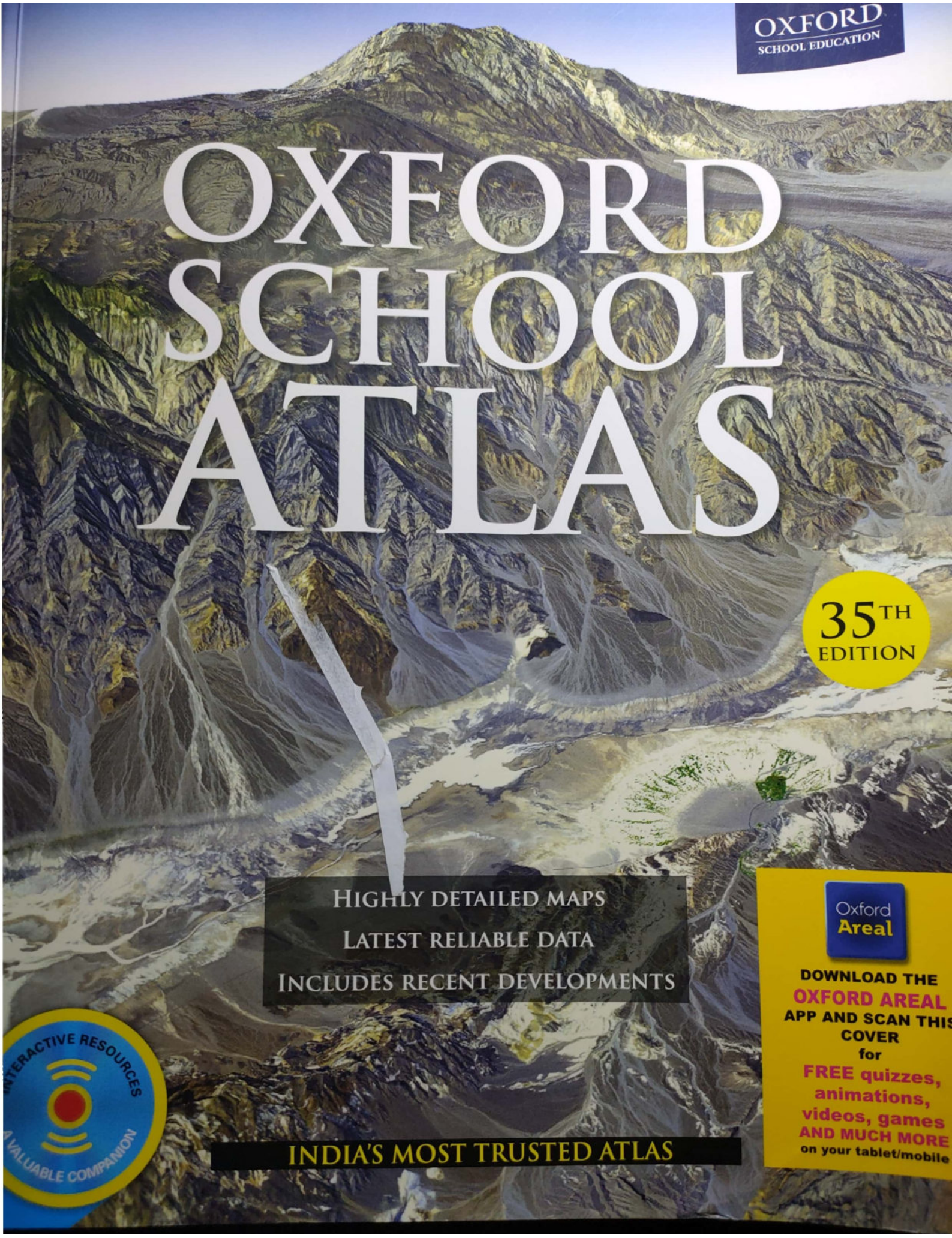

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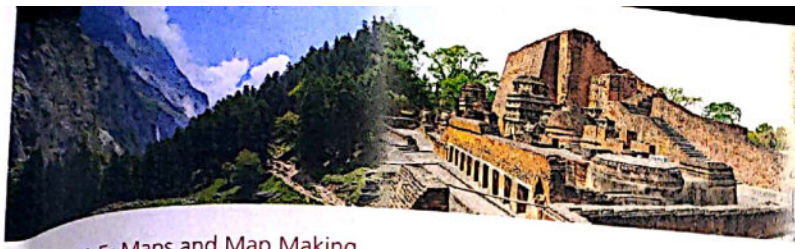

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History of Cartography

The history of cartography is not older than 5,000 years. The earliest maps of which we have knowledge were made by the Babylonians on clay tablets, dating around 2300 BC (Fig.1). Early attempts at maps were severely limited by lack of knowledge of anything other than very local features. Of course what constitutes a map is hard to say, especially when one goes back to the very earliest times. In around 6200 BC in **Catal Hyük** in Anatolia a wall painting was made depicting the positions of the streets and houses of the town together with surrounding features such as the volcano close to the town. Whether it is a map or a stylised painting is a matter of debate. Early world maps also reflect the religious beliefs of the form of the world.

Fig. 1: A clay tablet showing land holdings of Babylon

The earliest ancient Greek who is said to have constructed a map of the world is **Anaximander**, who was born in 610 BC in Miletus (now in Turkey) and died in 546 BC. Sadly, no details of his map have survived. Notable Greek philosophers and mathematicians such as Pythagoras, Aristotle, Eratosthenes and Hipparchus made notable contributions to the study of ancient cartography.

The final ancient Greek contribution to cartography, considered the most important, was written by a noted mathematician. In about AD 140 **Ptolemy** wrote his major work, *Guide to Geography*, in eight books, which attempted to map the known world giving coordinates of the major places in terms of what are essentially latitude and longitude (Fig. 2). Given the way that he gathered the data it is not surprising that the maps were inaccurate but they did represent a considerable advance on all previous maps and it would be many centuries before more accurate world maps would be drawn.

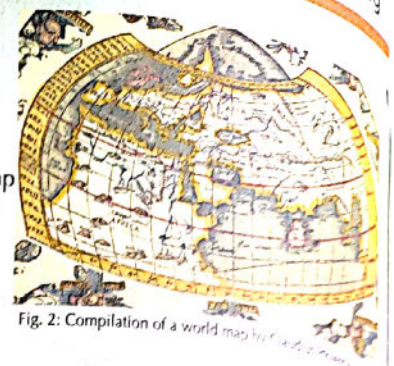


Fig. 2: Compilation of a world map by Claudius Ptolemy

In 1569, **Gerardus Mercator** of Flanders, Belgium, the leading cartographer of the 16th century developed a map projection and drew a world map (Fig.3). Mercator made many new maps and globes, but his greatest contribution to cartography was what is now known as the Mercator projection.

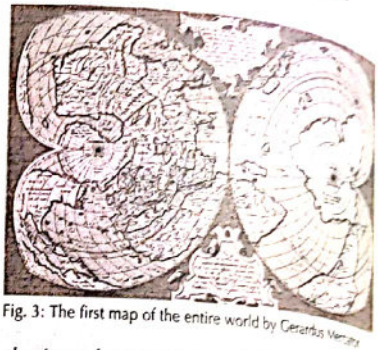


Fig. 3: The first map of the entire world by Gerardus Mercator

Since then, several leading cartographers from Europe and Asia developed cartographic techniques, giving a boost to map production and the invention of different scientific surveying techniques, instruments and projections. In addition to these developments, the broadening of knowledge with the introduction of new fields of studies such as astronomy, geology, meteorology, biology, and the social sciences gave rise to thematic cartography.

As the world advances, as the unknown is revealed and surveyed, as humans alter the face of the earth with their new settlements, new states, railways, canals, land reclamation and cultivation, these changes are reflected in the maps of the times.

The Age of Modern Cartography: Remote Sensing and GIS

In the 20th century, the invention of the airplane followed by satellite remote sensing technology added a new dimension to mapping and widened its scope through the method of remote sensing. This provided a bird´s-eye view of the earth and saved time and money required for conventional surveying of ground realities.

In the broadest sense, remote sensing is the measurement or acquisition of information of an object or phenomenon, by a recording device that is not in physical or intimate contact with the object. It is the utilization at a distance (as from aircraft, spacecraft, satellite, or ship) of any device for gathering information about the environment. The technique can make use of devices such as a camera, laser, radar, sonar, seismograph or a gravimeter. Modern remote sensing normally includes digital processes but can be done as well with non-digital methods.

Fig. 4: An aerial photograph of islands and Atolls of Maldives

Aerial photography is the original form of remote sensing. An aerial photograph can be defined as a photograph taken from an aircraft with a camera specially designed for aircraft use (Fig.4). The occurrence of the two world wars led to a demand for aerial photography for military purposes. In India, aerial photographs have been in use since 1920 for aerial surveys and for interpretation of specific fields such as topographical mapping, geology, engineering, environmental studies, and exploration of oil and minerals.

With the development of satellite technology between 1970 and 1980, remote sensing through satellites received more attention from researchers, cartographers and general users. An image taken from space using a spacecraft as the platform and scanners or specially designed cameras as sensors to detect the given area of the earth´s surface is termed **satellite imagery** (Fig. 5).

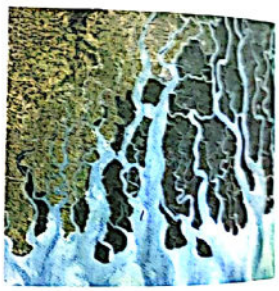


Fig. 5: A satellite image showing Ganges and India and Bangladesh

The remote sensor system makes use of the emitted or reflected electromagnetic radiation of the examined object and measures a larger area of the earth. Satellite imagery can be widely applied and is extensively used by scientists, researchers, and planners in map-making urban and regional planning, agriculture, forestry, ecology and environment, soil survey, natural resource mapping, oil and mineral exploration, and so on.

In traditional cartography, the map represented both the database and the display of geographic information whereas in **GIS** (Geographical Information Systems), the database, analysis, and display are physically and conceptually separate aspects. Geographic information systems include several elements such as computer hardware, software, digital data, people, and institutions for collecting, storing, retrieving, analysing, and displaying georeferenced data or information about the Earth. Modern map-making relies much more on GIS, which provides flexible computer-aided database and maps.

Scale

A scale is essential for reading a map accurately. It is defined as the ratio between two points on the ground and their corresponding distance on a piece of paper (the map). A scale can be expressed as:

1. Representative Fraction (R.F.)

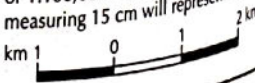
The units of measurement of distances are the same both on the ground and on paper. It is always expressed as a ratio, e.g. 1:100,000, where 1 cm on the map represents 100,000 cm or 1 inch =100,000 inches.

2. Written statement

The system of measurement is clearly stated, e.g. 1 cm = 1 km or 1 inch = 1 mile.

3. Graphical method

A diagram of a ruler is drawn to show the given scale, e.g. 1 cm = 1 km or 1:100,000. A segment of a ruler measuring 15 cm will represent 15 km.



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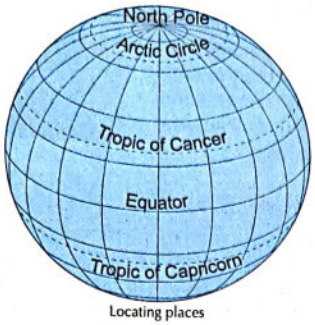
Maps and Globes

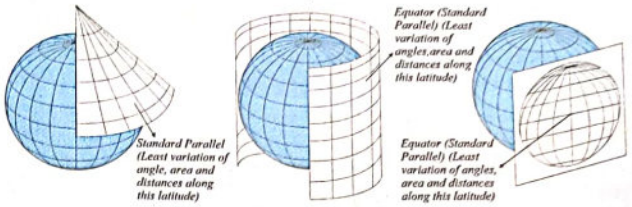
A map is a graphic representation of the round earth or the real world on a flat piece of paper. Maps show us what the earth would look like if we could see it from above. The main purpose of preparing a map is to show the things as they appear in their true location, in terms of latitudes and longitudes, either in isolation or in relation to some other feature. On the other hand, a globe represents the whole surface in the form of a sphere on which all its continents and features are shown at the same scale and with their correct shapes and areas.



Locating places

Map Projections

A map projection is a systematic and orderly drawing of a grid of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude used to represent the spherical surface of the earth, or a part of it, on a reduced scale on a flat piece of paper. It is not possible to make a map (of the world or of any part of it) that is accurate in area, shape, distance and direction. Every map is distorted in at least one of these aspects.



Conical Projection | Cylindrical Projection | Azimuthal Projection

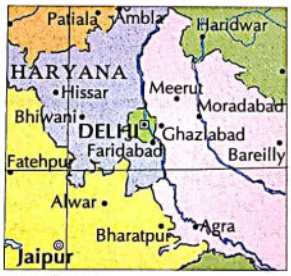
Types of Maps

On the basis of scale

Large scale maps

e.g. City maps

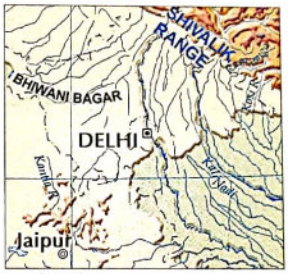
Small scale maps



e.g. Wall maps

On the basis of details in the map

General purpose maps



e.g. Physical maps

Thematic maps

e.g. Climatic Regions

Physical Relief: Representation of the Earth's Surface

One of the challenges of map-making is to adequately represent the physical relief of any region i.e., the delineation of hills and plains, the distinguishing of high ground and low ground. The two methods generally used to represent physical relief are *hill-shading and contour lines*, each of which may be treated in a variety of ways and are sometimes combined. Figure A shows a mountainous island with the hill slopes indicated by a method of hill–shading called `hachures' (lines indicating the direction of the slope). Figure B shows the same island with the hills indicated by contour lines. The principle of showing elevation by contour lines can be seen by comparing Figure C with the profile section in Figure B.

Fig. A: Map of Island showing Elevation by Hill-shading

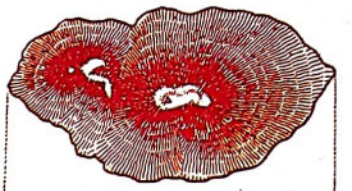


Fig. B: Profile Section of Island

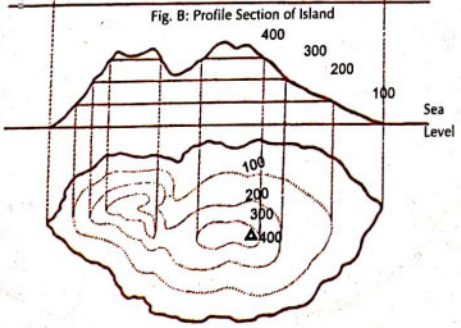


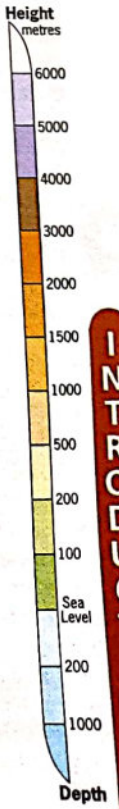
Fig. C: Map of Island showing Elevation by Contour Lines

Symbols and Shades

Maps cannot show everything nor can the features of the landscape be contained in a limited area. Therefore, symbols, often termed as conventional symbols, have been developed to represent the features on a map. Some symbols are like pictures while others are initial letters such as `PO´ for post office. Colours are also used as symbols such as green for forests or woodlands and blue for water. Shades ranging from deepest to lightest can represent the range of occurrences of any phenomenon, such as altitude.

Conventional symbols can be found on a topographical sheet, a weather chart, or on physical or thematic maps. It is always important to refer to the key or legend of a map to find out what the symbols mean. Symbols are designed to be easy to remember.

- International Boundary
- State Boundary
- Golden Quadrilateral
- North-South & East-West Corridors
- National Highway
- Railway
- Road
- Country capital
- State / UT capital
- District Headquarters
- Other towns
- 20 National Highway number
- International airport/Major airport
- Domestic airport
- Major port
- Salt pan / Dry lake
- Marsh / Swamp
- 3415 Peak height
- -154 Depression
- -7725 Ocean depth / Trench
- Oasis
- Dam
- River
- Canal
- Lake / Reservoir
- Rift valley



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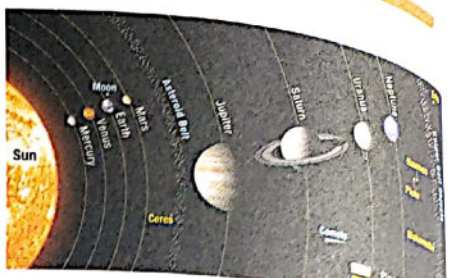
The Solar System

The solar system was formed about 4,600 million years ago. It is located in the Orion arm of the Milky Way galaxy, around two-thirds away from the central bulge, about 27,000 light-years from the centre of the galaxy. It takes the solar system about 220 million years to orbit the galaxy once.



The solar planets can be divided into an inner system of four small, solid planets made up of materials similar to that of the Earth. The outer system of four larger planets, known as the `gas giants´, has rings and lots of moons. The gas giants are made up mostly of hydrogen, helium, frozen water, ammonia, methane, and carbon monoxide. Pluto does not belong to any group but is a tiny rocky body at the edge of the solar system. Some people think it is a giant comet rather than a planet. Its composition is similar to a comet (ice and rock) but its orbit is different from the other comets and planets. Between these two planetary systems is a belt of asteroids containing pieces of rock of varying size.

Planet Profile

Planet	Mean distance from Sun (million km)	Orbital period	Diameter (km)	No. of known satellites
Mercury	57.9	88.0 days	4,879	0
Venus	108.2	224.7 days	12,104	0
Earth	149.6	365.25 days	12,756	1
Mars	227.9	687.0 days	6,792	2
Jupiter	778.6	11.86 years	142,984	69
Saturn	1433.5	29.44 years	120,536	61
Uranus	2872.5	83.80 years	51,118	27
Neptune	4495.1	163.83 years	49,528	14

Dwarf Planets and Plutoids

Pluto, which was considered to be a planet since its discovery in 1930, was reclassified as a 'dwarf planet' on 24 August 2006 by the International Astronomical Union.

According to the IAU, a dwarf planet fulfils the following criteria:

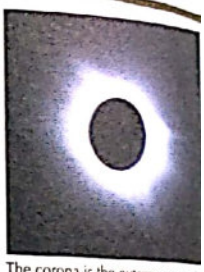
- It is in orbit around the Sun.
- It has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a hydrostatic equilibrium (nearly round) shape.
- It has not `cleared the neighbourhood´ around its orbit.
- It is not a satellite of a planet, or other non-stellar body.

Two years after coining the term `dwarf planets´, the IAU has decided to call trans-neptunian dwarf planets similar to Pluto, `plutoids´. While all plutoids are dwarf planets, all dwarf planets are not plutoids. Currently, there are five celestial bodies that have been redefined by the IAU as dwarf planets, of which four belong to the subset plutoids. Eris, Pluto, and most recently, MakeMake and Haumea have been classified as plutoids and dwarf planets, while Ceres remains in the category dwarf planet.

Sun

The Sun is a giant ball of hot gas, 150 million kilometers from the Earth. The surface of this burning ball of gas is 5500°C, with the core reaching an unimaginable 15.6 million°C. The Sun is so large that you could fit over one million Earths inside it. The Sun's internal structure includes the core, radiation zone, convection zone, and photosphere.

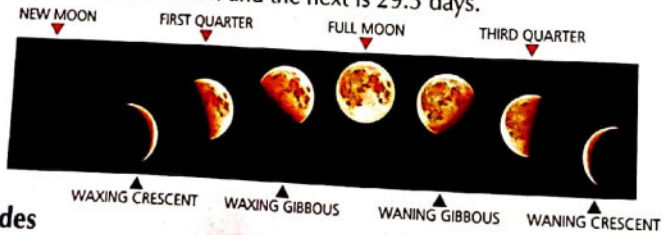
The turbulence in the photosphere is visible from the earth in the form of sunspots, solar flares, prominences and small patches of gas called granules. The Sun consumes four million tonnes of hydrogen every second. Even so, it is so vast that our star has enough fuel to keep it shining for another five billion years.



The corona is the outermost part of the Sun's atmosphere, visible during a solar eclipse only.

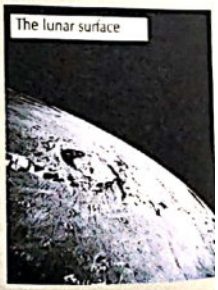
Phases of the Moon

The moon seems to have different shapes at different times of the month because of its changing position in relation to the Earth. These different shapes are known as the phases of the Moon. The interval between one full Moon and the next is 29.5 days.



Facts about the Moon

- The only natural satellite of the planet Earth
- Distance from Earth– 384,400 km
- Diameter– 3,476 km
- Mass– 0.0123 of the Earth's
- Surface gravity– 0.165 of the Earth's
- Time taken to orbit Earth (interval between one full moon and the next) – 29.53 days or 709 hours
- Surface temperature– 120 °C maximum to –163 °C at night



Tides

At new Moon and full Moon, when the Moon and the Sun are in line with the Earth, tides are at their highest and are called **spring tides.**

At quarter and three-quarter Moon, the Sun and Moon are at right angles, so that the gravitational pull of the Moon is partly cancelled out by the gravitational pull of the Sun, the tides are at their lowest and are called **neap tides.**

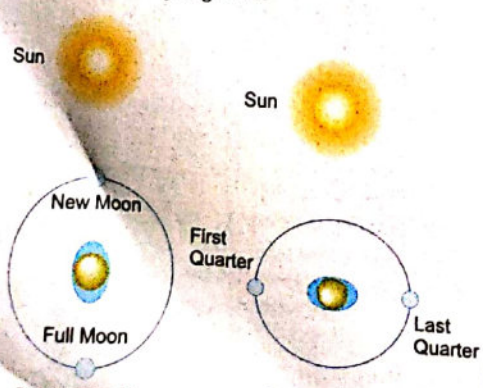
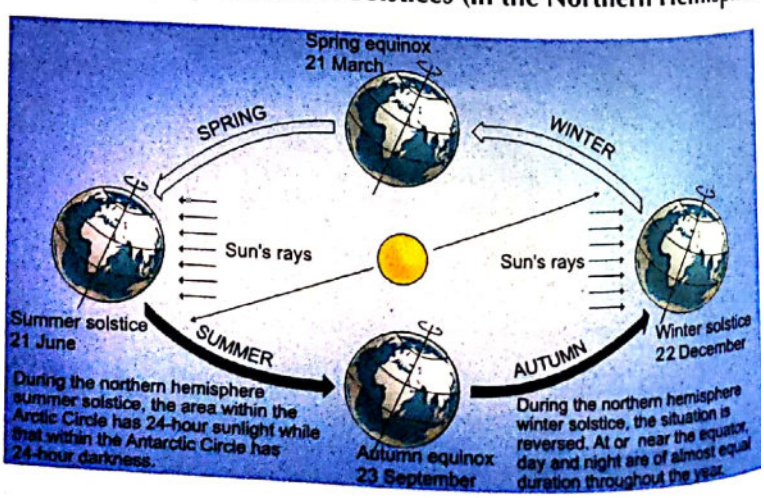


Fig. 2: Spring tides

Fig. 1: Neap tides

The Seasons, Equinoxes and Solstices (in the Northern Hemisphere



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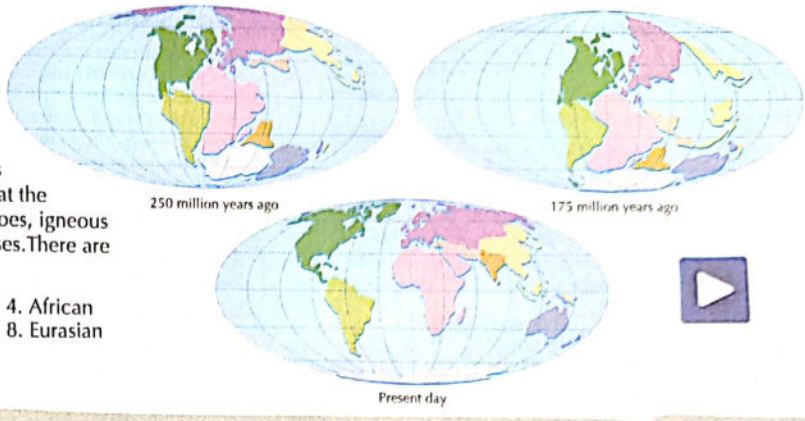
Continental Drift

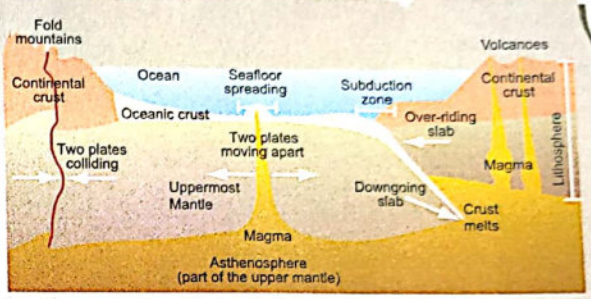
The Earth's crust is not a single continuous layer. It is made up of a number of gigantic pieces like a huge jigsaw puzzle. Each piece is called a crustal plate. Currents of molten rock rise up through the mantle like boiling water in a saucepan. These form convection cells that drive the movement of the plates so that they are continuously moving away or towards each other. Geologically, the most important things happen at the plate boundaries, including most of the earthquakes, volcanoes, igneous rocks, major metamorphism, and mountain building processes. There are 10 crustal plates:

1. Pacific
2. Antarctic
3. Indian
4. African
5. South American
6. Nazca
7. North American
8. Eurasian
9. Cocos
10. Australian



The Giant Jigsaw Puzzle

Alfred Wegener (1880-1930), a German meteorologist and geologist, was the first person to propose the theory of continental drift. In his book, **Origin of Continents and Oceans**, he calculated that 200 million years ago the continents were originally joined together, forming a large supercontinent. He named this supercontinent Pangaea, meaning `All-earth´. Pangaea split into plates to form Eurasia in the north and Gondwanaland in the south. Further splitting over millions of years formed the continents as we know them today. Wegener's concept was originally based on the apparent `jigsaw´ fit. The continents look as if they were pieces of a giant jigsaw puzzle that could fit together to make one giant super-continent. The bulge of Africa fits the shape of the coast of North America while Brazil fits along the coast of Africa beneath the bulge. There are three kinds of plate boundaries:



Movement in the Earth's crust

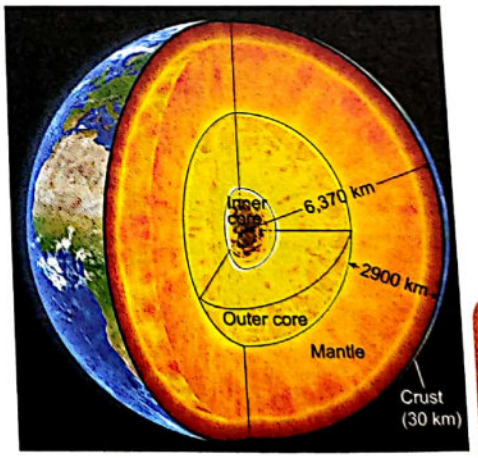
Divergent boundaries are where plates separate from each other, and magma oozes up from the mantle into the crack (a fissure volcano) making the ocean basin wider. This is known as sea floor spreading.

Convergent boundaries are where plates come together, but to do so one of the plates must dive below the surface into the mantle along a subduction zone. These often result in deep-sea trenches. Convergent boundaries also produce mountain chains and very large, explosive volcanoes.

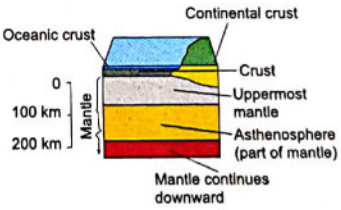
Plates slide past each other where transform boundaries occur, ideally with little or no vertical movement. Most transform boundaries are below sea level and therefore not easy to see. The San Andreas fault in California is a transform boundary. It has been estimated that these plates are moving at a speed of 1 to 10 cm per year.

Inside the Earth

The Earth is made up of four main layers–the **inner core**, **outer core**, the **mantle**, and the **crust** (Fig.23). We live on the outer part of the Earth, which is called the crust. This layer consists of the upper 30-100 km. The crust mostly consists of igneous rocks; the rest consists of sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. The layer from 0-20 km is called the **sial** as the two main constituents are **silicon** and **aluminium**. It is 2.7 times denser than water. The next layer is known as **sima** as a large quantity of **silicon** and **magnesium** is found in this layer. The average density of this layer is 3.4 times that of water.



The next layer called the **mantle** is 100-2,900 km thick. The upper part of the mantle is a plastic layer over which the crust floats. The mantle is composed of silicate material, but it is chemically distinct from the crust.



The Earth's **outer core** (2,900-5,100 km) is composed of liquid metallic material (primarily iron and nickel). The solid **inner core** (5,100-6,370 km) of the Earth is made up of iron. It has been discovered that the inner core is rotating and is the cause of Earth's magnetic field.

Rocks and Minerals

Rocks are the substances that make up the Earth. They include loose and unconsolidated deposits, as well as the hard, solid parts that make up the Earth's lithosphere. Rocks can be classified into three main groups on the basis of their origin—igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic. Minerals are the building materials of rocks. Rocks may be composed of only one mineral, while others contain many of them.

Igneous (or primary) rocks are the first rocks to be formed from magma or molten rock beneath the earth's crust, e.g. granite and basalt.

Sedimentary (stratified or layered) rocks are formed by the collection of sediments over a long span of time, e.g. sandstone and shale.

Metamorphic rocks are formed when the nature of any rock is altered by subjecting it to intense heat and/or pressure, e.g. graphite (from coal) and quartzite (from sandstone).

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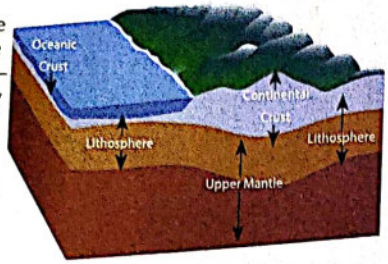
The lithosphere (geosphere), atmosphere and hydrosphere comprise the three realms of the Earth. We can define the biosphere (the fourth realm of the Earth) as the parts of the Earth's lithosphere (land), hydrosphere (water) and atmosphere (air) occupied by living organisms.

Lithosphere or Geosphere

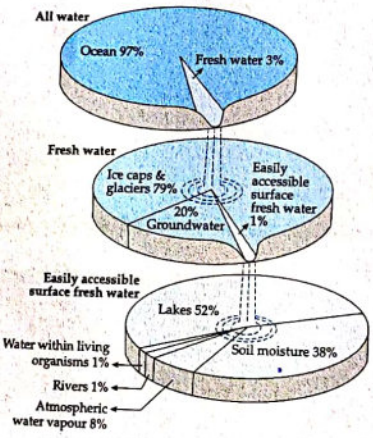
The lithosphere or geosphere is the solid, rocky crust covering the entire planet. This crust is inorganic and is composed of rocks, minerals and elements. It covers the entire surface of the Earth from the top of Mount Everest to the bottom of the Mariana Trench. On the surface of the Earth, the lithosphere is composed of three main types of rocks—igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic. The land area constitutes about 29 per cent of the total surface area of the Earth.



Structure of the lithosphere

Hydrosphere

The hydrosphere is the combined mass of water found on, under and over the surface of the Earth. About 71 per cent of the Earth's surface is covered by water in the form of oceans, seas, bays, gulfs, lakes, rivers, etc. The oceans contain most of the Earth's surface water. Most fresh water is frozen into glaciers. Most available fresh water is stored underground as groundwater.



Atmosphere

The atmosphere is made up of gases such as nitrogen (78 per cent), oxygen (21 per cent) and small amounts of carbon dioxide, argon, ammonia and a few others. Water vapour (1 per cent approximately) is also present in the atmosphere. The atmosphere has several different layers. Higher up, the air gets thinner and colder, and there is less oxygen to breathe. In the very highest layers there is hardly any air at all.

Structure of the Atmosphere

The layers of the atmosphere are not of uniform thickness or density. They also vary in other aspects.

Troposphere

It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere. It contains 75 per cent of the gases in the atmosphere. All weather phenomena that we experience on the Earth occur in this sphere.

Stratosphere

The stratosphere has a layer of ozone which protects life on Earth from the harmful ultraviolet light of the Sun.

Mesosphere

The temperature in the mesosphere decreases with height, reaching about –100°C in the upper mesosphere. This is the coldest region of the atmosphere.

Thermosphere

The temperature in the thermosphere increases with height. The thermosphere is also known as the heat sphere of the atmosphere.

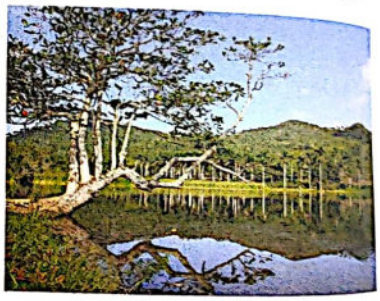
Exosphere

It is the outermost layer of the atmosphere. This layer has the lightest gases like hydrogen and helium in extremely low densities. Most of the Earth's satellites orbit here.

Structure of the atmosphere

Biosphere

The biosphere is made up of all living organisms of the Earth, as well as the physical environment in which they live and with which they interact. Most living organisms actually live within a small area in the biosphere, from about 500 m below the ocean's surface to about 6 km above sea level.



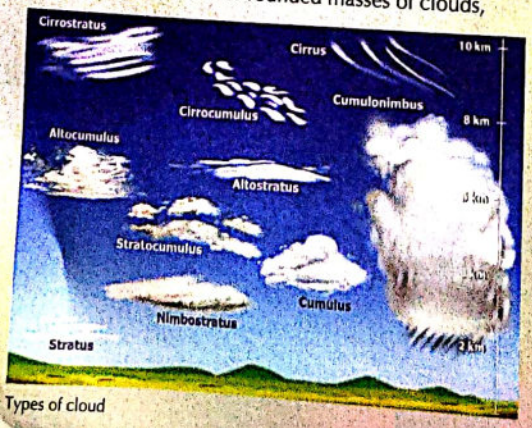
Atmospheric Clouds

High-level clouds such as cirrus, cirrostratus and cirrocumulus are usually thin and white in appearance.

Mid-level clouds are the altocumulus and altostratus clouds.

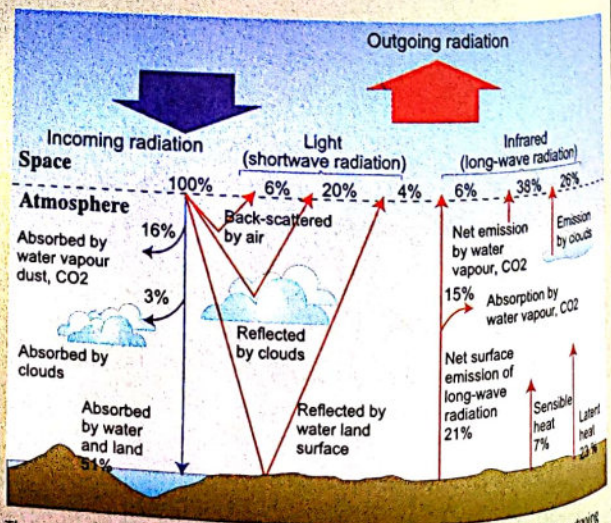
While altocumulus may appear as parallel bands or rounded masses of clouds, altostratus clouds are generally uniform grey sheet or layered clouds.

Low clouds are the cumulus, stratus, nimbostratus and stratocumulus clouds. Cumulus clouds are 'puffy' clouds; stratus clouds are flat, featureless clouds; and nimbostratus and stratocumulus clouds are large, dark clouds.



Types of cloud

Heat Budget of the Earth



The process through which the incoming solar radiation on Earth is balanced by its outgoing terrestrial radiation is called heat balance. It is essential for the maintenance of the correct temperature of the planet to prevent it from getting hotter or cooler.

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Contours and Landforms—One of the challenges of map-making is to adequately represent the physical relief of any region, i.e., the delineation of hills and plains, the distinguishing of high ground and low ground. The main method of showing relief features on a flat sheet of paper is by using contours. A contour is a line on a map joining all points which are of the same height above sea level. Contour lines are used to show the height and shapes of landforms in lowland and highland areas. Some of the relief features or landforms are shown below using certain contour patterns.

CONICAL HILL

A hill has fairly regular slopes like a cone. It is shown by closed contours almost circular in shape.

PLATEAU

A plateau is like a table top. It is an area of highland with an almost flat top and steep sides.

SPUR AND VALLEY

Spur - Spurs are projections of high land above a lower area. A spur is usually found projecting between two valleys. It is shown by V-shaped contour patterns.
Valley- Valleys are areas of low ground which penetrate into highlands

COL AND PASS

Col or Saddle - A col or saddle is a shallow depression between two hills or peaks.
Pass or Gap - A pass or gap is a deep depression in a mountain range. It is generally used as a route for roads and railways.

GORGE

Rivers which rise in mountains often flow through very narrow valleys with steep banks on either side. Where the steep sided valley narrows, it becomes a gorge.

CLIFF

A cliff is a rock face either on land or on the sea coast which is vertical or nearly vertical. A cliff is shown when a number of contour lines meet at the same point.

KNOLL

A knoll is an isolated hill. It is shown by small, roughly circular contours. Knolls are found in the areas of gentle relief.

CONVEX SLOPE

The contours are closely spaced in the lower part of the slope and more widely spaced in the upper part.

CONCAVE SLOPE

The contours are widespread in the lower part of the slope and more closely spaced in the upper part.

Heights given are in metres

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FACTS AND FIGURES

India: Location and extent

Latitudinal extent:	8 degree 4'N to 37 degree 6 N
Longitudinal extent:	68 degree 7'E to 97 degree 25'E
Area:	3,287, 263 sq. km 1,269,219 sq. miles
Areawise rank in the world:	7th largest country
North-south extent:	3,214 km
East-west extent:	2,933 km
Neighbouring countries:	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Maldives
Indian Standard Time (IST):	5½ hours ahead of GMT
Indian Standard Meridian:	82° 30' E
Land boundary:	15,200 km
Length of coastlines:	7,516 km

Peaks of the Himalayas

Peak	Country	Height (in metres)
Mt Everest	Nepal/China	8,848
K2	India	8,611
Kangchenjunga	India	8,598
Mt Lhotse	Nepal	8,516
Makalu	Nepal	8,463
Cho Oyu	Nepal/Tibet	8,201
Dhaulagiri	Nepal	8,172
Nanga Parbat	India	8,126
Annapurna I	Nepal	8,078
Nanda Devi	India	7,816
Nemet	India	7,756
Namcha Barwa	China	7,756
Nda Mandhata	Tibet/China	7,694
Nkar Puensum	Bhutan	7,561
Kangri	Tibet/China	7,554

Mountain passes in India

	State	Height (in metres)
...y La	J & K (Siachen Glacier)	5,686
...La	HP	5,669
...Pass	Uttarakhand	5,608
...ng La	J & K (Ladakh)	5,602
	J & K (Siachen Glacier)	5,589
...k La	J & K (Ladakh)	5,582
...ass	J & K (Ladakh)	5,466
...ass	HP	5,450
...La	J & K (Siachen Glacier)	5,450
...ss	J & K (Ladakh)	5,411
...ss	HP	5,360
...ass	J & K (Ladakh)	5,360
...La	J & K (Ladakh)	5,359
...ass	Uttarakhand	5,334
...Pass	HP	5,284
	Uttarakhand	5,200
	Uttarakhand	5,200
	J & K (Ladakh)	5,171
...La	J & K (Ladakh)	5,100
	HP	5,000
	Uttarakhand	4,990
	Sikkim	4,940
...njerab) Pass	J & K (Ladakh)	4,693
	Uttarakhand	4,650
	HP (Lahaul and Spiti)	4,551
	HP	4,520
	HP	4,411
	Sikkim	4,310
	Sikkim	4,270
	Himachal Pradesh	3,978
	J & K (Kashmir, Ladakh)	3,800
	J & K	2,832
	Arunachal Pradesh	2,217

Platte Carre/Geographic Projection

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INDIA—STATES AND DISTRICTS

State/Union Territory	Capital	Area (sq. km)	Total Population (2011)	No. of District
INDIA	New Delhi	3,287,263	1,210,569,573	720
States				
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	160,205	49,378,776	13
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	83,743	1,382,611	22
Assam	Dispur	78,438	31,169,272	34
Bihar	Patna	94,163	103,804,837	38
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	135,191	25,540,196	27
Goa	Panaji	3,702	1,457,723	02
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	196,024	60,383,628	33
Haryana	Chandigarh	44,212	25,353,081	22
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	55,673	6,856,509	12
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	222,236	12,548,926	22
Jharkhand	Ranchi	79,714	32,966,238	24
Karnataka	Bengaluru	191,791	61,130,704	30
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	38,863	33,387,677	14
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	308,245	72,597,565	51
Maharashtra	Mumbai	307,713	112,372,972	36
Manipur	Imphal	22,327	2,721,756	16
Meghalaya	Shillong	22,429	2,964,007	11
Mizoram	Aizawl	21,081	1,091,014	08
Nagaland	Kohima	16,579	1,980,602	11
Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	155,707	41,947,358	30
Punjab	Chandigarh	50,362	27,704,236	22
Rajasthan	Jaipur	342,239	68,621,012	33
Sikkim	Gangtok	7,096	607,688	04
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	130,058	72,138,958	32
Telangana	Hyderabad	114,840	35,286,757	31
Tripura	Agartala	10,486	3,671,032	08
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	240,928	199,581,477	75
Uttarakhand	Dehra Dun	53,483	10,116,752	13
West Bengal	Kolkata	88,752	91,347,736	23
Union Territories				
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	Port Blair	8,249	379,944	03
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	114	1,054,686	01
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	491	342,853	01
Daman & Diu	Daman	112	242,911	02
Delhi	Delhi	1,483	16,753,235	11
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	32	64,429	01
Puducherry	Puducherry	479	1,244,464	04

Notes:

1. The following area figures do not add up to the total area of India because:
   (i) The shortfall of 7 sq. km area of Madhya Pradesh and 3 sq. km area of Chhattisgarh is yet to be resolved by the Survey of India.
   (ii) Disputed area of 13 sq. km between Puducherry and Andhra Pradesh is not included in either Puducherry or Andhra Pradesh.
   (iii) Area figures include the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 sq. km under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 sq. km illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. km under illegal occupation of China in Ladakh district.
2. The population figures include population of the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.
   The population figures of India and Manipur include the estimated population of Senapati district of Manipur State.

INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

Country	Capital	Area (sq. km)	*Population – 2015 (million)	*Density – 2015 (persons per sq. km)	Average annual population growth – 2000-2015 (in per cent)
Afghanistan	Kabul	652,225	32.5	50	3.3
Bangladesh	Dhaka	143,998	161.0	1,237	1.4
Bhutan	Thimphu	38,394	0.8	20	2.1
**India	New Delhi	3,287,240	1,210.2	382	1.5
Maldives	Male	298	0.3	1,364	2.4
Myanmar	Nayypyidaw	676,577	53.9	83	0.8
Nepal	Kathmandu	147,181	26.5	199	1.2
Pakistan	Islamabad	803,940	180.0	245	2.1
Sri Lanka	Sri Jayawardenapura	65,610	21.2	334	0.8

Notes: *Data source: The World Bank 2015
**Data source for population and density Census of India, 2011

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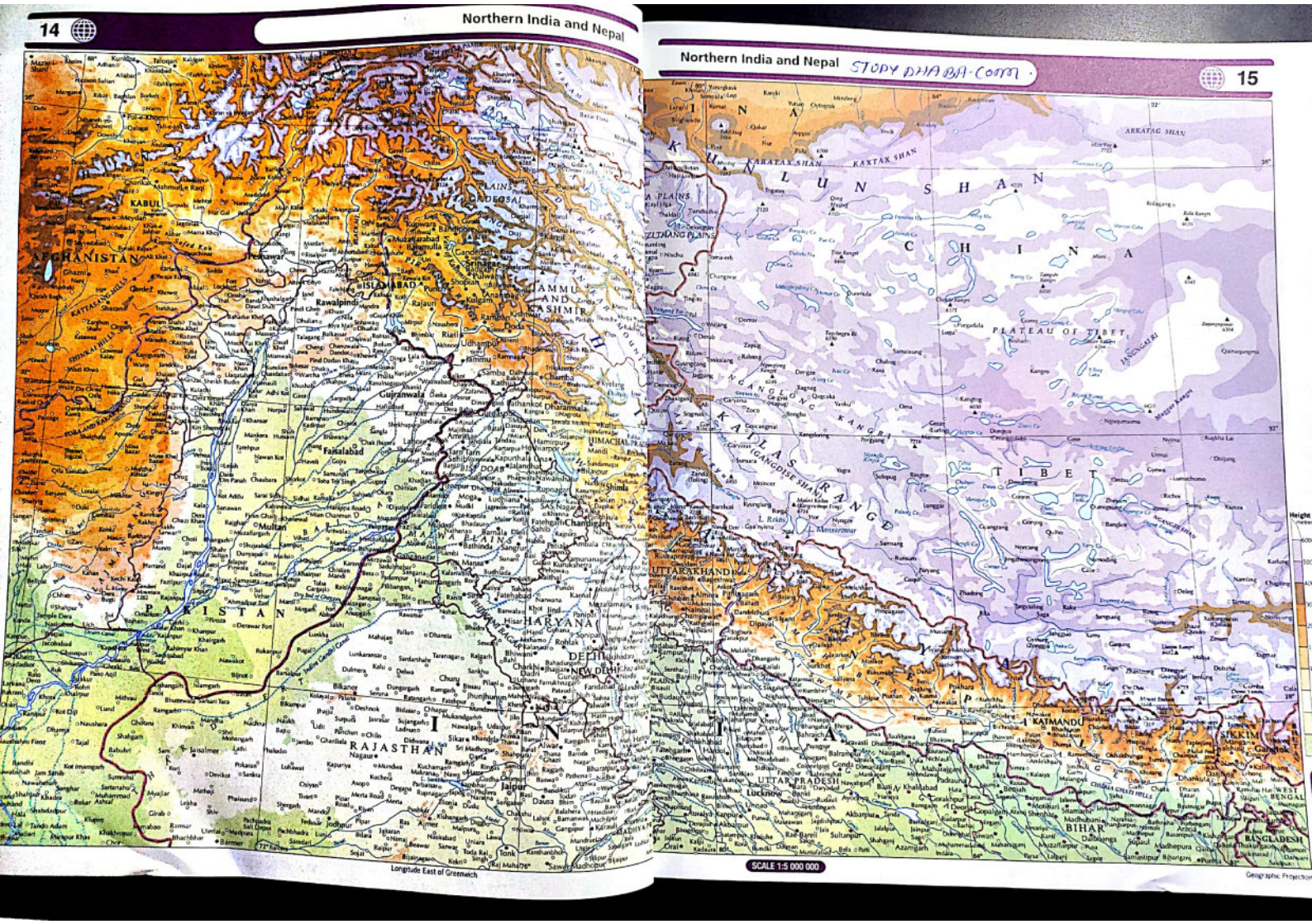

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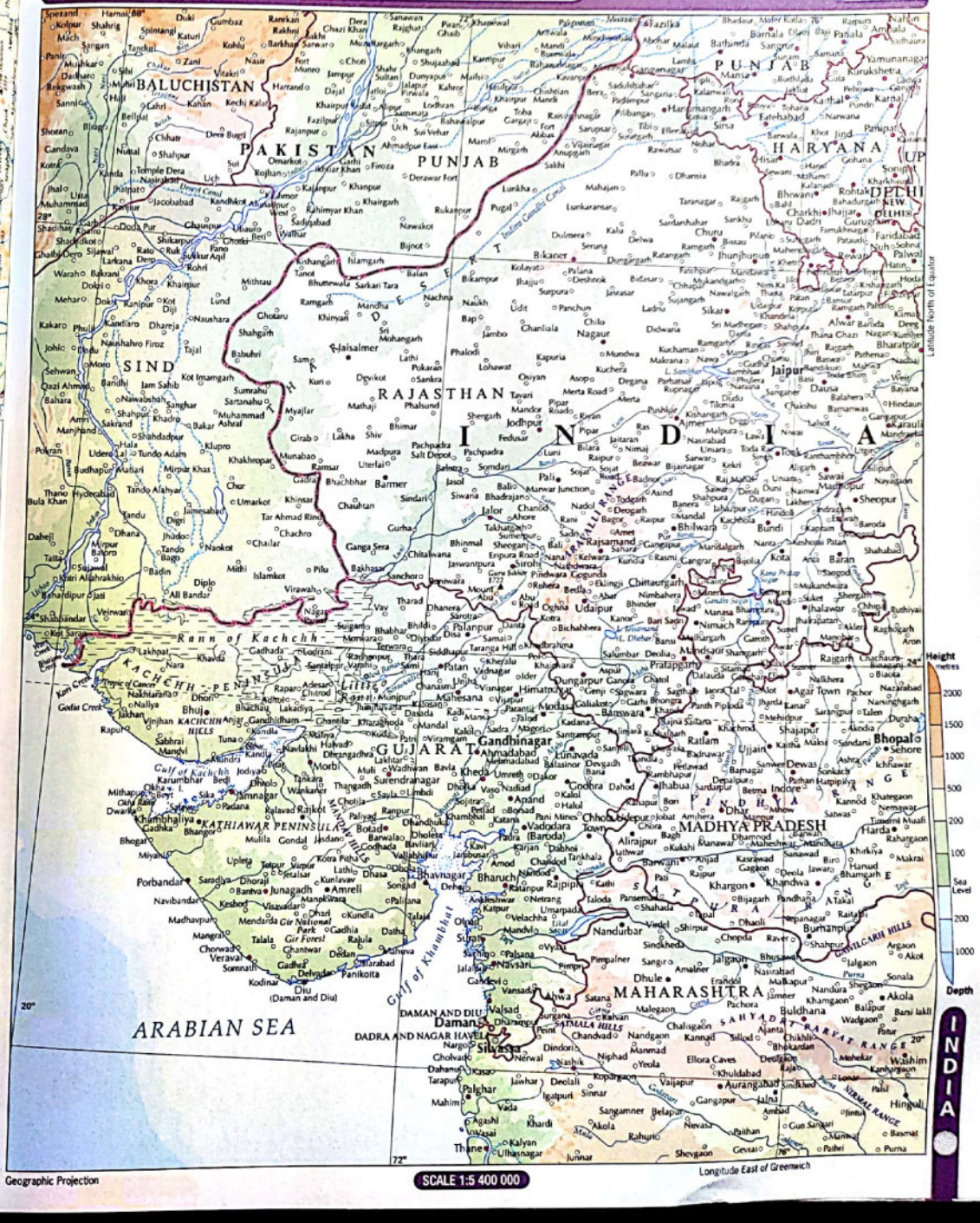

