhi, Mumbai, Karachi and Lahore are
some of the largest cities in the world. Ranking city state/territory country population[206] district (km2)[206] Density (/km2)[206] Density (/km
India 20,185,064 546 32,400 Major Cities 5 Calcutta Bengal West India 14,667,000 1,204 12,200 Major City 6 Lahore Bin Pakistan 12,414,000 1772[208] 12,700 Megasti 7 Bengaluru Karnataka India 10,248,000 1,116 8,400 Mega 8 Chennai Tamil Nadu India 9,714,000 375 25900 Metropolis 9 Hyderabad Telangana India 8,754,000 971 10,000 Metropolis 10 Faisalabad Punjab
Pakistan 7,873,910[209] 5856 1340 City Sports Area Main Category: South Asian Cricket Sport in the Indian subcontinent. [211] Additional information: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan's economy, Sri Lanka's economy, and Sri Lanka's economy countries under the South Asian Free Trade
Area India is the largest and fastest growing economy in the region (US$2.957 trillion), [2] India is the only member of the powerful G-20 of the major economies and brics from the region. It is the
fastest growing major economy in the world and is one of the fastest growing economies in the world, registering 7.3% growth in fiscal year 2014-2015. India It is followed by Bangladesh, with a GDP of $314.656 billion and a per capita GDP of $1,888, the fourth in the region. It has the fastest GDP growth rate in Asia. It is one of the world's emerging and growth-leading economies
and is also included in the next 11 countries. It is also one of the fastest growing middle-income countries. It ranks 39th in terms of adjusted exchange rates in purchasing power ($829.272 billion). Bangladesh's economic growth exceeded 7% in fiscal year 2015-2016 after nearly a decade in the region of 6%, and is expected to grow by 8.13%
in 2019-2020. Pakistan has an economy ($314 billion) and ranks fifth in per capita GDP in the region. [210] Then it is Sri Lanka, which has the second highest gdp per capita and the 4th largest economy in the region. According to a World Bank report in 2015, driven by a strong expansion in India, coupled with favorable oil prices, from the last quarter of 2014 South Asia became
the fastest-growing region in the world[213] Country[214][215][216] GDP Inflation (2017)[217] HDI Nominal GDP (in millions) (2019) (%Share) GDP (PPP) per capita (2019) GDP growth (2017)[220] HDI (2018)[4] Inequality-adjusted HDI (2018)[221] Afghanistan $ 18,734 (0.51%) $513 $76,714 (0.55%)
$2,101 3% 6% 0.496 (low) No data Bangladesh $317,465 (8.67%) $1,906 $829,270 (5.92%) $4,992 8.2% 5.44% 0.614 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $3,423 $9,310 (0.066%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (medium) 0.450 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.617 (low) Bhutan $2,842 (0.08%) $10,193 5.9% 4.1% 0.818
$6,708 (0.048%) $21,320 4.1% 2.5% 0.719 (high) 0.568 (medium) Nepal $29,813 (0.81%) $1,048 $87,472 (0.62%) $2,984 7.7% 6.2% 0.579 (medium) 0.430 (low) Sri Lanka $86,566 (2.36%) $3,947 $319,791 (2.28%) 80 3.0% 5.8% 0.780 (up) 0.686 (average) South Asia
$3,662,255 (100%) The united nations is the only country in the world that has been able to address the global economic and social issues of the poverty line. The government's response to the crisis is to be able to address the issue of the land of the land
and the right to land. India raised most of the region's population above the poverty line between 2008 and 2011, about 140 million. The government's ability to address the needs of the population is also a matter of concern. [223] [224] Population below the poverty line (at $1.90 a day) population is not nutritious and nutritious Life expectancy (2018)[226] (World Ranking) Global
Wealth Report (2019)[227][228][229] World Bank[230] (year) Multidimensional Poverty Index (2017)[231] Population in extreme poverty CIA Factbook (2015)[232] Total national wealth in US$1 billion (global ranking) wealth per adult in average wealth of USD (ghelab rank) Afghanistan 54.5% (2016) 55. 9% 24.9% 35.8% 26.8% 64.5 %(151th place) 25 (116th place) 1,463 640
25.2% (2010) 34% 11.6% 25.2% 7.8% 70.5 (124) 68 (94) 3,870 1,510 (136) Pakistan 24. 3% (2015) 38.3% 21.5% 24.3% 22% 67.1 (Rank 140) 465 (49th) 4,096 1,766 (128th) Sri Lanka 4.1% (2016) No data 8.9% 22% 76.8 (56th) 297 (60) 20.6 28 8,283 (77th) the main stock exchanges in the region are the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) with a market capitalization of 8,283
(77th) of the region's main stock exchange (BSE) with a market value of $2.273 trillion (12th) The largest in the world), the Dhaka Stock Exchange (PSX) with a market value of $72 billion. [233] Economic data is obtained from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), currently from April 2017, and is
provided in US dollars. [234] The upper-grade school at the Lower Grade School of sri Lanka's Natural Resources College, The Royal University of Bhutan, one of the main challenges in assessing the quality of education in South Asia is a wide range of contextual differences across the region, complicating any attempt to compare countries. [235] In 2018, 11.3 million children
were in primary school and 20.6 million were in out-of-school preparatory school in South Asia, while millions of children aged 6 to 14, or 81 percent of the total, were not educated in South and Central Asia in 2017. Only sub-Saharan Africa had a higher rate of
children who did not learn. Two thirds of these children were in school and sat in the classroom. Only 19 per cent of children enrolled in primary and middle school reach a minimum level of reading and mathematics proficiency. [237] According to a citizen-led assessment, only 48% in Indian public schools and 46% of children in Pakistani public schools can read the text of the
