

The following is **a list of cuisines**. A [cuisine](#) is specific set of [cooking](#) traditions and practices, often associated with a specific [culture](#) or region. Each cuisine involves [food preparation](#) in a particular style, of [food](#) and [drink](#) of particular types, to produce individually consumed items or distinct meals. A cuisine is frequently named after the region or place where it originated. A cuisine is primarily influenced by the ingredients that are available locally or through trade. [Religious](#) food laws can also exercise a strong influence on such culinary practices.



Indian cuisine consists of a variety of regional and traditional cuisines native to the [Indian subcontinent](#). Given the diversity in soil, climate, culture, ethnic groups, and occupations, these cuisines vary substantially and use locally available [spices](#), [herbs](#), [vegetables](#), and [fruits](#). Indian food is also heavily influenced by religion, in particular Hinduism, cultural choices and traditions.^[1] Centuries of Islamic rule, particularly by the [Mughals](#), also introduced dishes like [samosa](#) and [pilaf](#).^[2] Historical events such as invasions, trade relations, and colonialism have played a role in introducing certain foods to this country. The [Columbian discovery](#) of the [New World](#) brought a number of new vegetables and fruit to India. A number of these such as the [potato](#), [tomatoes](#), [chillies](#), [peanuts](#), and [Guava](#) have become staples in many regions of India.^[3] Indian cuisine has shaped the history of [international relations](#); the [spice trade](#) between India and [Europe](#) was the primary catalyst for Europe's [Age of Discovery](#).