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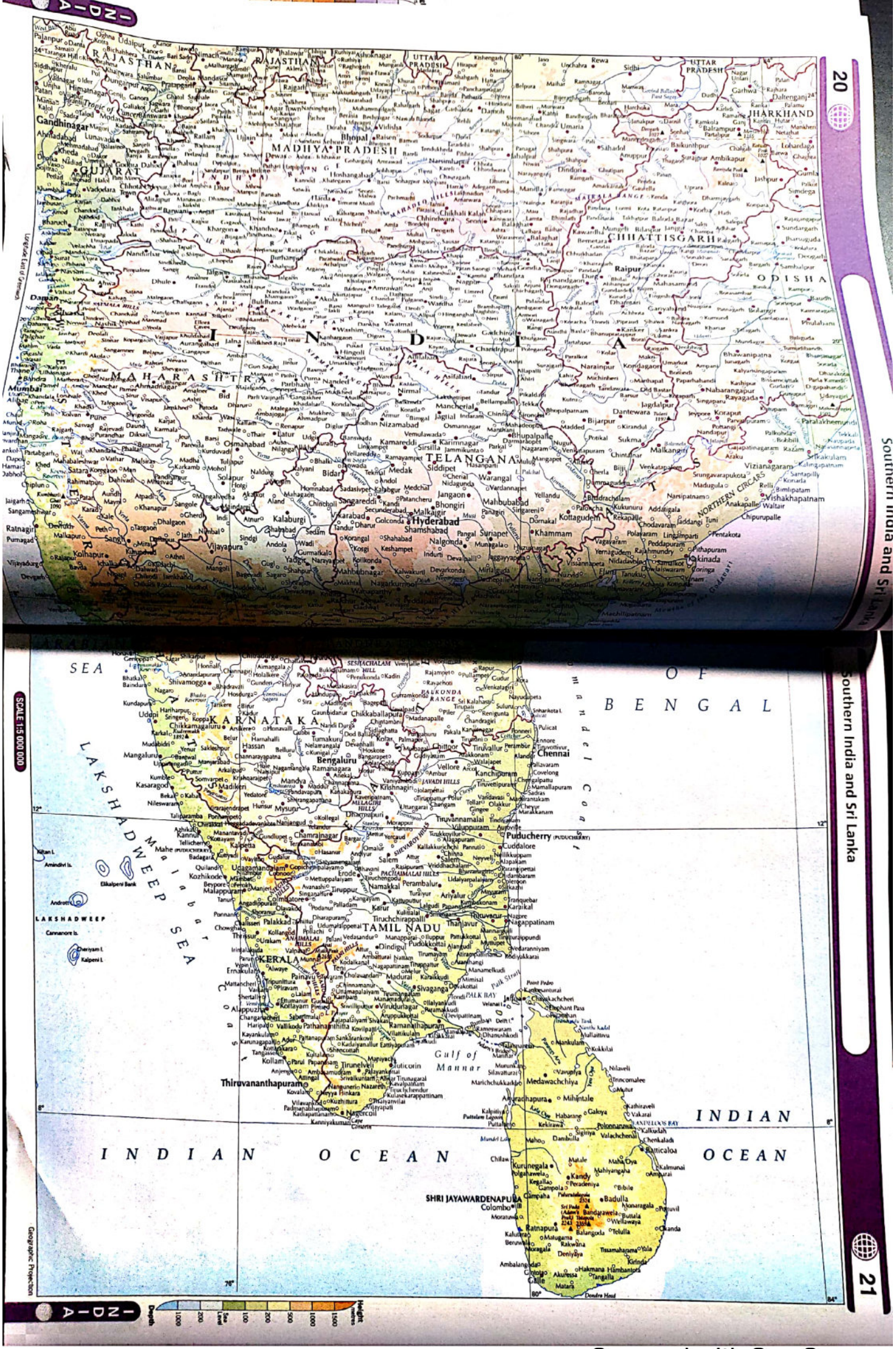
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Southern India and Sri Lanka
INDIA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
UTTAR PRADESH
JHARKHAND
CHHATTISGARH
ODISHA
TELANGANA
Hyderabad
Bengaluru
Chennai
Puducherry
KARNATAKA
KERALA
TAMIL NADU
LAKSHADWEEP
Thiruvananthapuram
SHRI JAYAWARDENAPURA
Colombo
Kandy
Galle
Jaffna
Trincomalee
Batticaloa
Anuradhapura
Polonnaruwa
Ratnapura
Gulf of Mannar
Palk Strait
Palk Bay
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
Malabar Coast
Lakshadweep Sea
Coromandel Coast
Andaman Sea
SCALE 1:5 000 000
Geographic Projection
Depth
Height
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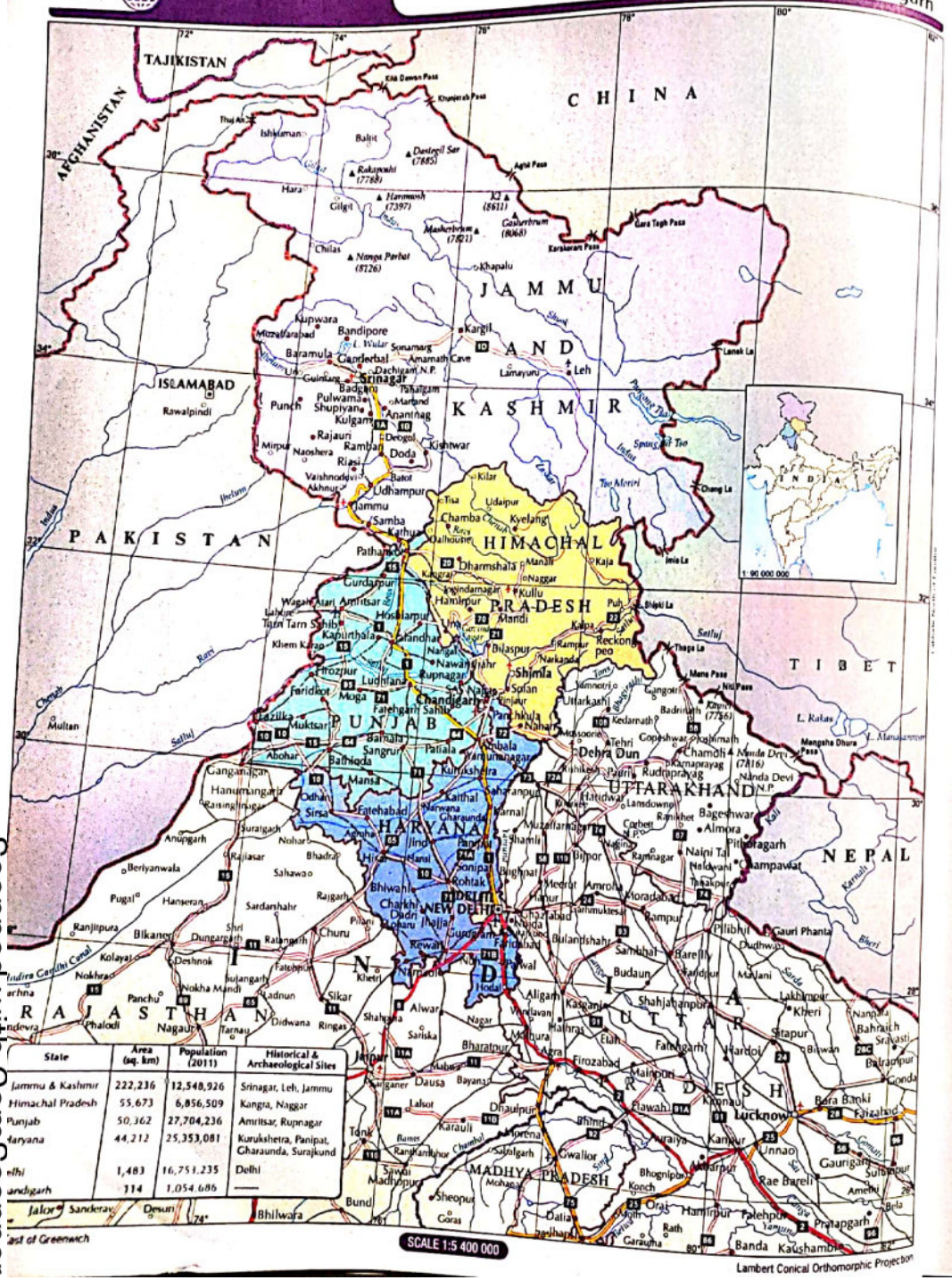

State	Area (sq. km)	Population (2011)	Historical & Archaeological Sites
Jammu & Kashmir	222,236	12,548,926	Srinagar, Leh, Jammu
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	6,856,509	Kangra, Naggar
Punjab	50,362	27,704,236	Amritsar, Rupnagar
Haryana	44,212	25,353,081	Kurukshetra, Panipat, Gharaunda, Surajkund
Delhi	1,483	16,751,235	Delhi
Chandigarh	114	1,054,686	——

State	Area (sq. km)	Population (2011)	Historical & Archaeological Sites
Rajasthan	342,239	68,621,012	Jaipur, Sanganer, Ranthambhor, Chittaurgarh, Jaisalmer, Ajmer, Bundi, Chuyan
Gujarat	196,024	60,383,628	Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Lothal, Rajkot, Porbandar, Siddhapur
Daman & Diu	112	242,911	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	342,853	

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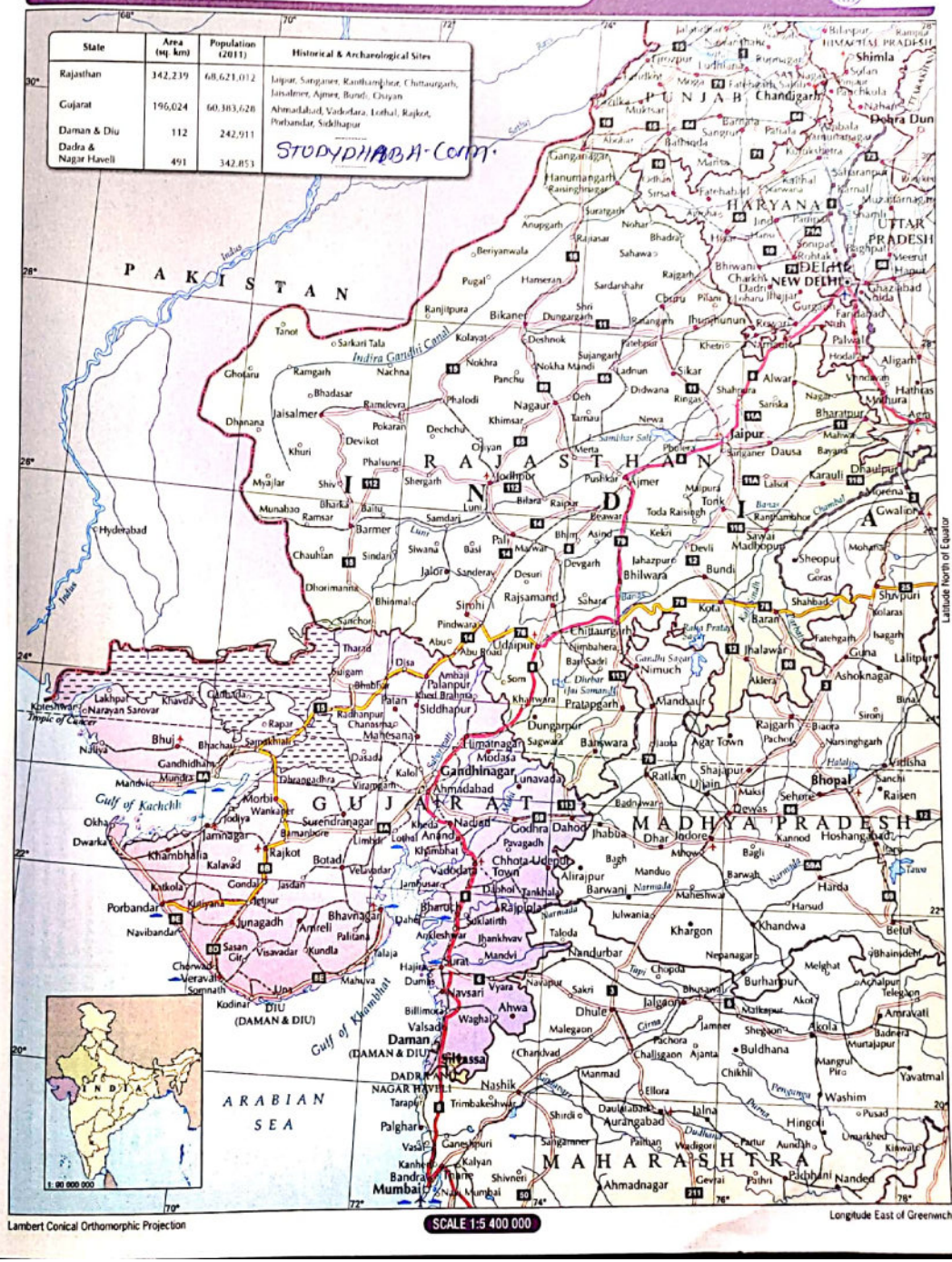

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HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
CHANDIGARH
DELHI
NEW DELHI
UTTARAKHAND
RAJASTHAN
U T T A R P R A D E S H
M A D H Y A P R A D E S H
CHHATTISGARH
J H A R K H A N D
B I H A R
W E S T B E N G A L
C H I N A
N E P A L
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
KATMANDU
THIMPHU
Shimla
Dehra Dun
Lucknow
Patna
Ranchi
Kolkata
Bhopal
Jaipur
Chandigarh
Dhaulagiri (8172)
Mt Everest (8848)
Kanchenjunga (8598)
Nanda Devi (7817)
Kamet (7756)
Mana Pass
Thaga La
Mangsha Dhura Pass
L. Rakas
L. Manasarovar
Dangra Tsho
Terinant Tsho
Kyaring Tsho
Shuru Tsho
Pluing Chhu
Sutlej
Ganga
Yamuna
Gomti
Ghaghara
Son
Chambal
Betwa
Ken
Tons
Karnali
Gandaki
Kosi
Damodar
Subarnarekha
Mahanadi
Narmada
Tapti
Godavari
Krishna
Indravati
Sabarmati
Mahi
Luni
Banas
Sindh
Parbati
Kali Sindh
Kwano
Betwa
Ken
Tons
Rihand
Hasdeo
Mand
Indravati
Pranhita
Wardha
Penganga
Wainganga
Manjra
Manair
Purna
Tapti
Narmada
Sabarmati
Mahi
Luni
Banas
Chambal
Sindh
Parbati
Kali Sindh

State	Area (sq. km)	Population (2011)	Historical & Archaeological Sites
Sikkim	7,096	607,688	Gangtok, Tashiding
West Bengal	88,752	91,347,736	Kolkata, Bankura, Murshidabad, Vishnupur, Barddhaman
Assam	78,438	31,169,272	Madan - Kamdev (Guwahati)
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	1,382,611	Bhismaknagar
Meghalaya	22,429	2,964,007	------
Manipur	22,327	2,721,756	Imphal
Mizoram	21,081	1,091,014	------
Nagaland	16,579	1,980,602	------
Tripura	10,486	3,671,032	Agartala, Udaipur

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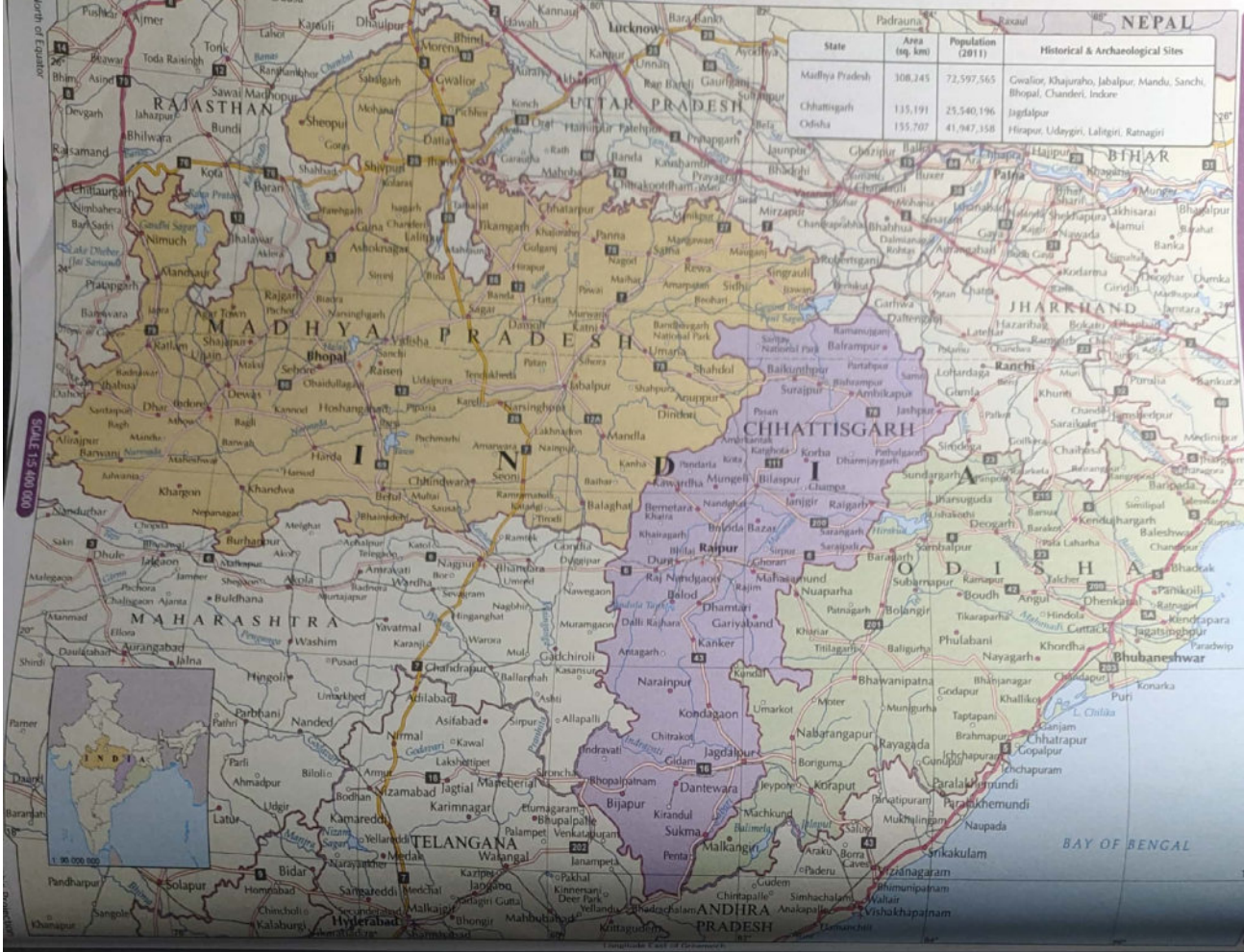

State	Area (sq. km)	Population (2011)	Historical & Archaeological Sites
Madhya Pradesh	308,245	72,597,565	Gwalior, Khajuraho, Jabalpur, Mandu, Sanchi, Bhopal, Chanderi, Indore
Chhattisgarh	135,191	25,540,196	Jagdalpur
Odisha	155,707	41,947,358	Hirapur, Udaygiri, Lalitgiri, Ratnagiri

Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha

State	Area (sq. km)	Population (2011)	Historical & Archaeological Sites
Maharashtra	307,713	112,372,972	Ajanta, Satara, Elephanta, Karli caves, Ellora, Aurangabad, Kanheri
Goa	3,702	1,457,723	Aloma Fort, Raij Magus Fort, Aguada Fort, Panaji, Goa Vela, Cape Rama Fort
Andhra Pradesh	160,205	49,378,776	Srisailam, Vijayawada, Anantpur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur,
Telangana	114,840	35,286,757	Hyderabad, Warangal, Alampur, Palampet, Medak, Siddipet

Maharashtra, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

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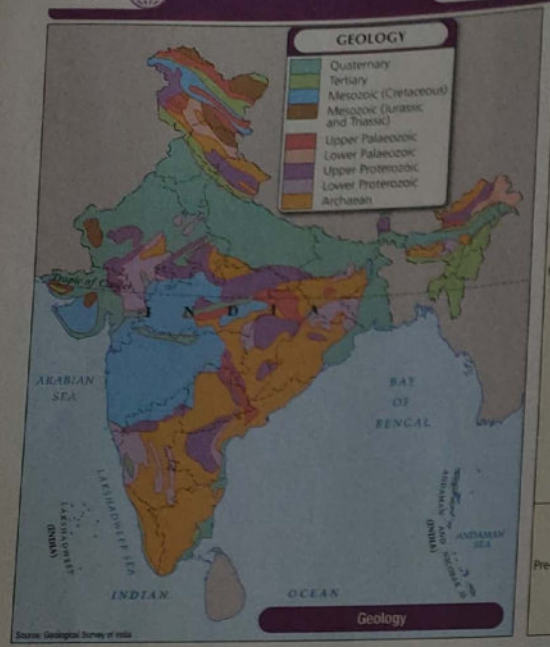
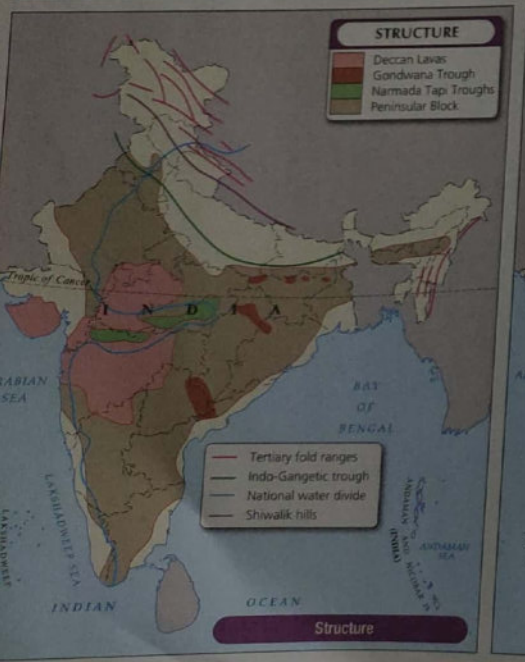
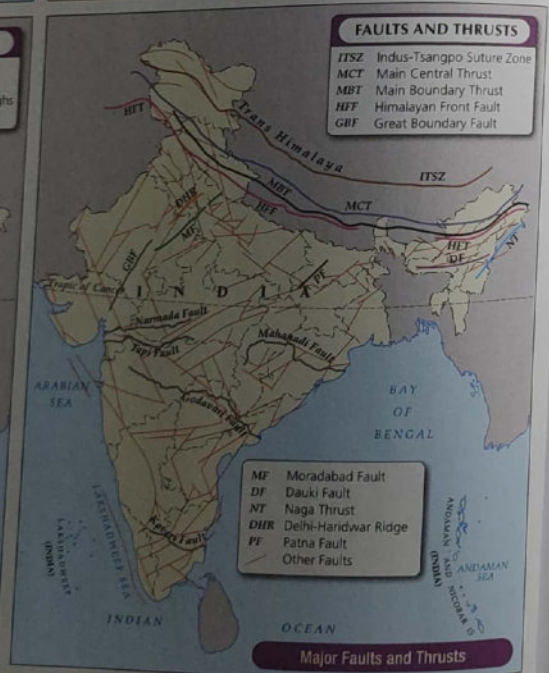
Geology, Geological Formations, Structure and Major Faults & Thrusts



MAJOR GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS OF INDIA

Era / Group	Period / System		Major Formations
Phanerozoic	Quaternary	Recent	Recent Alluvia, Coral reef, Sand dunes, Soils
		Pleistocene	Older Alluvia, Karewas of Kashmir, and Pleistocene river terraces
	Tertiary or Kainozoic	Mio-Pliocene	Shiwalik, Irrawaddy and Manchhar Systems, Cuddalore, Warkalli and Rajamahendri sandstones
		Oligo-Miocene	Murree and Pegu Systems, Nari and Gaj series, Kasauli and Dagshai beds
		Eocene	Ranikot-Laki-Kirthar-Chharat series, Eocene of Burma, Jaintia and Disang series, Subathu beds
	Secondary or Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Deccan Traps and Inter-trappeans, Giumal and Chikkim Series, Umia beds
		Jurassic	Kioto limestone and Spiti shales, Kota-Rajmahal and Jabalpur series
		Triassic	Lilang system including Kioto limestone, Mahadeva and Panchet series
	Primary or Palaeozoic	Upper – Permian	Kulling system, Damuda system
		Upper – Carboniferous	Lipak and Po series, Talchir series
		Upper – Devonian	Muth Quartzite
		Lower – Silurian	Silurian of Burma and Himalayas
		Lower – Ordovician	Ordovician of Burma and Himalayas
		Lower – Cambrian	Haimanta series, Garbyang series
Pre-Cambrian	Pre-Cambrian or Proterozoic	Upper	Vindhyan systems, Darjiling series, Daling series, Dogra and Simla slates,
		Lower	Cuddapah systems, Delhi systems, Shillong series, Martoli series
	Archaean or Azoic	Archaean	Dharwar and Aravalli systems, Salkhala, Jutogh and Chail series, Gniesses etc.





Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

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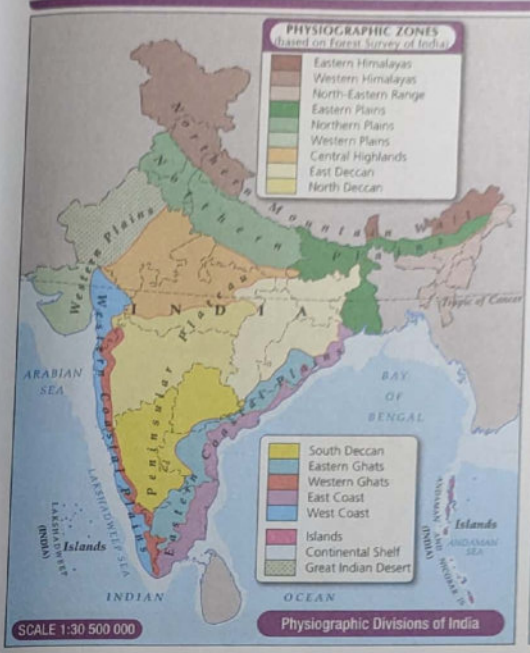

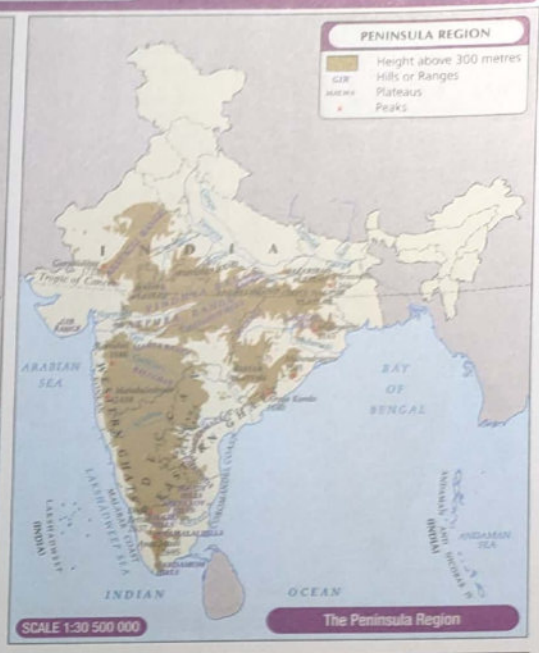

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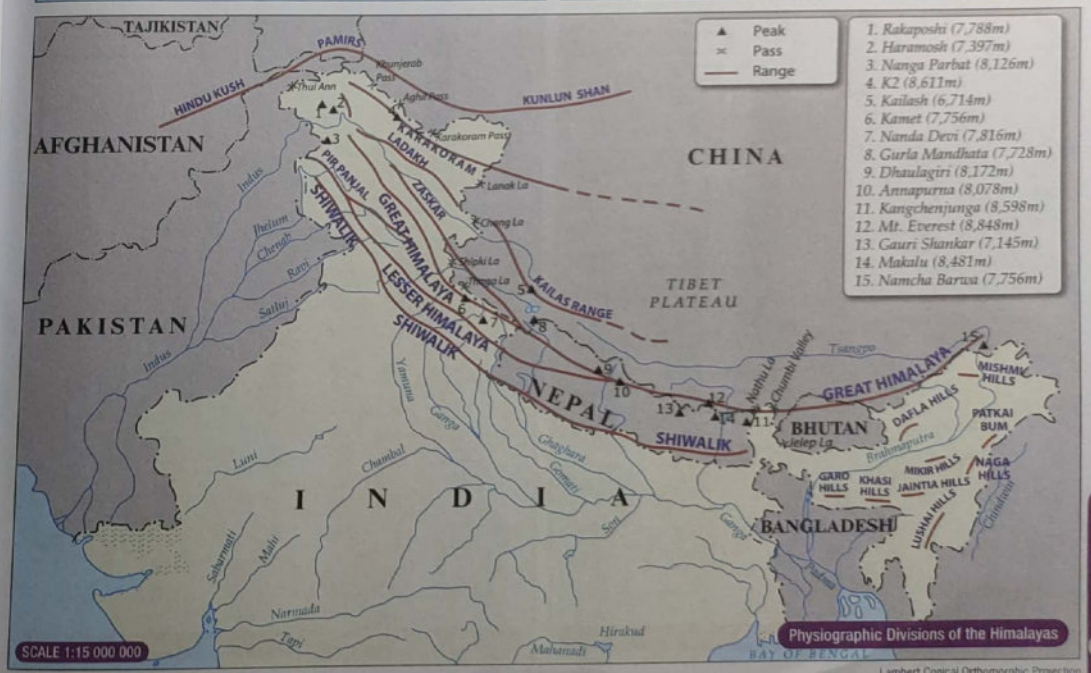

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Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

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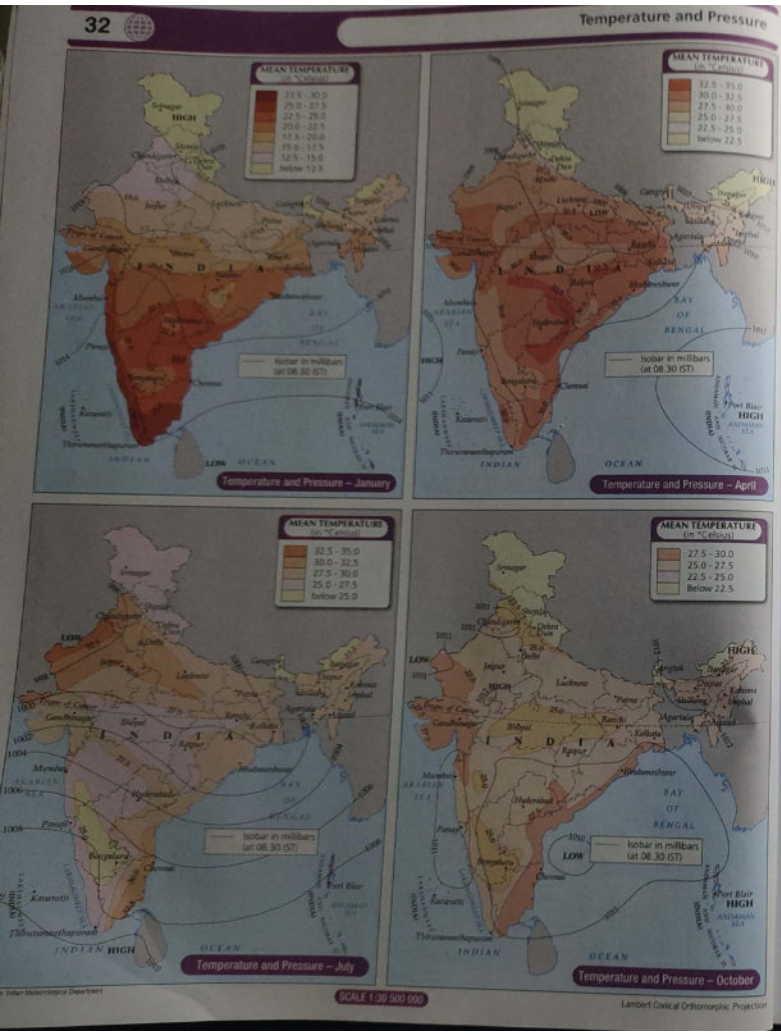

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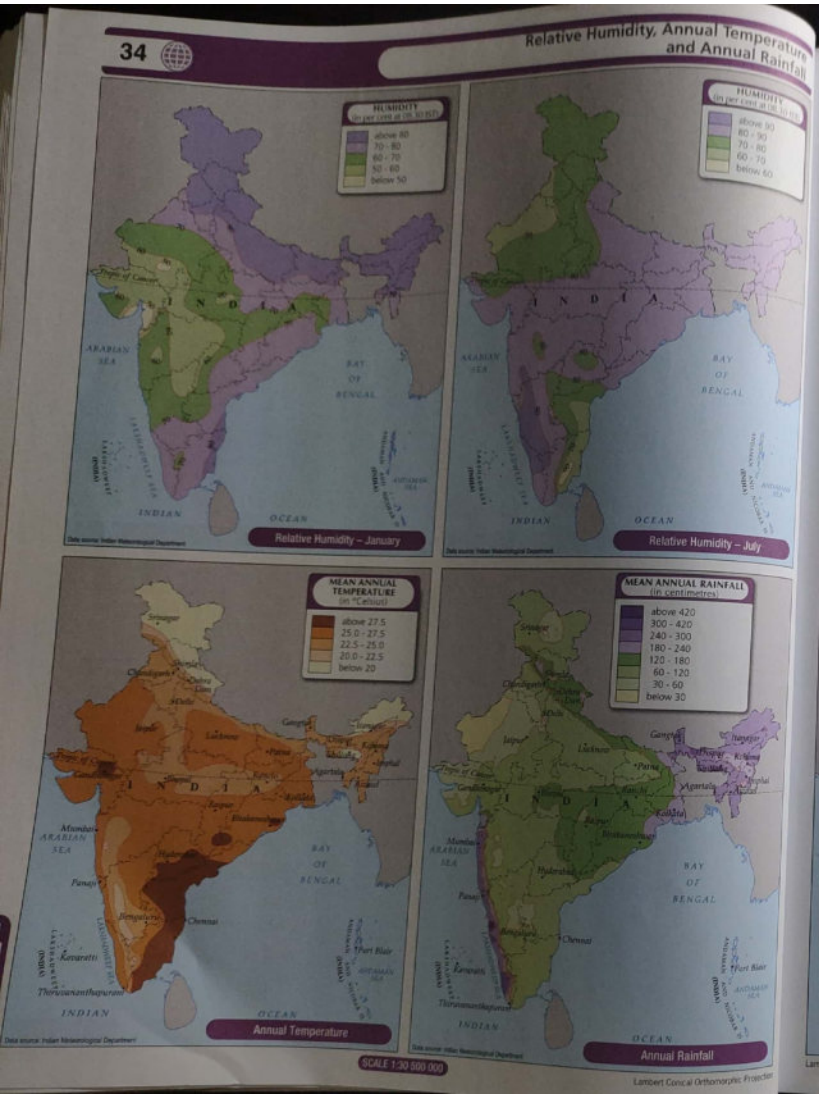
Relative Humidity, Annual Temperature and Annual Rainfall



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Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

Monsoon, Rainfall Trends and Climatic Regions

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

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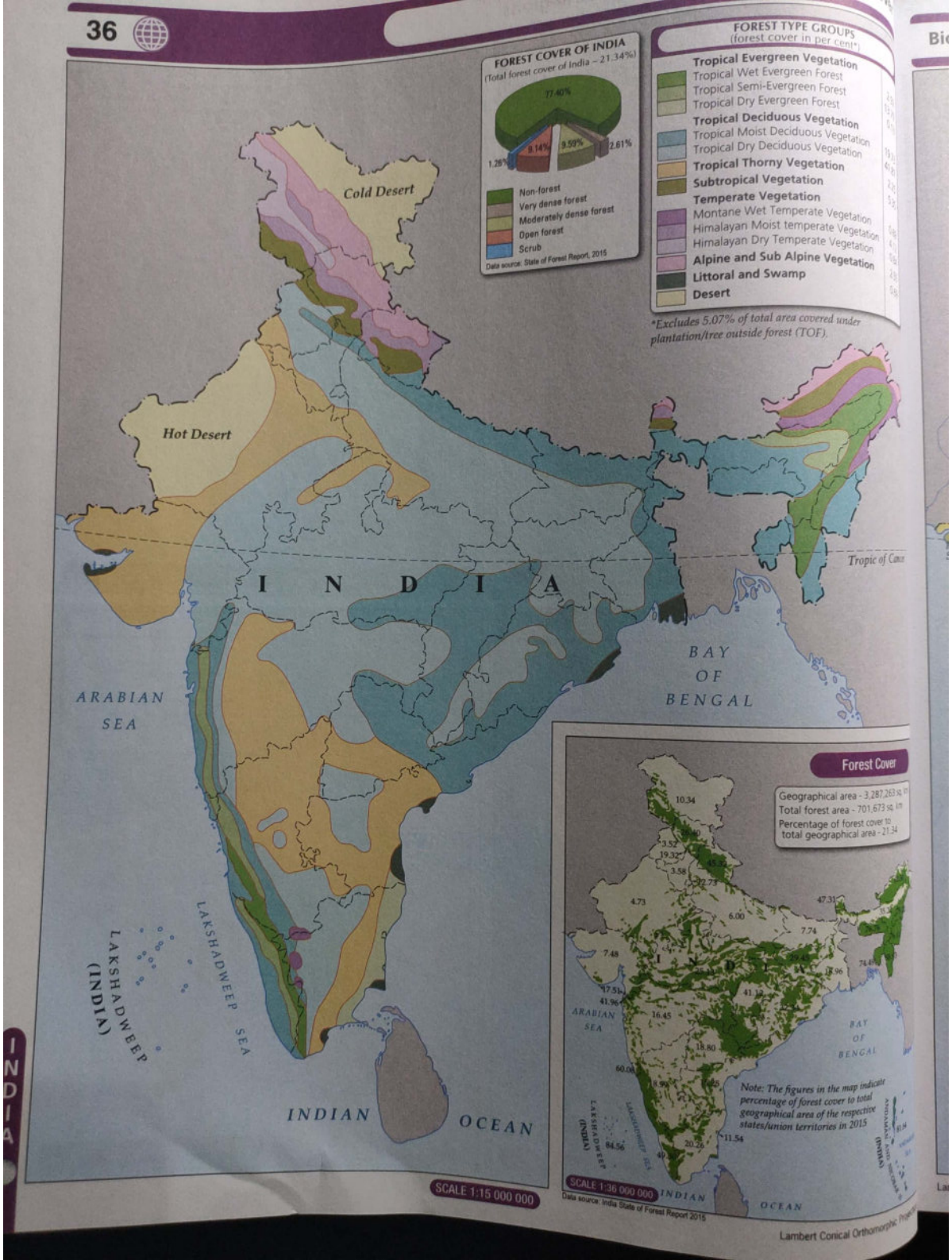

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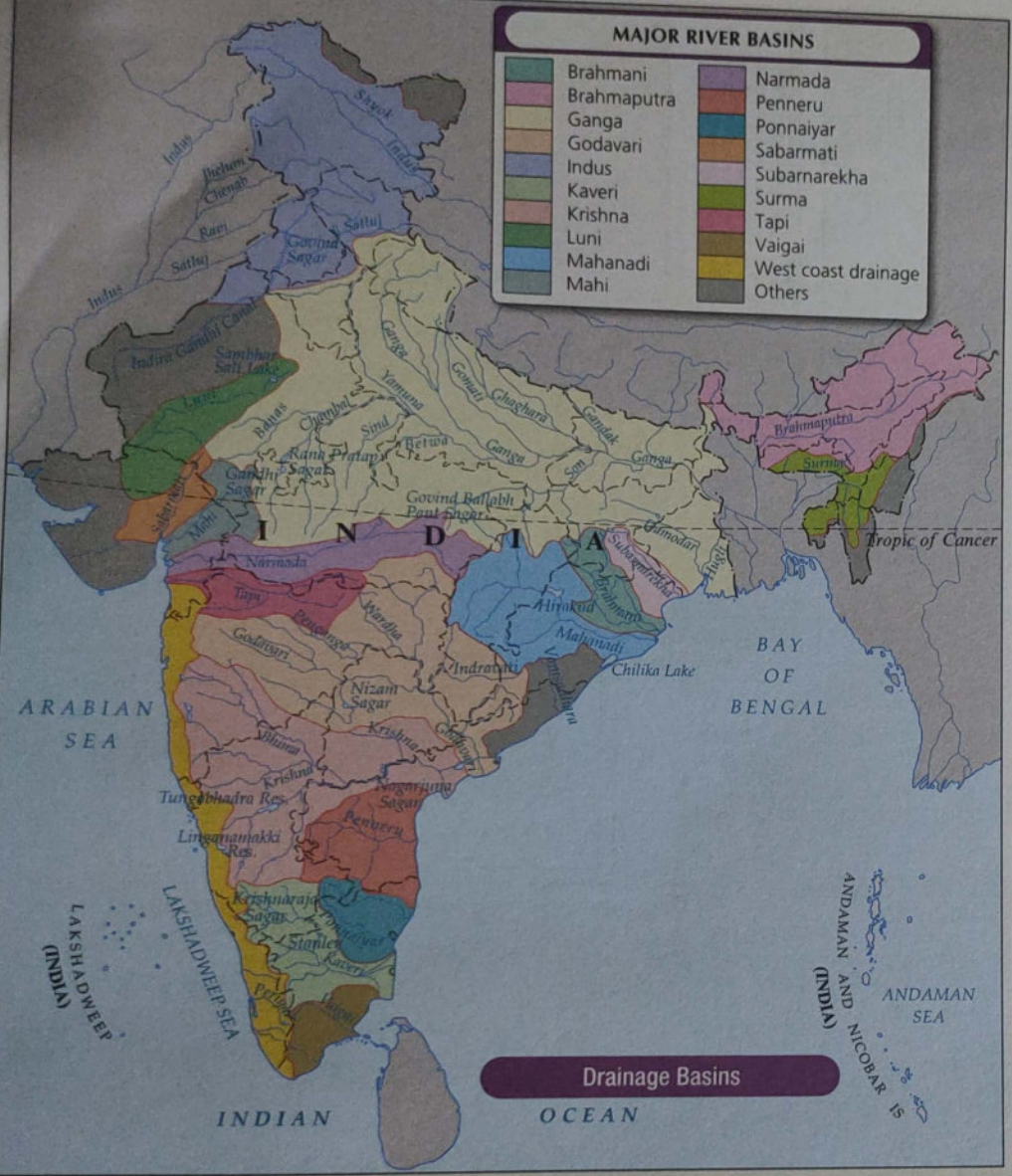
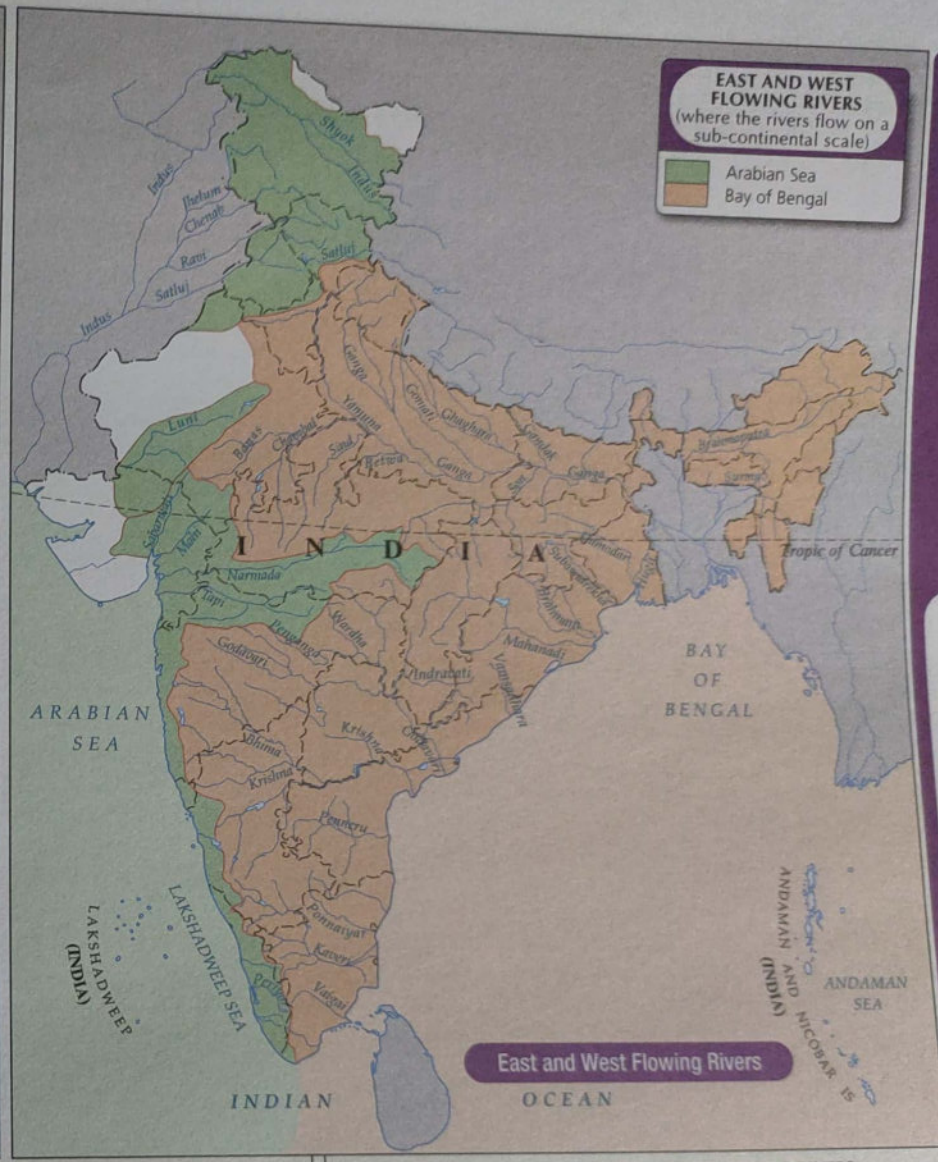
Drainage Basins and East & West Flowing Rivers





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MAJOR RIVER BASINS OF THE COUNTRY (Figures within brackets indicate total length of rivers and basin area)

Sl. No.	Name of the River	Origin	Length (km)	Catchment Area (sq. km)
	East flowing rivers			
1	Baitarani	Keonjhar (Odisha)	365	12,789
2	Brahmani	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	799	39,033
3	Brahmaputra	Kailash Range (Tibet)	916 (2,900)	194,413 (580,000)
4	Ganga	Gangotri (Uttarakhand)	2,525	861,452 (1,186,000)
5	Godavari	Nasik (Maharashtra)	1,465	312,812
6	Kaveri	Coorg (Karnataka)	800	81,155
7	Krishna	Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra)	1,401	258,948
8	Mahanadi	Nazri Town (Madhya Pradesh)	851	141,589
9	Palar (including tributary Cheyyar)	Kolar (Karnataka)	348	17,871
10	Penneru	Kolar (Karnataka)	597	55,213
11	Ponnaiyar	Kolar (Karnataka)	396	14,130
12	Subarnarekha	Nagri/Ranchi (Jharkhand)	395	19,296
13	Vamsadhara	Kalahandi (Odisha)	221	10,830
	West flowing rivers			
14	Indus	Mansarovar (Tibet)	1,114 (2,880)	321,289 (1,165,500)
15	Mahi	Dhar (Madhya Pradesh)	583	34,842
16	Narmada	Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh)	1,312	98,796
17	Sabarmati	Aravalli Hills (Rajasthan)	371	21,674
18	Tapi	Betul (Madhya Pradesh)	724	65,145
		Total		2,603,000

OTHER MINOR EAST AND WEST FLOWING RIVERS

East flowing rivers		West flowing rivers	
Name of the river	Name of the river	Name of the river	Name of the river
Burhabalang	Swarnamukhi	Ozat	Sastri
Rushikulya	Kandleru	Shetrunji	Washishthi
Bahuda	Kortalaiyar	Bhadar	Mandvi
Nagavali	Varahandi	Aji	Kalinadi
Sarda	Vellar	Dhadhar	Gangavati or Bedti
Eleru	Vaigai	Purna	Sharavati
Vogarivagu	Pambar	Ambika	Netravati
Gundlakamma	Gundar	Vaitarna	Chaliar or Baypore
Musi	Vaippar	Dammanganga	Ponnani
Paleru	Tambraparni	Ulhas	Periyar
Muneru		Savitri	Pamba

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Project

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TYPES OF SOIL

Zonal soils, formed under conditions of good soil drainage through the prolonged action of climate and vegetation.

Intrazonal soils are simply those formed under conditions of very poor drainage.