second level of class by the time they reach fifth grade. [239] This poor quality of education has also contributed to some of the highest dropout rates in the world. More than half of students complete high school with the required skills. [238] In South Asia, classrooms focus on teachers and are based on rot, while children are often subjected to corporal punishment and
discrimination. [236] Different South Asian countries have different educational structures. While by 2018, India and Pakistan have two of the most sophisticated and increasingly decentralized system, and Nepal is in transition from a centralized to decentralized system. [235] In most South Asian countries, children are
theoretically free of charge, with the exception of the Maldives there is no constitutionally guaranteed free education, as is Bhutan and Nepal where fees are charged by primary schools. However, parents still face uncontrollable secondary financial demands, including private education, to compensate for deficiencies in the education system. [240] The region's largest and poorest
countries, such as India and Bangladesh, are struggling financially to obtain sufficient resources to maintain the education system required for their vast population, with the additional challenge of enrolling large numbers of out-of-school children. [235] The ability of these countries to provide comprehensive and equitable education is limited by low levels of public funding for
education, [236] while emerging small and middle-income countries such as Sri Lanka, Maldives and Bhutan have been able to achieve universal primary education and are better placed to focus on quality education and human crises, including natural hazards, political instability, increased
extremism, and civil strife that make it difficult to provide educational services. [236] Afghanistan and India are among the top 10 countries with the highest number of disasters reported due to natural hazards and conflicts. The fragile security situation in Afghanistan is a major barrier to the implementation of education programmes at the national level. [235] According to UNICEF,
girls face incredible obstacles in continuing their education in the region, [236] while UNESCO estimated in 2005 that 24 million primary school-age girls in the region showed progress in girls' education with Sri Lanka and the Maldives significantly ahead of others, while the gender gap in
education in Pakistan and Afghanistan widened significantly. Bangladesh has made the biggest progress in the region in this period, with girls increasing their secondary school enrolment from 13 percent to 56 percent to 56 percent in 10 years. [243] With about 21 million students in 700 universities and 40,000 colleges in India, one of the largest higher education systems in the world in 2011,
accounting for percent of all high-level students in South Asia. 10. Bangladesh (2 million) and Pakistan (1.8 million) stood second and third in the region. In Nepal (390,000), the figures were much lower. Bhutan with only one University and Maldives with almost nothing between them about 7000 students in higher education in 2011. The total enrolment
rate in 2011 ranged from about 10 per cent in Pakistan and Afghanistan to more than 20 per cent in India, well below the global average of 31 per cent. [245] Teachers Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Maldives Nepal Pakistan P
78% 68% N South Asia is home to two of the three countries in the world still affected by polio, Pakistan and Afghanistan, with 306 and 28 polio cases recorded in 2014, respectively. [248] Attempts to eradicate polio have been severely damaged by opposition by hardliners in both countries, who say the program is a cover to spy on their operations. Their attacks on immunization
teams have claimed 78 lives since December 2012. [249] The World Bank estimates that India is one of the highest-ranking countries in the world, almost twice that in sub-Saharan Africa, with serious consequences for mobility, mortality, productivity and
economic growth. [250] A weekly child screening takes place in a hospital in Farah, Afghanistan, according to the World Bank, 70% of South Asian poor live in rural areas, most of whom depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. [251] According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. In 2015, some 281 million people in the region were
malnourished. The report says That Nepal has achieved both the World Food Summit target and the Millennium Development Goals and is moving towards reducing the number of undernourished people to less than 5 per cent of the population. [225] Bangladesh achieved the Millennium Development Goals goal through the national food policy framework – only 16.5% of the
undernourished population In India, the malnourished make up just over 15 per cent of the population. While the number of undernourished people in Pakistan is shown a decrease over the past 25 years, the number of undernourished people in Pakistan in the 1990s - a number that steadily
rose to 41.3 million in 2015 with 22% of the population suffering from malnutrition. About 194.6 million people are undernourished in India, which accounts for the largest number of suffers from hunger in any one country. [225] The 2006 report stated that the low status and lack of nutritional knowledge of women in South Asian countries were important determinants of the high
prevalence of underweight children in the region. Corruption and lack of initiative by the Government were one of the major nutrition-related problems in India. The government's efforts to address the problem of the major nutrition-related problems in India. The government's efforts to address the problem of the major nutrition-related problems in India.