Azonal soils have no well-developed profile characteristics, either because they have had insufficient time to develop or because they are on slopes too steep to allow profile development.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOILS IN INDIA

(Out of total land available for agriculture, forestry and related purposes)

Data source: National Bureau of Soil Survey and Landuse Planning

Total geographical area	328 million hectares
Reported land utilization	306 million hectares
Land available for agriculture, forestry and related purposes	264 million hectares

LAND USE – 2012-13

(Out of total reporting area available for land utilization)

Data source: Statistical Year Book India, 2016

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Irrigation and Net Irrigated Area

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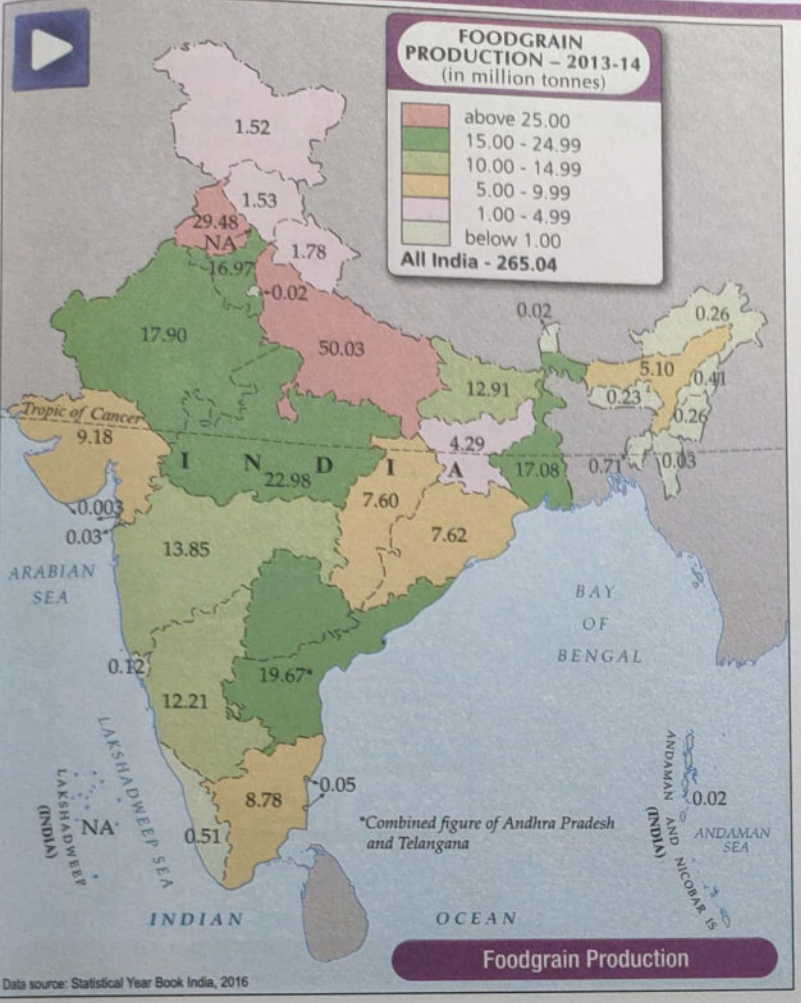

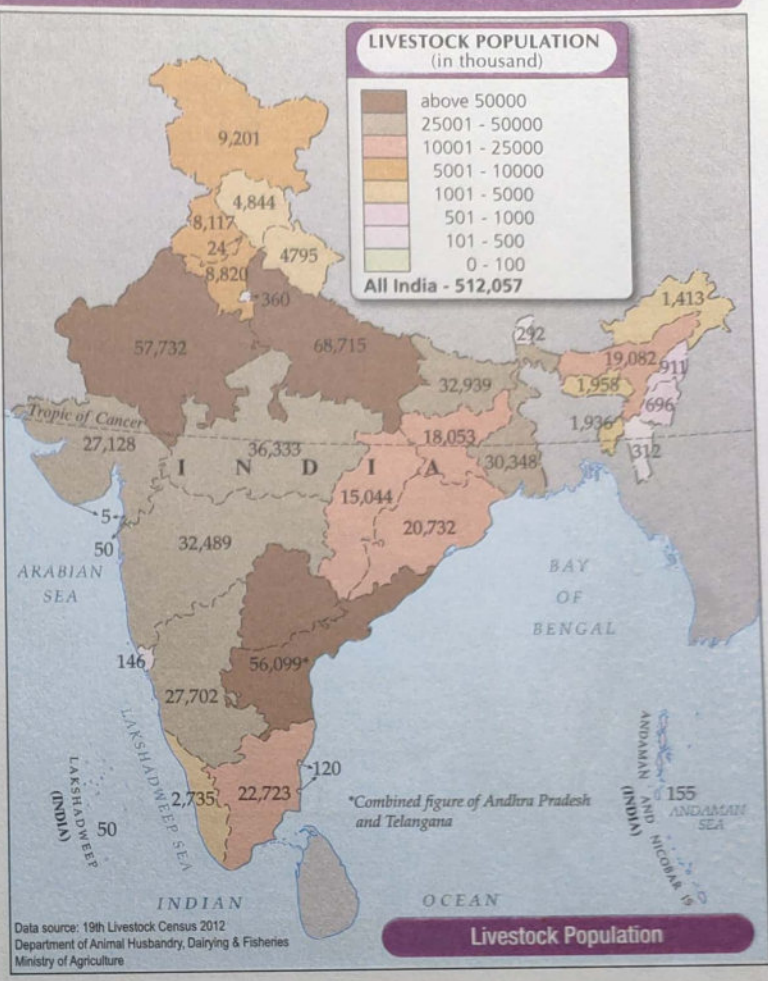

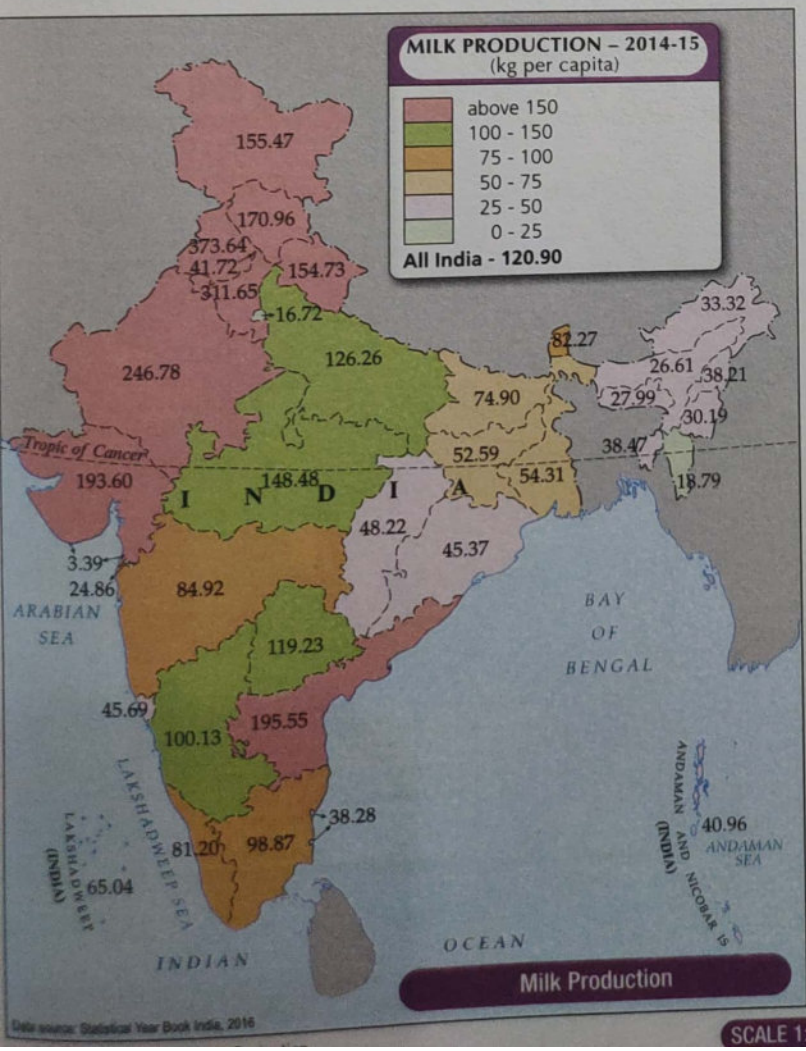

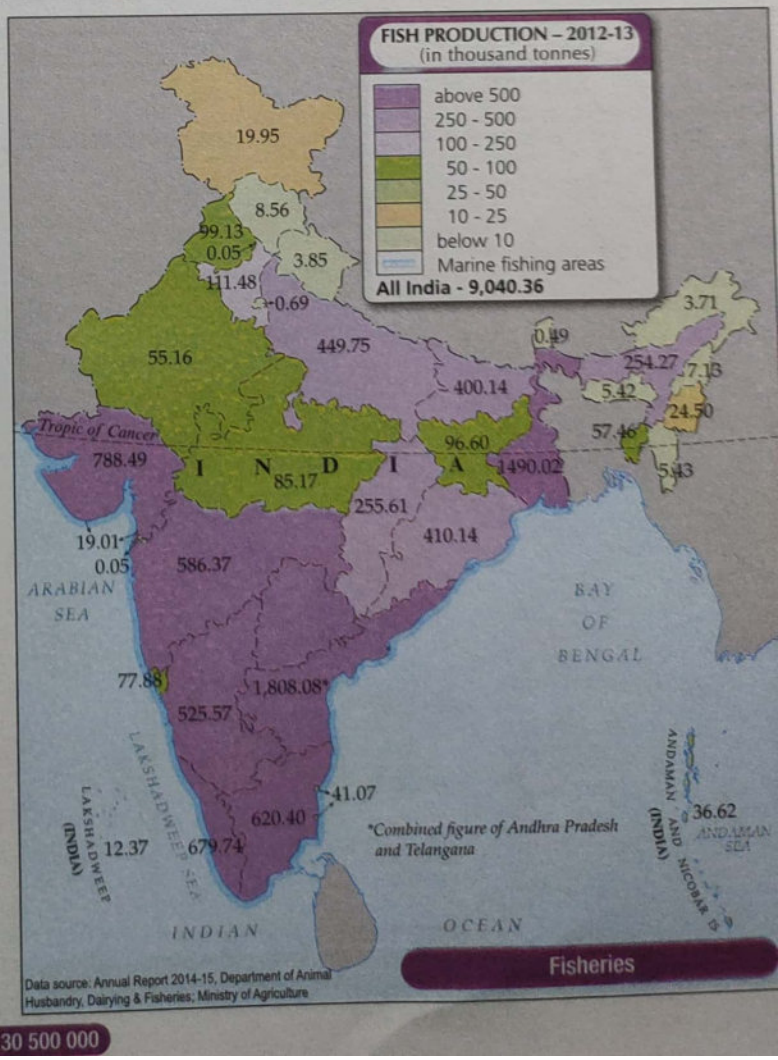

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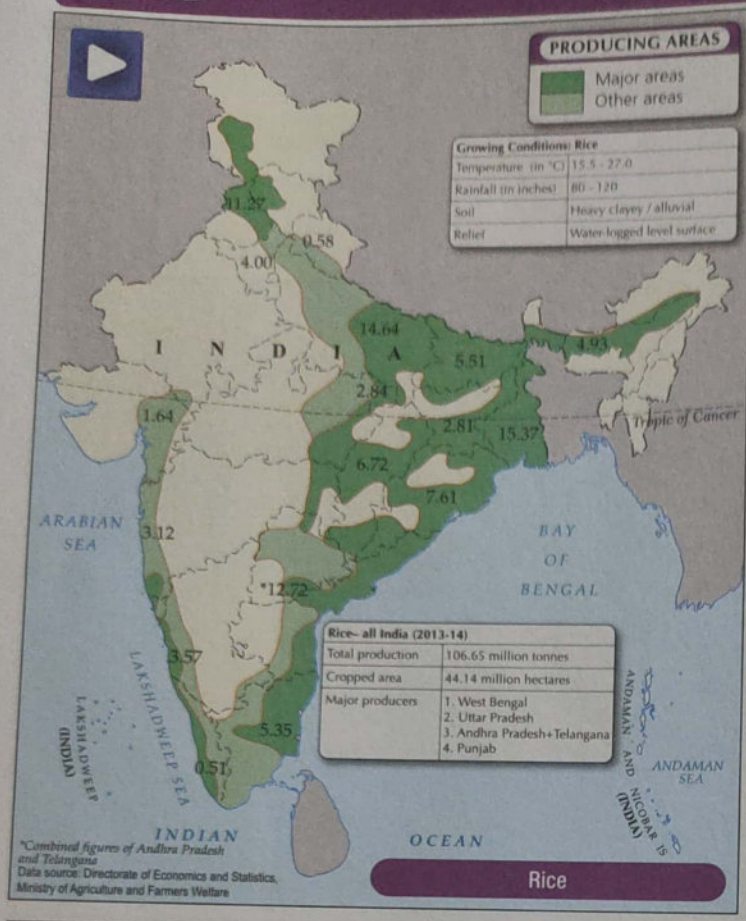
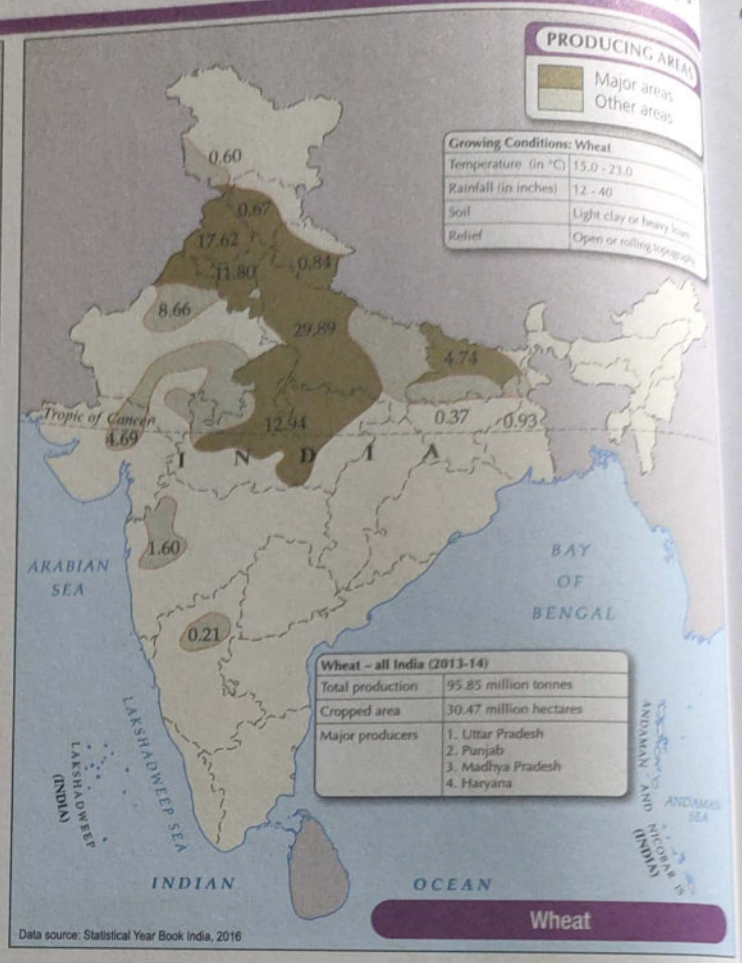
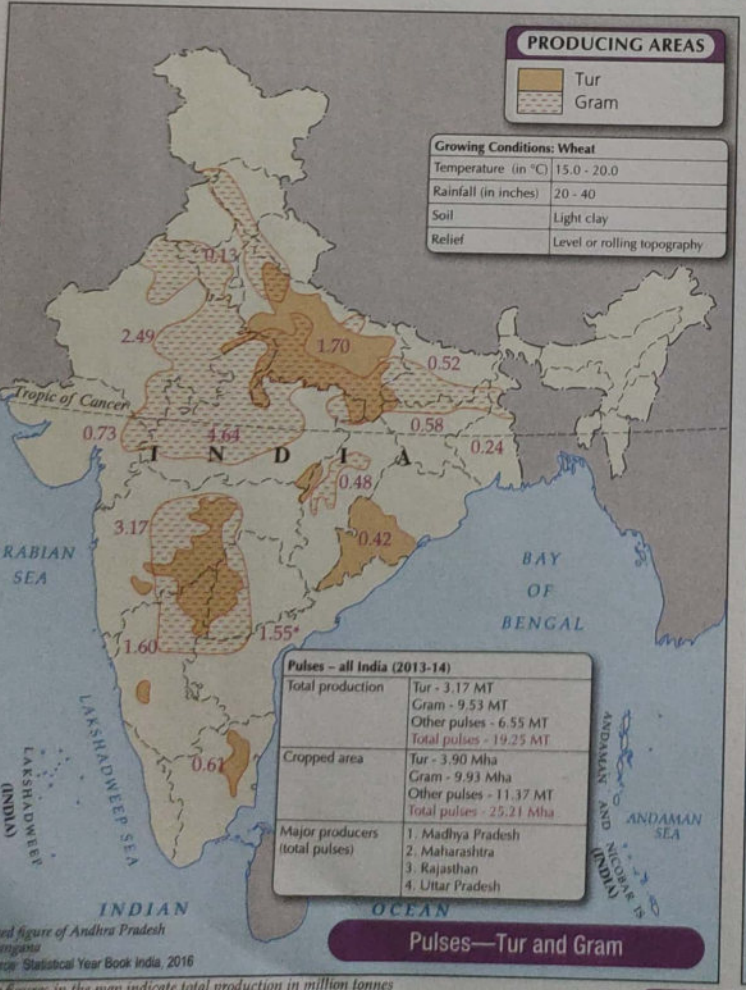


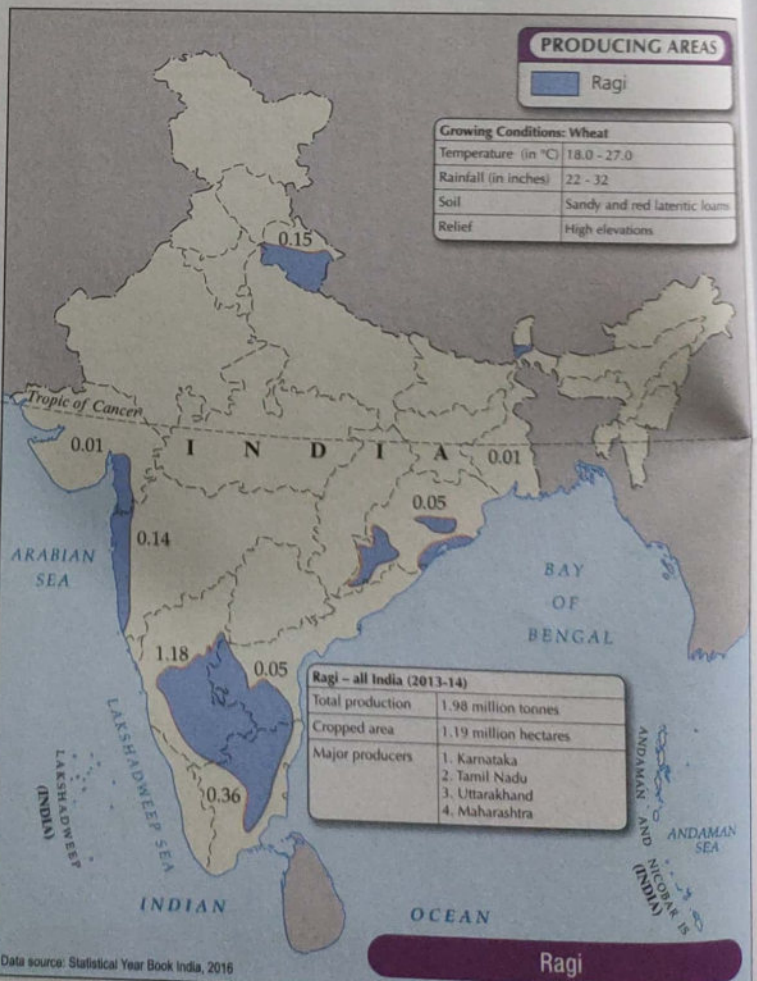
*Combined figures of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
Data source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare



Data source: Statistical Year Book India, 2016



*combined figure of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
Data source: Statistical Year Book India, 2016



Data source: Statistical Year Book India, 2016

The figures in the map indicate total production in million tonnes in the respective state/union territory in 2013-14.

SCALE 1:30 500 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

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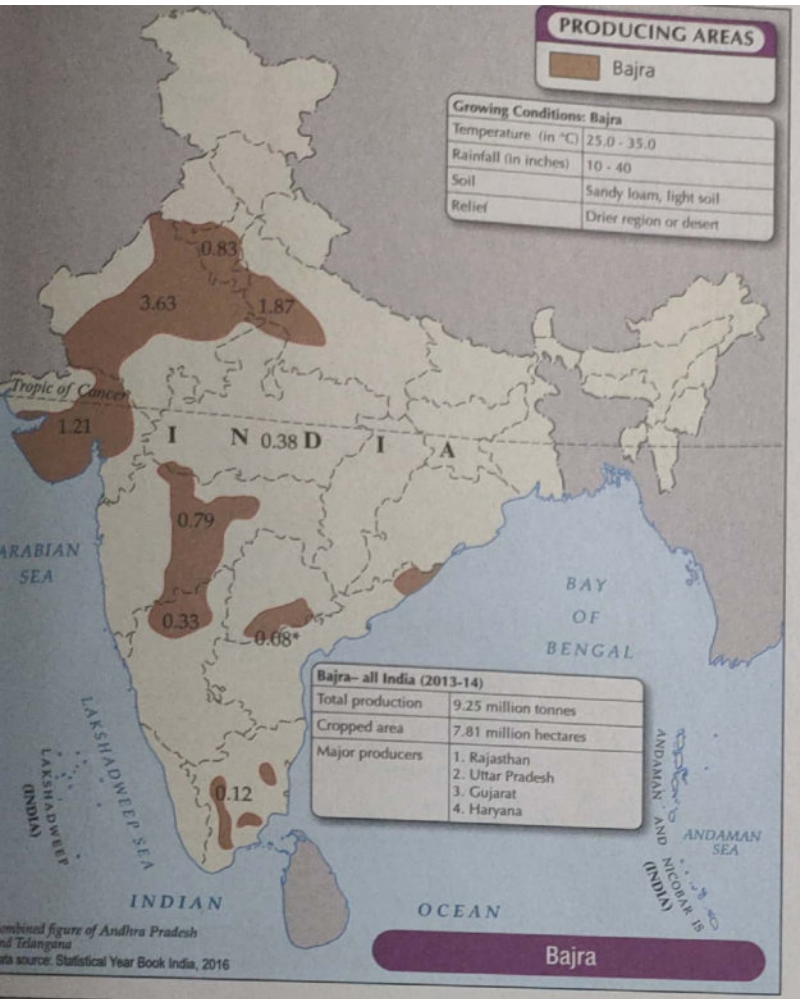

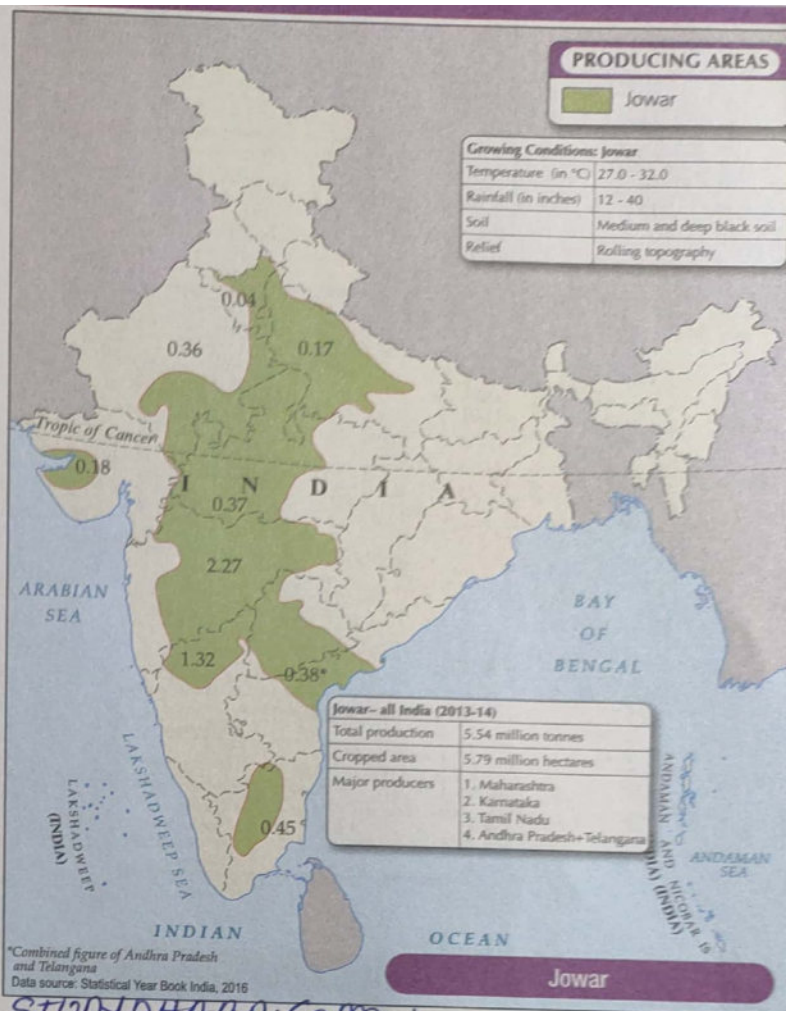

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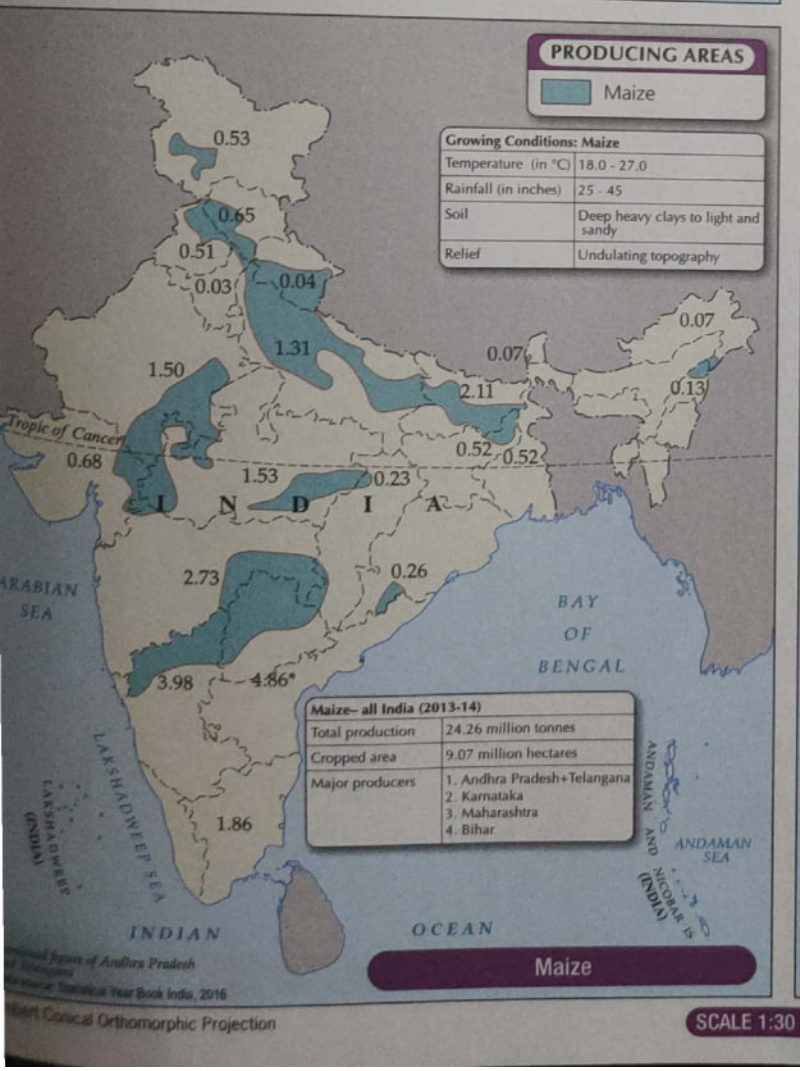

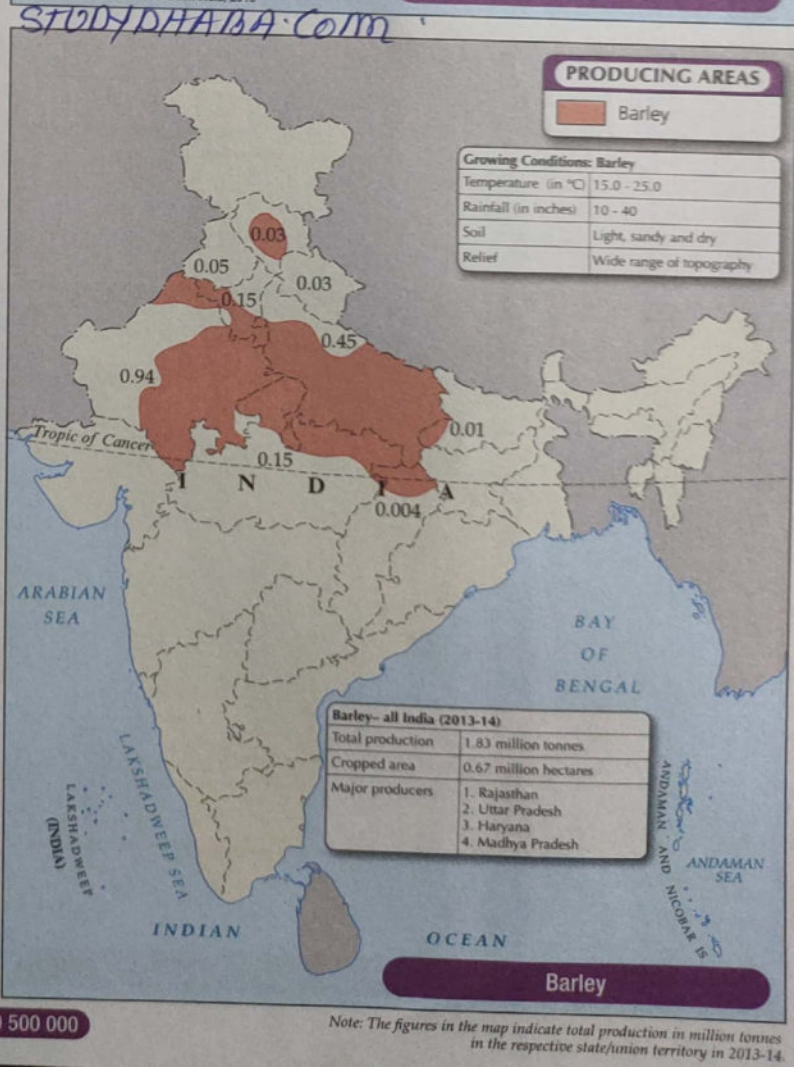

Albert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

SCALE 1:30 500 000

Note: The figures in the map indicate total production in million tonnes in the respective state/union territory in 2013-14.

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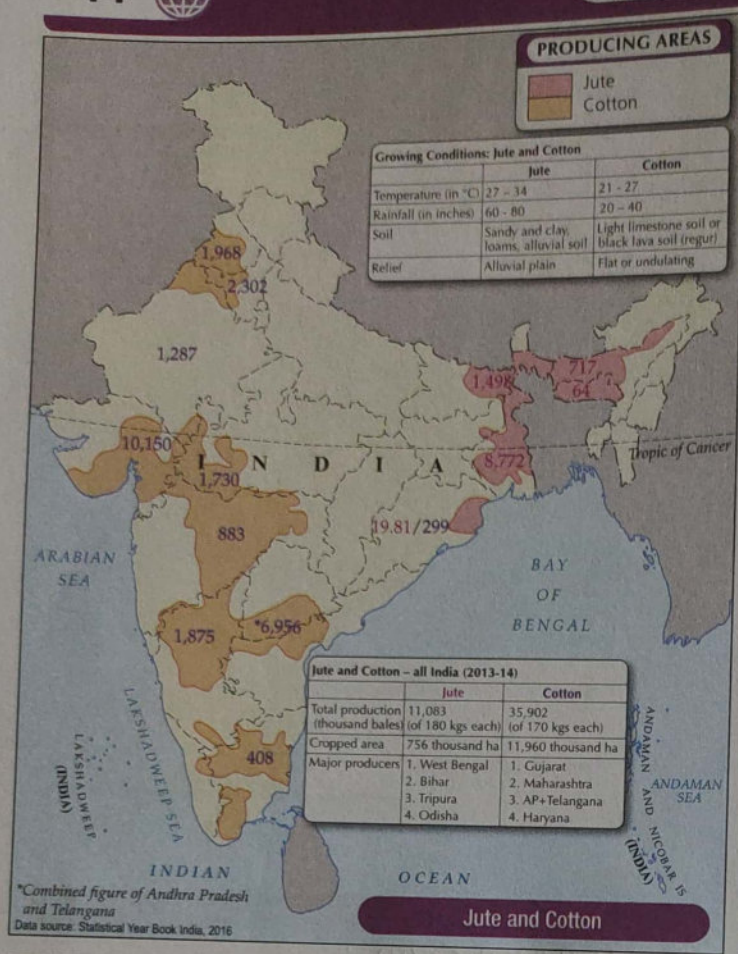

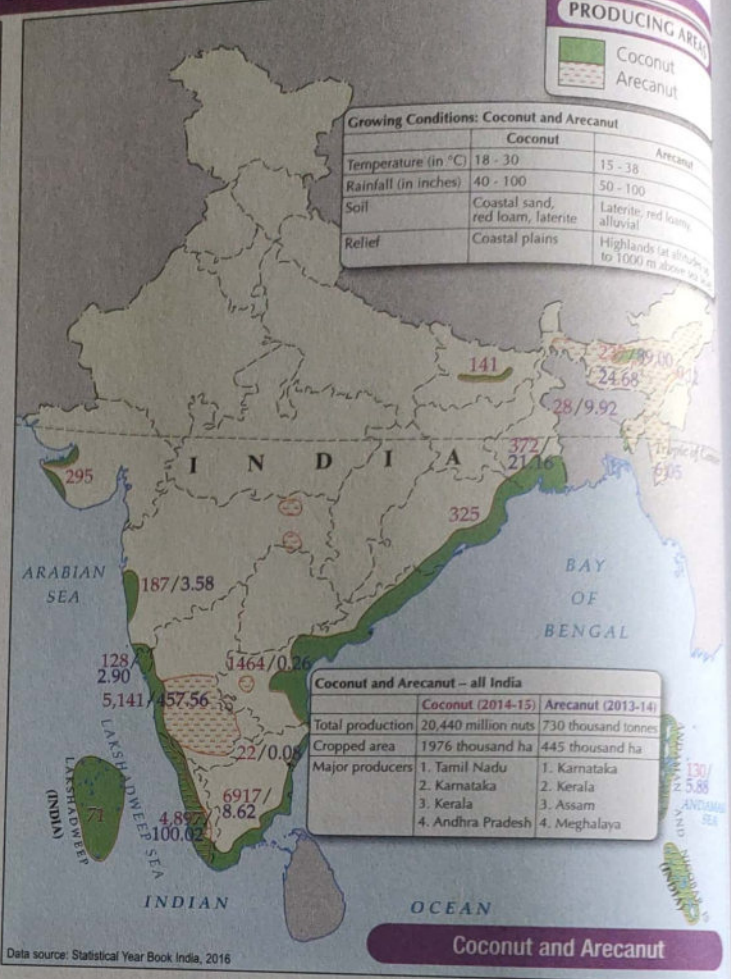

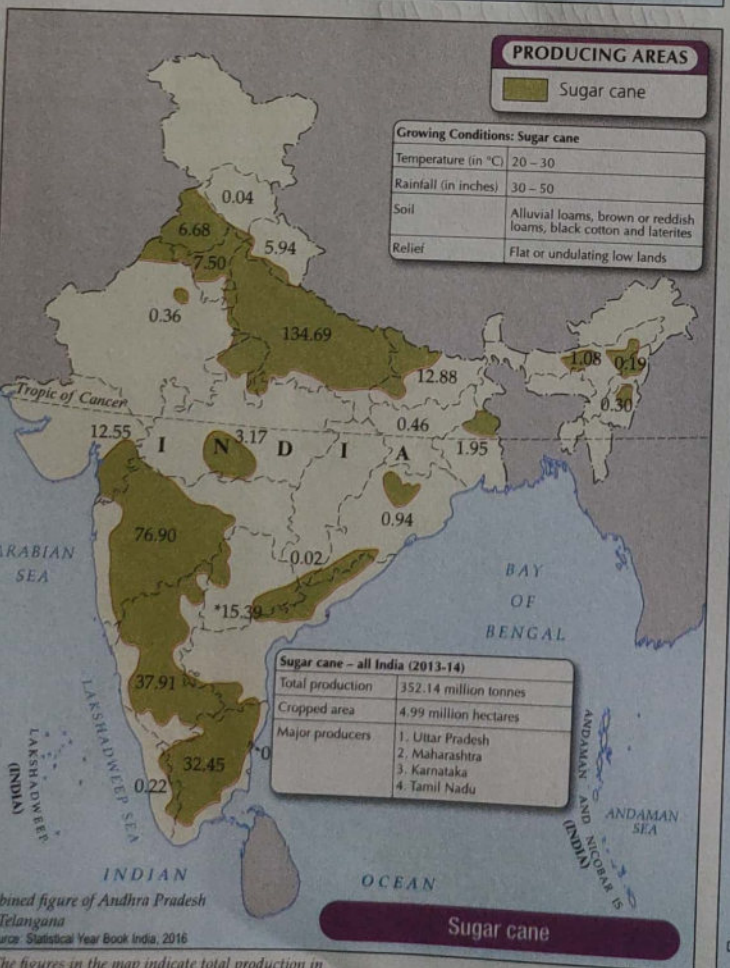

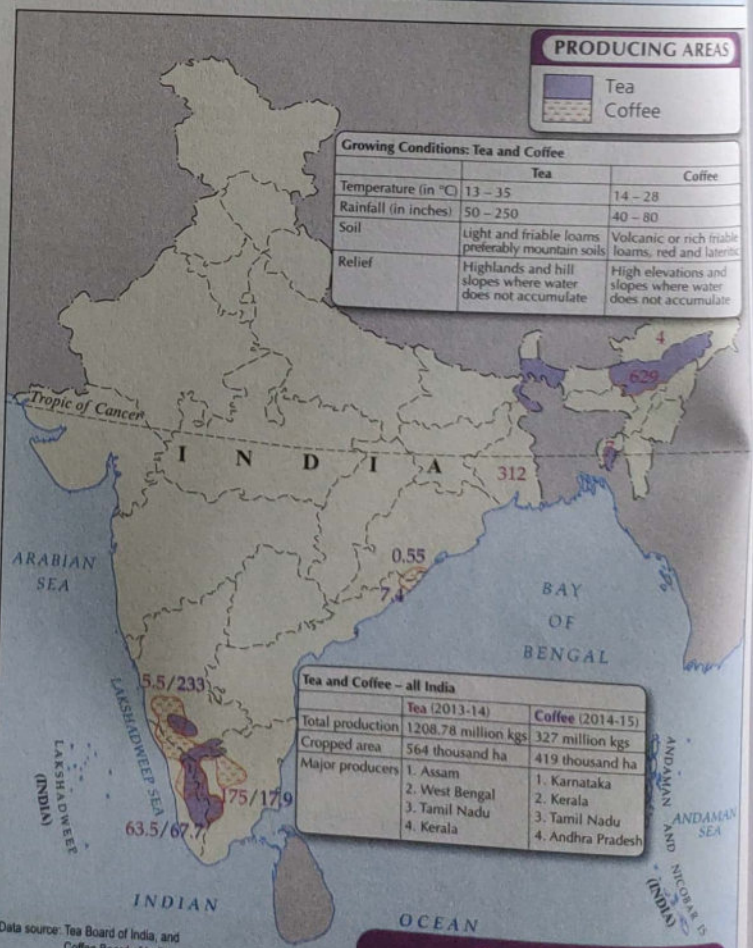

Note: The figures in the map indicate total production in the respective state/union territory.

SCALE 1:30 500 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

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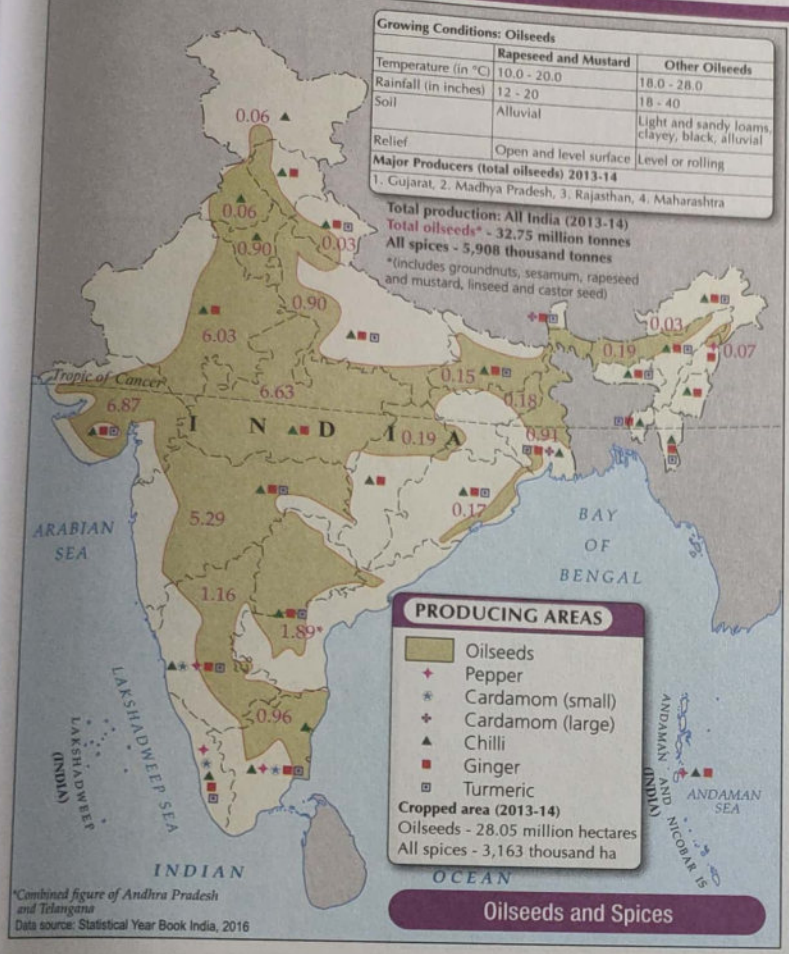

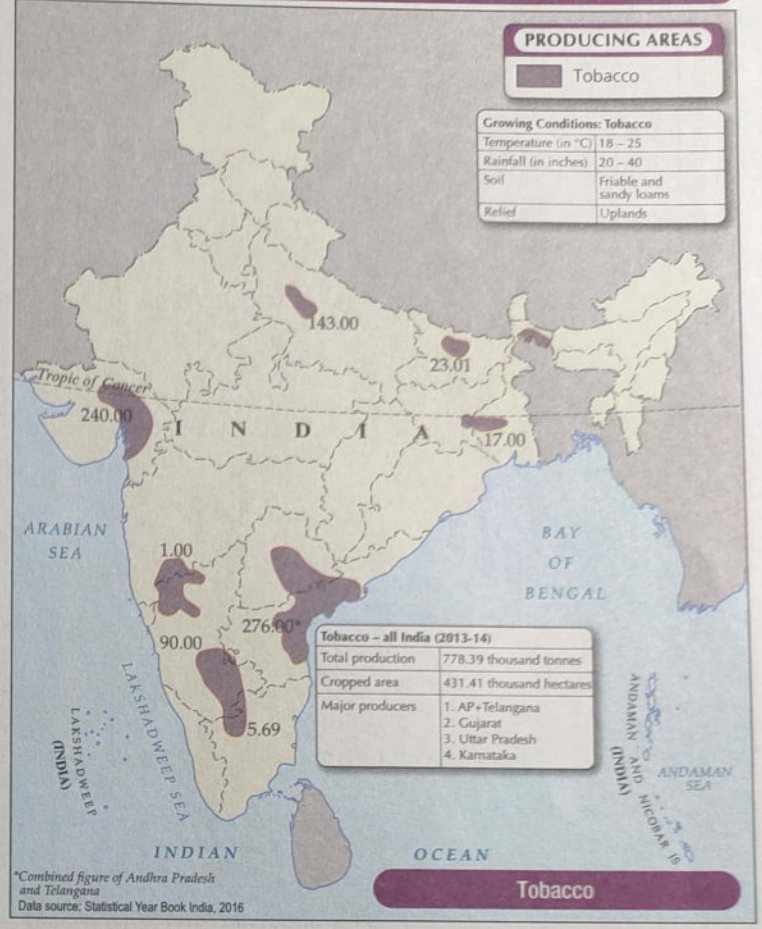

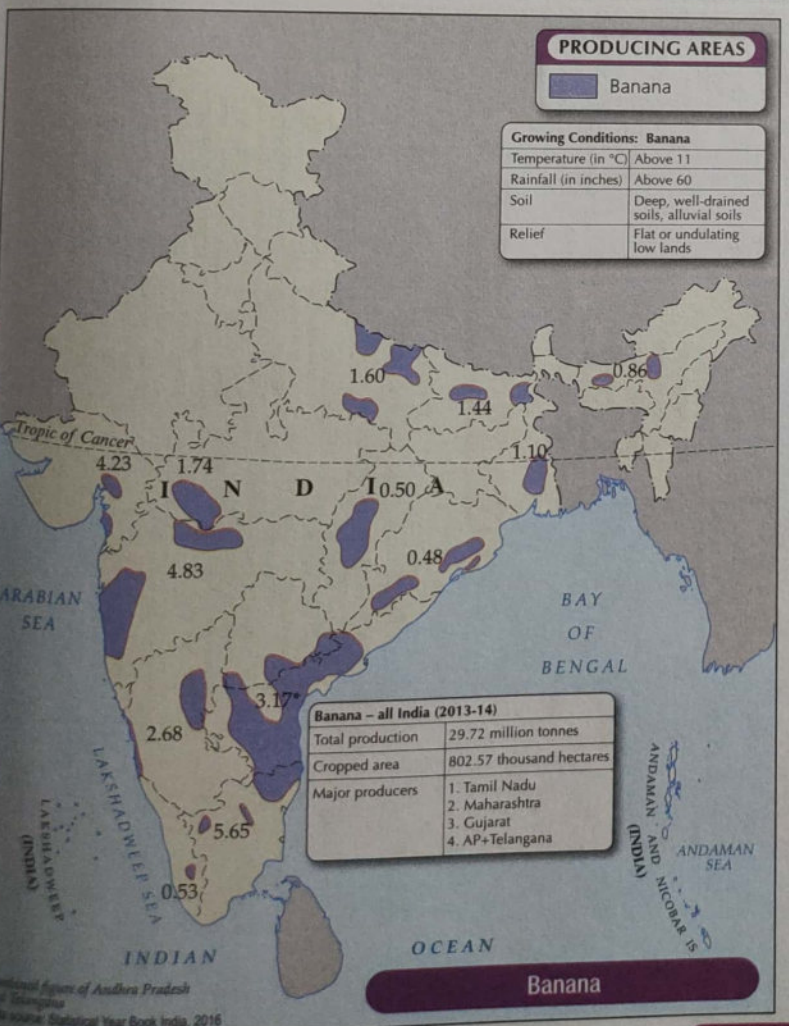

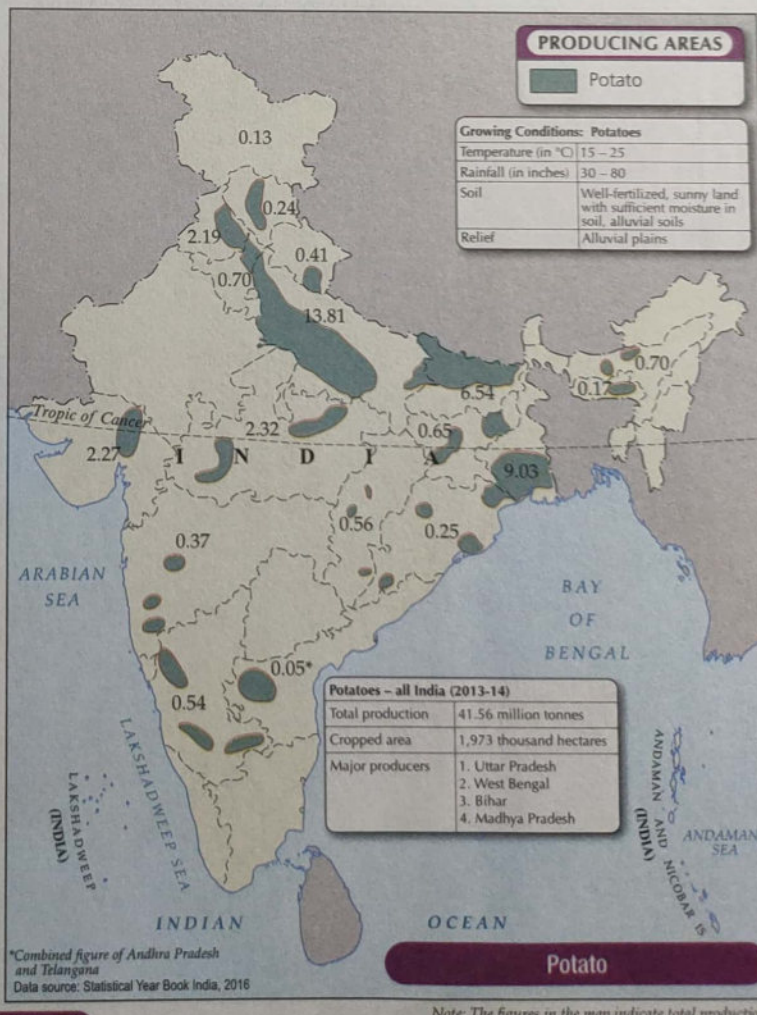

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

SCALE 1:30 500 000

Note: The figures in the map indicate total production in the respective state/union territory in 2013-14

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Important Mineral Belts and Number of Reported Mines

IMPORTANT MINERAL BELTS OF INDIA

No.	Belt	Stretch	Important Deposits
1.	The North-eastern Peninsular Belt	Chota Nagpur and Odisha Plateaus in the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Bihar and West Bengal	Coal, iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, copper, kyanite, chromite, beryl, apatite, uranium phosphate, dolomite, china clay, limestone, fire clay and asbestos
2.	The Central Belt	Parts of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	Manganese ore, bauxite, limestone, copper, marble, lignite, coal, gems, mica, iron ore and graphite
3.	The Southern Belt	Stretches over the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	Rich in ferrous minerals and others such as bauxite, lignite, gold, iron ore, chromite, mica, manganese, gypsum, asbestos, dolomite, china clay, limestone, etc
4.	The Western Belt	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra	Rich in non-ferrous metals such as copper, lead, zinc, uranium, mica, salt, manganese, asbestos, precious stones, mineral oil and natural gas
5.	The South-Western Belt	Goa, Karnataka and Kerala	Iron ore, garnet, clay, ilmenite, bauxite, mica, limestone, zircon, monazite sands, etc.
6.	The Himalayan Belt	The Himalayas	Copper, lead, nickel, bauxite, silver, gypsum, limestone, dolomite, tungsten, cobalt, etc.
7.	The Continental Shelf	Continental shelf of Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal	Mineral oil, natural gas, silicon, iron, magnetite, chromium, monazite, aluminium, barium, etc.

Data source: Annual Report 2014-15, Ministry of Mines.
*Combined figure of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

SCALE 1:24 000 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

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PRODUCTION OF NON-METALLIC MINERALS

Major producing states

0.04 1.59 0.19 0.58 0.18 0.95 0.12 0.05 2.28

17.13 7.31 4.92 2.05 1.99 3.26 19.38* 3.46 6.18 0.84

Tropic of Cancer

I N D I A

BAY OF BENGAL

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

INDIAN OCEAN

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR IS (INDIA)

ANDAMAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)

Note: The figures in the map indicate value of total production of non-metallic minerals (in billion rupees) in the respective states in 2013-14.

All India - 73.56 billion rupees

Production—Non-Metallic Minerals

*Combined figure of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

PRODUCTION OF METALLIC MINERALS

Major producing states

52.26 10.35 26.61 92.83 178.90 7.71 53.98 21.43* 1.08* 0.05 2.64

Tropic of Cancer

I N D I A

BAY OF BENGAL

ARABIAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

INDIAN OCEAN

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR IS (INDIA)

ANDAMAN SEA

LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)

Note: The figures in the map indicate value of total production of metallic minerals (in billion rupees) in the respective states in 2013-14.

All India - 426.52 billion rupees

Production—Metallic Minerals

*Combined figure of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCTION – 2013-14

(All India - 426.52 billion rupees)

SHARE OF STATES IN VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION – 2013-14

(Metallic and Non-metallic combined)

NON-METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCTION – 2013-14

(All India - 73.56 billion rupees)

SCALE 1:24 000 000

rt Conical Orthomorphic Projection

Data source: Statistical Year Book India, 2016 and Annual Report 2014-15, Ministry of Mines

INDIA

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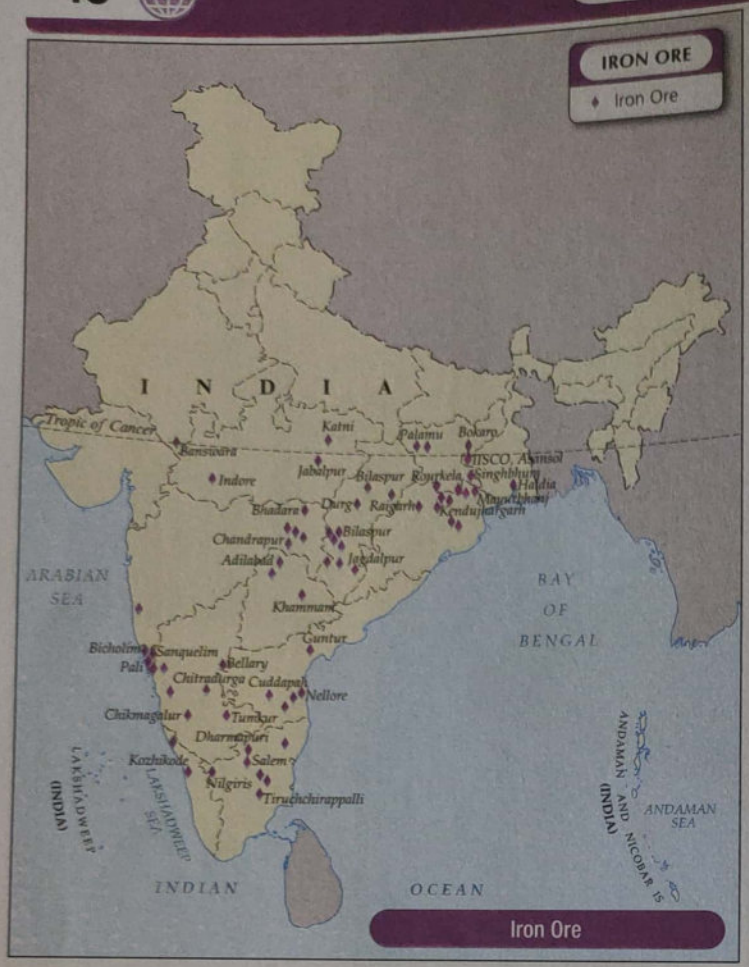

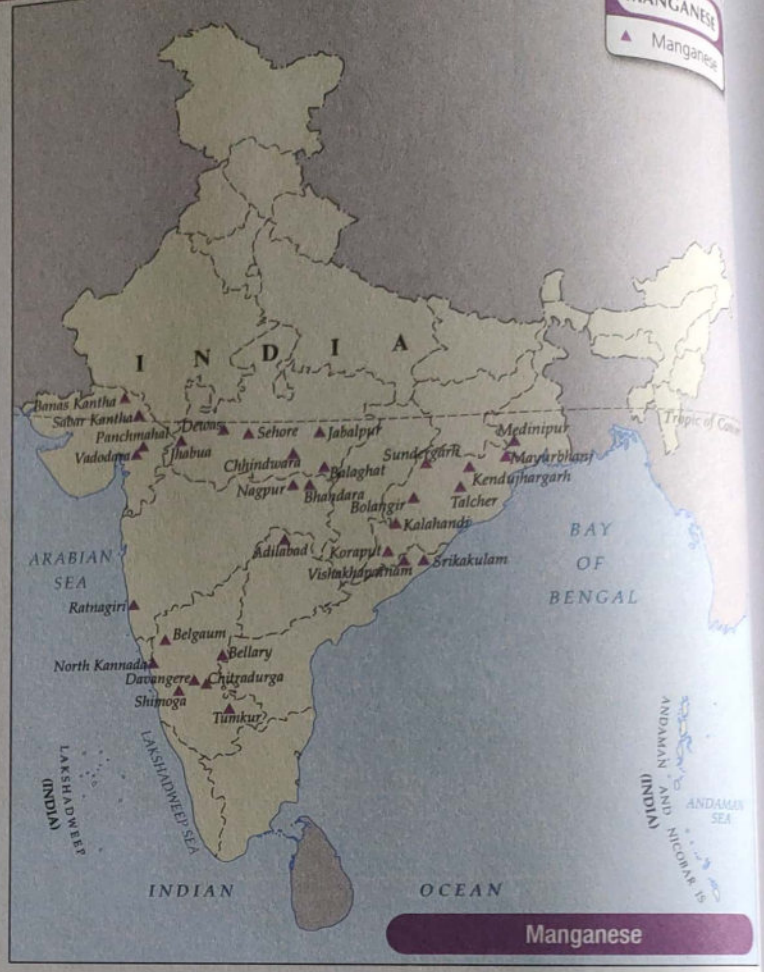

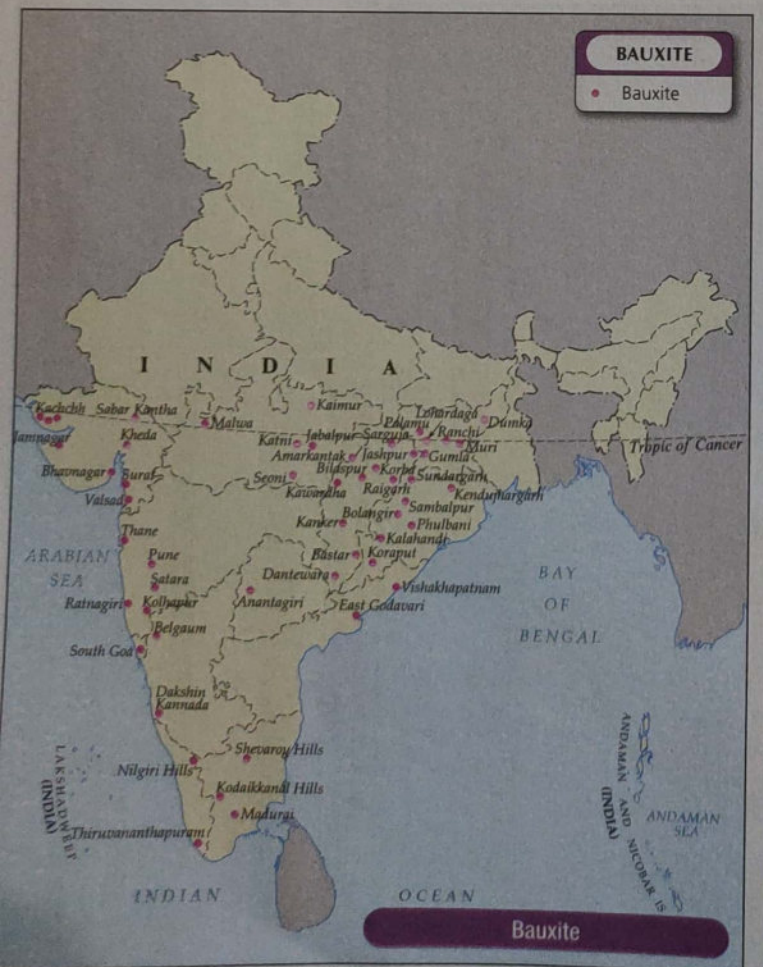

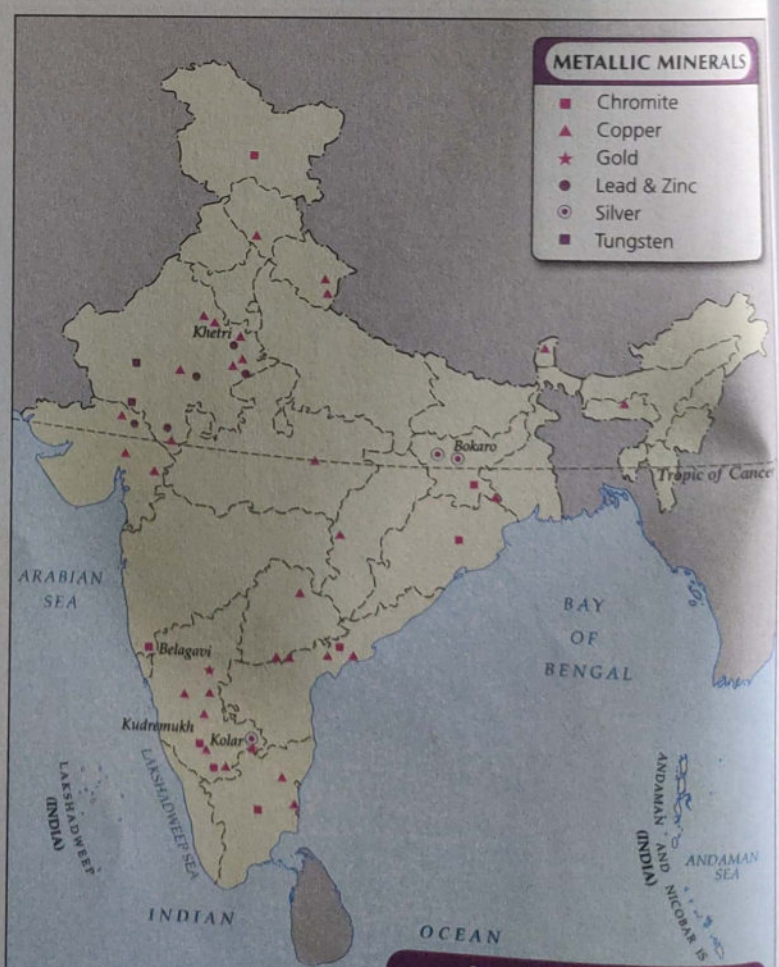

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Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

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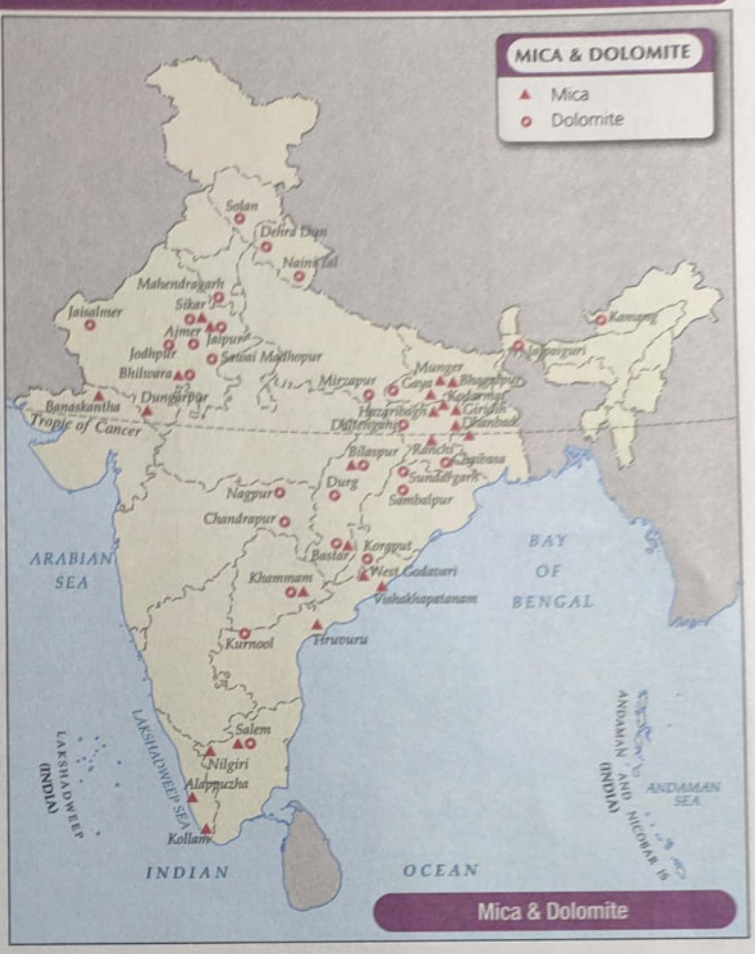

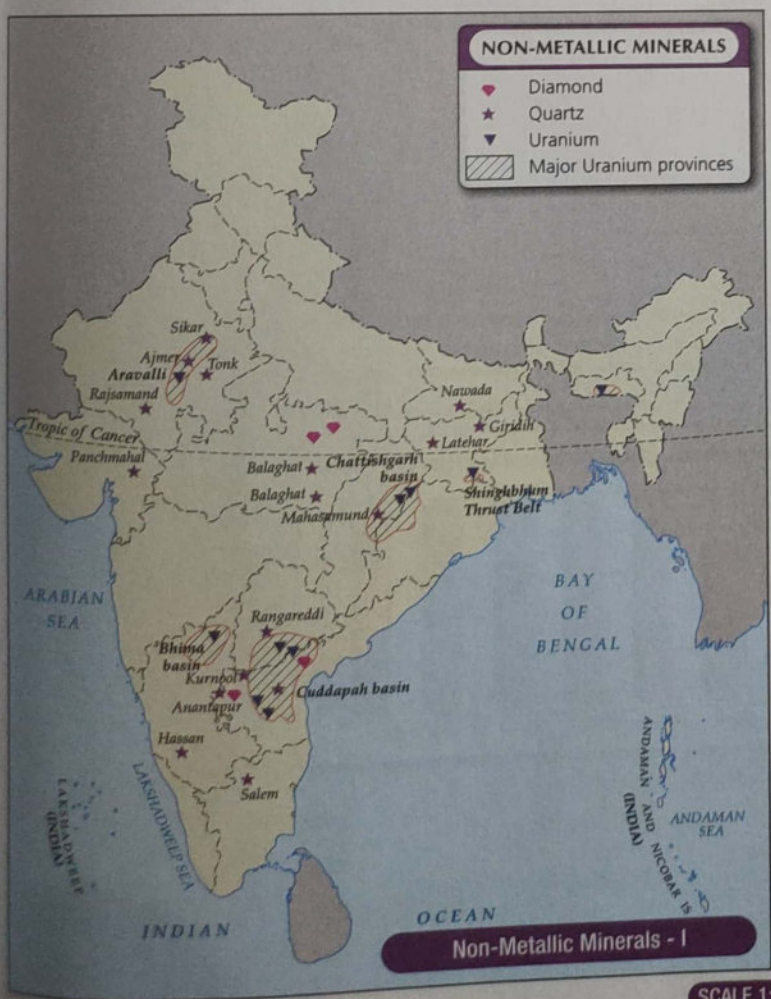

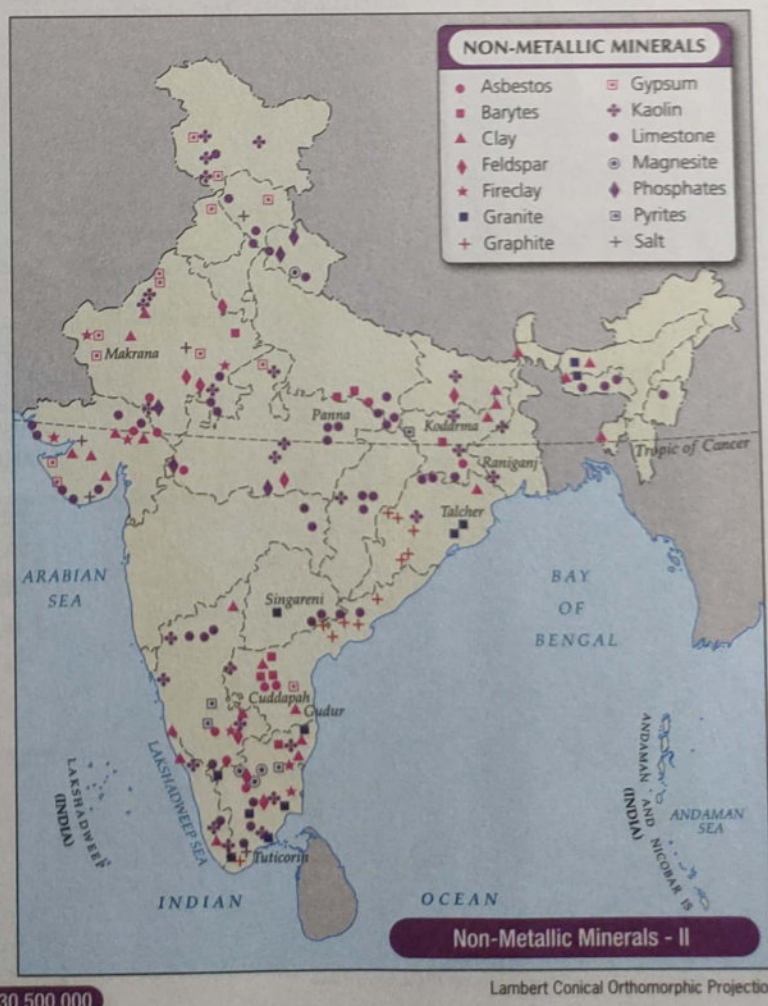

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Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

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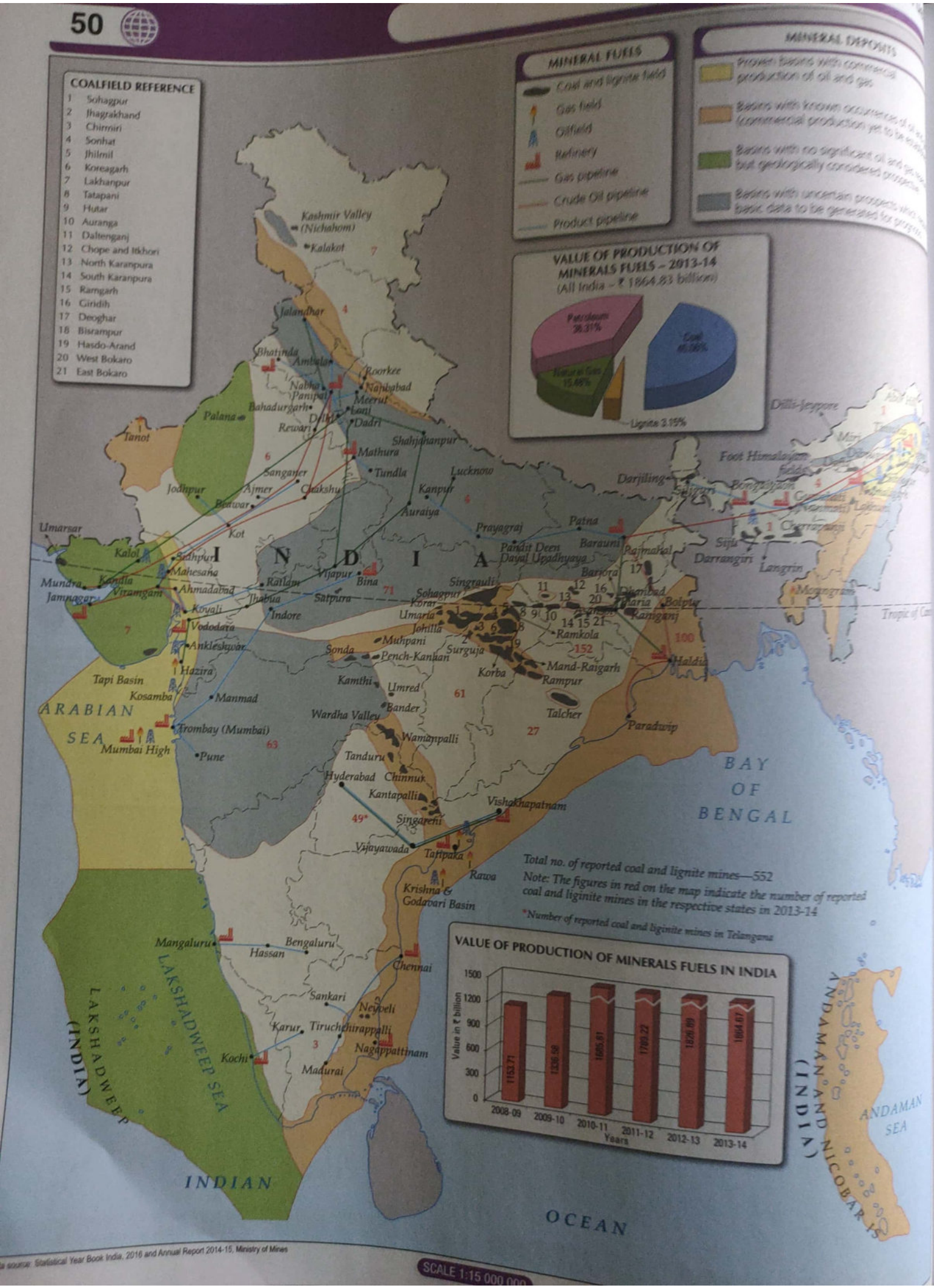

Data source: Statistical Year Book India, 2016 and Annual Report 2014-15, Ministry of Mines

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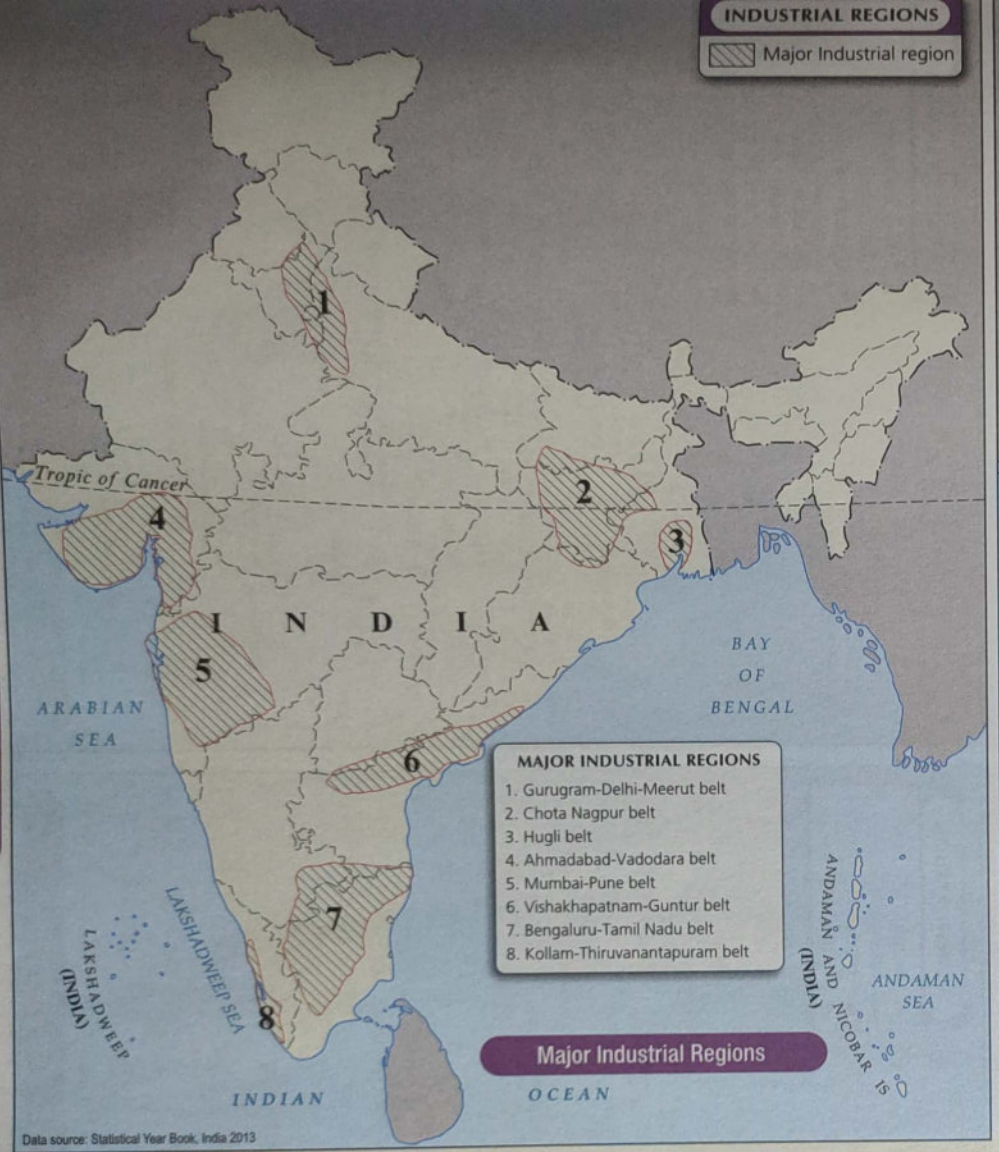
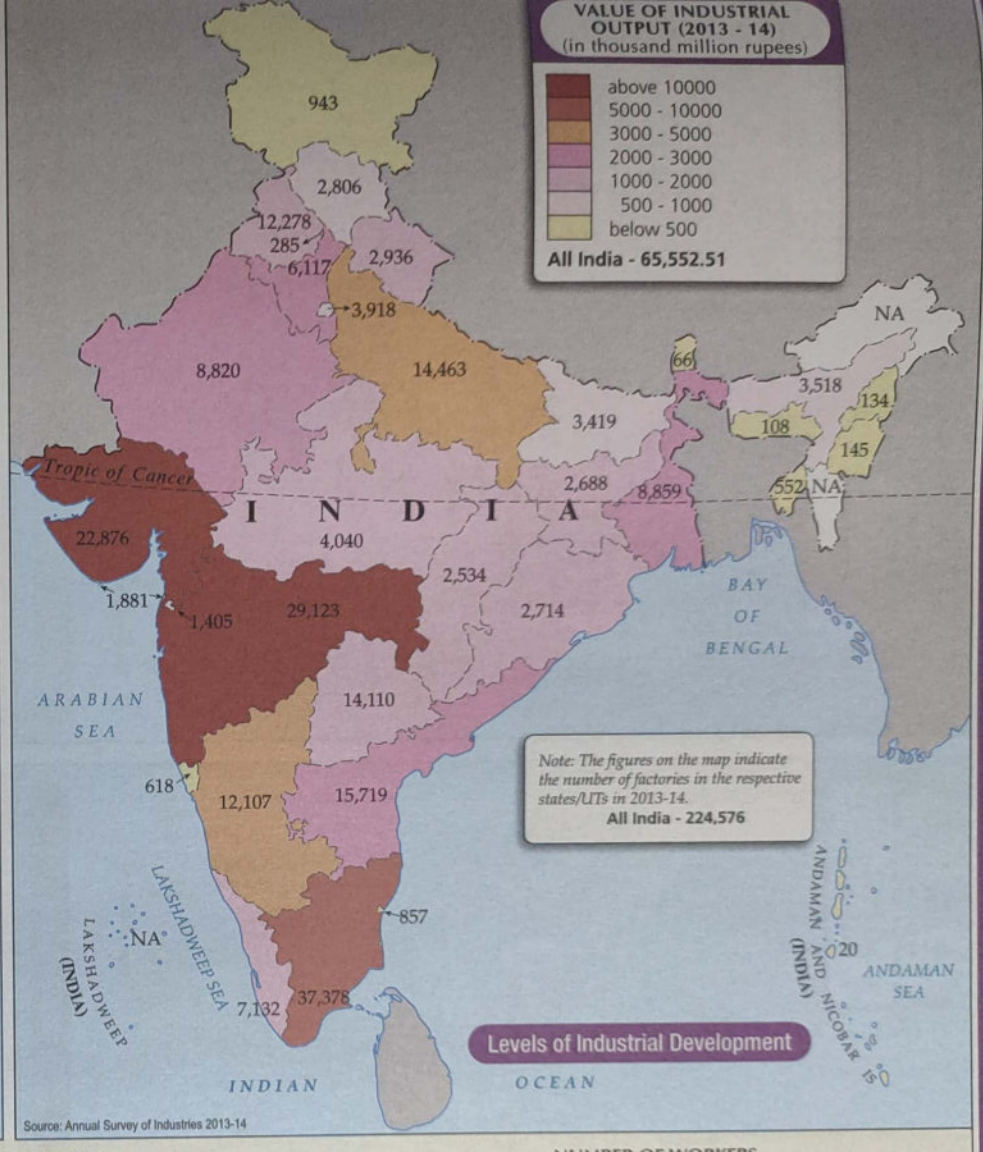
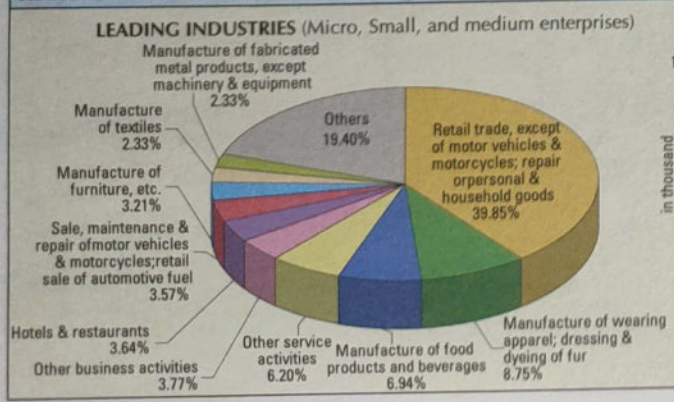
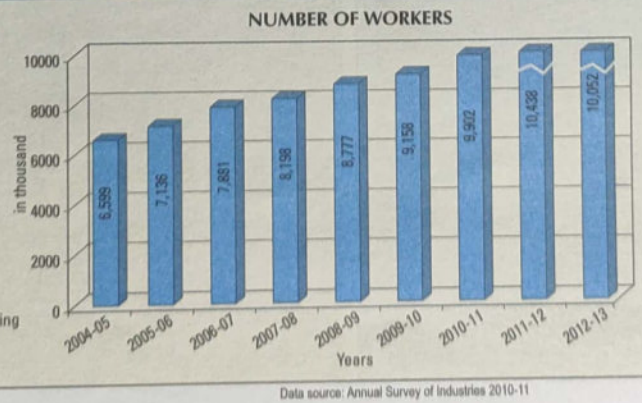
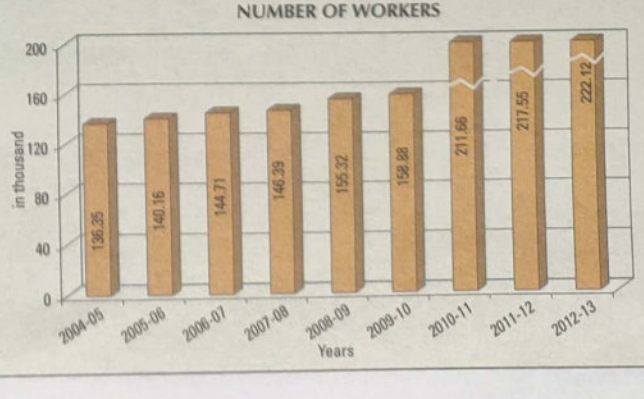




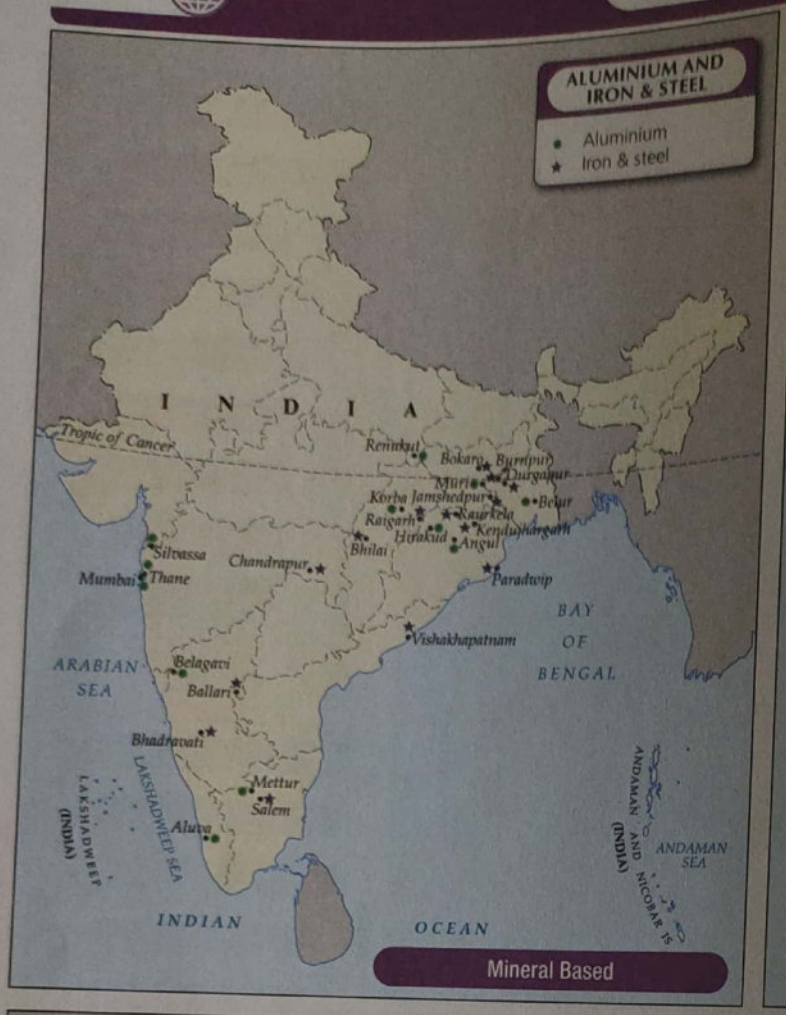






Data source: Annual Survey of Industries 2010-11

Scanned with CamScanner



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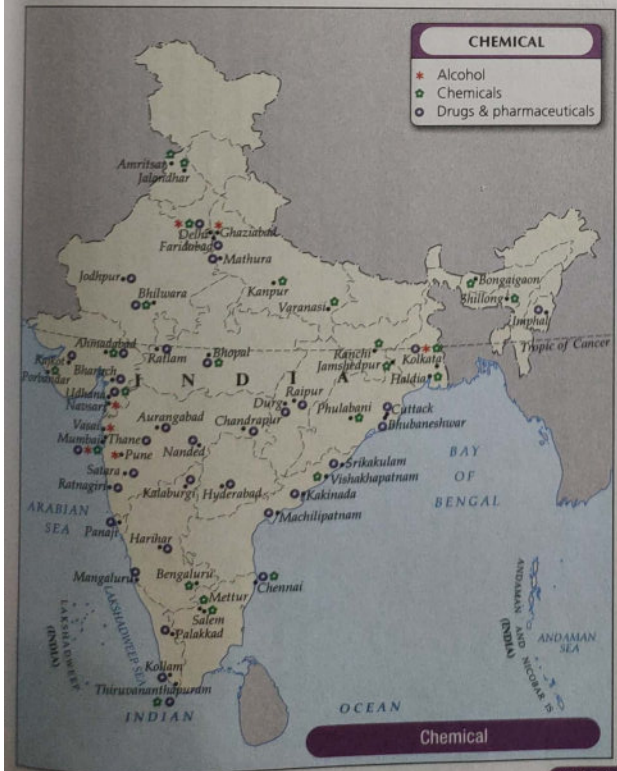

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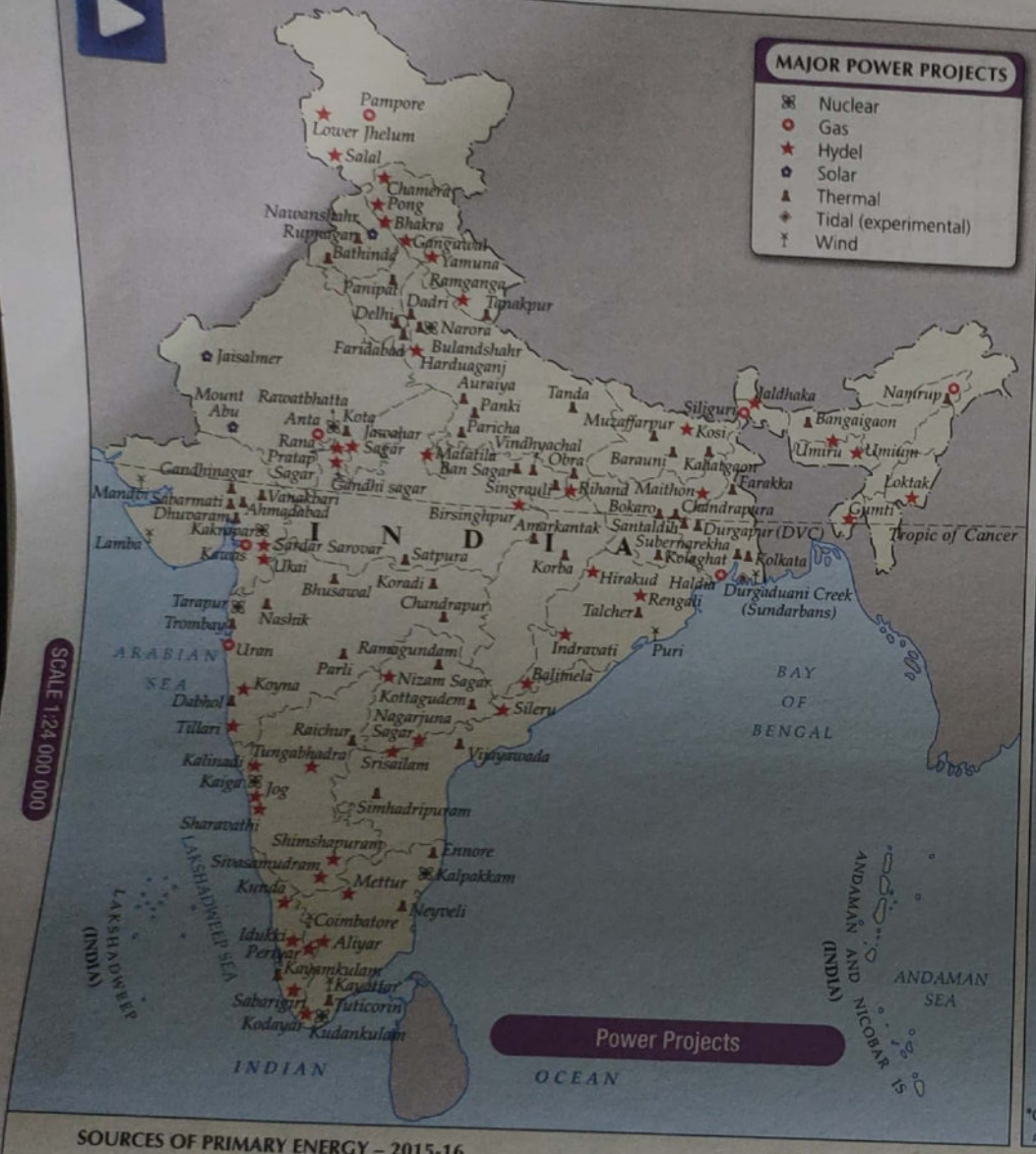
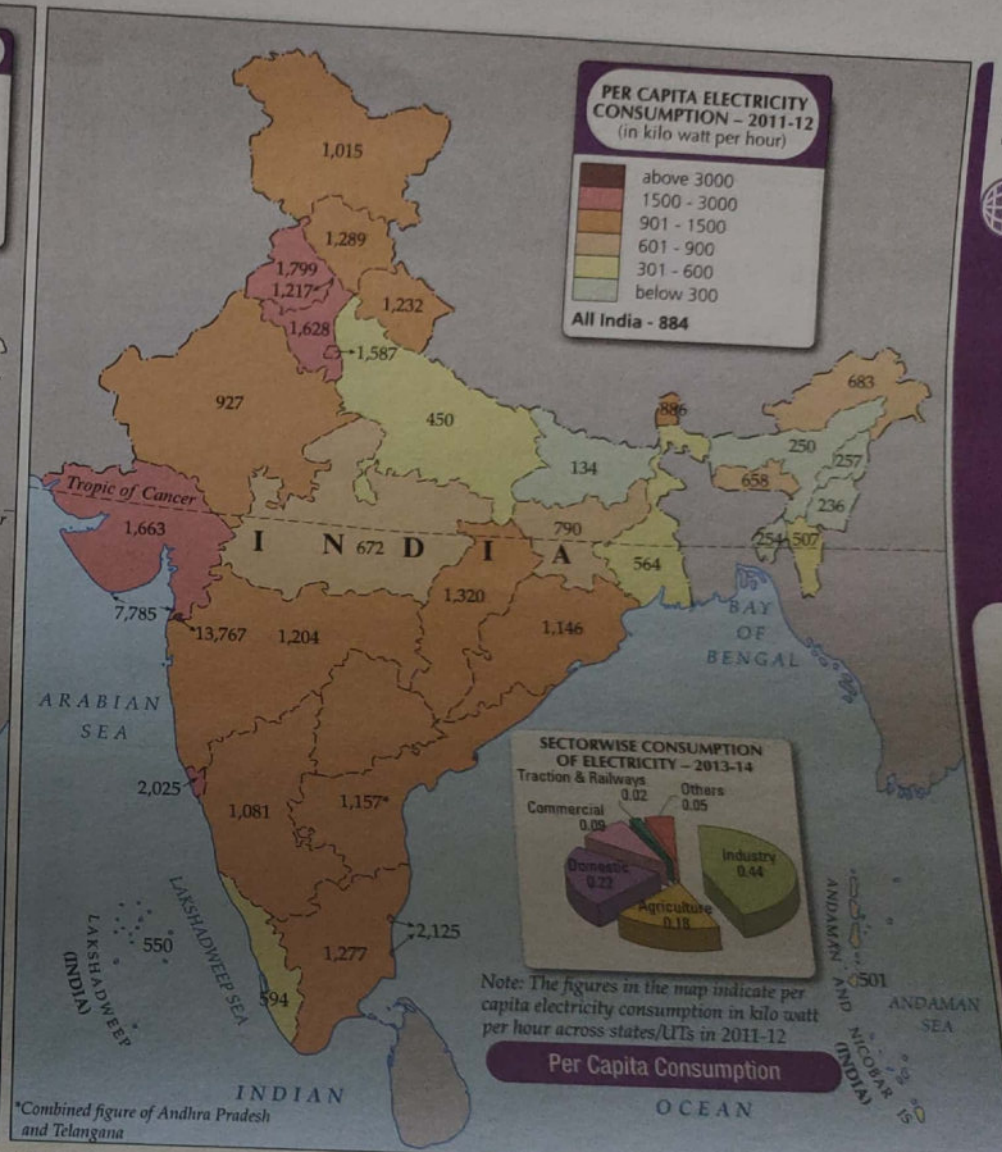
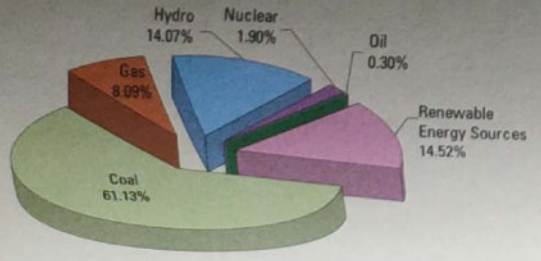
Power Projects and Power Consumption

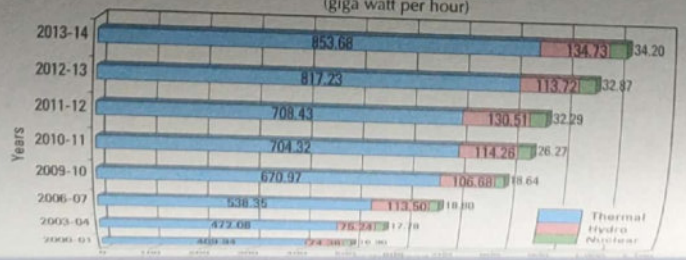




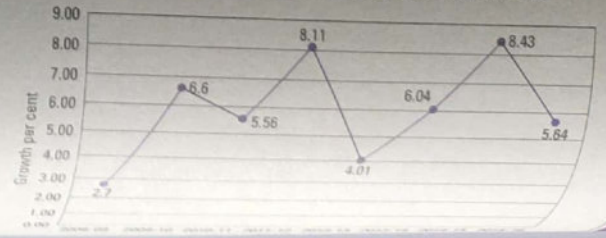
SOURCES OF PRIMARY ENERGY – 2015-16



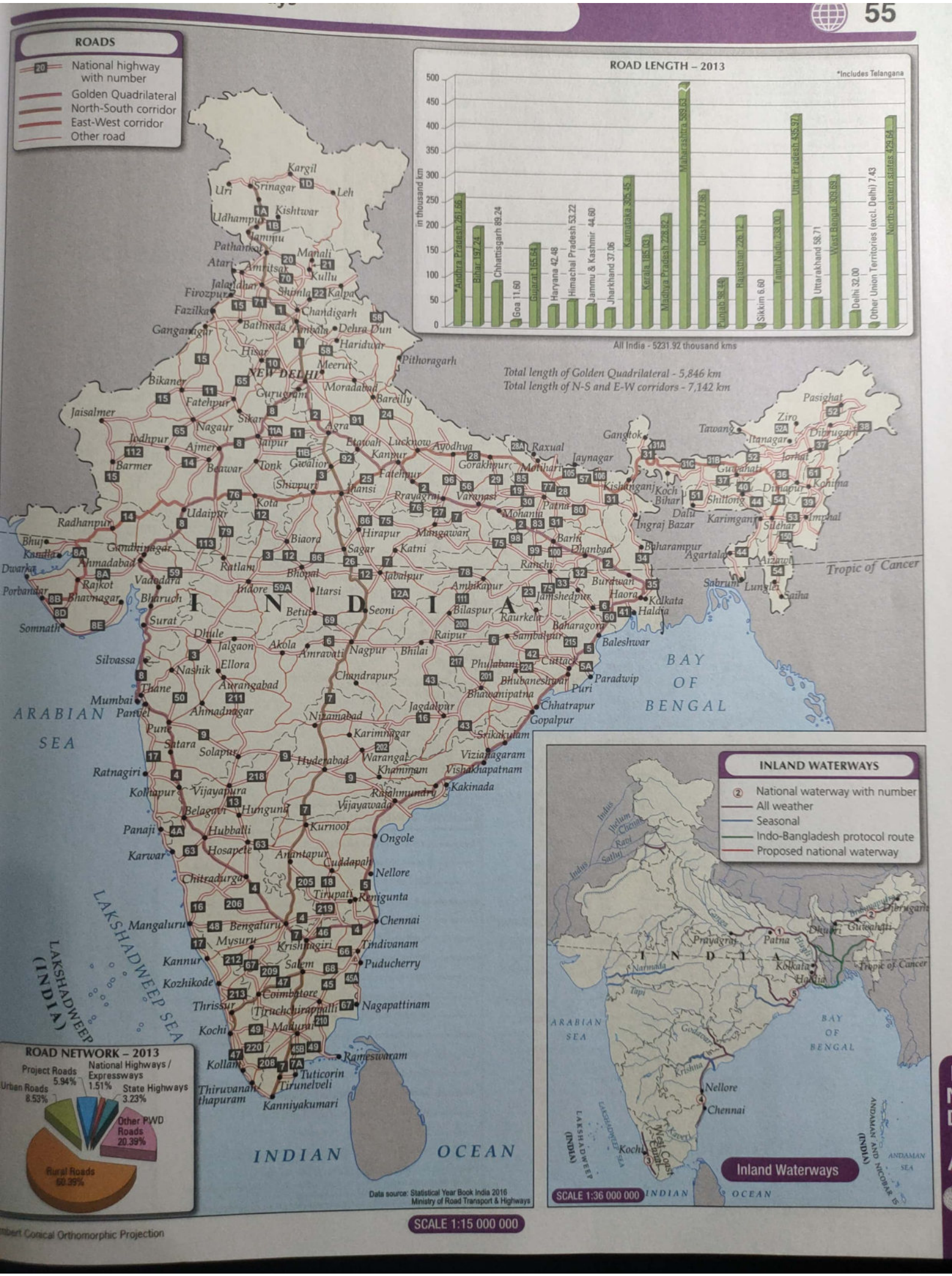
POWER GENERATION
(giga watt per hour)



ANNUAL GROWTH IN POWER GENERATION



Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection
Scanned with CamScanner



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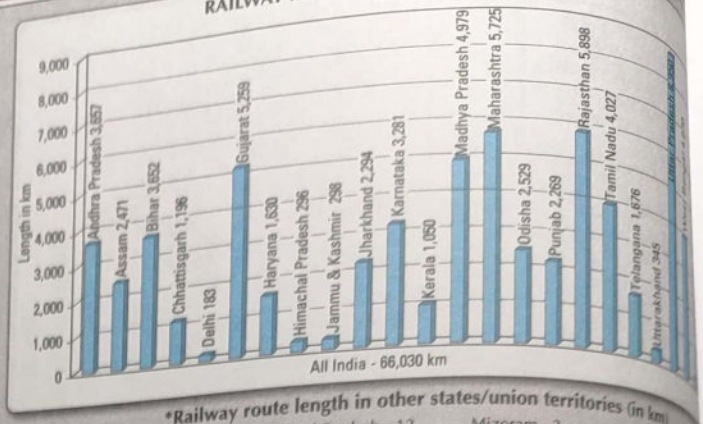
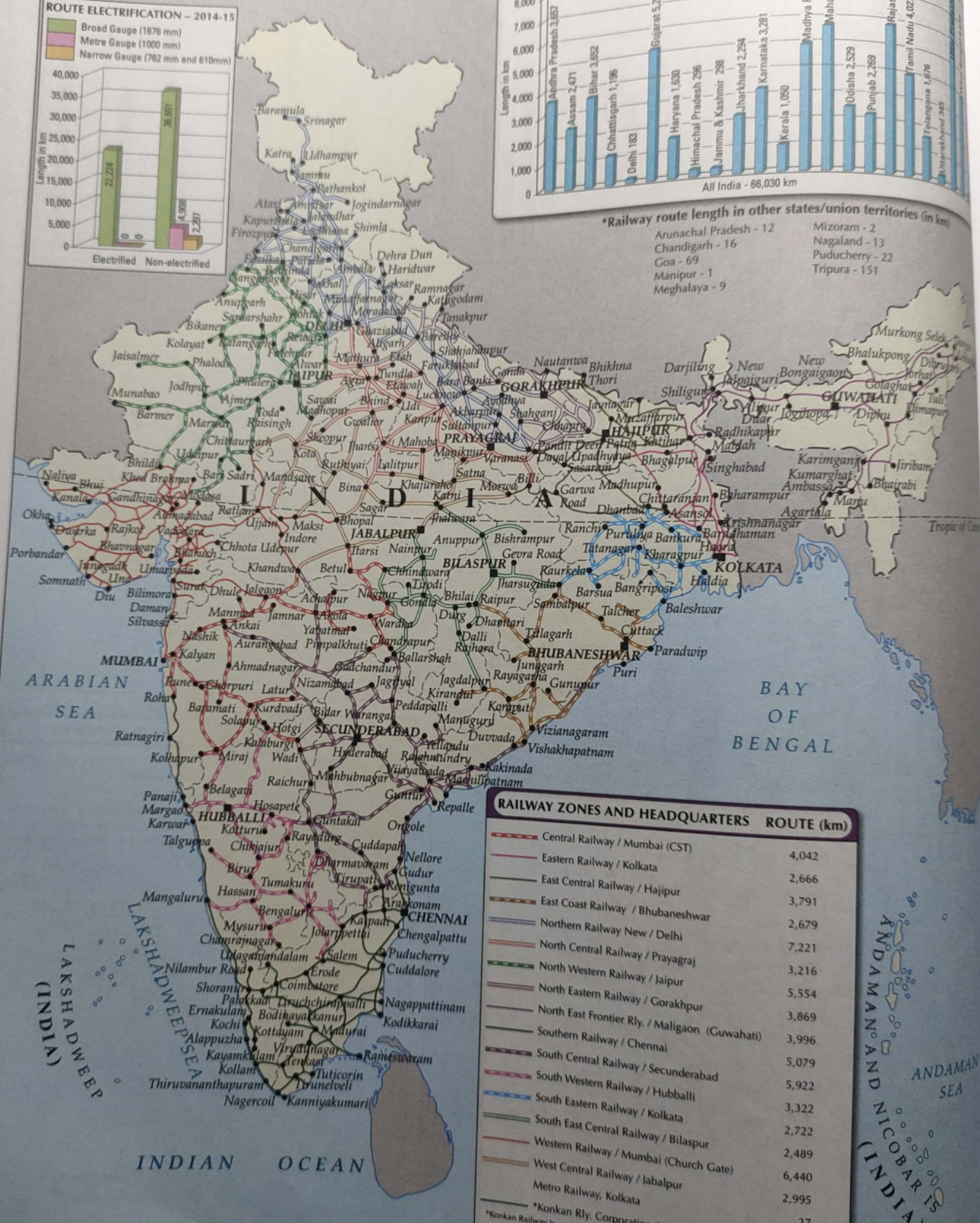


*Railway route length in other states/union territories (in km)

Arunachal Pradesh - 12
Chandigarh - 16
Goa - 69
Manipur - 1
Meghalaya - 9
Mizoram - 2
Nagaland - 13
Puducherry - 22
Tripura - 151


INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR IS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
Tropic of Cancer
DELHI
JAIPUR
GORAKHPUR
PRAYAGRAJ
HAJIPUR
GUWAHATI
KOLKATA
JABALPUR
BILASPUR
BHUBANESHWAR
Paradwip
Puri
MUMBAI
SECUNDERABAD
HUBBALLI
CHENNAI
Puducherry
Tuticorin
Kanniyakumari
Rameswaram
Nagercoil
Thiruvananthapuram
Kochi
Mangaluru
Goa
Panaji
Ratnagiri
Kolhapur
Nashik
Aurangabad
Ahmadnagar
Pune
Solapur
Gulbarga
Hyderabad
Warangal
Vijayawada
Guntur
Nellore
Tirupati
Vellore
Salem
Erode
Coimbatore
Madurai
Tiruchirappalli
Thanjavur
Kakinada
Vishakhapatnam
Vizianagaram
Rourkela
Sambalpur
Talcher
Cuttack
Bhubaneshwar
Haldia
Kharagpur
Howrah
Asansol
Dhanbad
Ranchi
Jamshedpur
Patna
Gaya
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Samastipur
Varanasi
Allahabad
Kanpur
Lucknow
Agra
Gwalior
Jhansi
Bhopal
Indore
Ujjain
Nagpur
Raipur
Durg
Bilaspur
Katni
Jabalpur
Gondia
Itarsi
Khandwa
Ratlam
Vadodara
Ahmedabad
Rajkot
Bhavnagar
Surat
Jodhpur
Bikaner
Jaisalmer
Ajmer
Udaipur
Kota
Chittaurgarh
Amritsar
Ludhiana
Jalandhar
Chandigarh
Jammu
Srinagar
Baramula
Katra
Udhampur
Pathankot
Shimla
Dehra Dun
Haridwar
Moradabad
Bareilly
Shahjahanpur
Aligarh
Mathura
Faridabad
Gonda
Nautanwa
Bhikhna Thori
Darjiling
New Jalpaiguri
New Bongaigaon
Shiliguri
Alipur Duar
Jogighopa
Bhalukpong
Murkong Selek
Dibrugarh
Jorhat
Golaghat
Tuli
Dimapur
Diphu
Lumding
Silchar
Agartala
Karimganj
Kumarghat
Ambassa
Jiribam
Bhairabi
Maitri
Krishnanagar
Barrackpur
Barddhaman
Bankura
Purulia
Tatanagar
Chakradharpur
Kharagpur
Haldia
Baleshwar
Bangriposi
Barsua
Jharsuguda
Kaurkela
Gevra Road
Bishrampur
Anuppur
Chhindwara
Betul
Itarsi
Nainpur
Tirodi
Bhilai
Raipur
Dhamtari
Dalli Rajhara
Tilagarh
Junagarh
Rayagada
Gunupur
Jagdalpur
Kirandul
Koraput
Manuguru
Duvvada
Rajahmundry
Kakinada
Machilipatnam
Repalle
Ongole
Cuddapah
Gudur
Renigunta
Arakkonam
Katpadi
Jolarpettai
Chengalpattu
Cuddalore
Nagappattinam
Kodikkarai
Rameswaram
Tuticorin
Tirunelveli
Virudhunagar
Kayamkulam
Kollam
Alappuzha
Ernakulam
Palakkad
Shoranur
Nilambur Road
Chamrajnagar
Mysuru
Bengaluru
Hassan
Tumakuru
Birur
Kollur
Karwar
Margao
Mangalore
Hosapete
Kotturu
Talguppa
Chikjajur
Rayadurg
Guntakal
Dharmavaram
Tirupati
Arakkonam
Jolarpettai
Salem
Erode
Coimbatore
Tiruchirappalli
Madurai
Kottayam
Thiruvananthapuram
Nagercoil
Kanniyakumari
Belagavi
Miraj
Wadi
Kalaburgi
Yellandu
Ramagundam
Mahbubnagar
Raichur
Bidar
Parbhani
Nanded
Akola
Yavatmal
Wardha
Chandrapur
Ballarshah
Gadchandur
Jagtyal
Nizamabad
Aurangabad
Pimpalkhuti
Jalgaon
Dhule
Manmad
Jamnar
Ankai
Nashik
Kalyan
Roha
Chorpuri
Latur
Baramati
Kurdvadi
Solapur
Ratnagiri
Kolhapur
Sangli
Miraj
Wadi
Kalaburgi
Hyderabad
Secunderabad
Warangal
Vijayawada
Guntur
Repalle
Ongole
Nellore
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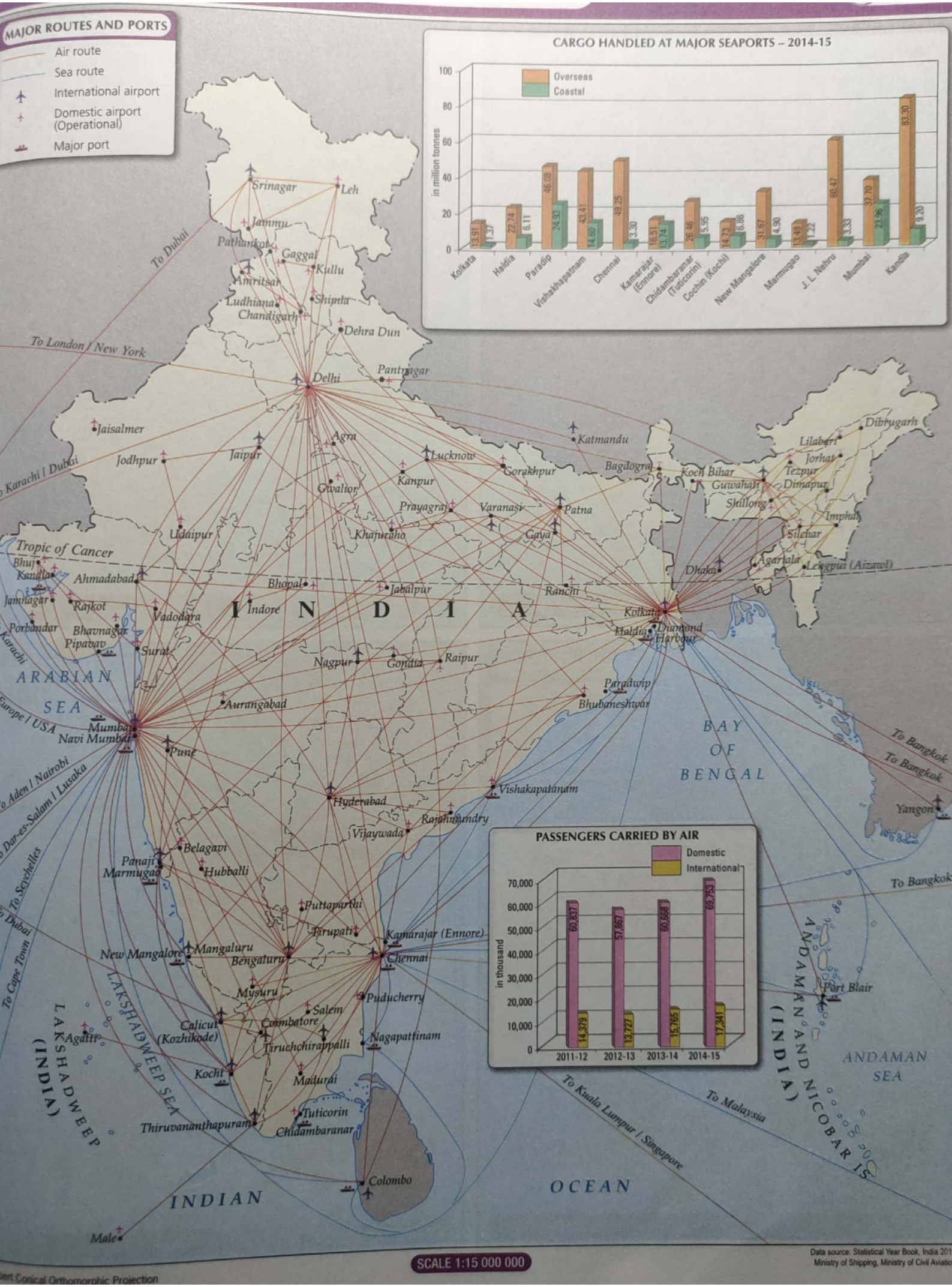
Tirunelveli
Virudhunagar
Rameswaram
Nagappattinam
Kodikkarai
Thanjavur
Karaikkonam
Tiruvallur
Tirupati
Renigunta
Gudur
Nellore
Ongole
Repalle
Machilipatnam
Kakinada
Vishakhapatnam
Vizianagaram
Duvvada
Rajahmundry
Ramagundam
Mahbubnagar
Raichur
Gulbarga



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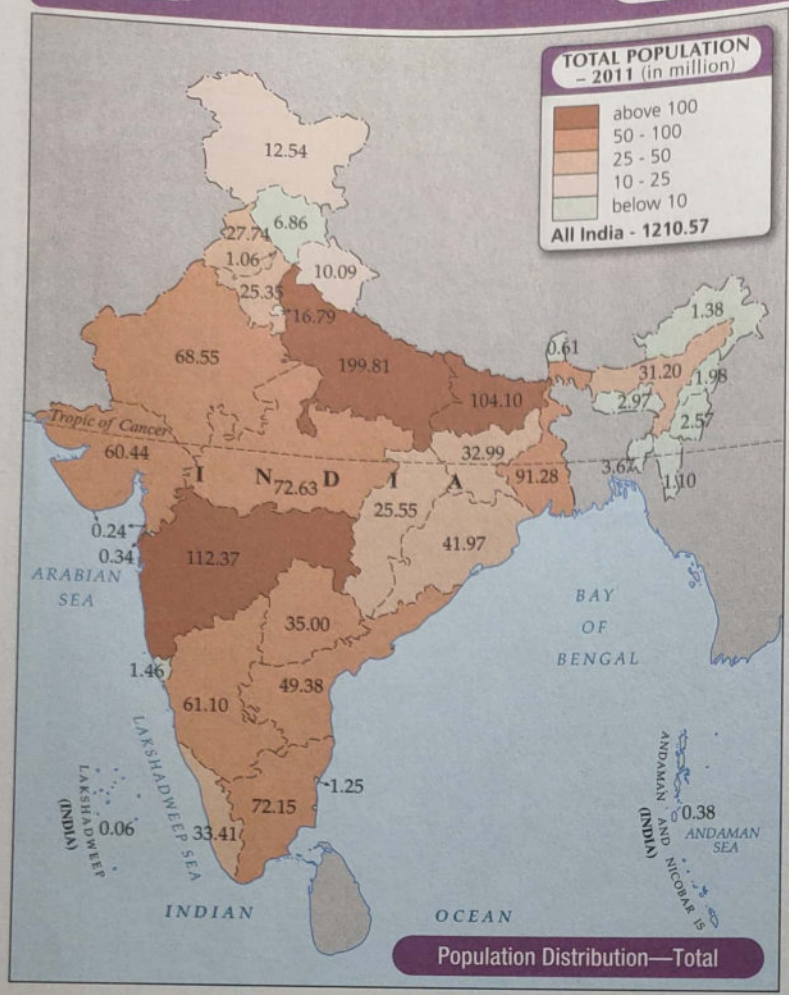

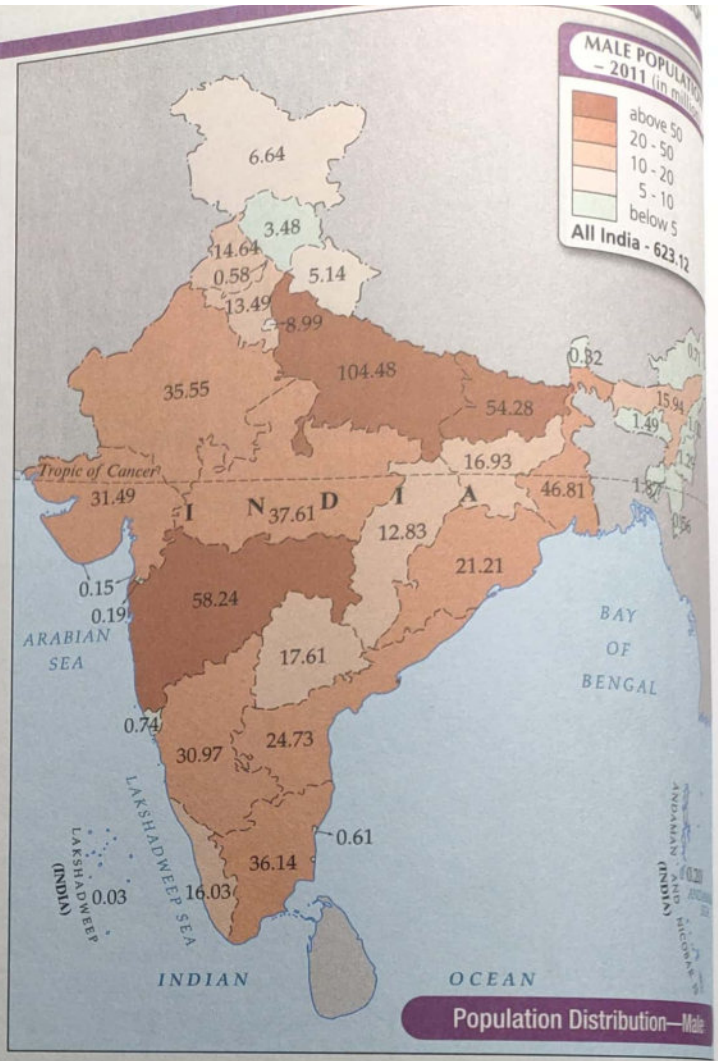

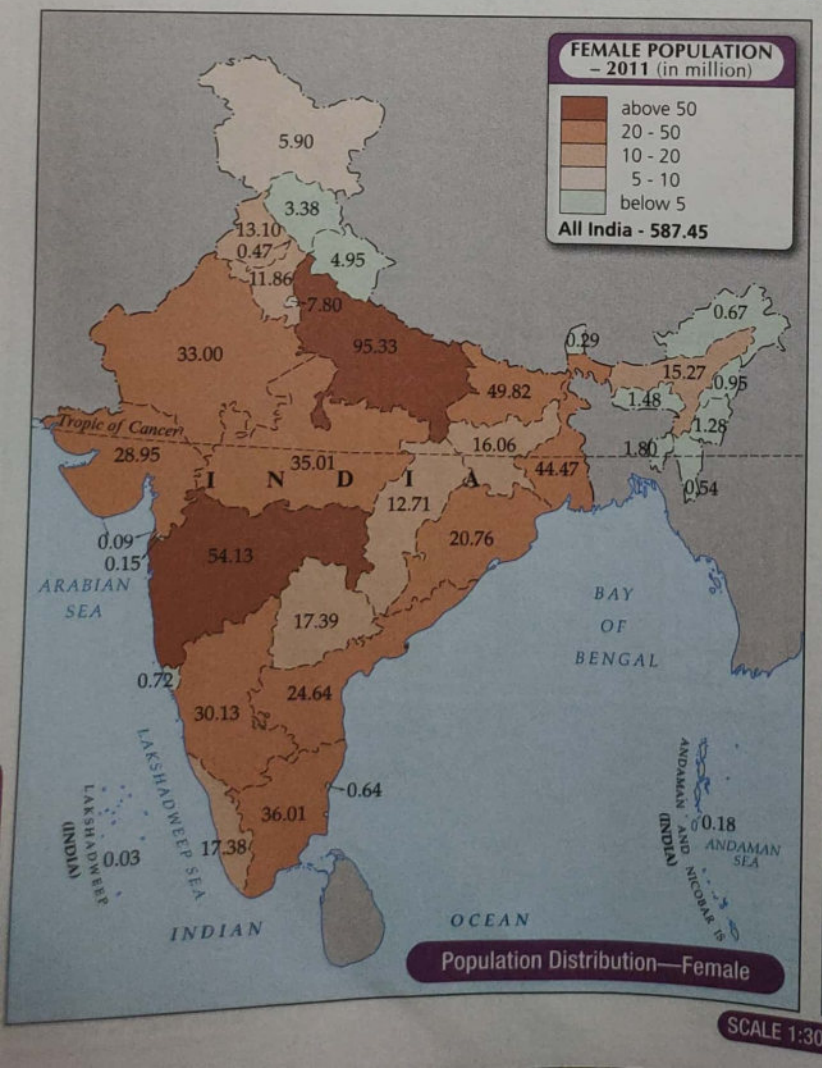

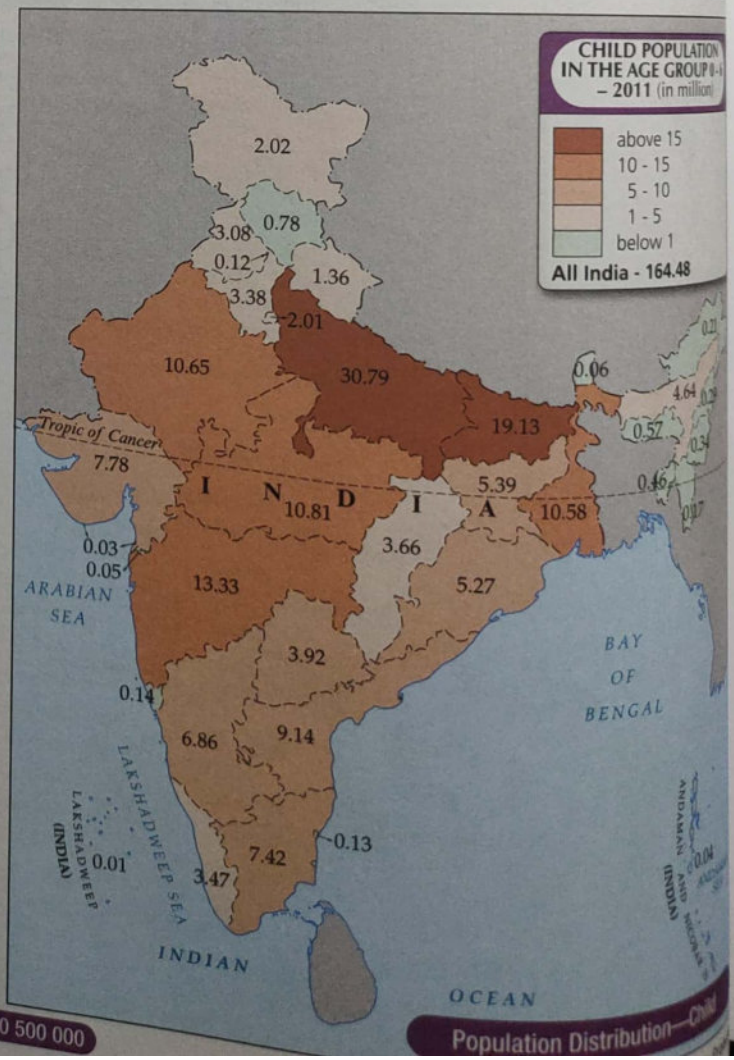

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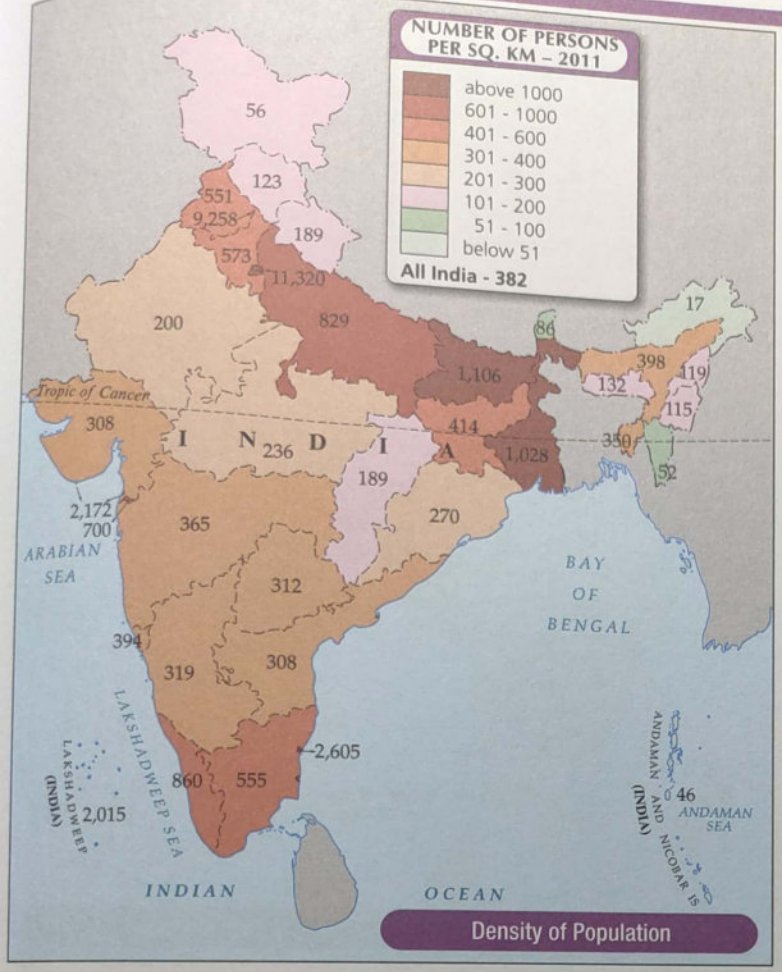

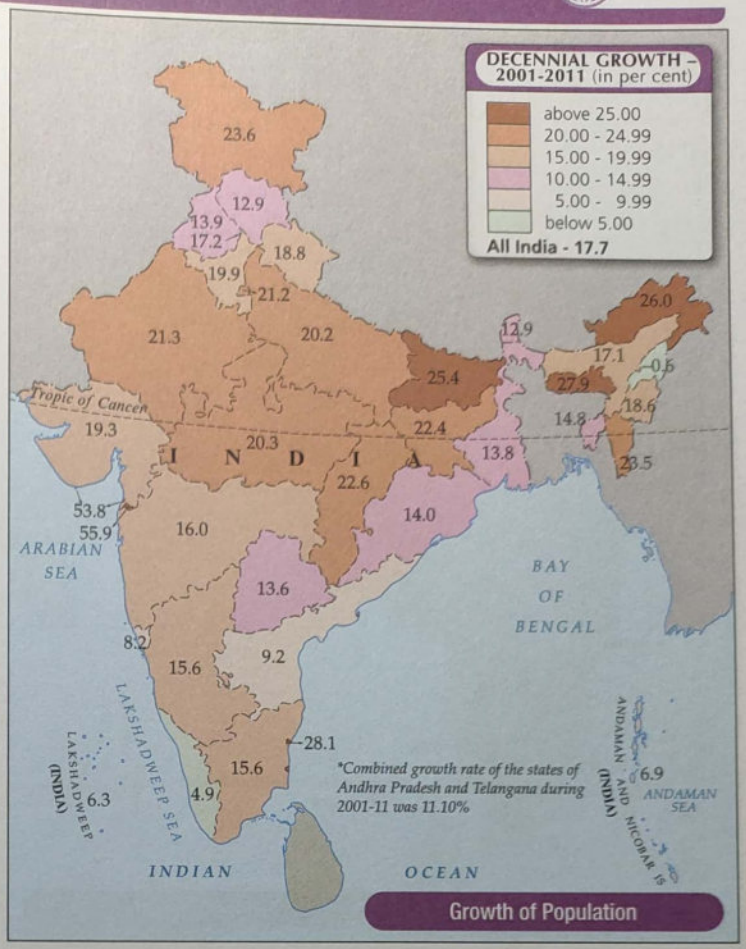

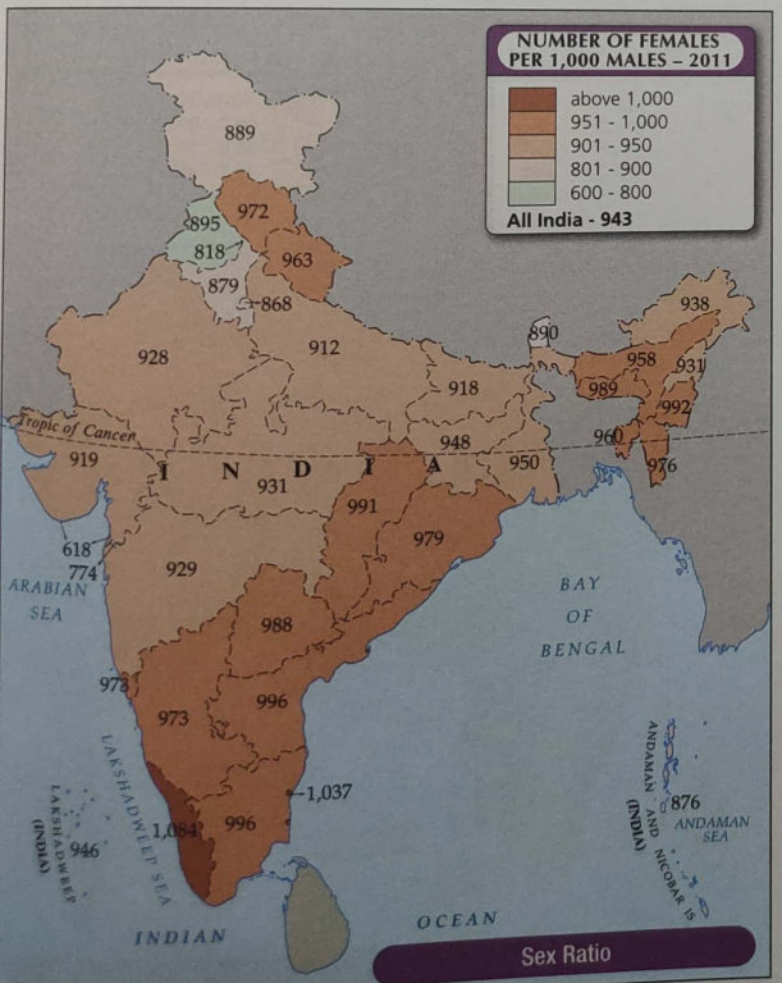

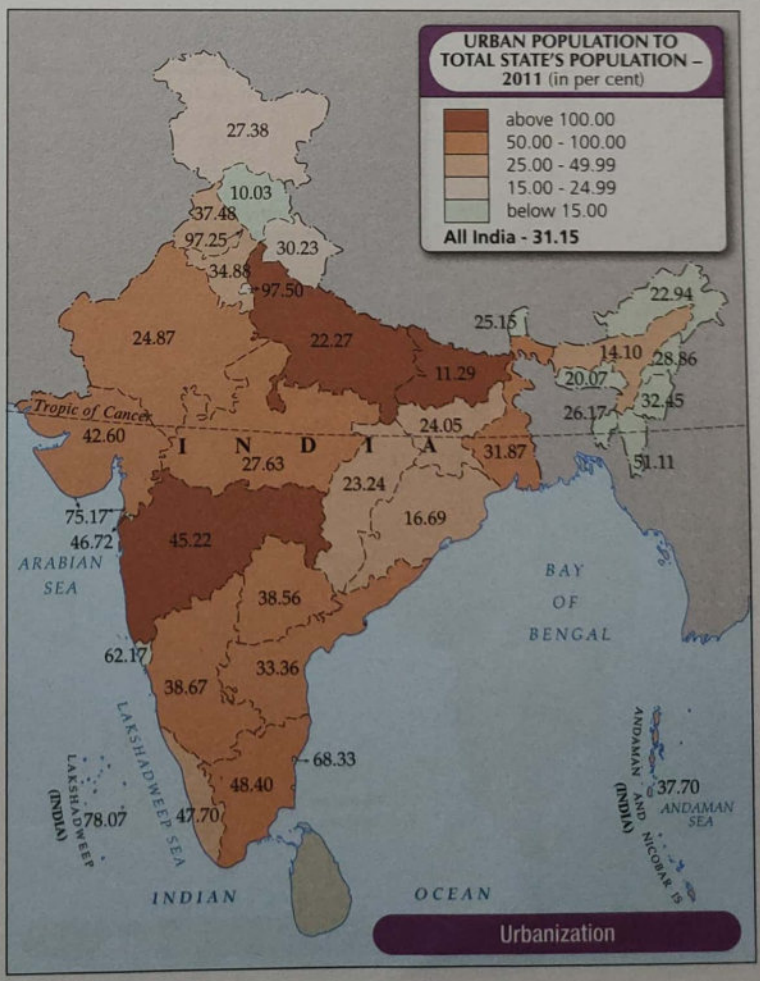

SCALE 1:30 500 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

INDIA

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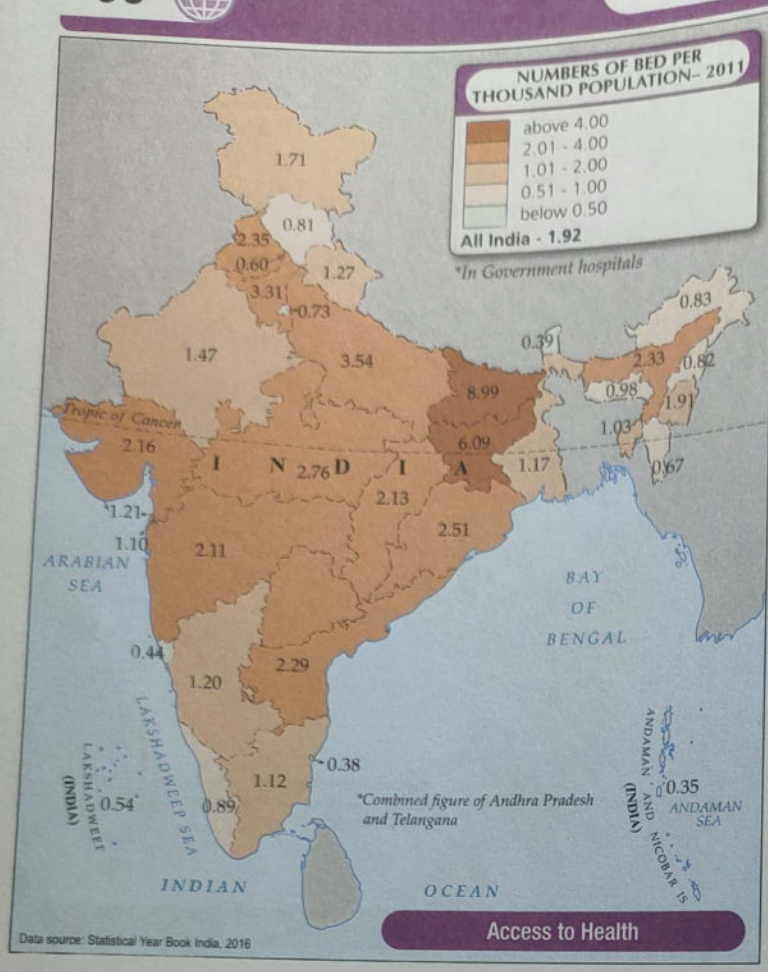

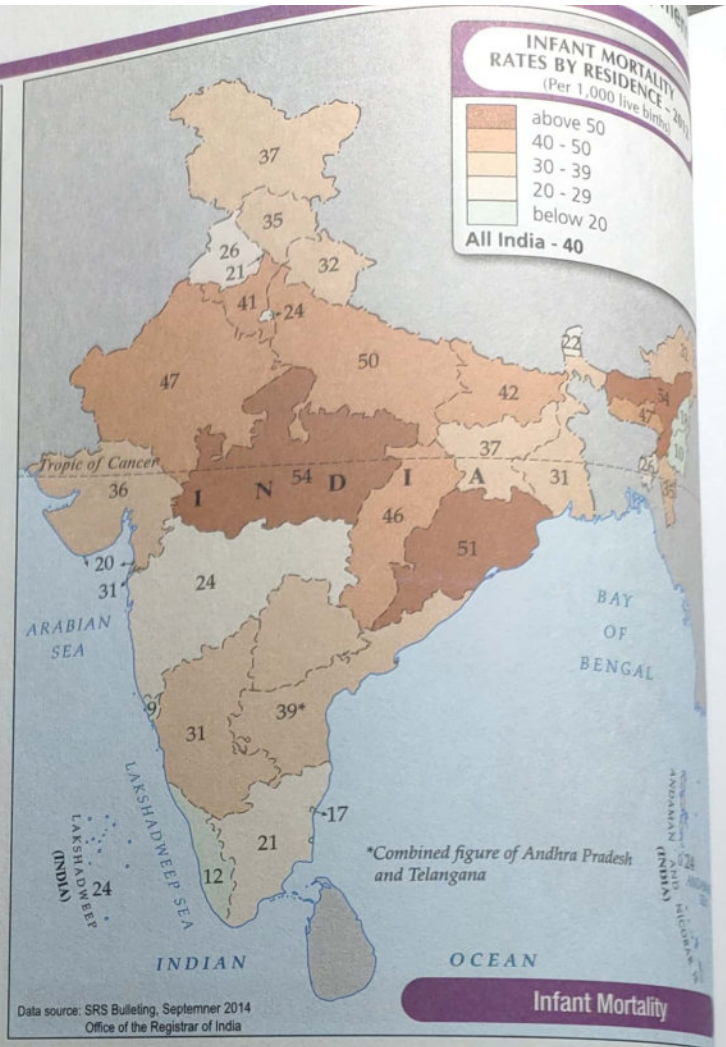

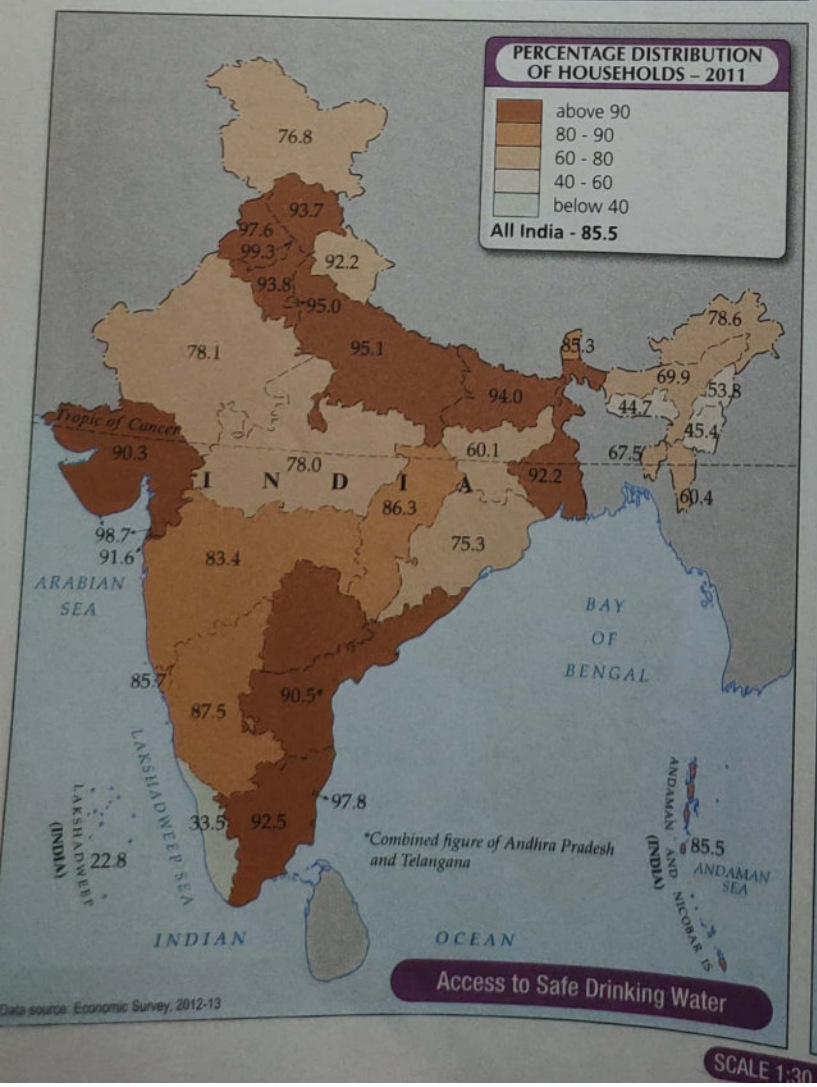

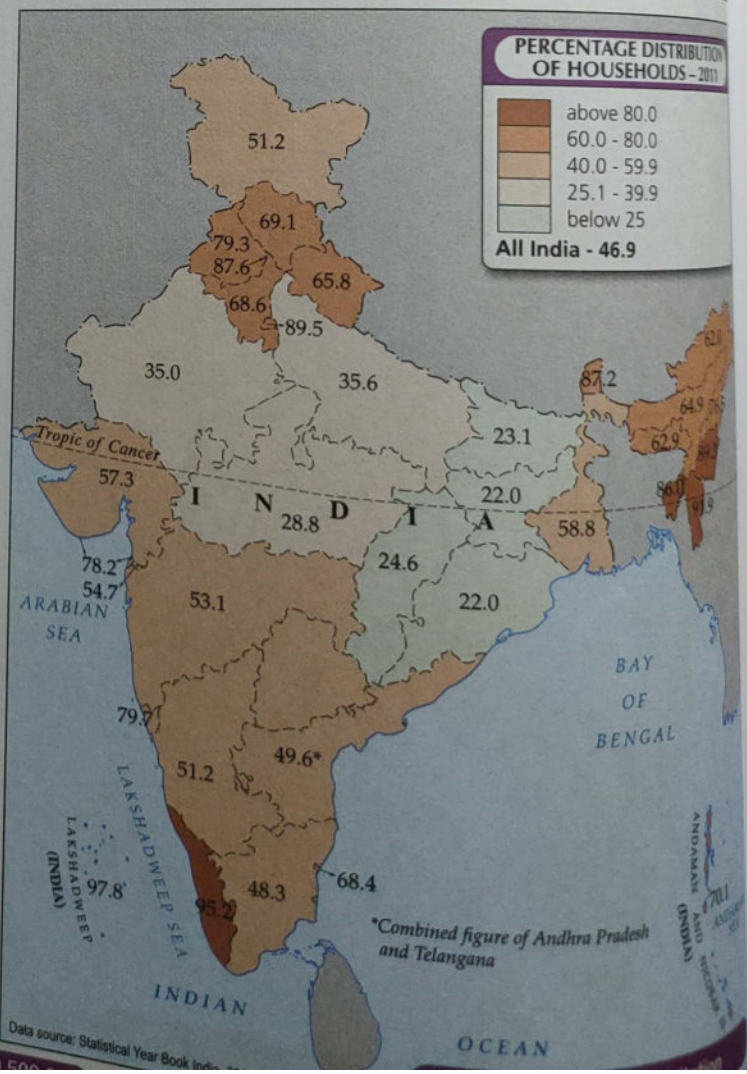

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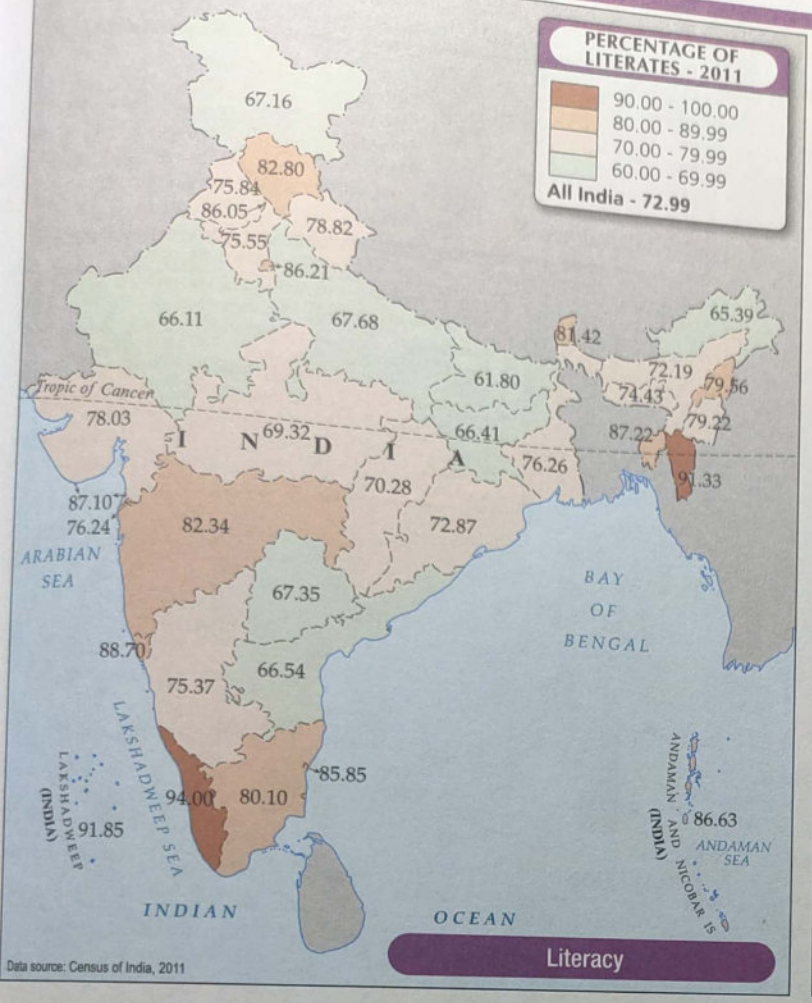

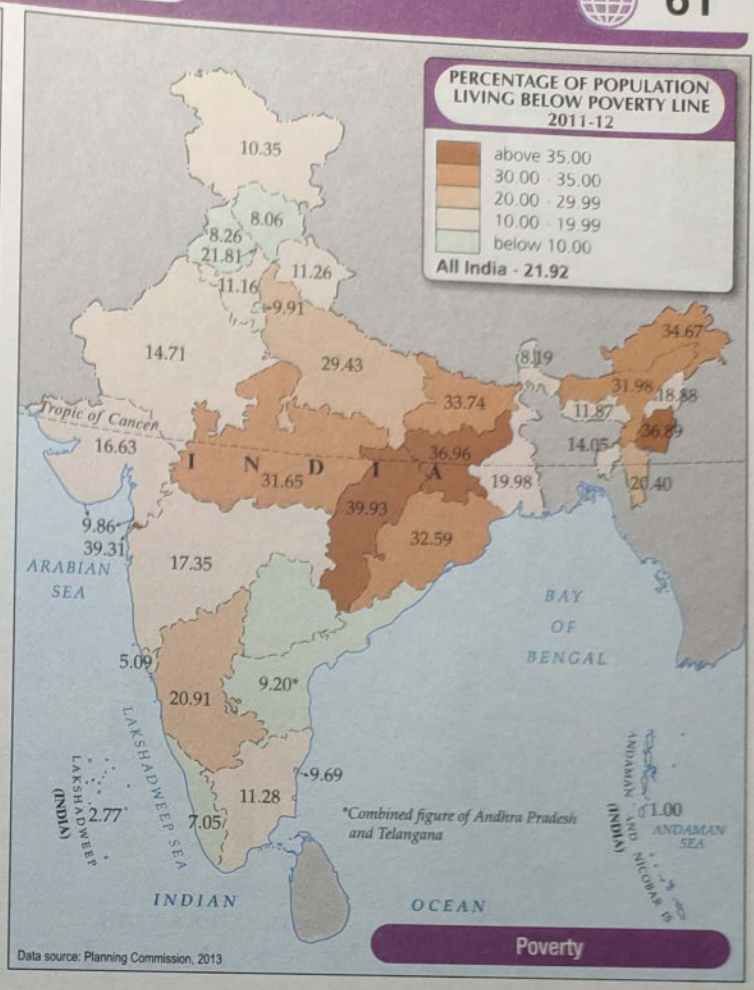

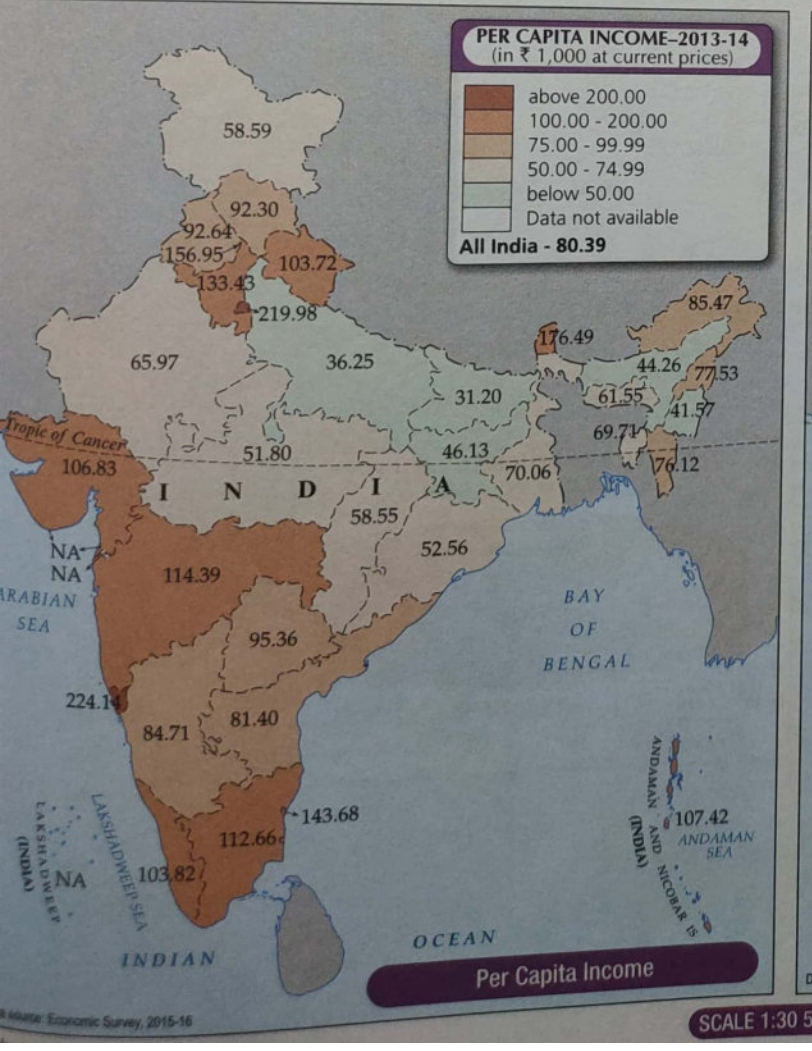

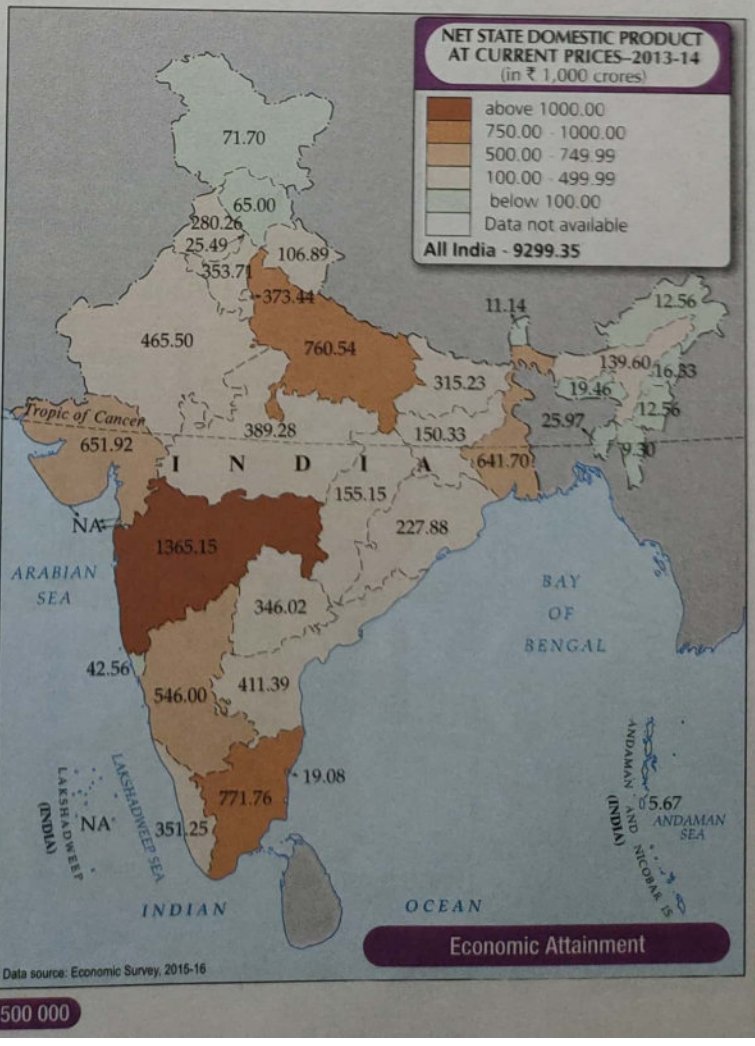

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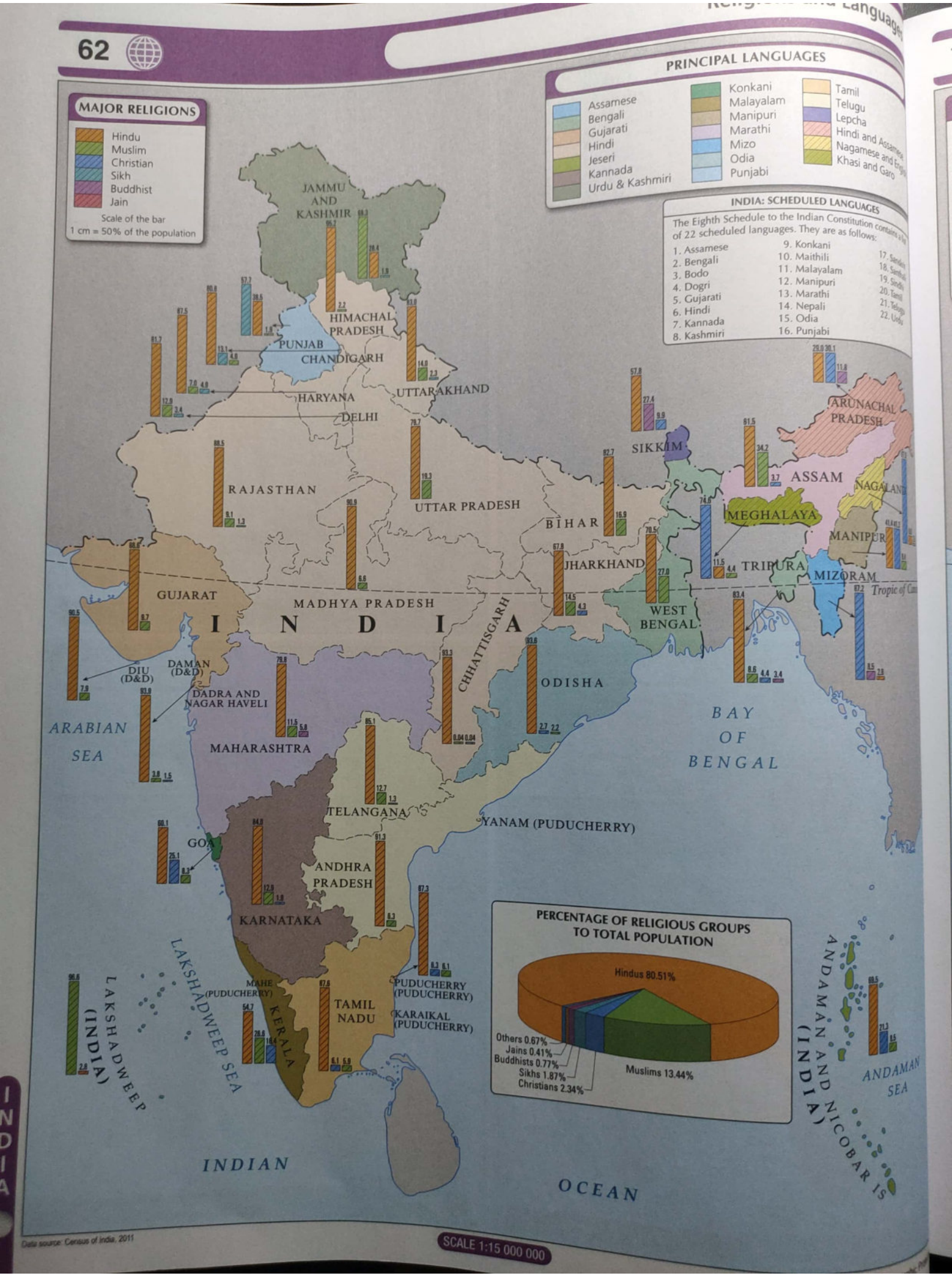

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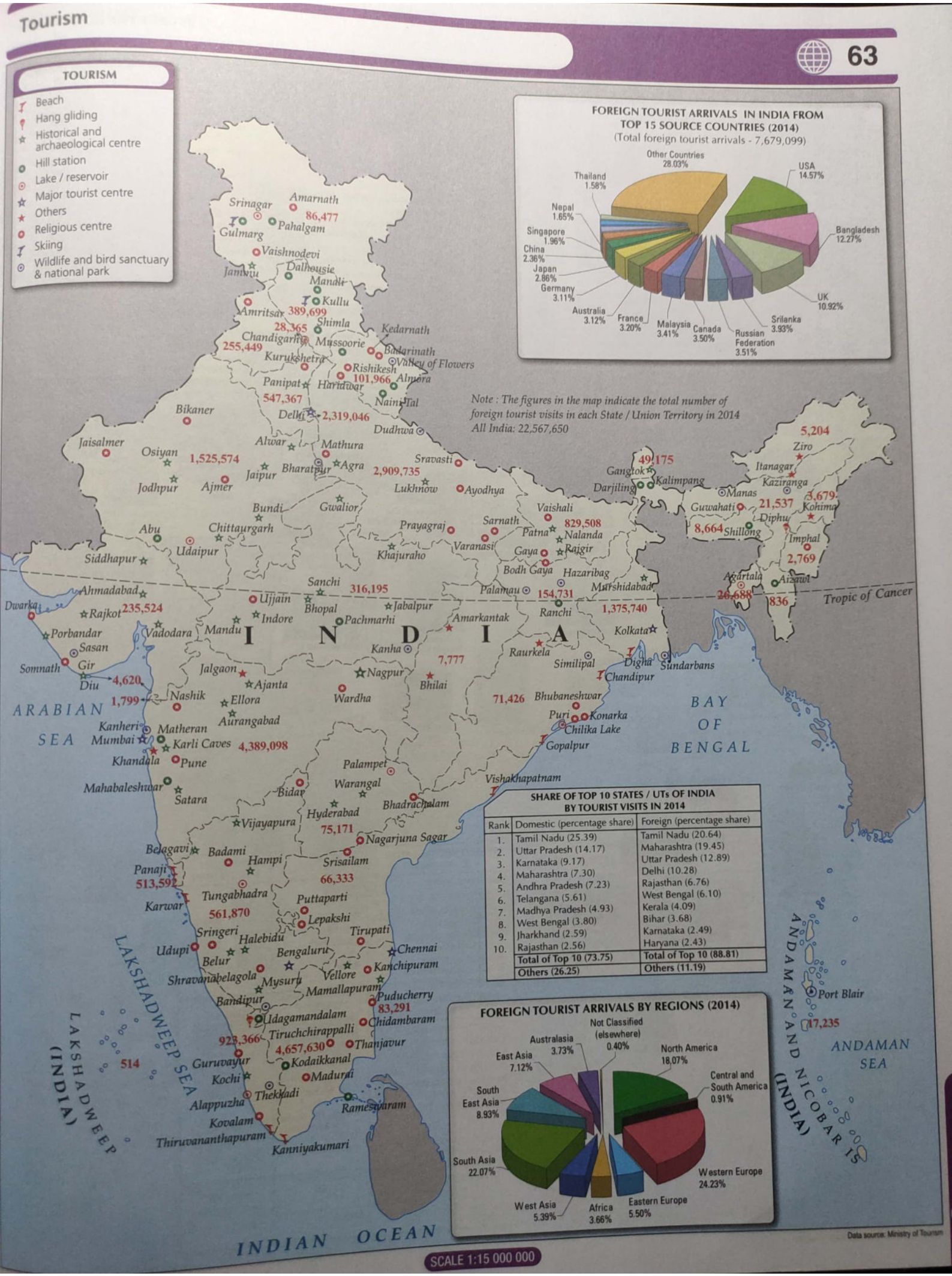