was concern that South Asia did not have adequate nutrition and care practices for young children. [253] Government systems see also: list of government head of government head of government official legislatures and list of countries by the Qatari government system capital of government forms head of government head of government systems see also: list of south Asian legislatures and list of countries by the Qatari government systems see also: list of south Asian legislatures and list o
/national emblems Afghanistan Kabul United Islamic Republic President Senate, Pashto People's Assembly, Dari | Afghan Dhaka Dakha Democratic Parliamentary Republic Constitutional Monarchic Prime Minister National Council, Dzonkha NuNu. Ngolström India New Delhi
Federal Parliamentary Constitutional Republic Prime Minister Raiva Sabha, Lok Sabha, Hindi, English Married Maldives Republic Constitutional Republic Prime Minister Prime Minister Prime Minister, Nepali House of Representatives Pakistan Islamabad Federal Republic Constitutional Republic Prime Minister Pri
Of Islami Senate, Urdu National Assembly, English Rs Rupee Pakistan Sri Lanka Colombo Unified President of the Semi-Presidential Constitutional Republic Speaker of parliament (now Sansad Bhavan), New Delhi, India in 1926 House of Representatives, Islamabad, Pakistan National
Parliament (now Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban), Dhaka, India is a secular federal parliamentary republic with the Prime Minister. With the most populous functional democracy in world [255] [256] [257] India received steadily perpetuating the political system it adopted in 1950 with no system change except by democratic election. The united nations is the
only country that has been able to provide as much as it can to the world. Since the formation of its Republic abolished British law, it has remained democratic with civil liberties, an active Supreme Court, and a largely independent press. [258] Driving area in democracy index. It has a multi-party system in its internal regional policies, [259] while the transfer of an alternative power
to the alliances of Indian left-wing and right-wing political parties in the national government provides them with the characteristics of a two-party state. [260] India faces prominent internal religious and separatist conflicts but has become more and more stable over time. The basis of Pakistan lies in pakistan movement begins in a colonial India based on Islamic nationalism. The
united nations has been trying to make a decision on the issue of the use of chemical agents, the statement said. The government in Pakistan have become a concern for the South Asian region. Of the 22 Pakistani prime ministers appointed, none were able to
complete a full term in office. [261] The nature of Pakistani politics can be described as a multi-party system. The government of Pakistan is one of the most contentious in the region. In Nepal, the Government has struggled to come to the side of democracy, showing only
signs in the recent past, mainly in the twenty-first century, of support for the democratic system. Bangladesh is a unitiey state and a parliamentary democracy. [264] Bangladesh also stands
out as one of the few Muslim-majority democracies. He's a moderate, secular, and tolerant alternative in general -- though this is sometimes increasing at the moment -- as an alternative to violent extremism in a very troubled part of the world, said Dan Muzyna, u.S. ambassador to Bangladesh. Although Bangladesh's legal law is secular, more citizens are adopting a conservative
version of Islam, with some pushing for Islamic law, analysts say. Experts say the rise of conservatism reflects the influence of foreign-funded Islamic charities and the more austere version of Islam brought home by migrant workers in the Persian Gulf states. [265] Afghanistan has been a unified Islamic presidential republic since 2004. Afghanistan is suffering from one of the most
turbulent regimes on earth as a result of multiple foreign invasions, civil wars, revolutions and terrorist groups, For decades, continued instability has stagnated and shattered the country's economy, and Afghan refugees into neighbouring countries such as Iran, [194]
Unitarianism The Constitutional Republic of Sri Lanka is the oldest sustainable democracy in Asia. Tensions between Sinhalese and Tamils led to a Sri Lanka was the region's leader in the HUMAN Development Index with per capita GDP ahead of India and
Bangladesh. The political situation in Sri Lanka has been dominated by an increasingly stable Sinhalese nationalism and the emergence of a Tamil separatist movement within the LTTE, which was suppressed in May 2009. Nepal was the last Hindu state in the world before it became a secular democratic republic in 2008. The country was ranked among the poorest countries in
the world in terms of gdp per capita, but made significant progress in development indicators that surpassed many other South Asian countries. Bhutan is a Buddhist state with constitutional ownership. The country was ranked as the least corrupt and peaceful with most economic freedom in the region in 2016. The policy in Myanmar is dominated by a military council, which has
marginalized democratic forces led by Aung San Suu Kyi. The Maldives is a presidential republic united with Sunni Islam just as a state religion. Governance and Stability Parameters Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Maldives Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka Fragile States Index [267] 102.9 85.7 69.5 75.3 66.2 82.6 92.1 81.8 Corruption Perceptions Index (2019)[268] (268) 8]
24% 60% vote and accountability 16% 31% 41% 31% 33% 27% Regional Politics See Also: War in Afghanistan (2001-present) Indo-Pakistan wars and conflicts, Indian Soldiers in the South Asian region, the Association for Regional Politics See Also: War in Afghanistan (2001-present) Indo-Pakistan wars and conflicts, Indian soldiers in the South Asian region, the Association for Regional Politics See Also: War in Afghanistan (2001-present) Indo-Pakistan wars and conflicts, Indian Soldiers in the South Asian region, the Association for Regional Politics See Also: War in Afghanistan (2001-present) Indo-Pakistan wars and conflicts, Indian Soldiers in the South Asian region, the Association for Regional Politics See Also: War in Afghanistan (2001-present) Indo-Pakistan wars and conflicts, Indian Soldiers in the South Asian region, the Association for Regional Politics See Also: War in Afghanistan (2001-present) Indo-Pakistan wars and conflicts, Indian Soldiers in the South Asian region, the Association for Regional Politics See Also: War in Afghanistan (2001-present) Indo-Pakistan wars and conflicts in the South Asian region, the Association for Regional Politics See Also: War in Afghanistan (2001-present) Indo-Pakistan wars and conflicts in the South Asian region, the Association for Regional Politics See Also: War in Afghanistan (2001-present) Indo-Pakistan (2001-present) Indo-Pakistan war in Afghanistan (2001-present) Indo-Pakistan war in Afghanistan (2001-present) Indo-Pakistan (
Abbottabad, Pakistan (2011), Sheikha Hasina, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, with Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India, in New York (2019), India was a dominant geopolitical force in the world[274] and exerts strong cultural and political influence over the
region. [275] It is sometimes referred to as an emerging superpower or superpower primarily due to its large and expanding economic and military capabilities, and India serves as a focal point for South Asia. [277] Bangladesh and Pakistan are medium-sized forces with a large population and economies with a significant influence on regional policy. [279] India was divided in 1947,
and then the violence and The conflicts left relations between India and Pakistan very tense and hostile[281] and various confrontations and wars, i.e. largely constituting politics from the region and leading to the creation of Bangladesh. [200] With Yugoslavia, India found the Non-Aligned Movement but later entered into an agreement with the former Soviet Union after Western
support for Pakistan. [213] In the midst of the Indo-Pak War of 1971, the United States sent USS Enterprise to the Indian Ocean in what India considered a nuclear tests at Chagai-1 in 1998, just 18 days after India's series of nuclear tests for thermonuclear weapons. [286]
The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 accelerated efforts to form a union to restore stability to the deterioration of Indo-Pak-India relations led to a greater emphasis on sasec and BBIN subregional groups. South Asia remains the
المجموعات الإقليمية من البلدان اسم البلد / المنطقة، مع منطقة العلم (كم2) الكثافة السكانية (لكل كيلومتر مربع) رأس المال أو أمانة العملة البلدان شملت اللغات [289] Populism is a general feature of South Asia. [289] Populism is a general feature of South Asian domestic politics.