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WORLD HERITAGE SITES (CULTURAL)	STATE	YEAR OF INSCRIPTION
Agra Fort	Uttar Pradesh	1983
Ajanta Caves	Maharashtra	1983
Ellora Caves	Maharashtra	1983
Taj Mahal	Uttar Pradesh	1983
Group of monuments at Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram)	Tamil Nadu	1984
Sun Temple, Konark	Odisha	1984
Churches and convents of Goa	Goa	1986
Fatehpur Sikri	Uttar Pradesh	1986
Group of monuments at Hampi	Karnataka	1986
Khajuraho group of monuments	Madhya Pradesh	1986
Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra	1987
Great Living Chola Temples	Tamil Nadu	1987
Group of monuments at Pattadakal	Karnataka	1987
Buddhist monuments at Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh	1989
Humayun's Tomb	Delhi	1993
Qutb Minar and its monuments	Delhi	1993
Mountain Railways of India	West Bengal and Tamil Nadu	1999; 2005
Mahabodhi Temple Complex, Bodh Gaya	Bihar	2002
Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	Madhya Pradesh	2003
Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park	Gujarat	2004
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus	Maharashtra	2004

Red Fort (Delhi)

Humayun's Tomb (Delhi)

Agra Fort (Agra)

Fatehpur Sikri (Agra)

Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area (Himachal Pradesh)

The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier (Chandigarh)

Valley of Flowers (Uttarakhand)

Valley of Flowers
Nanda Devi

Qutb Minar (Delhi)

Nanda Devi (Uttarakhand)

Keoladeo Ghana (Bharatpur)

Rani-ki-Vav (Patan)

Hill Forts of Rajasthan (Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar, Jaipur and Jaisalmer)

Jantar Mantar (Jaipur)

Taj Mahal (Agra)

Khajuraho Temple

Archaeological site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda)

Khangchendzonga National Park

Darjiling Himalayan Railway

Manas

Kaziranga

Mahabodhi Temple (Bodh Gaya)

Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park

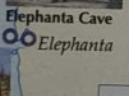
Bhimbetka

Sanchi Stupa

Sunderbans

Ajanta Cave

Ellora Cave


Elephanta Cave

Sun Temple (Konark)

Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus

Pattadakal

Basilica of Bom Jesus (Goa)

Hampi

Western Ghats

Shore Temple (Mamallapuram)

Nilgiri Railway

WORLD HERITAGE SITES (CULTURAL)	STATE	YEAR OF INSCRIPTION
Red Fort Complex	Delhi	2007
The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur	Rajasthan	2010
Hill Forts of Rajasthan	Rajasthan	2013
Rani-ki-Vav at Patan	Gujarat	2014
The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier	Chandigarh	2016
Archaeological site of Nalanda Mahavihara	Bihar	2016

WORLD HERITAGE SITES (NATURAL)	STATE	YEAR OF INSCRIPTION
Kaziranga National Park	Assam	1985
Keoladeo National Park	Rajasthan	1985
Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	1985
Sundarbans National Park	West Bengal	1987
Nanda Devi National Park and Valley of Flowers	Uttarakhand	1988, 2005
Western Ghats	Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu	2012
Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area	Himachal Pradesh	2014

WORLD HERITAGE SITES (MIXED)	STATE	YEAR OF INSCRIPTION
Khangchendzonga National Park	Sikkim	2016

I N D I A

Patan
Pavagarh
Sanchi
Bhimbetka
Ajanta
Ellora
Mumbai
Elephanta
Pattadakal
Hampi
Goa
Khajuraho
Delhi
Bharatpur
Agra
Jaipur
Darjiling
Manas
Kaziranga
Nalanda
Gaya
Konark
Sundarbans
New Moore I. (India)
Udagamandalam
Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram)

ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR IS (INDIA)
ANDAMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN

Preparis I. (MYANMAR)
Coco Is (MYANMAR)
Narcondam (INDIA)
Barren I. (INDIA)

Data source: UNESCO World Heritage Convention

SCALE 1:15 000 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

INDIA

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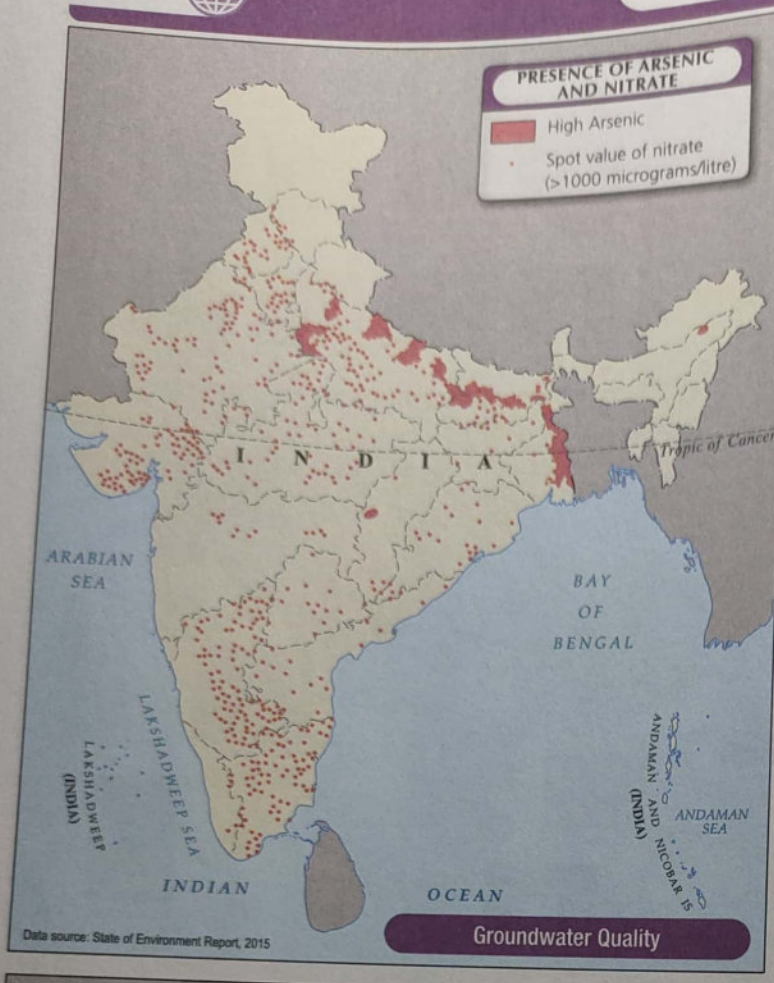
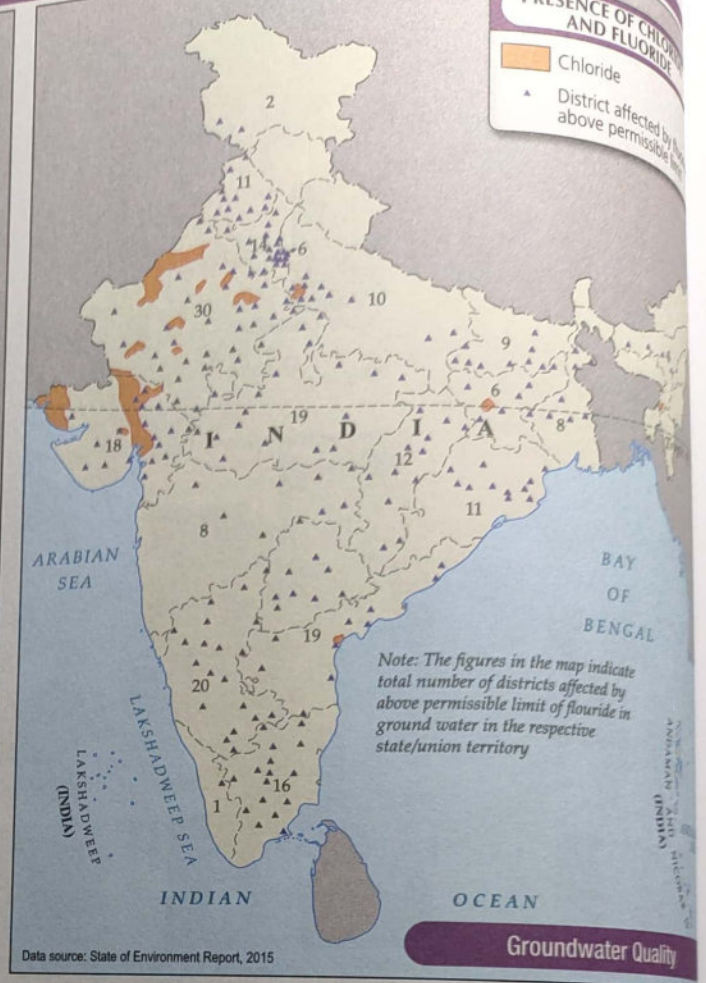
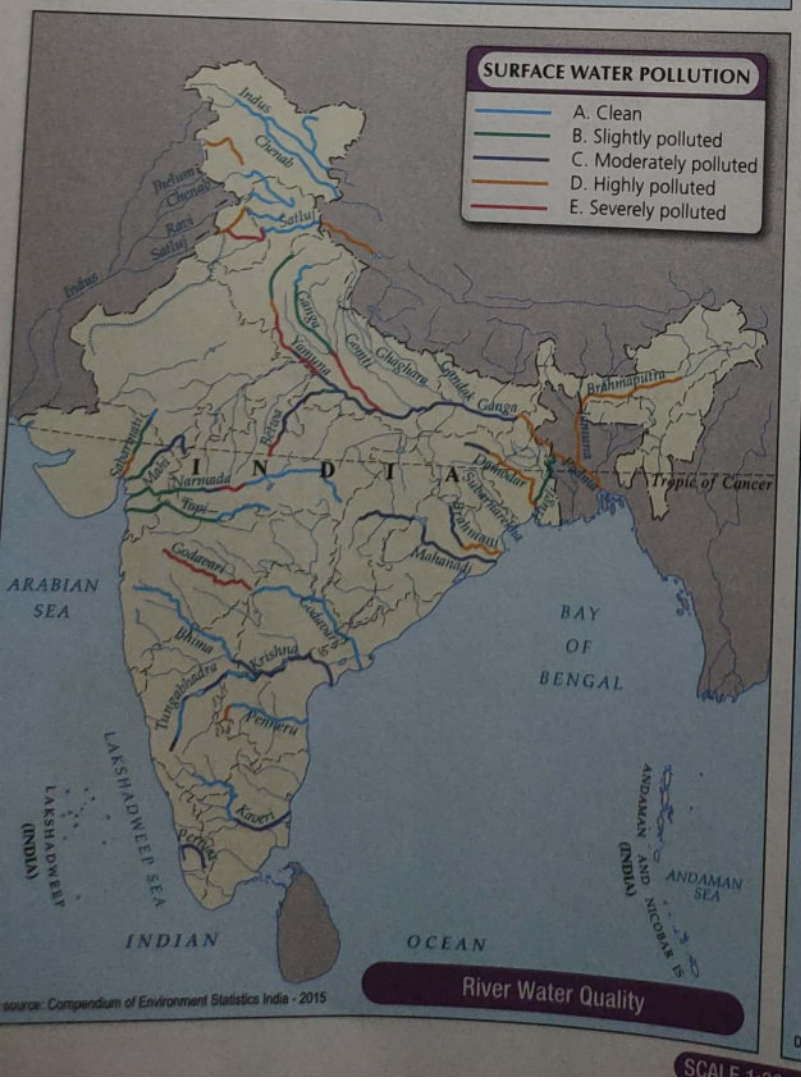
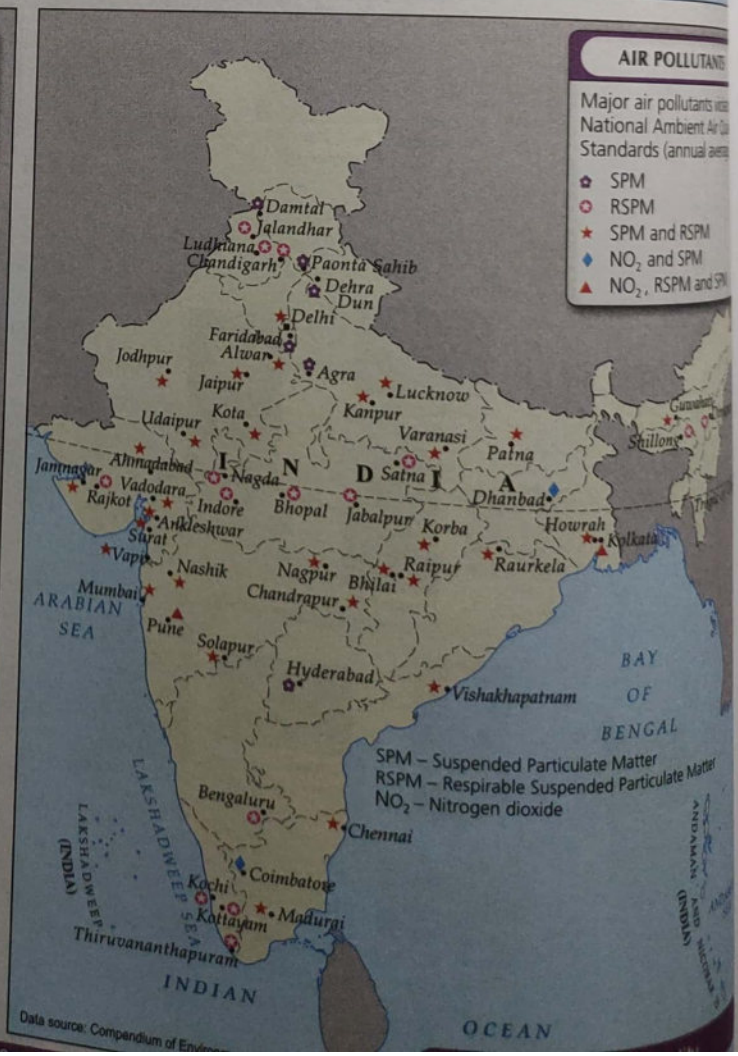
Scanned with CamScanner









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Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

SCALE 1:24 000 000

LAND DEGRADATION

- Arid mountain
- Ice cap
- Nutrient depletion
- Saline and alkaline
- Salt flats
- Stable terrain
- Water erosion
- Waterlogging
- Wind erosion

Tropic of Cancer

I N D I A

ARABIAN SEA

BAY OF BENGAL

INDIAN OCEAN

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR IS (INDIA)

ANDAMAN SEA

Land Degradation

Endangered Species

Siberian crane (Bharatpur, Rajasthan)

Himalayan musk deer (Himalayas)

Black-necked crane (Ladakh)

Bengal florican (West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh)

Snow leopard (Himalayas)

Red panda (Sikkim)

Great Indian bustard (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh)

Desert cat (Gujarat)

Ganges dolphin (River system of North India)

Rhinoceros (Assam)

White winged wood duck (North-eastern states)

Tiger (Madhya Pradesh)

Lion (Gir, Gujarat)

Swamp deer (Madhya Pradesh)

Royal Bengal Tiger (Sunderbans)

Asian elephant (South India)

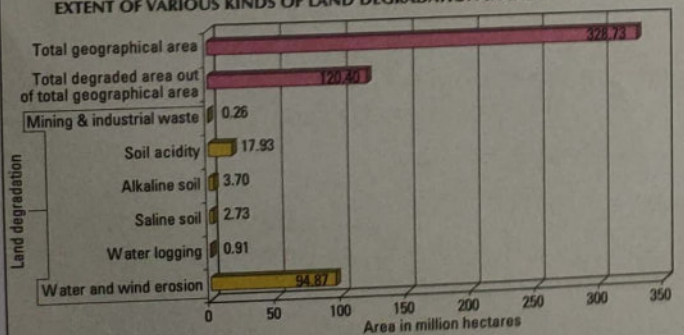
Andaman Bulbul (Andaman)

Indian python (Tamil Nadu and Kerala)

Nilgiri Tahr (Tamil Nadu and Kerala)

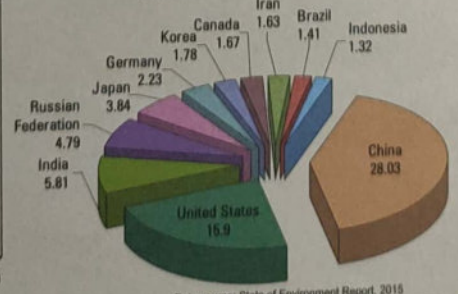
Nicobar pigeon (Nicobar)

EXTENT OF VARIOUS KINDS OF LAND DEGRADATION IN INDIA – 2010-11



Data source: Ministry of Agriculture

TOP TEN COUNTRY'S SHARES IN TOTAL CO2 EMISSIONS – 2015



Data source: State of Environment Report, 2015

THREATENED SPECIES

Mammals	Birds	Reptiles	Amphibians	Fishes	Molluses	Other Inverts	Plants	Total
96	76	25	65	40	2	109	246	659

INDIA	EX	EW	Sub-total	CR	EN	VU	Sub-total
Animals	0	0	0	74	206	383	663
Plants	6	2	8	77	172	139	388

IUCN Red List Categories: EX - Extinct, EW - Extinct in the wild, CR - Critically Endangered, VU - Vulnerable.

Data source: IUCN Red List version 2016-1, as on 30 June 2016

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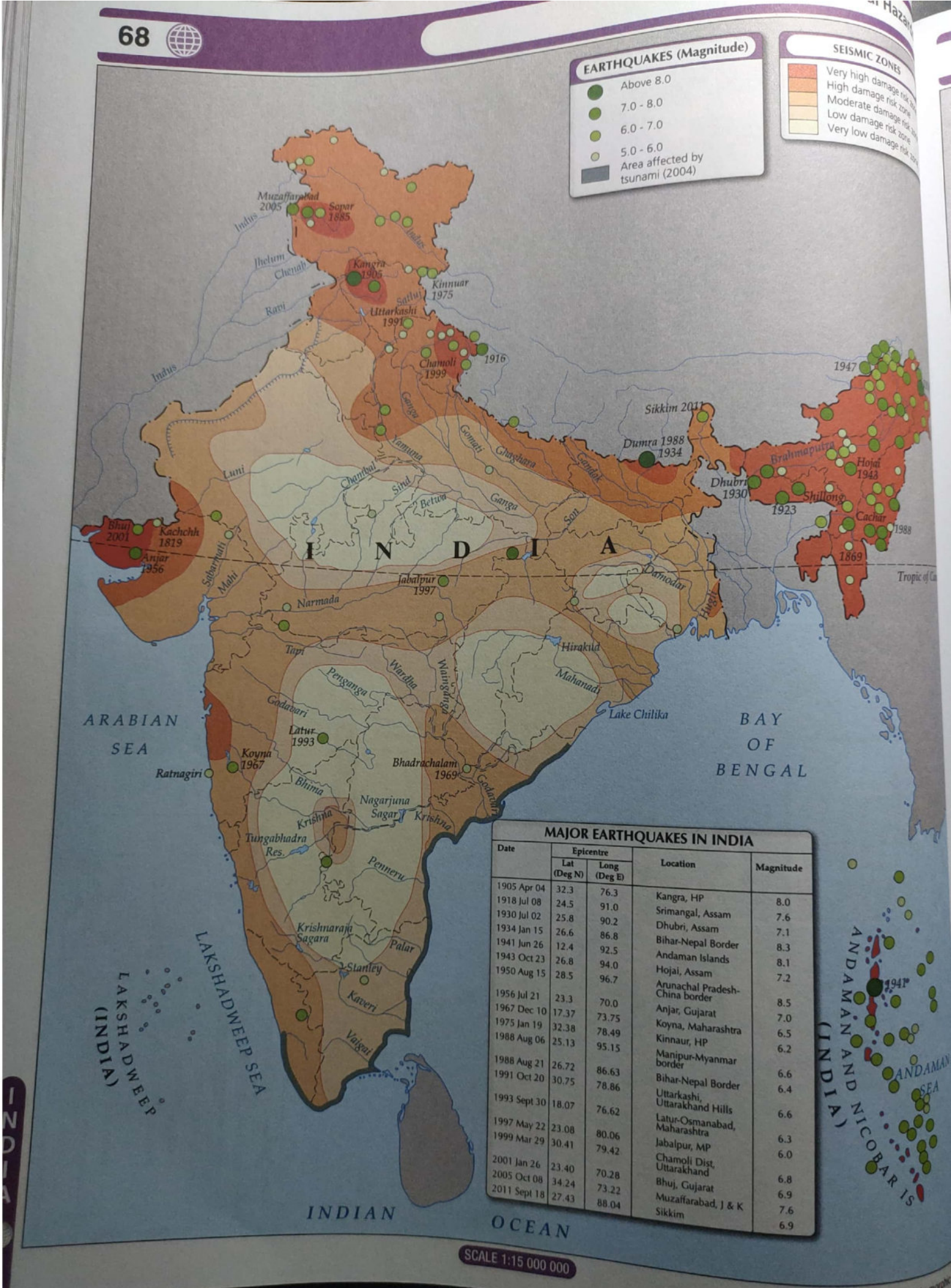

MAJOR EARTHQUAKES IN INDIA

Date	Epicentre		Location	Magnitude
	Lat (Deg N)	Long (Deg E)		
1905 Apr 04	32.3	76.3	Kangra, HP	8.0
1918 Jul 08	24.5	91.0	Srimangal, Assam	7.6
1930 Jul 02	25.8	90.2	Dhubri, Assam	7.1
1934 Jan 15	26.6	86.8	Bihar-Nepal Border	8.3
1941 Jun 26	12.4	92.5	Andaman Islands	8.1
1943 Oct 23	26.8	94.0	Hojai, Assam	7.2
1950 Aug 15	28.5	96.7	Arunachal Pradesh-China border	8.5
1956 Jul 21	23.3	70.0	Anjar, Gujarat	7.0
1967 Dec 10	17.37	73.75	Koyna, Maharashtra	6.5
1975 Jan 19	32.38	78.49	Kinnaur, HP	6.2
1988 Aug 06	25.13	95.15	Manipur-Myanmar border	6.6
1988 Aug 21	26.72	86.63	Bihar-Nepal Border	6.4
1991 Oct 20	30.75	78.86	Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand Hills	6.6
1993 Sept 30	18.07	76.62	Latur-Osmanabad, Maharashtra	6.3
1997 May 22	23.08	80.06	Jabalpur, MP	6.0
1999 Mar 29	30.41	79.42	Chamoli Dist, Uttarakhand	6.8
2001 Jan 26	23.40	70.28	Bhuj, Gujarat	6.9
2005 Oct 08	34.24	73.22	Muzaffarabad, J & K	7.6
2011 Sept 18	27.43	88.04	Sikkim	6.9

SCALE 1:15 000 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic

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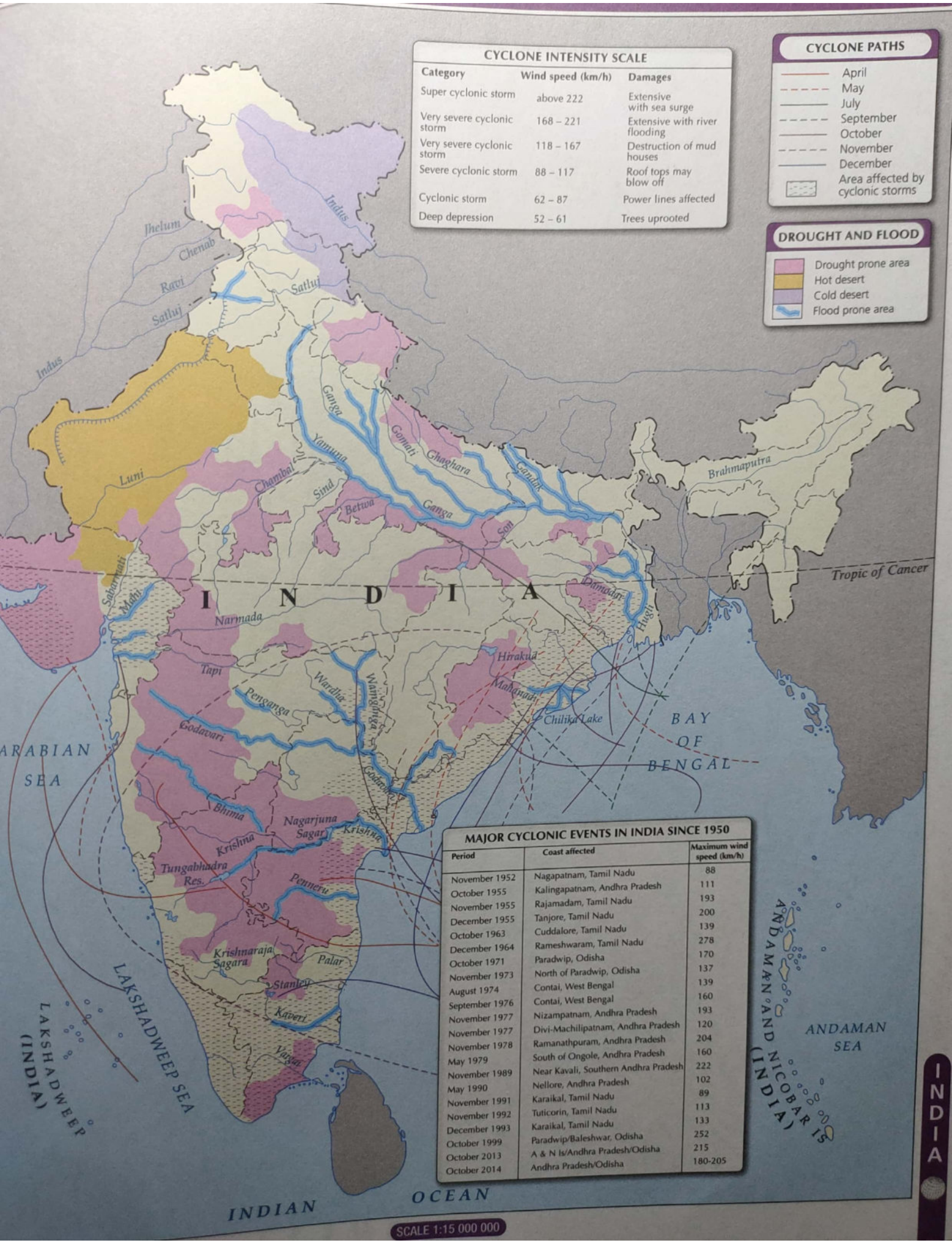

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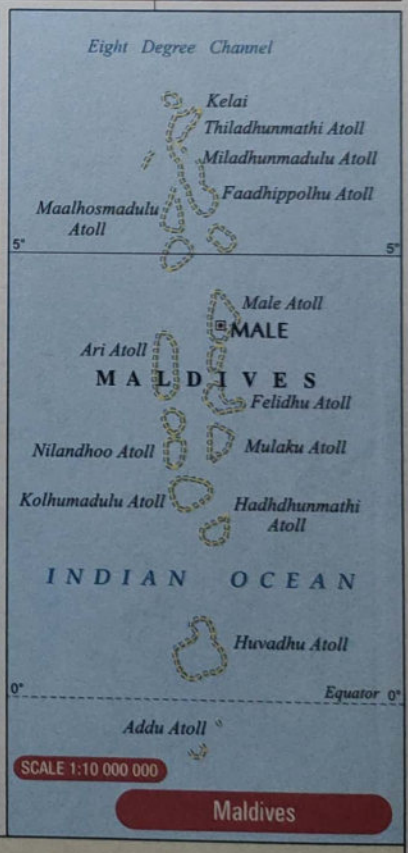
Scanned with CamScanner



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX OF SAARC MEMBER COUNTRIES

Source: HDR 2015

HDI RANK		HUMAN DEVELOPMENT COMPONENTS				ECONOMY	EDUCATION	HEALTH	POVERTY
HDI rank in world	Country	Human development index (HDI) value	GNI per capita (2005 PPP US$)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Mean years of schooling (years)	GDP per capita (2005 PPP US$)	Adult literacy rate (%)	Expenditure on health (% of GDP)	Population below income poverty line (%) (PPP US$1.25 a day)
73	Sri Lanka	0.757	9,779	74.9	10.8	9,426	91.2	3.2	...
104	Maldives	0.706	12,328	76.8	5.8	11,283	98.4	10.8	1.5
130	India*	0.609	5,497	68.0	5.4	5,238	62.8	4.0	23.6
132	Bhutan	0.605	7,176	69.5	3.0	7,167	52.8	3.6	2.4
142	Bangladesh	0.570	3,191	71.6	5.1	2,853	58.8	3.7	43.3
145	Nepal	0.548	2,311	69.6	3.3	2,173	57.4	6.0	23.7
147	Pakistan	0.538	4,866	66.2	4.7	4,454	54.7	2.8	12.7
175	Afghanistan	0.465	1,885	60.4	3.2	1,884	31.7	8.1	...
...	SOUTH ASIA	0.607	5,605	68.4	5.5	5,324	62.5	4.3	...

Longitude East of Greenwich

*Map details of India are given in the preceding pages

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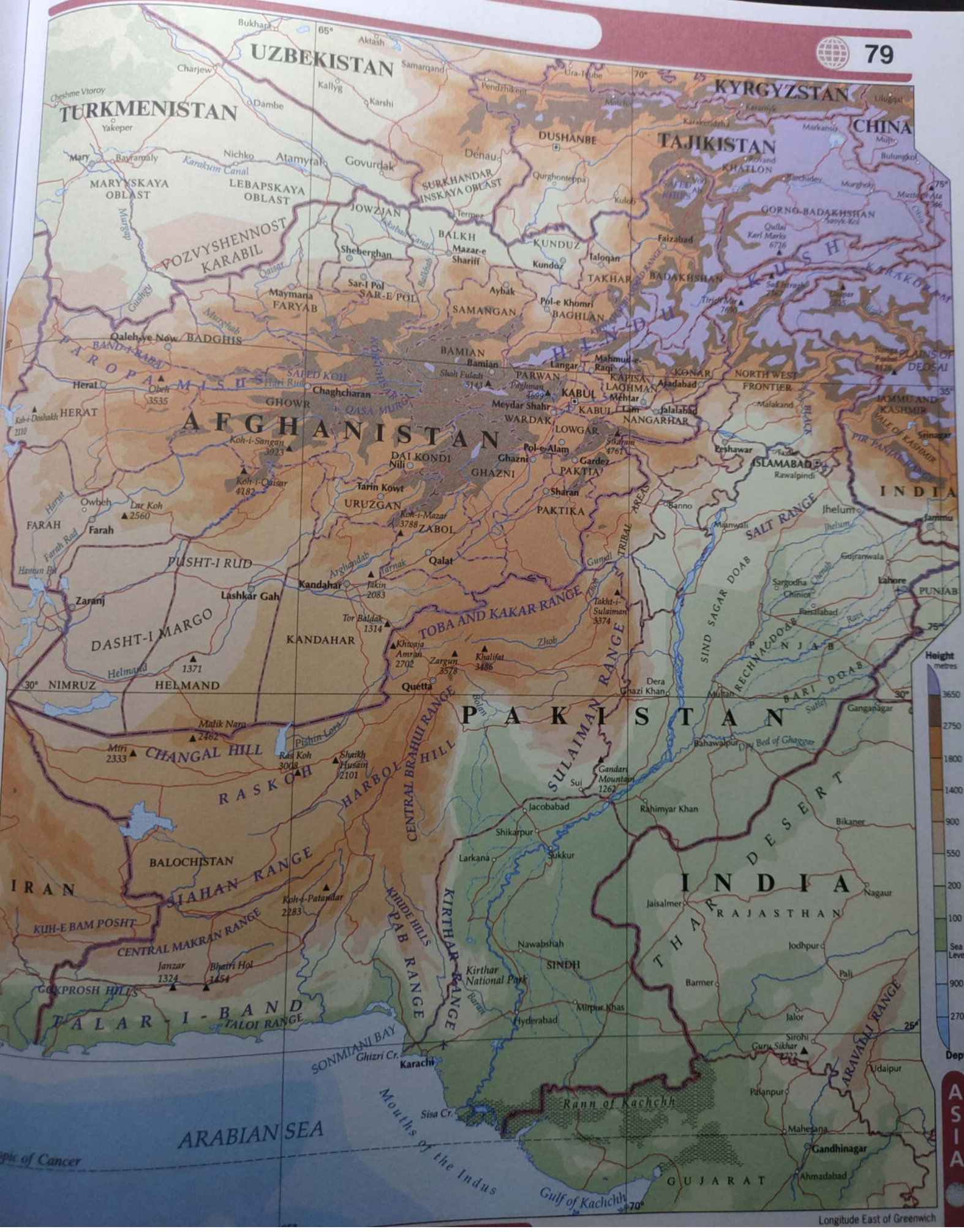

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Scanned with CamScanner

EUROPE
SCALE 1:20 600 000
Longitude East of Greenwich
Longitude West of Greenwich
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORWEGIAN SEA
NORTH SEA
BARENTS SEA
WHITE SEA
BALTIC SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
IONIAN SEA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
BAY OF BISCAY
SEA OF AZOV
SEA OF MARMARA
RUSSIA
FINLAND
SWEDEN
NORWAY
ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
BELARUS
UKRAINE
MOLDOVA
POLAND
GERMANY
DENMARK
NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM
LUXEMBOURG
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA
LIECHTENSTEIN
CZECH REPUBLIC
SLOVAKIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
BULGARIA
TURKEY
GREECE
ALBANIA
SERBIA
KOSOVO
MONTENEGRO
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
CROATIA
SLOVENIA
ITALY
SAN MARINO
VATICAN CITY
MONACO
ANDORRA
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
GIBRALTAR (UK)
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
MALTA
CYPRUS
LEBANON
SYRIA
IRAQ
IRAN
GEORGIA
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJAN
KAZAKHSTAN
ICELAND
IRELAND
UNITED KINGDOM
Faroe Is (DENMARK)
Shetland Is (UK)
Orkney Is
Hebrides
Channel Is (UK)
Crete (GREECE)
Sardinia (ITALY)
Corsica (FRANCE)
Balearic Is
Ibiza
Mallorca
Minorca
Prime Meridian
Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Moscow
St Petersburg (Leningrad)
Kiev
Minsk
Warsaw
Berlin
Prague
Vienna
Budapest
Bucharest
Belgrade
Sofia
Athens
Paris
London
Dublin
Amsterdam
Brussels
Copenhagen
Stockholm
Oslo
Helsinki
Tallinn
Riga
Vilnius
Rome
Madrid
Lisbon
Barcelona
Istanbul
Ankara
Volga
Don
Dnieper
Danube
Rhine
Elbe
Vistula
Oder
Seine
Loire
Rhone
Po
Tagus
Ebro
Thames
Tigris
Euphrates
Nile
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Aral Sea
Lake Baikal
Lake Ladoga
Lake Onega
Lake Peipsi
Lake Vanern
Lake Vattern
Lake Balaton
Lake Geneva
Lake Constance
Lake Urmia
Lake Van
Lake Chad
Lake Victoria
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Malawi
Lake Turkana
Lake Albert
Lake Kyoga
Lake Kivu
Lake Edward
Lake Rudolf
Lake Nasser
Lake Volta
Lake Kariba
Lake Mweru
Lake Bangweulu
Lake Tana
Lake Titicaca
Lake Nicaragua
Lake Maracaibo
Lake Poopo
Lake Eyre
Lake Torrens
Lake Gairdner
Lake Frome
Lake Amadeus
Lake Mackay
Lake Disappointment
Lake Argyle
Lake Gregory
Lake Nash
Lake Woods
Lake Corangamite
Lake Bonney
Lake Alexandrina
Lake Albert
Lake Victoria

SCALE 1:44 000 000

Scanned with CamScanner

ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
IRISH SEA
CELTIC SEA
English Channel
St George's Channel
Bristol Channel
Shetland Is
Mainland
Yell
Unst
Fetlar
Foula
Lerwick
Fair Isle
Orkney Is
Westray
Sanday
Stronsay
Mainland
Kirkwall
Hoy
South Ronaldsay
Pentland Firth
Thurso
Wick
C. Wrath
Stornoway
Lewis
Harris
St Kilda
North Uist
Benbecula
South Uist
Barra
Outer Hebrides
Little Minch
North Minch
Inner Hebrides
Skye
Rhum
Mallaig
Eigg
Coll
Tiree
Oban
Mull
Colonsay
Jura
Islay
Arran
Campbeltown
Malin Head
Rathlin I.
Aran I.
Buncrana
Coleraine
Letterkenny
Londonderry
Lifford
Donegal
Larne
Antrim
Omagh
Lough Neagh
Belfast
Bundoran
Portadown
Lisburn
Sligo
Enniskillen
Armagh
Clones
Newry
Ballina
Lough Conn
Lough Mask
Lough Corrib
Lough Ree
Lough Derg
Shannon
Castlebar
Charlestown
Cavan
Dundalk
Leitrim
Longford
Roscommon
Mullingar
Athlone
Tullamore
Ballinasloe
Galway
Aran Is
Birr
Port Laoise
Athy
Ennis
Kilrush
Nenagh
Limerick
Kilkenny
Listowel
Tipperary
Tralee
Dingle
Killarney
Mallow
Waterford
Wexford
Rosslare
Arklow
Bray
Dun Laoghaire
DUBLIN
Holyhead
Anglesey
Colwyn Bay
Bangor
Chester
Crewe
Wrexham
Snowdon 1085
Pwllheli
Aberystwyth
Fishguard
Carmarthen
Haverfordwest
Milford Haven
Pembroke
Llanelli
Swansea
Merthyr Tydfil
Brecon
Cwmbran
Rhondda
Newport
Cardiff
Barry
Bristol
Bath
Weston-super-Mare
Taunton
Barnstaple
Bude
Exeter
Exmouth
Weymouth
Torbay
Plymouth
Newquay
Truro
St Austell
Falmouth
Penzance
Land's End
Lizard Point
Start Point
Isles of Scilly
Dungarvan
Youghal
Cork
Cobh
Bandon
Kinsale
Bantry
Mizen Head
Fastnet Rock
Slieve Mish Mts
Macgillycuddy's Reeks
Galty Mts
Knockmealdown Mts
Comeragh Mts
Blackwater
Suir
Nore
Barrow
Slaney
Wicklow Mts
Carnsore Point
Galway Bay
Connemara
Donegal Bay
Erris Head
Achill
Blacksod Bay
Clew Bay
Killala Bay
Sligo Bay
Tory I.
Malin Sea
North Channel
Irish Sea
Dundalk Bay
Carlingford Lough
Strangford Lough
Belfast Lough
Larne Lough
Lough Foyle
Lough Swilly
Mull of Galloway
Isle of Man
Douglas
Ramsey
Peel
Port St Mary
Castletown
Whitehaven
Workington
Carlisle
Cumbrian Mts
Scafell Pike 978
Solway Firth
Dumfries
Kirkcudbright
Stranraer
Girvan
Ayr
Irvine
Kilmarnock
Galashiels
Jedburgh
Hawick
Cheviot Hills
Southern Uplands
Firth of Clyde
Arran
Glasgow
Paisley
Greenock
Hamilton
East Kilbride
Edinburgh
Dunfermline
Firth of Forth
Dunbar
St Abb's Head
Berwick-upon-Tweed
Holy I.
Alnwick
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
South Shields
Sunderland
Durham
Hartlepool
Middlesbrough
Darlington
Hexham
Pennines
Scarborough
Flamborough Head
Bridlington
Morecambe Bay
Lancaster
Barrow-in-Furness
Harrogate
York
Leeds
Bradford
Halifax
Burnley
Blackpool
Preston
Liverpool Bay
Liverpool
Manchester
Oldham
Rochdale
Warrington
Stockport
Sheffield
Rotherham
Doncaster
Scunthorpe
Grimsby
Spurn Head
Humber
Lincoln
Skegness
Boston
The Wash
Cromer
King's Lynn
Norwich
Great Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Ipswich
Bury St Edmunds
Thetford
Ely
Cambridge
Peterborough
Grantham
Nottingham
Derby
Stoke-on-Trent
Stafford
Chesterfield
Mansfield
Welshpool
Shrewsbury
Telford
Wolverhampton
Birmingham
Coventry
Leicester
Nuneaton
Corby
Rugby
Northampton
Bedford
Milton Keynes
Luton
Stevenage
Harlow
Colchester
Felixstowe
Harwich
Chelmsford
Basildon
Southend-on-Sea
Margate
Ramsgate
Canterbury
Dover
Folkestone
Dunkerque
Calais
Oostende
Boulogne-sur-Mer
St-Omer
Lille
Bethune
Lens
Bruay-la-Buissiere
Le Touquet-Paris-Plage
Gris Nez
Str. of Dover
Prime Meridian
Eastbourne
Hastings
Brighton
Worthing
Portsmouth
Bournemouth
Poole
Southampton
Fareham
Winchester
Salisbury
Yeovil
Guildford
Crawley
Reigate
Redhill
Basingstoke
Newbury
Reading
Swindon
High Wycombe
Watford
Slough
LONDON
Oxford
Cheltenham
Gloucester
Worcester
Royal Leamington Spa
Redditch
Aberystwyth
Cardigan Bay
Carmarthen Bay
Milford Haven
Isle of Wight
Newport
Westerly
Cotswold Hills
Chiltern Hills
Downs
Salisbury Plain
Mendip Hills
Quantock Hills
Bideford Bay
Barnstaple Bay
Bodmin Moor
Dartmoor
Lyme Bay
Weymouth
Torbay
Plymouth
Exeter
Taunton
Yeovil
Salisbury
Winchester
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Fareham
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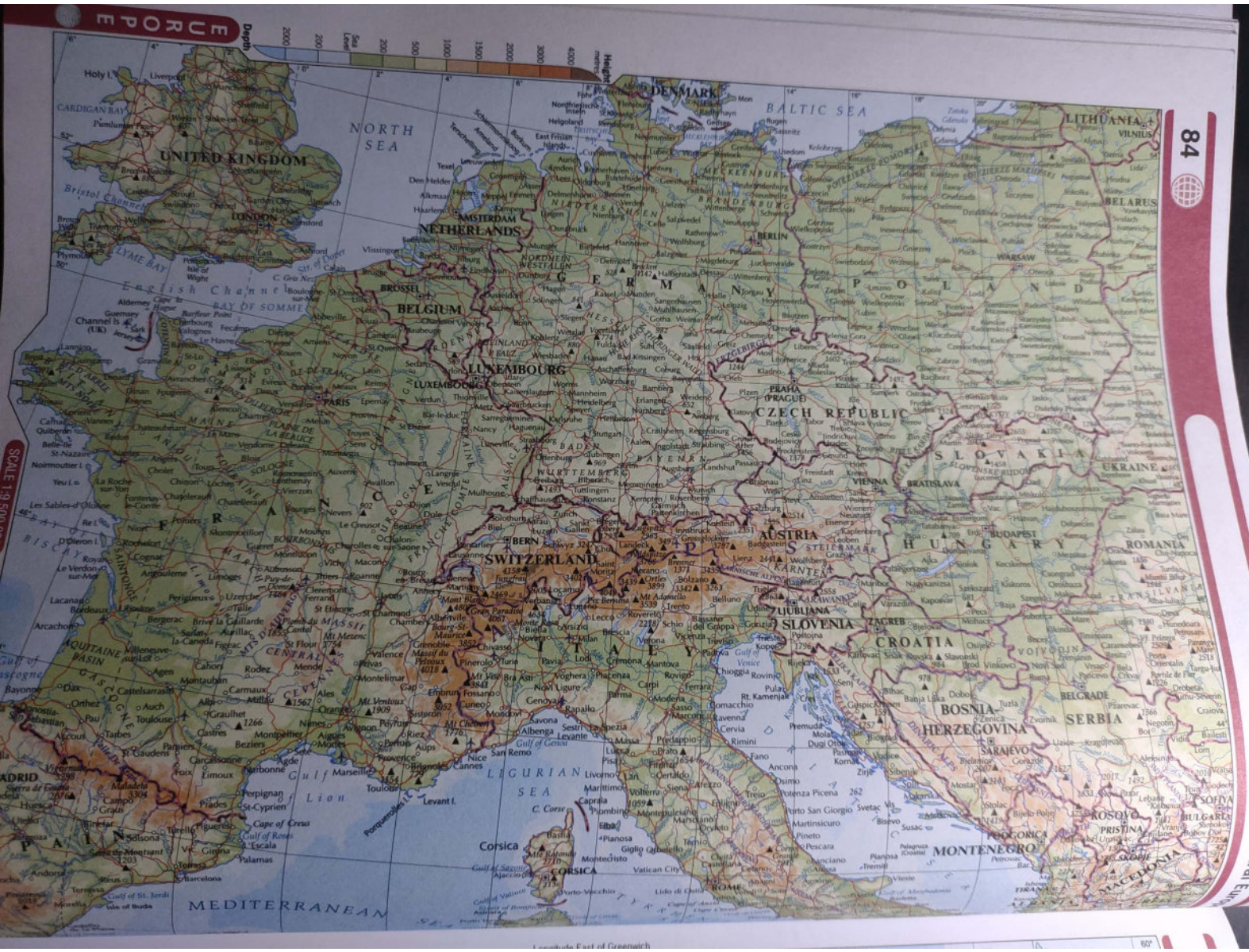
Bournemouth
Poole
Brighton
Hastings
Eastbourne
Worthing
Crawley
Reigate
Guildford


EUROPE
Depth
Height
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
UNITED KINGDOM
DENMARK
LITHUANIA
BELARUS
NETHERLANDS
AMSTERDAM
LONDON
BERLIN
GERMANY
POLAND
WARSAW
BELGIUM
BRUSSEL
LUXEMBOURG
PRAHA (PRAGUE)
CZECH REPUBLIC
SLOVAKIA
UKRAINE
VIENNA
BRATISLAVA
BUDAPEST
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
PARIS
AUSTRIA
SWITZERLAND
BERN
LJUBLJANA
SLOVENIA
ZAGREB
CROATIA
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
SARAJEVO
SERBIA
BELGRADE
KOSOVO
PRISTINA
MONTENEGRO
PODGORICA
SKOPJE
MACEDONIA
SOFIYA
BULGARIA
ROME
VATICAN CITY
CORSICA
Corsica
SPAIN
MADRID
MEDITERRANEAN
LIGURIAN SEA
Gulf of Lion
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of St. Jordi
Isle of Buda
Gulf of Roses
Cape of Creus
Levant I.
Porquerolles I.
English Channel
Bristol Channel
St. of Dover
BAY OF SOMME
CARDIGAN BAY
LYME BAY
Channel Is (UK)
Isle of Wight
Holy I.
Guernsey
Jersey
Alderney
Sark
Scilly Is
Texel
Vlieland
Terschelling
Ameland
Schiermonnikoog
Borkum
Juist
Norderney
Baltrum
Langeoog
Spiekeroog
Wangerooge
Helgoland
East Frisian Islands
Fehmarn
Rügen
Usedom
Hiddensee
Darß
Zingst
Hel
Gdańsk
Gdynia
Sopot
Kaliningrad
Vilnius
Minsk
Brest
Grodno
Lida
Baranovichi
Pinsk
Volkovysk
Slonim
Pruszków
Łódź
Poznań
Gniezno
Bydgoszcz
Toruń
Włocławek
Płock
Ciechanów
Mława
Olsztyn
Ostrołęka
Suwałki
Augustów
Białystok
Siedlce
Łuków
Biała Podlaska
Chełm
Zamość
Hrubieszów
Tomaszów Lubelski
Lublin
Puławy
Kielce
Radom
Skierniewice
Sochaczew
Wyszków
Ostrów Mazowiecka
Zambrów
Łomża
Grajewo
Ełk
Giżycko
Mrągowo
Kętrzyn
Olsztynek
Ostróda
Iława
Malbork
Tczew
Starogard Gdański
Chojnice
Człuchów
Słupsk
Ustka
Lębork
Wejherowo
Puck
Kościerzyna
Kartuzy
Bytów
Lębork
Koszalin
Kołobrzeg
Świdwin
Szczecinek
Wałcz
Piła
Chodzież
Oborniki
Wągrowiec
Gniezno
Konin
Turek
Kalisz
Ostrów Wielkopolski
Krotoszyn
Leszno
Wschowa
Głogów
Lubin
Polkowice
Legnica
Jelenia Góra
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Wałbrzych
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Dzierżoniów
Ząbkowice Śląskie
Strzelin
Oława
Brzeg
Nysa
Prudnik
Kędzierzyn-Koźle
Opole
Kluczbork
Olesno
Lubliniec
Tarnowskie Góry
Bytom
Zabrze
Gliwice
Rybnik
Wodzisław Śląski
Jastrzębie-Zdrój
Żory
Pszczyna
Racibórz
Cieszyn
Bielsko-Biała
Żywiec
Oświęcim
Chrzanów
Olkusz
Zawiercie
Myszków
Częstochowa
Kłobuck
Wieluń
Sieradz
Zduńska Wola
Pabianice
Tomaszów Mazowiecki
Piotrków Trybunalski
Bełchatów
Rawa Mazowiecka
Skierniewice
Żyrardów
Mińsk Mazowiecki
Otwock
Garwolin
Puławy
Kraśnik
Łuków
Biała Podlaska
Międzyrzec Podlaski
Parczew
Włodawa
Chełm
Hrubieszów
Tomaszów Lubelski
Zamość
Biłgoraj
Janów Lubelski
Kraśnik
Puławy
Lublin
Świdnik
Łęczna
Parczew
Radzyń Podlaski
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Grodzisk Mazowiecki
Mszczonów
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Rawa Mazowiecka
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Piotrków Trybunalski
Bełchatów
Radomsko
Kłobuck