أفغانستان، الإسلاحة تعريف الأساسية (أعلاه) من جنوب آسيا N/A n/A UNSD 270.77 1,702,000 6,778,083 أفغانستان، بنغلاديش، بوتان، الهند، على الأساسية (أعلاه) من جنوب آسيا 80,877,1726,907,000,460 أفغانستان، بنغلاديش، بوتان، الهند، إيران، جزر المالديف، نيبال، باكستان، سري لانكا N/A n/A Afghan, Bangladesh الرسمية شعار الأسلحة تعريف الأساسية (أعلاه) من جنوب آسيا 80,772,727,702,000 6,778,083 أفغانستان، بنغلاديش، بوتان، الهند، إيران، جزر المالديف، نيبال، باكستان، ألام الأسلحة تعريف الأساسية (أعلاه) من جنوب آسيا 80,772,700,000,000 أفغانستان، ألام الأسلحة تعريف الأساسية (أعلاه) من جنوب آسيا 80,772,000 أفغانستان، ألام الأسلحة تعريف الأساسية (أعلاه) من جنوب آسيا 80,772,000 أبدل المراكز الملاحة الأساسية (أعلاه) من ألام الأسلحة المراكز الملاحة الأساسية (أعلاه) من ألام الأسلحة الملاحة الملاحق الأساسية (أعلاه) من ألام الأسلحة الملاحق الأساسية (أعلاه) من ألام الأسلحة الملاحق ال
انظر أيضا آسيا بوابة علم الوراثة وعلم الوراثة وعلم الوراثة القديمة لجنوب آسيا جنوب آسيا جنوب آسيا كارثة تقرير جنوب آسيا المطبخ N/A N/A N/A Pangladesh بوتان والهند ونيبال وسريلانكا والمالديف، نيبال، باكستان، سري لانكا الإنجليزية
South Asian Olympic Football Association South Asia list of the tallest buildings and structures in South Asia Indian subcontinent notes ^ among the top 100 urban areas in terms of population. ^ According to the location of the United Nations Maps Section, the designations used: photographing and using borders, geographical names and relevant
data displayed on maps and listed on the lists, tables, documents and databases on this site are not justified to be error-free and do not necessarily mean official approval or acceptance by the United Nations. [47] ^ Doniger 2010, p. 66: Much of what we are now Hinduism may have roots in cultures that flourished in South Asia long before creating scriptevidence that we can
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decipher with any confidence. Magnificent cave paintings from Mediterranean Stone as sacred, for example, can be very likely very large antiquity. The cult of the gods, t racist. [91] References of Citations ^ South Asia Population, October 2020. worldome and Indicators (PDF). The United Nations Human Development Report Office. P. 22-subregions, selected economic groups and others: South Asia. The United Nations Sversion on June 15, 2016. Accessed January 31, 2016.; World Bank. Archived from 177, 2015. Accessed Navember 5, 2015.	too, is part of Hinduism today, perhaps an advantage that originated eter.info. Scale of the world. Accessed October 26, 2020. ^ a b report-25. Accessed December 10, 2019. ^ a b Afghanistan. The regional a Statistical Division. Archived from the original version on April 17, 2020 the original version on November 10, 2015. Accessed November 5, 2020 the original version on November 10, 2015.	n the Neolithic period. A Michaels: They called thems t for selected countries and topics. imf.org. IMF. Outle and country profiles of South Asia. Institute of Develo 0. Accessed January 31, 2016. Arnal, A(24 Septemb 2015.; Institute for Development Studies: Afghanistan	selves Arya (Aryans, literally hospitable, from The Vedic ook Database, October 2018 ^ a b Global Economic Or pment Studies. Archived from the original version on M per 2010). Adaptive social protection: mapping of evide a. Archived from the original version on June 1, 2017. A	Arya, homey, hospitable) but even in Rgveda, Arya demo utlook Database. Imf. October 2020. Accessed November ay 20, 2017. Accessed February 28, 2019.; The compositi nce and policies in the agricultural sector in South Asia. Inscessed February 28, 2019.; Harvard South Asia Institute:	onstrates cultural and linguistic boundaries and not just one 10, 2020. ^ AP HDR 2019 - Human Development Indicators on of total (continental) geographical areas, geographical stitute of Development Studies (345). Archived from the original Afghanistan. Archived from the original version on November
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