Eurasia
85
SCALE 1:20 600 000
Longitude East of Greenwich
Prime Meridian
Arctic Circle
ARCTIC OCEAN
BARENTS SEA
KARA SEA
LAPTEV SEA
EAST SIBERIAN SEA
BERING SEA
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
DENMARK
OSLO
STOCKHOLM
HELSINKI
Gulf of Bothnia
BALTIC SEA
KOLA PEN.
KANIN PEN.
WHITE SEA
Severodvinsk
Arkhangelsk
Murmansk
Pik Sedova 1115
Novaya Zemlya
Graham Bell I.
Rudolf I.
Franz Josef Land
Gora Bednaya 1033
Severnaya Zemlya
Pioneer I.
October Revolution I.
Bolshevik I.
Komsomolets I.
Shmidta I.
TAYMYR PENINSULA
Bolshoy Begichev I.
Belyy I.
Gulf of Yenisey
Nordvik
Tiksi
Lyakhovskiye Is
De Long Is
New Siberian Is
Bennett I.
Wrangel I.
Kotelnyy
Bolshoy I.
Medvezhi Is
Ayon I.
CHUKOTSK PEN.
Arctic Circle
Gulf of Anadyr
Anadyr
Bilibino
Ambarchik
Markovo
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KORYAK RANGE
KOLYMA LOWLAND
YUKAGIR PLATEAU
KOLYMA RANGE
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Gora Chen 2682
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Podkamennaya (Stony) Tunguska
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Ust Kut
Nizhneangarsk
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Skovorodino
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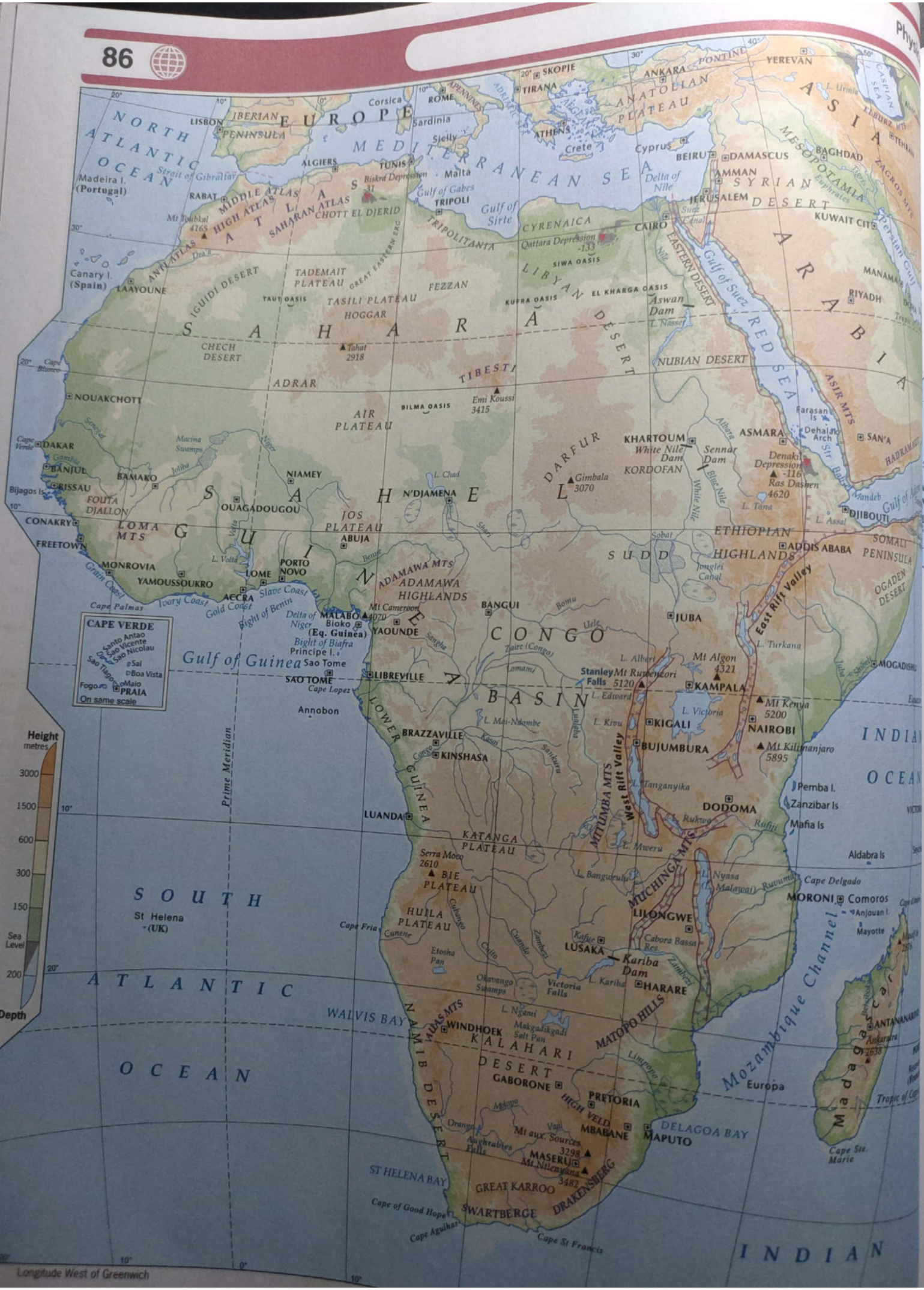
Mongolian Altai
Gobi Desert
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region
Khingan
Nenjiang
Qiqihar
Harbin
Changchun
Shenyang
Fushun
Liao
Liaodong Bay
Chongjin
Sea of Japan (East Sea)
NORTH KOREA
PYONGYANG
SEOUL
SOUTH KOREA
Hiroshima
Kita-Kyushu
Fukuoka
Pusan
Dalian
YELLOW SEA
BO HAI
Tianjin
Qingdao
Kwangju
BEIJING
CHINA
Baotou
Hami
Turpan Depression
Tien Shan
Ebinur Hu
Urumqi
Lake Zaysan
Irtysh
Ishim
Tobol
Ural
Ural Mts
Ural Mts
Ural Mts



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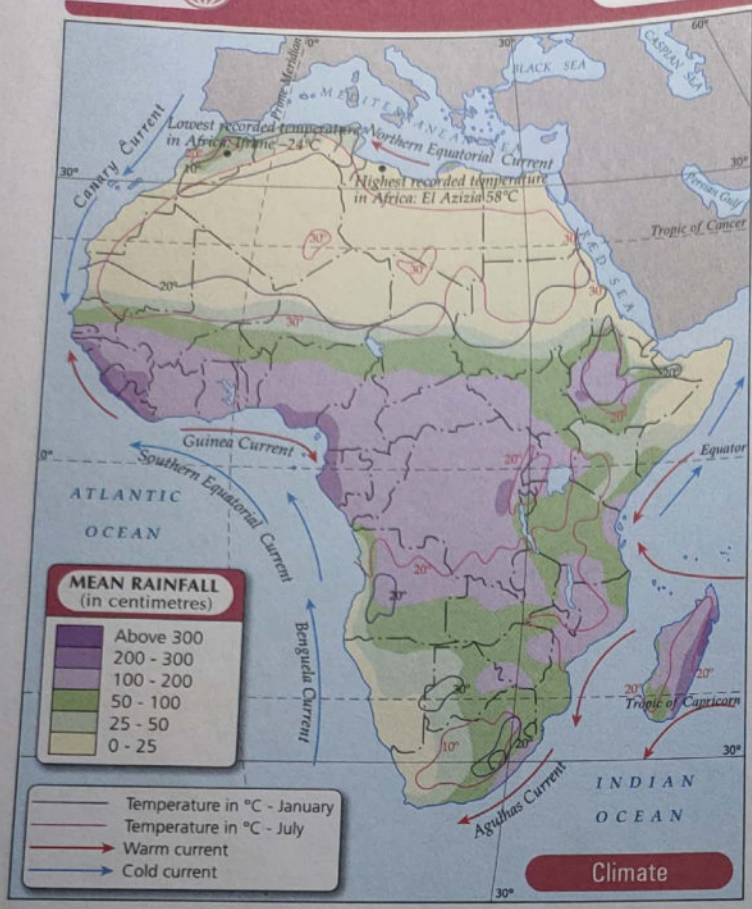

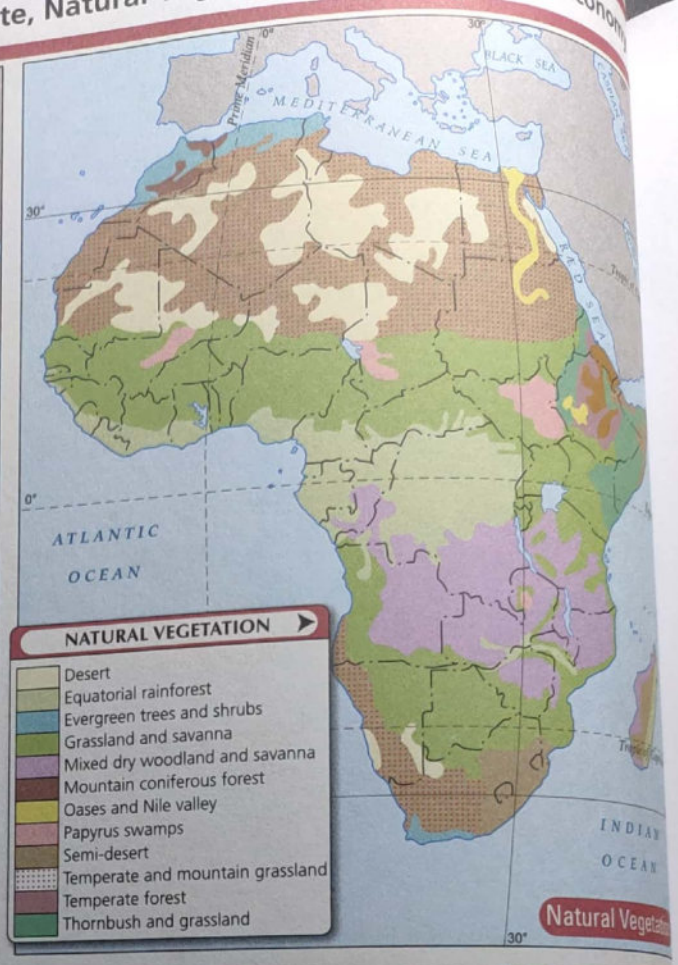

SCALE 1:81 000 000

Zenithal Equidistant Projection

AFRICA

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ASIA
ARCTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND (Denmark)
Bering Strait
Point Hope
St Lawrence I. (USA)
Wainwright
Point Barrow
Kotzebue
Nome
BEAUFORT SEA
Prudhoe Bay
Nunivak I.
Nulato
Beaver
Bethel
Holy Cross
Aniak
Tanana
Fairbanks
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Circle
Aklavik
Inuvik
Anchorage
Seward
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Mayo
Cordova
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Kodiak I.
Stewart
Ft. Good Hope
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Norman Wells
Coppermine
Great Bear L.
Fort Radium
Whitehorse
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Yellowknife
Baker Lake
Coral Harbour
Hay River
Fort Resolution
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Uranium City
Dawson Creek
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Churchill
Prince George
ALBERTA
Lynn Lake
York Factory
Edmonton
SASKATCHEWAN
Thompson
Jasper
Prince Albert
Kamloops
Red Deer
MANITOBA
Vancouver
Calgary
Saskatoon
Victoria
Seattle
Medicine Hat
Lethbridge
Regina
Olympia
Tacoma
WASHINGTON
Spokane
Portland
Great Falls
Brandon
Winnipeg
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Helena
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NEVADA
Carson City
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Casper
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St Paul
Sacramento
San Francisco
San Jose
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Milwaukee
Des Moines
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Jefferson City
St Louis
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San Bernardino
Raton
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San Diego
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ARIZONA
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Albuquerque
Oklahoma City
ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE
Memphis
Knoxville
Mexicali
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Guadalupe I. (Mexico)
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Fort Worth
Dallas
Shreveport
Birmingham
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
Atlanta
Charleston
Ciudad Juarez
Pecos
TEXAS
Jackson
Savannah
Hermosillo
Ciudad Obregon
Austin
Houston
Baton Rouge
Mobile
Jacksonville
Chihuahua
Ciudad Delicias
San Antonio
LOUISIANA
New Orleans
Daytona Beach
Los Mochis
Lared
Galveston
Mississippi Delta
St Petersburg
Orlando
Topolobampo
Corpus Christi
Tampa
Culiacan
Monterrey
Matamoros
Gulf of Mexico
Miami
La Paz
Durango
Torreon
Saltillo
Mazatlan
Ciudad Victoria
Aguascalientes
San Luis Potosi
Tepic
Tampico
Guadalajara
Leon
Merida
Cancun
Colima
Morelia
Nezahualcoyotl
Veracruz
Campeche
Manzanillo
MEXICO CITY
Puebla
Villahermosa
Chetumal
Acapulco
Chilpancingo
Oaxaca
Coatzacoalcos
Belize City
Salina Cruz
Tuxtla Gutierrez
BELMOPAN
BELIZE
Puerto Barrios
GUATEMALA CITY
GUATEMALA
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TEGUCIGALPA
SAN SALVADOR
EL SALVADOR
NICARAGUA
MANAGUA
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PANAMA
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David
Limon
Colon
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Guadalupe I. (Mexico)
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Gulf of California
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PACIFIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
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CAMPECHE BAY
CARIBBEAN SEA
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CUBA
Santa Clara
Camaguey
Holguin
Juventud I.
Guantanamo
Santiago de Cuba
GEORGE TOWN
CAYMAN (UK)
JAMAICA
KINGSTON
HAITI
PORT-AU-PRINCE
DOMINICAN REP.
SANTO DOMINGO
SAN JUAN
PUERTO RICO (USA)
WEST INDIES
Turks & Caicos Is (UK)
Aruba (Neth.)
Curacao (Neth.)
Oranjestad
Willemstad
BERMUDA
HAMILTON
THE BAHAMAS
NASSAU
Freeport
Tropic of Cancer
SARGASSO SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Arctic Circle
Greenland Sea
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Nuuk
Godthaab
Disko I.
Queen Elizabeth Islands
NORTH MAGNETIC POLE
FRANKLIN DISTRICT
Victoria I.
Cambridge Bay
Banks I.
Devon I.
Baffin Island
Foxe Basin
Frobisher Bay
NUNAVUT
Hudson Strait
HUDSON BAY
Ottawa Is.
Coats I.
Mansel I.
Belcher I.
LABRADOR SEA
NEWFOUNDLAND
Hopedale
Goose Bay
Schefferville
QUEBEC
Sept-Iles
Anticosti I.
Port aux Basques
Chibougamau
Moosonee
Nakina
Cochrane
Jonquiere
Timmins
Chicoutimi
Charlottetown
Sydney
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Sudbury
Montreal
OTTAWA
Halifax
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Saint John
Fredericton
Moncton
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Providence
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Windsor
Lansing
Cleveland
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Philadelphia
Baltimore
Richmond
Norfolk
Raleigh
Charlotte
Wilmington
Columbia
Charleston
Savannah
Jacksonville
Tallahassee
Mobile
Atlanta
Montgomery
Nashville
Louisville
Cincinnati
Indianapolis
Gary
Milwaukee
Chicago
Madison
Des Moines
Omaha
Lincoln
Kansas City
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Tucson
Roswell
El Paso
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Fort Worth
Dallas
Shreveport
Little Rock
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Knoxville
Oklahoma City
Wichita Falls
Wichita
Tulsa
Jefferson City
St Louis
Peoria
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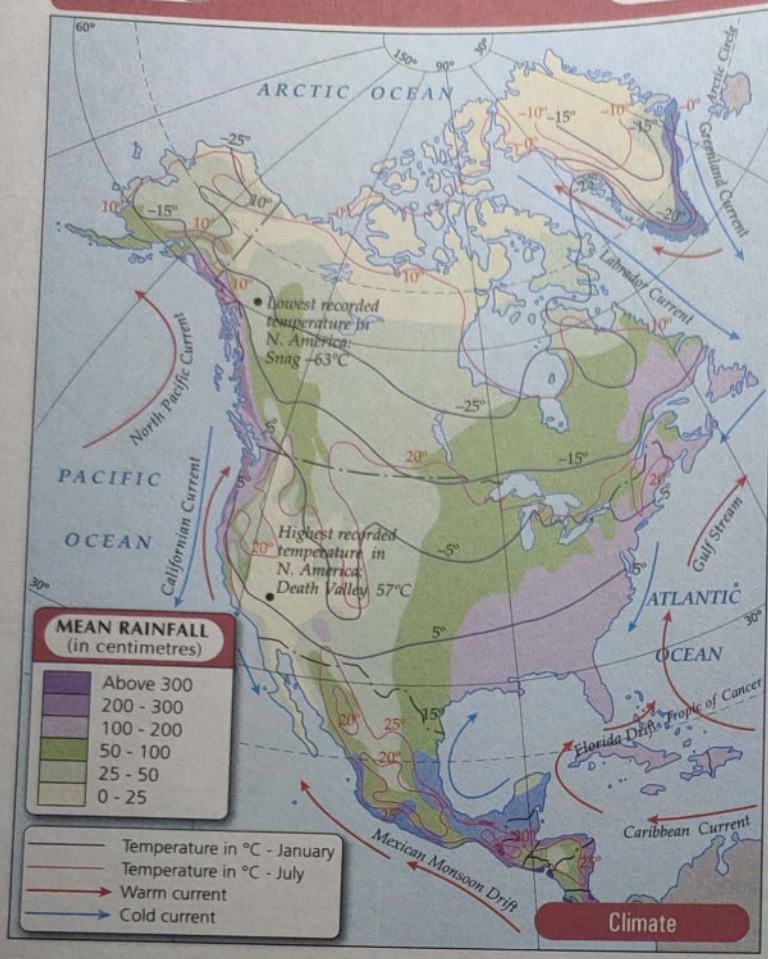
St Paul
Duluth
Bismarck
Pierre
Casper
Cheyenne

Climate, Natural Vegetation, Population and Economy



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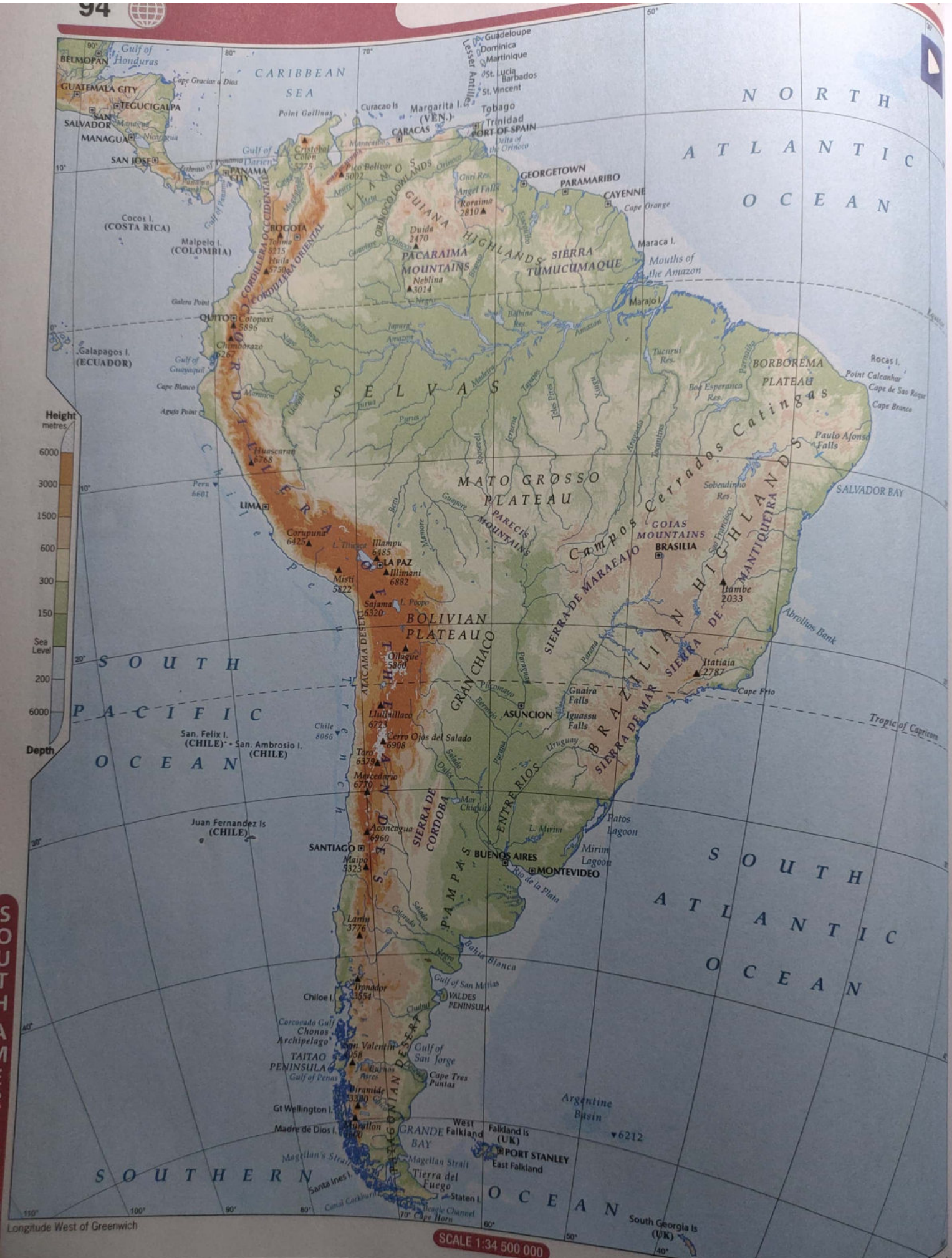

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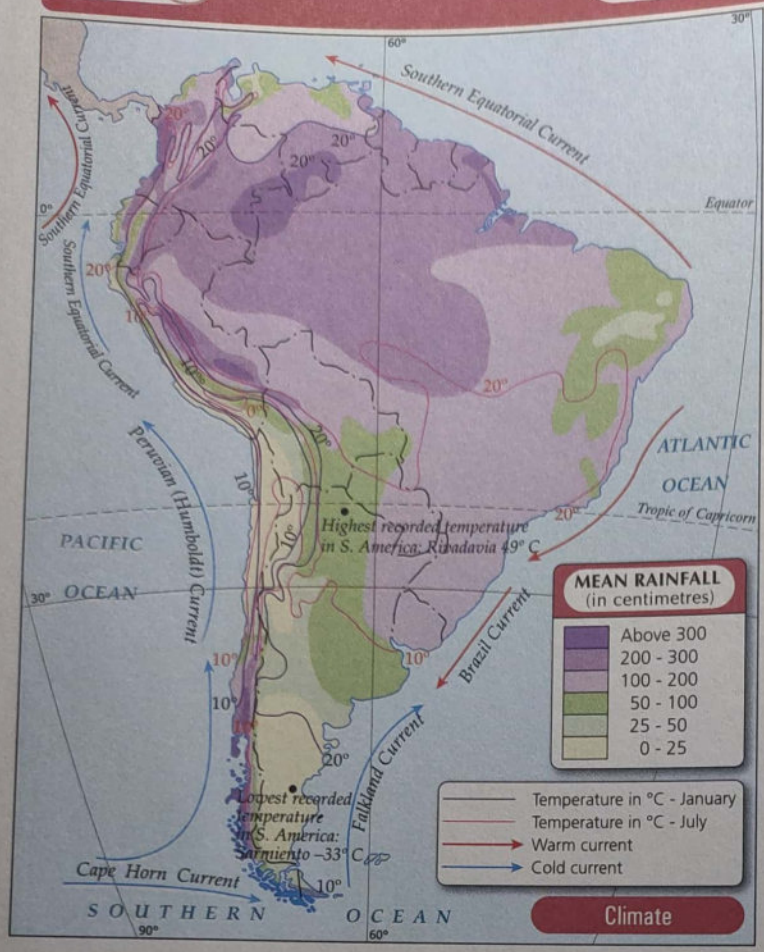

SOUTH AMERICA

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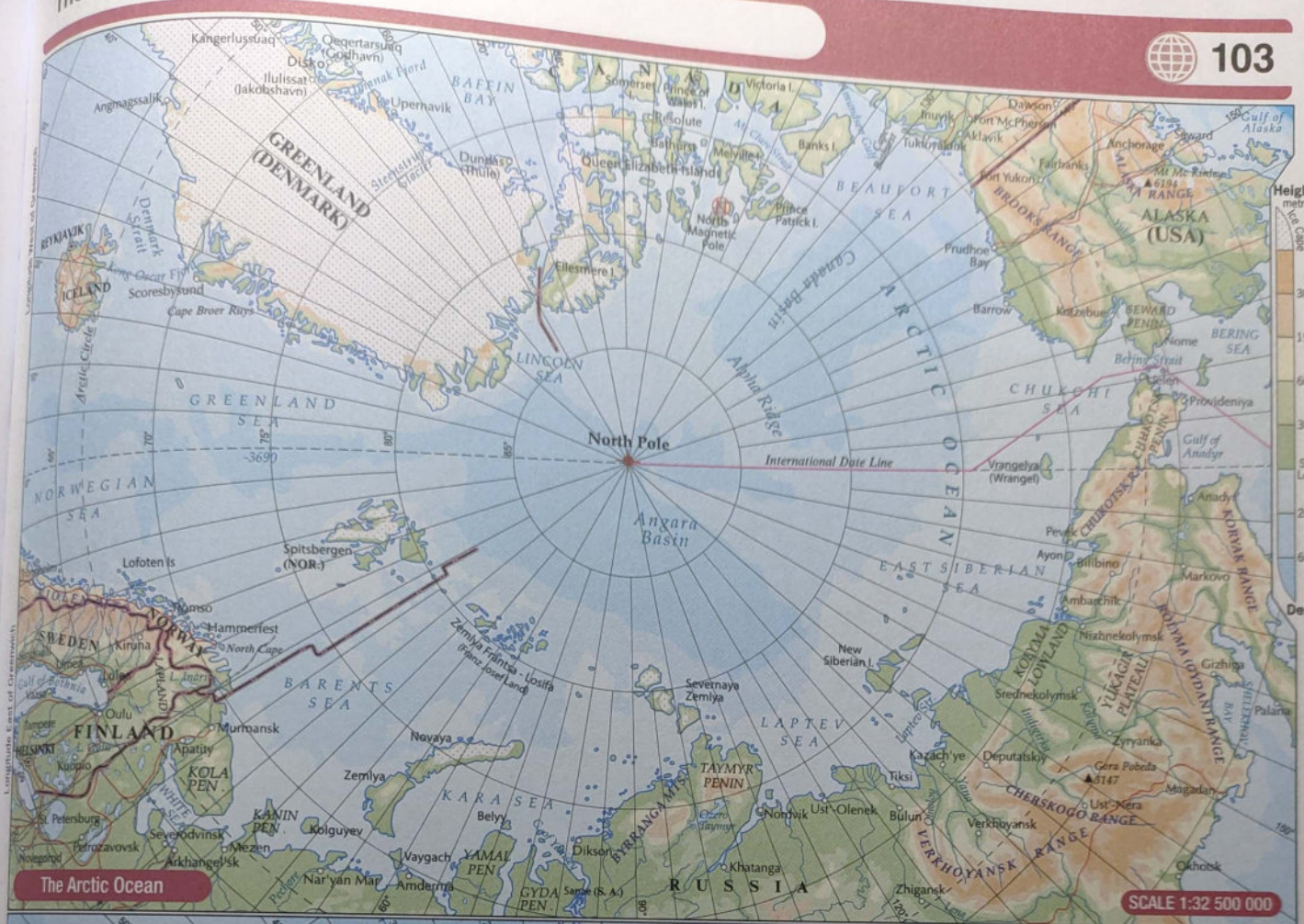

POLAR REGIONS

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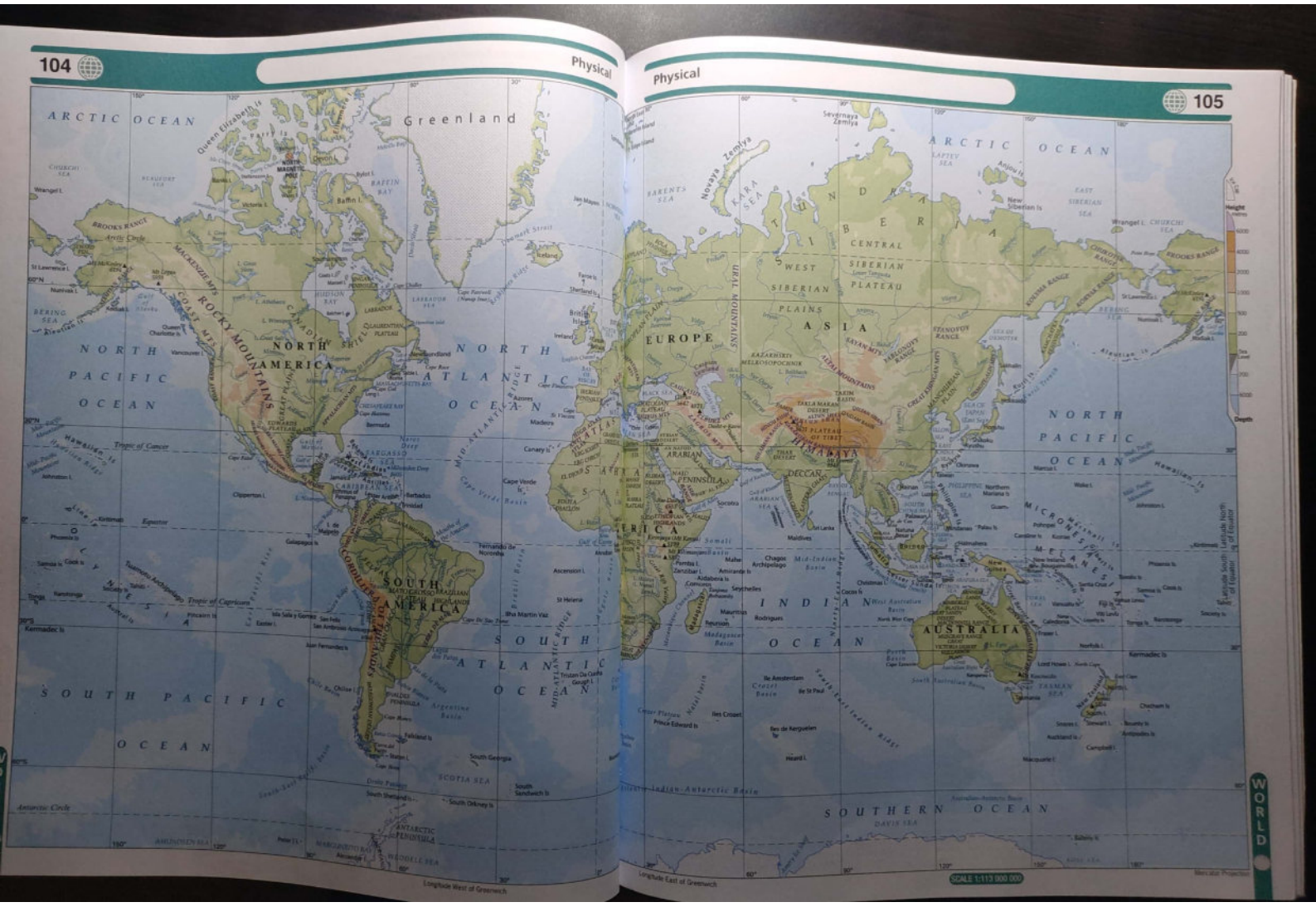

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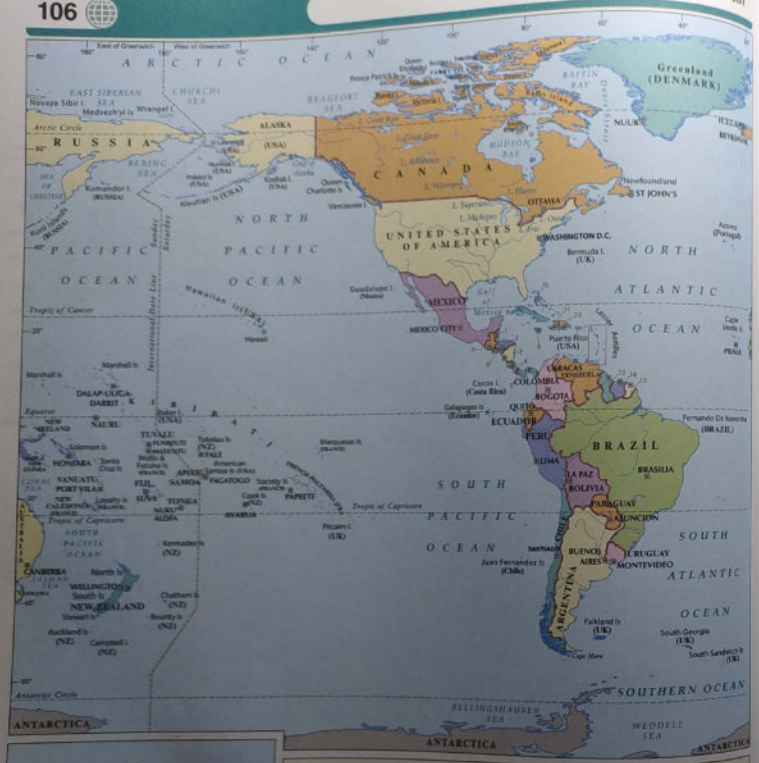

INDEX

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	COUNTRY	CAPITAL	COUNTRY	CAPITAL
1. BELIZE	BELMOPAN	17. THE NETHERLANDS	THE HAGUE	33. UAE	ABU DHABI
2. HONDURAS	TEGUCIGALPA	18. DENMARK	COPENHAGEN	34. ERITREA	ASMARA
3. NICARAGUA	MANAGUA	19. LITHUANIA	VILNIUS	35. DJIBOUTI	DJIBOUTI
4. COSTA RICA	SAN JOSE	20. LATVIA	RIGA	36. RWANDA	KIGALI
5. PANAMA	PANAMA CITY	21. ESTONIA	TALLINN	37. BURUNDI	BUJUMBURA
6. EL SALVADOR	SAN SALVADOR	22. CYPRUS	NICOSIA	38. MALAWI	LILONGWE
7. GUATEMALA	GUATEMALA CITY	23. LEBANON	BEIRUT	39. SWAZILAND	MBABANE
8. JAMAICA	KINGSTON	24. ISRAEL	JERUSALEM	40. LESOTHO	MASERU
9. CUBA	HAVANA	25. PALESTINE	GAZA	41. EQUATORIAL GUINEA	MALABO
10. BAHAMAS	NASSAU	26. JORDAN	AMMAN	42. BHUTAN	THIMPHU
11. HAITI	PORT-AU-PRINCE	27. GEORGIA	TBILISI	43. BANGLADESH	DHAKA
12. DOMINICAN REP.	SANTO DOMINGO	28. ARMENIA	YEREVAN	44. BRUNEI	BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN
13. GUYANA	GEORGETOWN	29. AZERBAIJAN	BAKU	45. CAMBODIA	PHNOM PENH
14. SURINAME	PARAMARIBO	30. KUWAIT	KUWAIT	46. GIBRALTER	GIBRALTER
15. FRENCH GUIANA	CAYENNE	31. BAHRAIN	MANAMA	47. ANDORRA	ANDORRA LA VELLA
16. BELGIUM	BRUSSELS	32. QATAR	DOHA	48. LIECHTENSTEIN	VADUZ

SCALE 1:121 000 000

Robinson Projection

MOST POPULOUS NATIONS (IN MILLIONS), 2015

China, Asia	1,372
India, Asia	1,314
United States, North America	321
Indonesia, Asia	256
Brazil, South America	205
Pakistan, Asia	199
Nigeria, Africa	182
Bangladesh, Asia	160

Source: PRB 2015

MAJOR URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS OF THE WORLD (POPULATION), 2016

(in millions)

1. Tokyo-Yokohama, Japan	37.73
2. Jakarta, Indonesia	31.32
3. Delhi, India	25.74
4. Seoul-Incheon, South Korea	23.37
5. Manila, Philippines	22.93
6. Mumbai, India	22.86
7. Karachi, Pakistan	22.82
8. Shanghai, China	22.58

Data source: Demographia 2016

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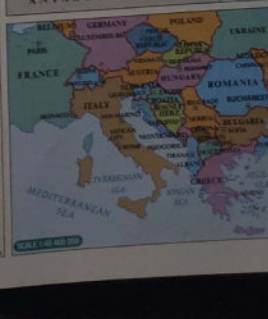
SCALE 1:36 400 000



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Robinson Projection

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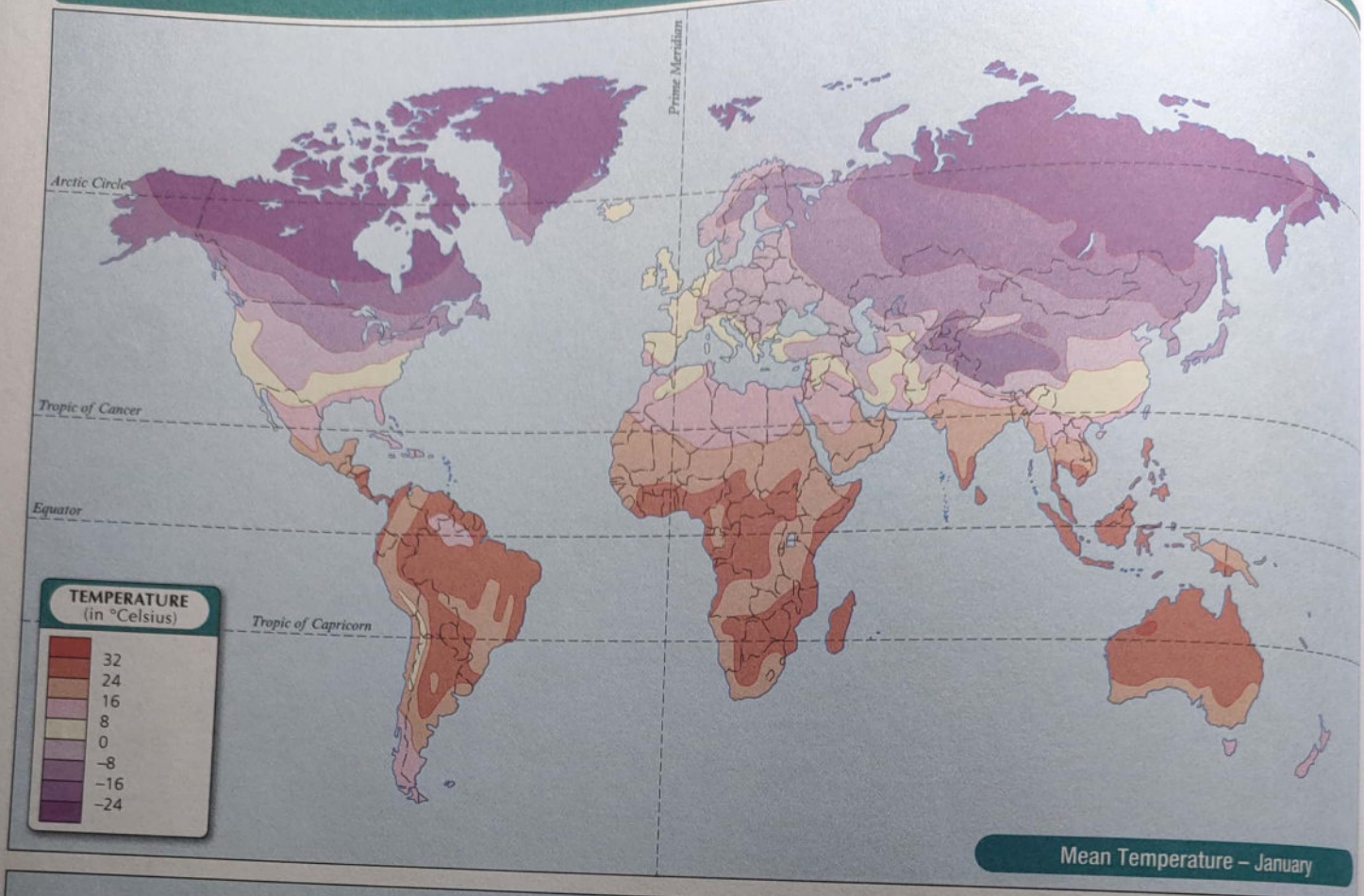
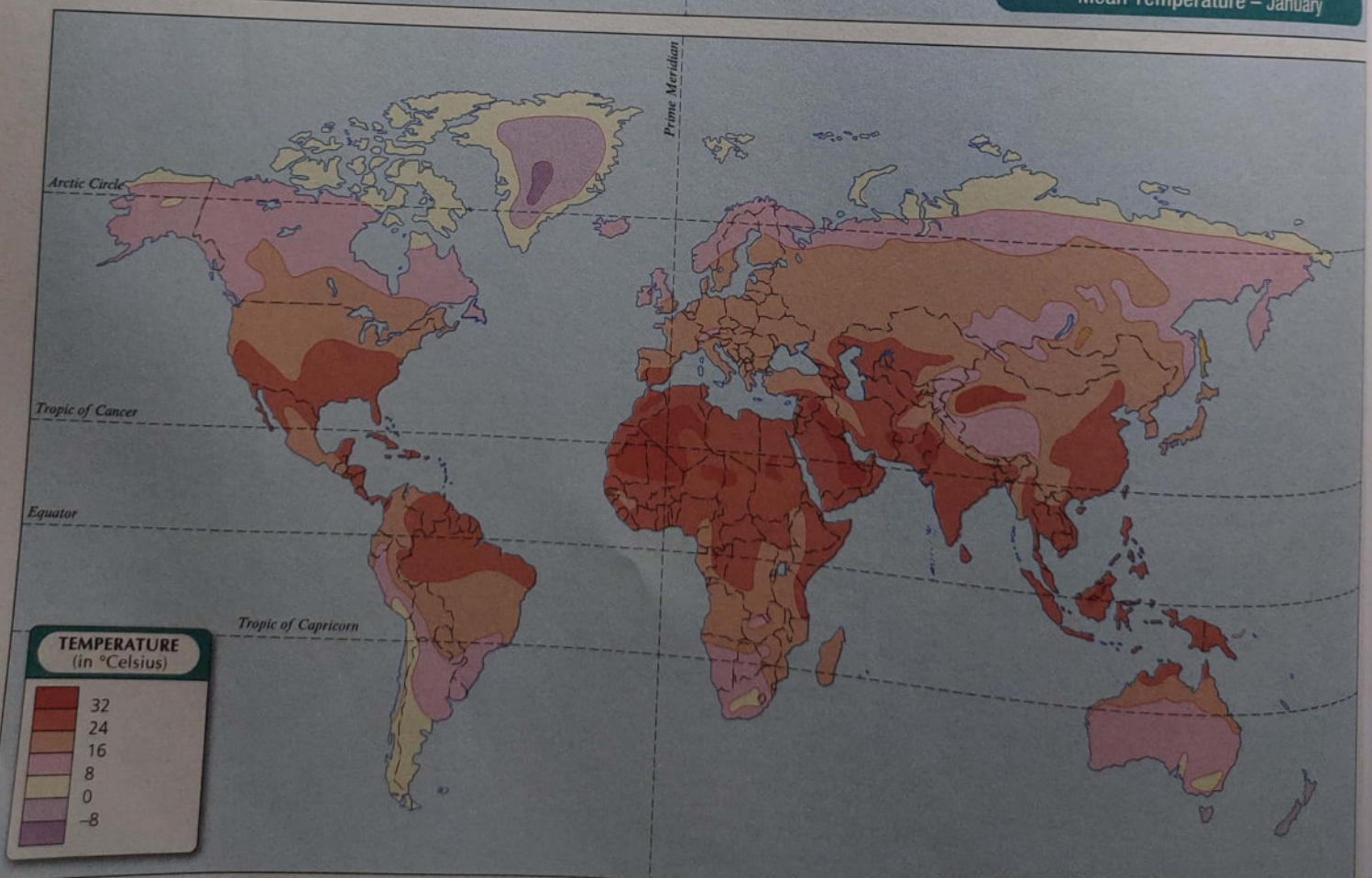


Mean Temperature – January



Modified Gall Projection

SCALE 1:205 000 000

Mean Temperature – July

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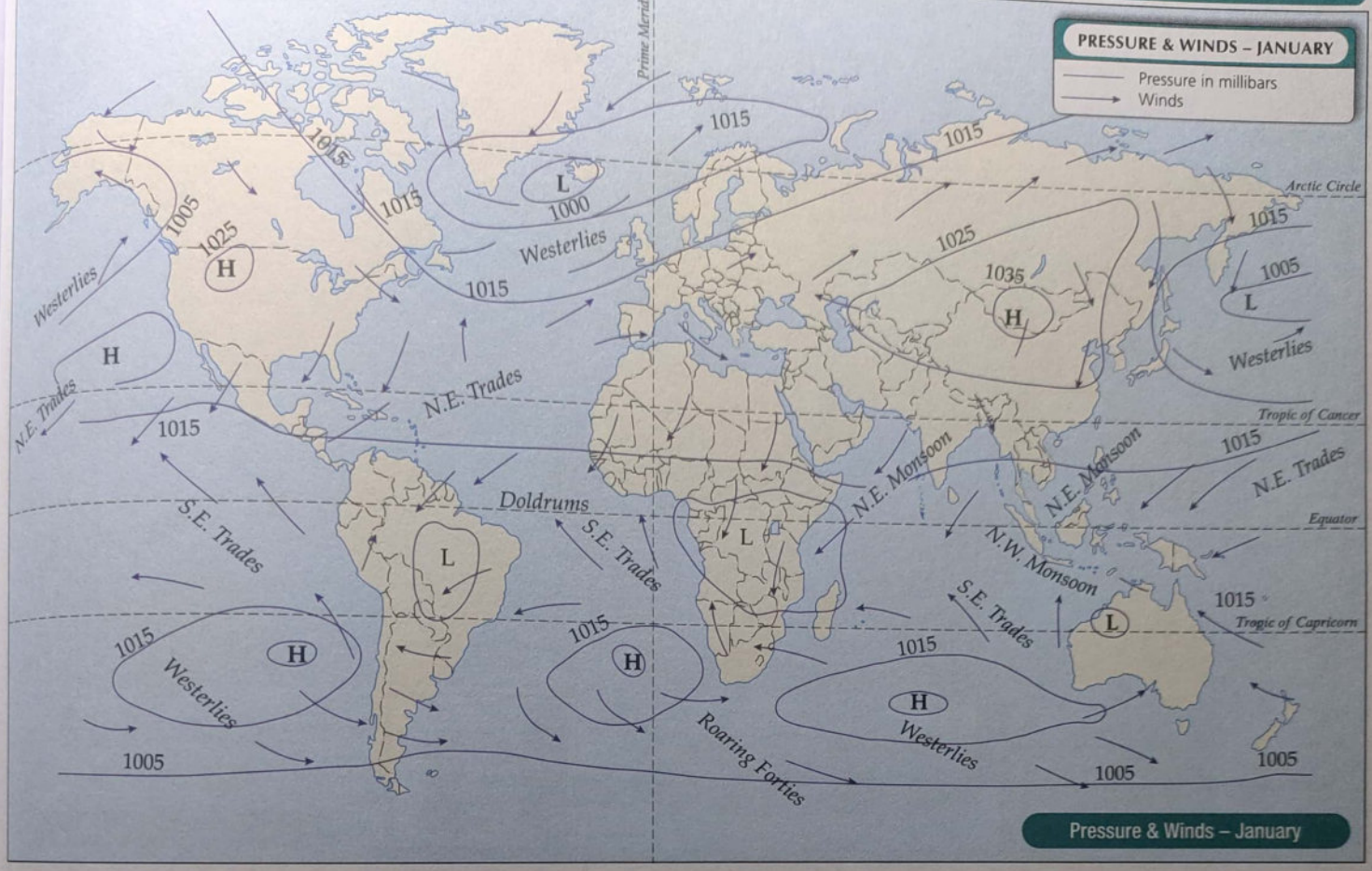

Pressure & Winds – January

Pressure & Winds – July

SCALE 1:205 000 000

Modified Gall Projection

WORLD

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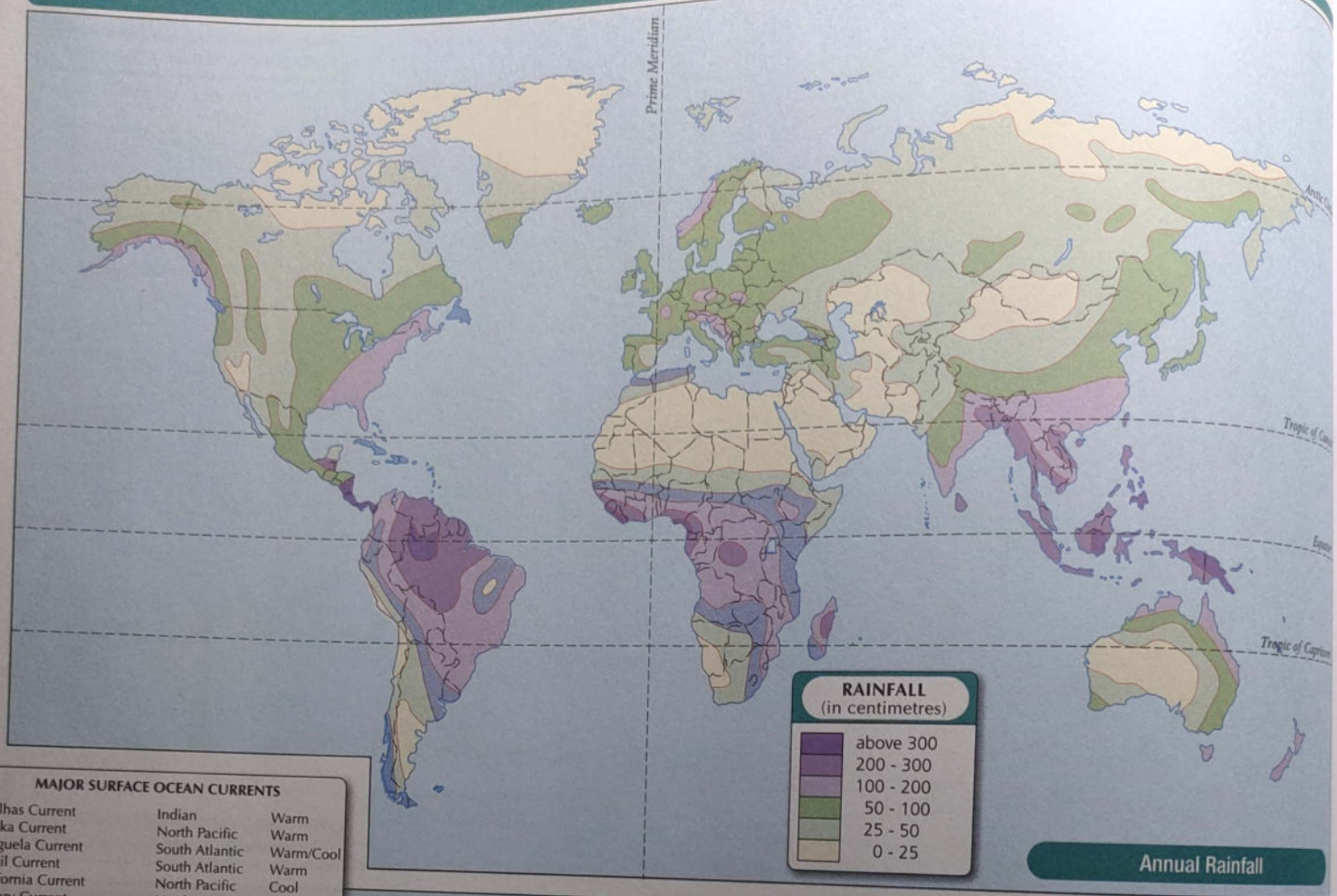
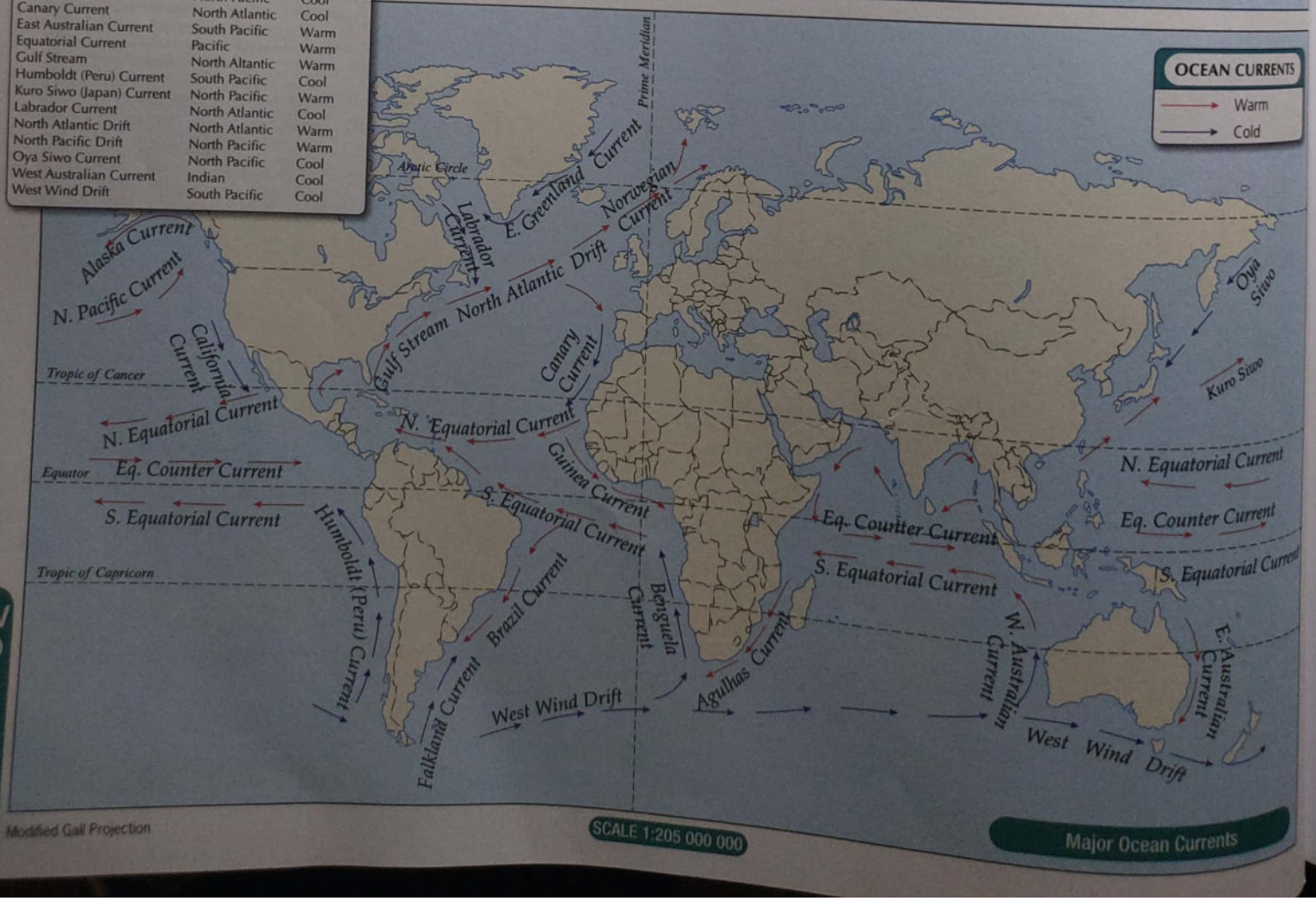
Annual Rainfall and Major Oceanic Currents



MAJOR SURFACE OCEAN CURRENTS

Agulhas Current	Indian	Warm
Alaska Current	North Pacific	Warm
Benguela Current	South Atlantic	Warm/Cool
Brazil Current	South Atlantic	Warm
California Current	North Pacific	Cool
Canary Current	North Atlantic	Cool
East Australian Current	South Pacific	Warm
Equatorial Current	Pacific	Warm
Gulf Stream	North Altantic	Warm
Humboldt (Peru) Current	South Pacific	Cool
Kuro Siwo (Japan) Current	North Pacific	Warm
Labrador Current	North Atlantic	Cool
North Atlantic Drift	North Atlantic	Warm
North Pacific Drift	North Pacific	Warm
Oya Siwo Current	North Pacific	Cool
West Australian Current	Indian	Cool
West Wind Drift	South Pacific	Cool



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CLIMATIC REGIONS OF WORLD
(based on Koppen's classification)

Tropical rainy climates
- *Af* Rainforest climate
- *Am* Monsoon climate
- *Aw* Savanna climate

Dry climates
- *BS* Steppe climate
- *BW* Desert climate

Warm temperate rainy climates
- *Cw* Dry winter climate
- *Cs* Dry summer climate
- *Cf* Climate with no dry season

Cold temperate rainy climates
- *Dw* Dry winter climate
- *Df* Climate with no dry season

Polar climates
- *ET* Tundra climate
- *EF* Polar climate

WATERSHEDS
(where the rivers flow on a continental scale)

- Pacific Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Arctic Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean
- Caribbean Sea – Gulf of Mexico
- Mediterranean Sea
- Inland basins, ice caps and deserts

Note: The world's 20 longest rivers are shown in brackets

Azimuthal Projection

SCALE 1:205 000 000

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Major Landforms and Forest Cover

Major Landforms

FOREST AREA (in million hectares)

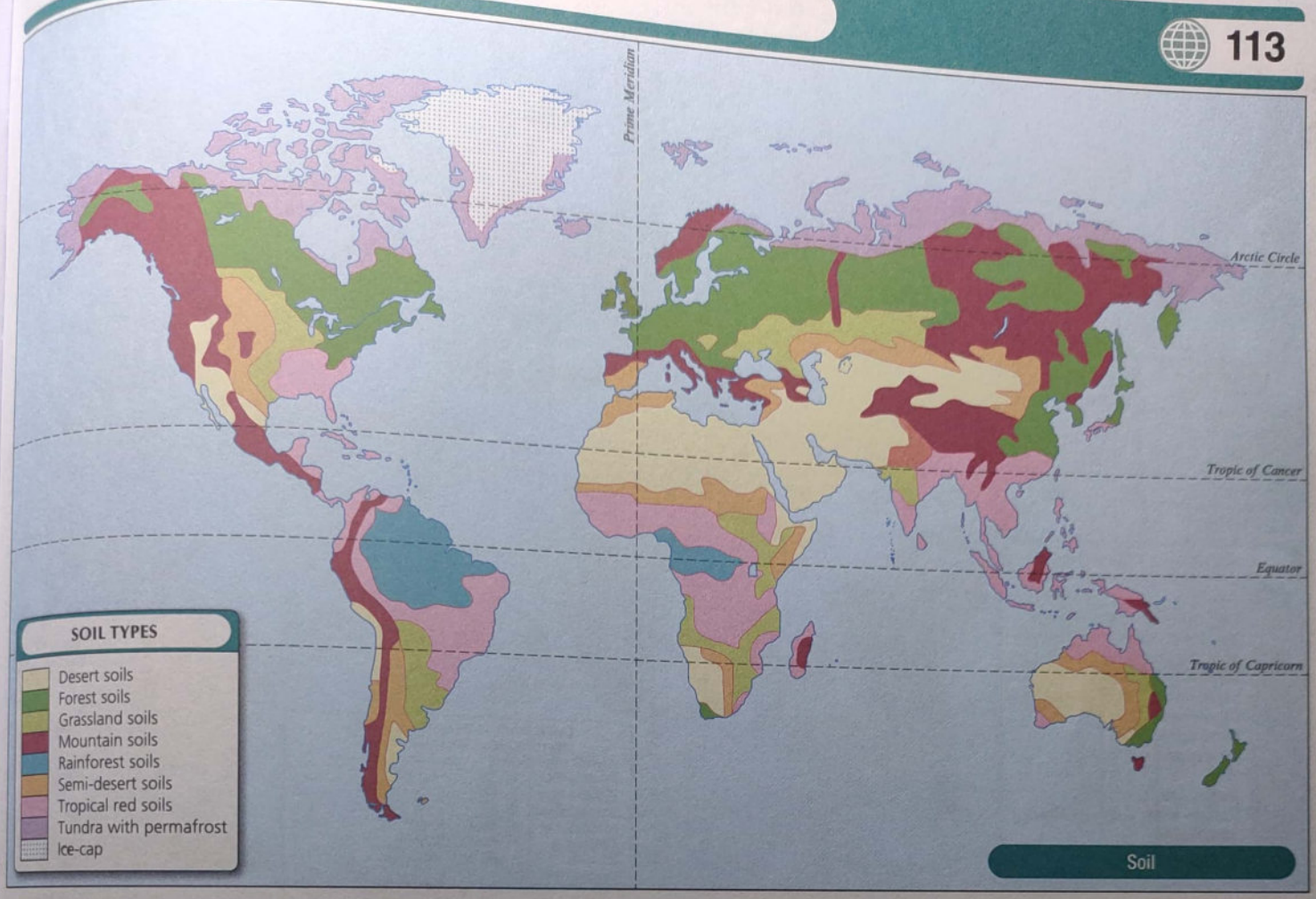
	Natural	Planted	Others	Total
Asia	462	129	2	593
Europe	929	83	3	1,015
Africa	600	16	8	624
North America	707	43	1	751
South America	827	15	0	842
Oceania	169	4.4	0.6	174
World	**3694**	**290.4**	**14.6**	**3999**

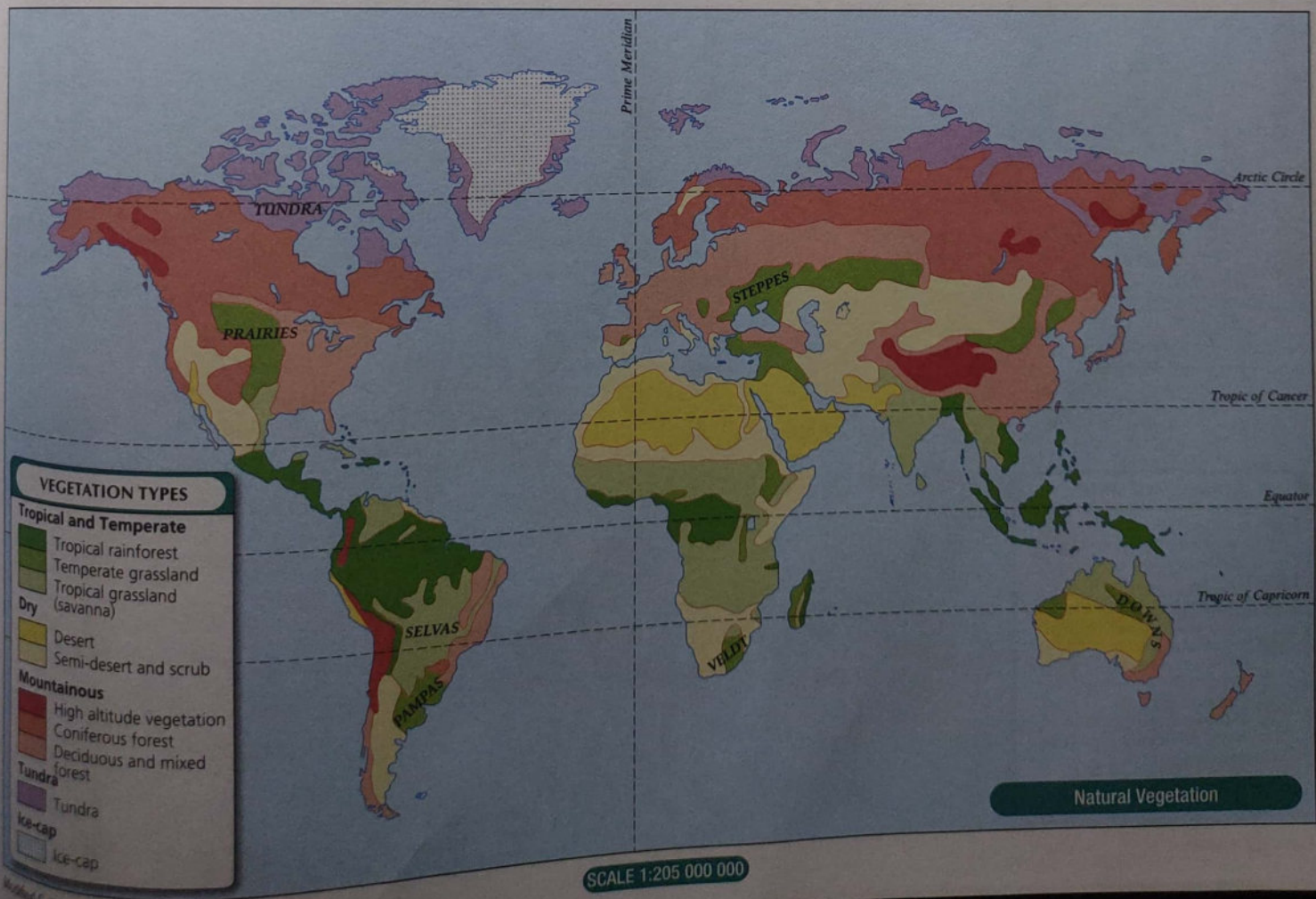
Data source: FAO, Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015

SCALE 1:205 000 000

Forest Cover

Scanned with CamScanner





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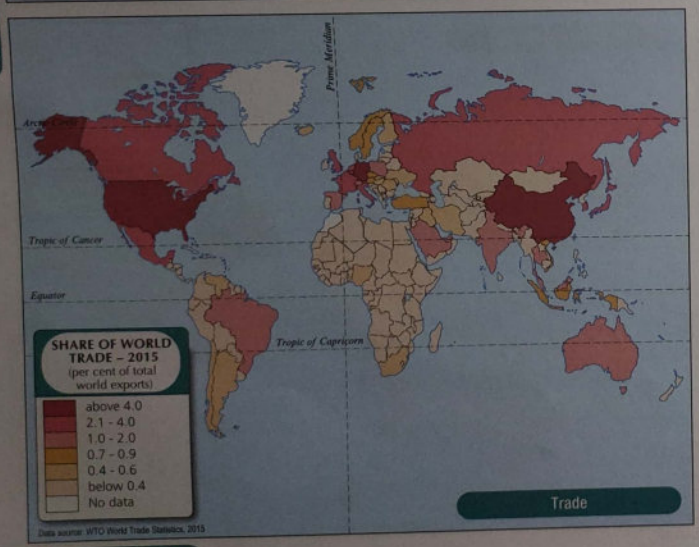
Modified Gall Projection

SCALE 1:205 000 000

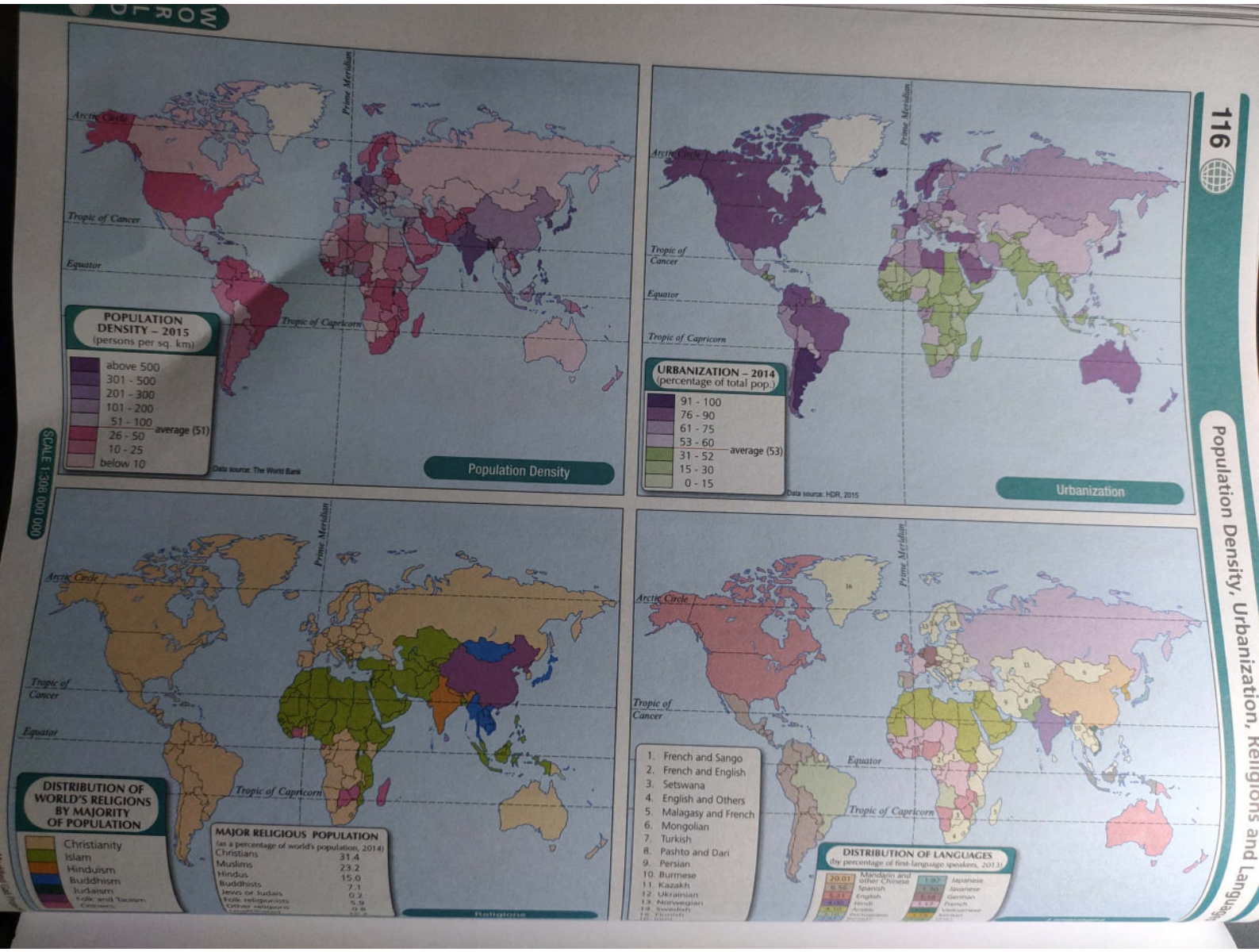
WORLD

Scanned with CamScanner



SCALE 1:308 000 000

Scanned with CamScanner



SCALE 1:300 000 000

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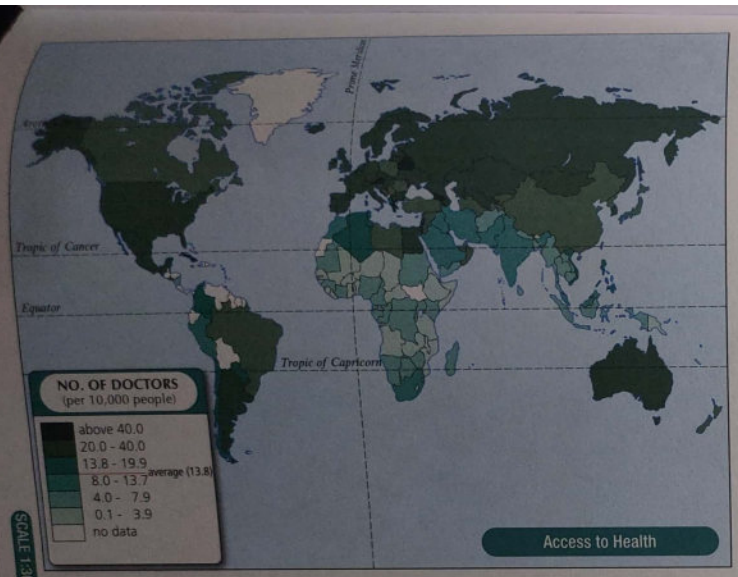

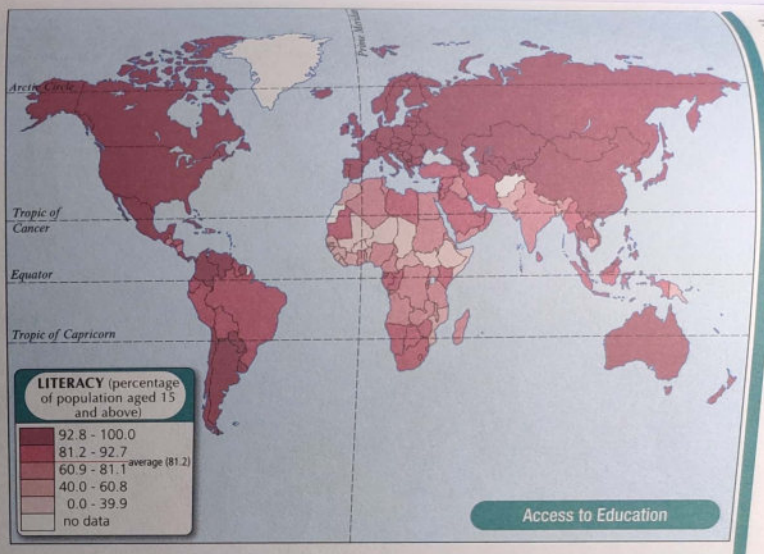

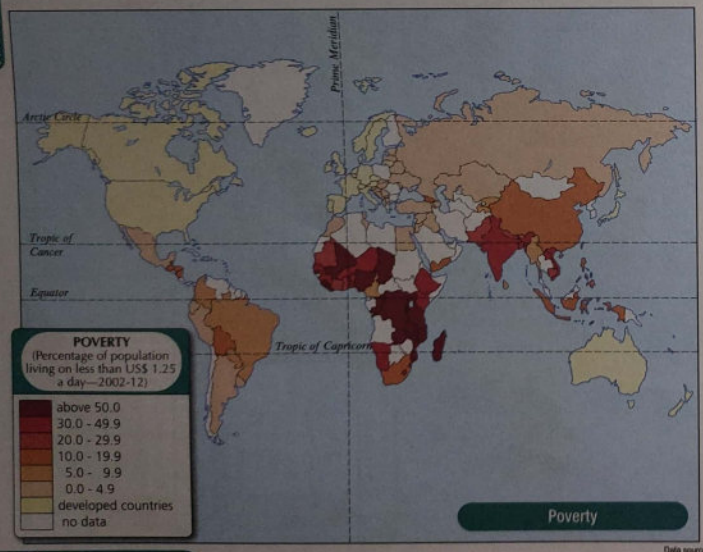

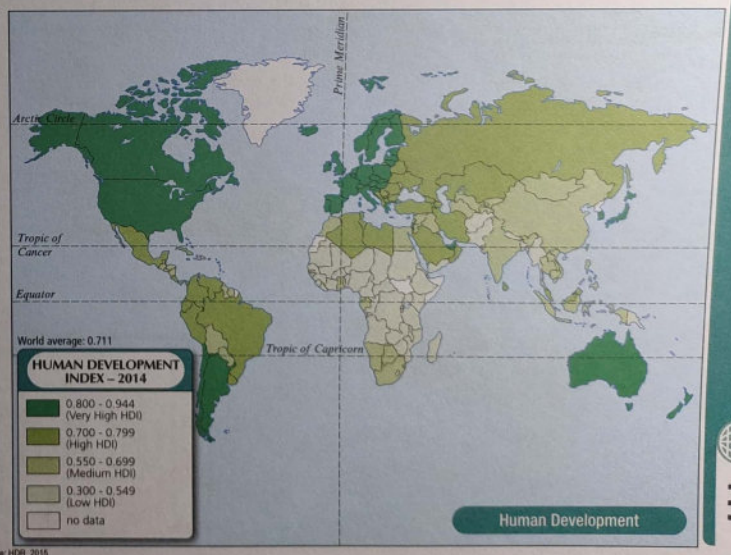

SCALE 1:308,000,000

Data source: HDR, 2015

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STUDYPHABA.COM

Desertification and Deforestation

SCALE 1:205 000 000

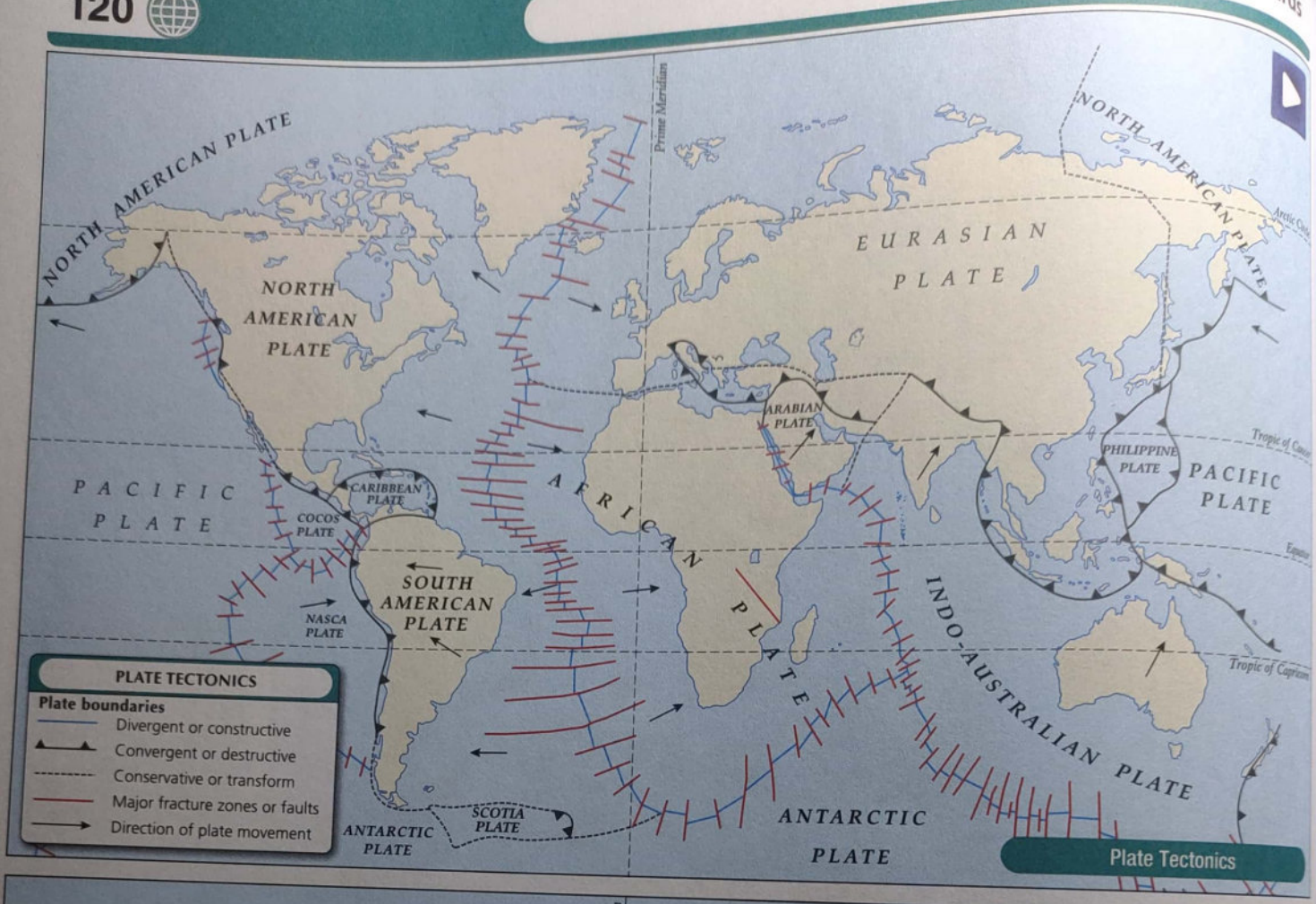
Pollutants and CO_2 Emissions

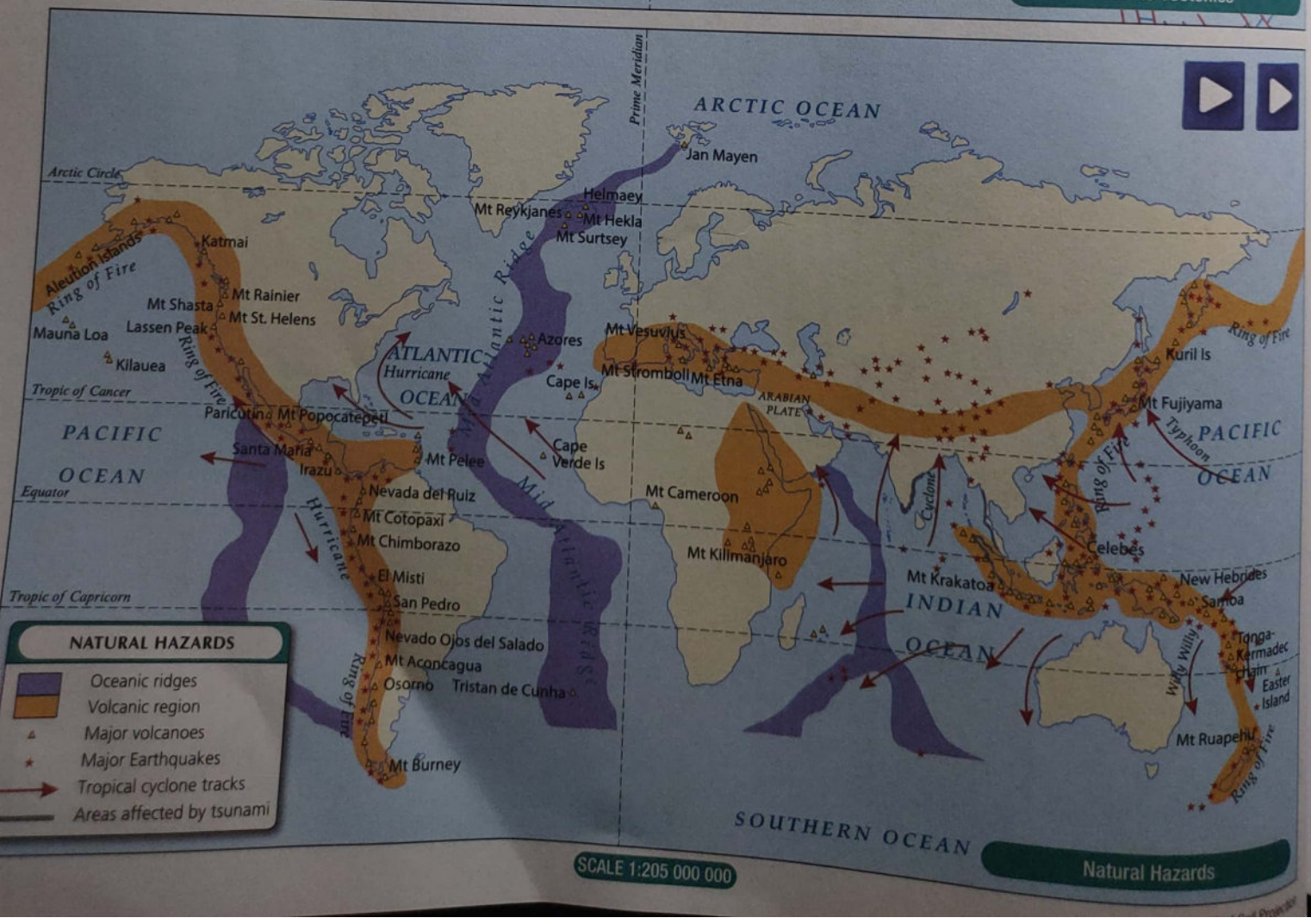
Modified Gall Projection

WORLD

Scanned with CamScanner

Scanned with CamScanner





Scanned with CamScanner

Scanned with CamScanner

Flag, Area, Population, Capital, Language, Monetary Unit and GDP

AFGHANISTAN (AF)
Area (sq. km): 652,225
Population (million): 32.5
Capital: Kabul
Language: Dari Persian, Pushtu
Monetary Unit: Afghani (AFA)
GDP (per capita US$): 590.3

ARMENIA (AM)
Area (sq. km): 29,800
Population (million): 3.0
Capital: Yerevan
Language: Armenian, Yezidi
Monetary Unit: Dram (AMD)
GDP (per capita US$): 3,499.8

AZERBAIJAN (AZ)
Area (sq. km): 86,600
Population (million): 9.7
Capital: Baku
Language: Azerbaijani, Armenian
Monetary Unit: Az. Manat (AZM)
GDP (per capita US$): 5,496.3

BAHRAIN (BH)
Area (sq. km): 691
Population (million): 1.4
Capital: Manama
Language: Arabic, English
Monetary Unit: Bahraini Dinar (BHD)
GDP (per capita US$): 23,395.7

BANGLADESH (BD)
Area (sq. km): 143,998
Population(million): 161.0
Capital: Dhaka
Language: Bengali, English
Monetary Unit: Taka (BDT)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,211.7

BHUTAN (BT)
Area (sq. km): 38,394
Population (million): 0.8
Capital: Thimphu
Language: Dzongkha, Nepali
Monetary Unit: Ngultrum (BTN)
GDP (per capita US$): 2,532.5

BRUNEI (BN)
Area (sq. km): 5,765
Population (million): 0.4
Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan
Language: Malay, English
Monetary Unit: Br. Dollar (BND)
GDP (per capita US$): 36,607.9

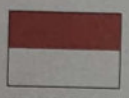
CAMBODIA (KH)
Area (sq. km): 181,000
Population (million): 15.6
Capital: Phnom Penh
Language: Khmer, French
Monetary Unit: Riel (KHR)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,158.7

CHINA (CN)
Area (sq. km): 9,562,000
Population (million): 1371.2
Capital: Beijing
Language: Mandarin, Wu
Monetary Unit: Yuan Renminbi (CNY)
GDP (per capita US$): 7,924.7

CYPRUS (CY)
Area (sq. km): 9,251
Population (million): 1.2
Capital: Nicosia
Language: Greek, Turkish
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 22,957.4

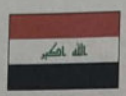
GEORGIA (GE)
Area (sq. km): 69,700
Population (million): 3.7
Capital: T'bilisi
Language: Georgian, Russian
Monetary Unit: Lari (GEL)
GDP (per capita US$): 3,796.0

INDIA (IN)
Area (sq. km): 3,287,263
Population (million): 1,311.1
Capital: New Delhi
Language: Hindi, English
Monetary Unit: Ind. Rupee (INR)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,581.6



INDONESIA (ID)
Area (sq. km): 1,919,445
Population (million): 257.6
Capital: Jakarta
Language: Indonesian
Monetary Unit: Rupiah (IDR)
GDP (per capita US$): 3,346.5

IRAN (IR)
Area (sq. km): 1,648,000
Population (million): 79.1
Capital: Tehran
Language:Farsi, Azeri
Monetary Unit: Iranian Rial (IRR)
GDP (per capita US$): NA



IRAQ (IQ)
Area (sq. km): 438,317
Population (million): 36.4
Capital: Baghdad
Language: Arabic, Kurdish
Monetary Unit: Iraqi Dinar (IQD)
GDP (per capita US$): 4,629.1

ISRAEL (IL)
Area (sq. km): 20,770
Population (million): 8.47
Capital: Jerusalem
Language: Hebrew, Arabic
Monetary Unit: Sheqel (ILS)
GDP (per capita US$): 35,329.5

JAPAN (JP)
Area (sq. km): 377,727
Population (million): 127.0
Capital: Tokyo
Language: Japanese
Monetary Unit: Yen (JPY)
GDP (per capita US$): 32,477.2

JORDAN (JO)
Area (sq. km): 89,206
Population (million): 7.6
Capital: Amman
Language: Arabic
Monetary Unit: Jord. Dinar (JOD)
GDP (per capita US$): 4,940.0

KAZAKHSTAN (KZ)
Area (sq. km): 2,717,300
Population (million): 17.5
Capital: Astana
Language: Kazakh, Russian
Monetary Unit: Tenge (KZT)
GDP (per capita US$): 10,508.4

KUWAIT (KW)
Area (sq. km): 17,818
Population (million): 3.9
Capital: Kuwait City
Language: Khalka (Mongolian)
Monetary Unit: Kuwaiti Dinar (KWD)
GDP (per capita US$): 28,984.6

KYRGYZSTAN (KG)
Area (sq. km): 198,500
Population (million): 6.0
Capital: Bishkek
Language: Kyrgyz, Russian
Monetary Unit: Ky. Som (KGS)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,103.2

LAOS (LA)
Area (sq. km): 236,800
Population (million): 6.8
Capital: Vientiane
Language: Lao
Monetary Unit: Kip (LAK)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,812.3

LEBANON (LB)
Area (sq. km):10,452
Population (million): 5.9
Capital: Beirut
Language: Arabic, Armenian
Monetary Unit: Leb. Pound (LBP)
GDP (per capita US$): 8,050.8

MALAYSIA (MY)
Area (sq. km): 332,965
Population (million): 30.3
Capital: Kuala Lumpur/Putrajaya
Language: Malay, English
Monetary Unit: Ringgit (MYR)
GDP (per capita US$): 9,766.2

MALDIVES (MV)
Area (sq. km): 298
Population (million): 0.4
Capital: Male
Language: Divehi (Maldivian)
Monetary Unit: Rufiyaa (MVR)
GDP (per capita US$): 7,681.1

MONGOLIA (MN)
Area (sq. km): 1,565,000
Population (million): 3.0
Capital: Ulan Bator
Language: Mongolian, Kazakh
Monetary Unit: Tugrik (MNT)
GDP (per capita US$): 3,973.4

MYANMAR (MM)
Area (sq. km): 676,577
Population (million): 53.9
Capital: Naypyidaw
Language: Burmese, Karen
Monetary Unit: Kyat (MMK)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,203.5

NEPAL (NP)
Area (sq. km): 147,181
Population (million): 28.5
Capital: Katmandu
Language: Nepali, Maithili
Monetary Unit: Nep. Rupee (NPR)
GDP (per capita US$): 732.3

NORTH KOREA (KP)
Area (sq. km): 120,538
Population (million): 25.2
Capital: Pyongyang
Language: Korean
Monetary Unit: N. K. Won (KPW)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

OMAN (OM)
Area (sq. km): 309,500
Population (million): 4.5
Capital: Muscat
Language: Arabic, Baluchi
Monetary Unit: Rial Omani (OMR)
GDP (per capita US$): 15,645.1

PAKISTAN (PK)
Area (sq. km): 803,940
Population (million): 188.9
Capital: Islamabad
Language: Urdu, Punjabi
Monetary Unit: Pak. Rupee (PKR)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,429.0

PHILIPPINES (PH)
Area (sq. km): 300,000
Population (million): 100.7
Capital: Manila
Language: Filipino, English
Monetary Unit: Ph. Peso (PHP)
GDP (per capita US$): 2,899.4

QATAR (QA)
Area (sq. km): 11,437
Population (million): 2.2
Capital: Doha
Language: Arabic
Monetary Unit: Qatari Riyal (QAR)
GDP (per capita US$): 74,667.2

RUSSIA (RU)
Area (sq. km): 17,075,400
Population (million): 144.1
Capital: Moscow
Language: Russian, Tatar
Monetary Unit: Rouble (RUB)
GDP (per capita US$): 9,057.1

SAUDI ARABIA (SA)
Area (sq. km): 2,200,000
Population (million): 31.5
Capital: Riyadh
Language: Arabic
Monetary Unit: Saudi Rial (SAR)
GDP (per capita US$): 20,481.7

SINGAPORE (SG)
Area (sq. km): 639
Population (million): 5.5
Capital: Singapore
Language: Chinese, English
Monetary Unit: Sin. Dollar (SGD)
GDP (per capita US$): 52,888.7

SOUTH KOREA (KR)
Area (sq. km): 99,274
Population (million): 50.6
Capital: Seoul
Language: Korean
Monetary Unit: S. K. Won (KRW)
GDP (per capita US$): 27,221.5

SRI LANKA (LK)
Area (sq. km): 65,610
Population (million): 21.0
Capital: Sri Jayawardenapura
Language: Sinhalese, Tamil
Monetary Unit: Sri L. Rupee (LKR)
GDP (per capita US$): 3,926.2

SYRIA (SY)
Area (sq. km): 185,180
Population (million): 18.5
Capital: Damascus
Language: Arabic, Kurdish
Monetary Unit: Syrian Pound (SYP)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

TAJIKISTAN (TJ)
Area (sq. km): 143,100
Population (million): 8.5
Capital: Dushanbe
Language: Tajik, Uzbek
Monetary Unit: Tajik Rouble (TJR)
GDP (per capita US$): 925.9

THAILAND (TH)
Area (sq. km): 513,115
Population (million): 68.0
Capital: Bangkok
Language: Thai, Lao
Monetary Unit: Baht (THB)
GDP (per capita US$): 5,816.4

TIMOR-LESTE (TP)
Area (sq. km): 14,874
Population (million): 1.2
Capital: Dili
Language: Portuguese, Tetun
Monetary Unit: US Dollar (USD)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,134.4

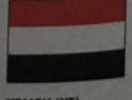
TURKEY (TR)
Area (sq. km): 779,452
Population (million): 78.7
Capital: Ankara
Language: Turkish, Kurdish
Monetary Unit: Turkish Lira (TRL)
GDP (per capita US$): 9,130.0

TURKMENISTAN (TM)
Area (sq. km): 488,100
Population (million): 5.4
Capital: Ashgabat
Language: Turkmen, Uzbek
Monetary Unit: Turk. Manat (TMM)
GDP (per capita US$): 6,947.8

U. A. EMIRATES (AE)
Area (sq. km): 77,700
Population (million): 9.2
Capital: Abu Dhabi
Language: Arabic, English
Monetary Unit: Dirham (AED)
GDP (per capita US$): 40,438.4

UZBEKISTAN (UZ)
Area (sq. km): 447,400
Population (million): 31.3
Capital: Tashkent
Language: Uzbek, Russian
Monetary Unit: Uzb. Som (UZS)
GDP (per capita US$): 2,132.1

VIETNAM (VN)
Area (sq. km): 329,565
Population (million): 91.7
Capital: Hanoi
Language: Vietnamese, Thai
Monetary Unit: Dong (VND)
GDP (per capita US$): 2,111.1



YEMEN (YE)
Area (sq. km): 527,968
Population (million): 26.8
Capital: San'a
Language: Arabic
Monetary Unit: Riyal (Yer)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

ASIA

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of goods and services produced in a country and are given in US$ per person, adjusted for the localcost of living.
Country codes and currency codes are given in brackets along with country names and monetary units respectively.
Two major official languages are given for each country.

Data source
Population - World Bank 2018
GDP - World Bank 2018

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ALBANIA (AL)
Area (sq. km): 28,748
Population (million): 2.9
Capital: Tirana
Language: Albanian, Greek
Monetary Unit: Lek (ALL)
GDP (per capita US$): 3,965.0

ANDORRA (AD)
Area (sq. km): 465
Population (million): 0.1
Capital: Andorra la vella
Language: Spanish, Catalan
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP: NA

AUSTRIA (AT)
Area (sq. km): 83,855
Population (million): 8.6
Capital: Vienna
Language: German, Croatian
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 43,438.9

BELARUS (BY)
Area (sq. km): 207,600
Population (million): 9.5
Capital: Minsk
Language: Belarusian, Russian
Monetary Unit: Belarussian Rouble (BYR)
GDP (per capita US$): 5,740.5

BELGIUM (BE)
Area (sq. km): 30,520
Population (million): 11.3
Capital: Brussels
Language: Dutch , French
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 40,231.3

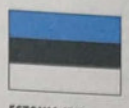
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA (BA)
Area (sq. km): 51,130
Population (million): 3.8
Capital: Sarajevo
Language: Bosnian, Serbian
Monetary Unit: Convertible Mark (BAM)
GDP (per capita US$): 4,197.8

BULGARIA (BG)
Area (sq. km): 110,994
Population (million): 7.2
Capital: Sofia
Language: Bulgarian, Turkish
Monetary Unit: Lev (BGL)
GDP (per capita US$): 6,819.9

CROATIA (HR)
Area (sq. km): 56,538
Population (million): 4.2
Capital: Zagreb
Language: Croatian, Serbian
Monetary Unit: Kuna (HRK)
Croatian Dinar (HRD)
GDP (per capita US$): 11,535.8

CZECH REPUBLIC (CZ)
Area (sq. km): 78,864
Population (million): 10.6
Capital: Prague
Language: Czech, Moravian
Monetary Unit: Czech Koruna (CZK)
GDP (per capita US$): 17,231.3

DENMARK (DK)
Area (sq. km): 43,075
Population (million): 5.7
Capital: Copenhagen
Language: Danish
Monetary Unit: Danish Krone (DKK)
GDP (per capita US$): 52,002.2



ESTONIA (EE)
Area (sq. km): 45,200
Population (million): 1.3
Capital: Tallinn
Language: Estonian, Russian
Monetary Unit: Kroon (EEK)
GDP (per capita US$): 17,295.4

FINLAND (FI)
Area (sq. km): 338,145
Population (million): 5.5
Capital: Helsinki
Language: Finnish, Swedish
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 41,920.8

FRANCE (FR)
Area (sq. km): 543,965
Population (million): 66.8
Capital: Paris
Language: French
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 36,248.2

GERMANY (DE)
Area (sq. km): 357,022
Population (million): 81.4
Capital: Berlin
Language: German, Turkish
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 41,219.0

GREECE (GR)
Area (sq. km): 131,957
Population (million): 10.8
Capital: Athens
Language: Greek
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 18,035.6

HOLY SEE (VA)
Area (sq. km): 0.5
Population (million): NA
Capital: Vatican City
Language:
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

HUNGARY (HU)
Area (sq. km): 93,030
Population (million): 9.8
Capital: Budapest
Language: Hungarian
Monetary Unit: Forint (HUF)
GDP (per capita US$): 12,259.1

ICELAND (IS)
Area (sq. km): 102,820
Population (million): 0.3
Capital: Reykjavik
Language: Icelandic
Monetary Unit: Icelandic Krona (ISK)
GDP (per capita US$): 50,173.3

IRELAND (IE)
Area (sq. km): 70,282
Population (million): 4.6
Capital: Dublin
Language: English, Irish
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 51,289.7

ITALY (IT)
Area (sq. km): 301,245
Population (million): 60.8
Capital: Rome
Language: Italian
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 29,847.0

KOSOVO (XK)*
Area (sq. km): 10,908
Population (million): 1.8
Capital: Pristina
Language: Albanian, Serbian
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 3,553.4

LATVIA (LV)
Area (sq. km): 63,700
Population (million): 2.0
Capital: Riga
Language: Latvian, Russian
Monetary Unit: Lats (LVL)
GDP (per capita US$): 13,664.9

LIECHTENSTEIN (LI)
Area (sq. km): 160
Population (million): 0.04
Capital: Vaduz
Language: German
Monetary Unit: Swiss franc (CHF)
GDP: NA

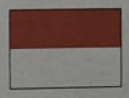
LITHUANIA (LT)
Area (sq. km): 65,200
Population (million): 2.9
Capital: Vilnius
Language: Lithuanian, Russian
Monetary Unit: Litas (LTL)
GDP (per capita US$): 14,172.2

LUXEMBOURG (LU)
Area (sq. km): 2,586
Population (million): 0.6
Capital: Luxembourg
Language: Luxembourgish, German
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,01,450.0

MACEDONIA (MK)
Area (sq. km): 25,713
Population (million): 2.1
Capital: Skopje
Language: Macedonian, Albanian
Monetary Unit: Dinar (MKD)
GDP (per capita US$): 4,852.7

MALTA (MT)
Area (sq. km): 316
Population (million): 0.4
Capital: Valletta
Language: Maltese, English
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

MOLDOVA (MD)
Area (sq. km): 33,700
Population (million): 3.6
Capital: Chisinau
Language: Romanian, Ukrainian
Monetary Unit: Moldavian Leu (MDL)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,843.2



MONACO (MC)
Area (sq. km): 2
Population (million): 0.04
Capital: Monaco
Language: French, Monegasque
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

MONTENEGRO
Area (sq. km): 13,812
Population (million): 0.6
Capital: Podgorica
Language: Montenegrin
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 6,415.0

NETHERLANDS (NL)
Area (sq. km): 41,526
Population (million): 16.9
Capital: Amsterdam, The Hague
Language: Dutch, Frisian
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 44,433.4

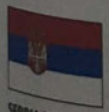
NORWAY (NO)
Area (sq. km): 323,878
Population (million): 5.2
Capital: Oslo
Language: Norwegian
Monetary Unit: Norwegian Krone, (NOK)
GDP (per capita US$): 74,734.6

POLAND (PL)
Area (sq. km): 312,683
Population (million): 38.0
Capital: Warsaw
Language: Polish, German
Monetary Unit: New Zloty (PLL)
GDP (per capita US$): 12,494.5

PORTUGAL (PT)
Area (sq. km): 88,940
Population (million): 10.3
Capital: Lisbon
Language: Portuguese
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 19,222.9

ROMANIA (RO)
Area (sq. km): 237,500
Population (million): 19.8
Capital: Bucharest
Language: Romanian, Hungarian
Monetary Unit: Romanian Leu (ROL)
GDP (per capita US$): 8,972.9

SAN MARINO (SM)
Area (sq. km): 61
Population (million): 0.03
Capital: San Marino
Language:Italian
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): NA



SERBIA (RS)
Area (sq. km): 88,361
Population (million): 7.1
Capital: Belgrade
Language:Serbian, Albanian
Monetary Unit: Serbian Dinar (CSD)
GDP (per capita US$): 5,143.9

SLOVAKIA (SK)
Area (sq. km): 49,035
Population (million): 5.4
Capital: Bratislava
Language: Slovakian, Hungarian
Monetary Unit: Slovak Koruna (SKK)
GDP (per capita US$): 15,962.6

SLOVENIA (SI)
Area (sq. km): 20,251
Population (million): 2.1
Capital: Ljubljana
Language: Slovenian, Croatian
Monetary Unit: Tolar (SIT)
GDP (per capita US$): 20,713.1

SPAIN (ES)
Area (sq. km): 504,782
Population (million): 46.4
Capital: Madrid
Language: Spanish, Castilian
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 25,831.6

SWEDEN (SE)
Area (sq. km): 449,964
Population (million): 9.8
Capital: Stockholm
Language: Swedish
Monetary Unit: Swedish Krona (SEK)
GDP (per capita US$): 50,272.9

SWITZERLAND (CH)
Area (sq. km): 41,293
Population (million): 8.3
Capital: Berne
Language: German, French
Monetary Unit: Swiss Franc (CHF)
GDP (per capita US$): 80,214.7

UKRAINE (UA)
Area (sq. km): 603,700
Population (million): 45.2
Capital: Kiev
Language: Ukrainian, Russian
Monetary Unit: Hryvnia (UAH)
Karbovanet (UAK)
GDP (per capita US$): 2,335.0

UNITED KINGDOM (GB)
Area (sq. km): 243,609
Population (million): 65.1
Capital: London
Language: English, Welsh
Monetary Unit: Pound Sterling (GBP)
GDP (per capita US$): 43,734.0

*XK: assigned as a temporary code to Kosovo under UN security council resolution 1244/99.

EUROPE

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ALGERIA (DZ)
Area (sq. km): 2,381,741
Population (million): 39.7
Capital: Algiers
Language: Arabic, French
Monetary Unit: Alg. Dinar (DZD)
GDP (per capita US$): 4,206.0

CAMEROON (CM)
Area (sq. km): 475,442
Population (million): 23.3
Capital: Yaoundé
Language: French English, Fang
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,250.8

COTE D'IVOIRE (CI)
Area (sq. km): 322,464
Population (million): 22.7
Capital: Yamoussoukro
Language: French, Creole
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,398.7

ETHIOPIA (ET)
Area (sq. km): 1,133,880
Population (million): 99.4
Capital: Addis Ababa
Language: Oromo, Amharic
Monetary Unit: Eth. Birr (ETB)
GDP (per capita US$): 619.1

KENYA (KE)
Area (sq. km): 582,646
Population (million): 46.1
Capital: Nairobi
Language:Kiswahili, English
Monetary Unit: Ken. Shilling (KES)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,376.7

MALI (ML)
Area (sq. km): 1,240,140
Population (million): 17.6
Capital: Bamako
Language: French, Bambara
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF) Malian Franc (MLF)
GDP (per capita US$): 744.3

NIGER (NE)
Area (sq. km): 1,267,000
Population (million): 19.9
Capital: Niamey
Language:French, Hausa
Monetary Unit: W. A.Franc (XOF) CFA Franc (XAF)
GDP (per capita US$): 359.0

SEYCHELLES (SC)
Area (sq. km): 455
Population (million): 0.1
Capital: Victoria
Language:English, French
Monetary Unit: Sey. Rupee (SCR)
GDP (per capita US$): 15,476.0

NZANIA (TZ)
a (sq. km): 945,087
ulation (million): 53.5
tal: Dodoma
uage:Swahili, English
tary Unit: Tan. Shilling (TZS)
per capita US$): 864.9

ANGOLA (AO)
Area (sq. km): 1,246,700
Population (million): 25.0
Capital: Luanda
Language: Portuguese, Bantu
Monetary Unit: New Kwanza (AON)
GDP (per capita US$): 4,102.1

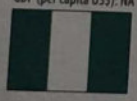
CAPE VERDE (CV)
Area (sq. km): 4,033
Population (million): 0.5
Capital: Praia
Language: Portuguese, Creole
Monetary Unit: C. V. Escudo (CVE)
GDP (per capita US$) 3,131.1

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
Area (sq. km): 2,345,410
Population (million): 77.3
Capital: Kinshasa
Language:English, Hausa
Monetary Unit: Congolese Franc (CDF)
GDP (per capita US$): 456.1

GABON (GA)
Area (sq. km): 267,667
Population (million): 1.7
Capital: Libreville
Language: French, Fang
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)
GDP (per capita US$): 8,311.5

LESOTHO (LS)
Area (sq. km): 30,355
Population (million): 2.1
Capital: Maseru
Language:Sesotho, English
Monetary Unit: LSL, LSM, ZAR
GDP (per capita US$): NA

MAURITANIA (MR)
Area (sq. km): 1,030,700
Population (million): 4.1
Capital: Nouakchott
Language:Arabic, French
Monetary Unit: Ouguiya (MRO)
GDP (per capita US$): NA



NIGERIA (NG)
Area (sq. km): 923,768
Population (million): 182.2
Capital: Abuja
Language:English, Hausa
Monetary Unit: Naira (NGN)
GDP (per capita US$): 2,640.3

SOMALIA (SO)
Area (sq. km): 637,657
Population (million): 10.8
Capital: Mogadishu
Language:Somali, Arabic
Monetary Unit: S. Shilling (SOS)
GDP: 551.9

TOGO
Area (sq. km): 56,785
Population (million): 7.3
Capital: Lomé
Language:English, Hausa
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XOF)
GDP (per capita US$): 548.0

BENIN (BJ)
Area (sq. km): 112,620
Population (million): 10.9
Capital: Porto-Novo
Language: French, Fon
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)
GDP (per capita US$): 779.1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. (CF)
Area (sq. km): 622,436
Population (million): 4.9
Capital: Bangui
Language: French, Sangho
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)
GDP (per capita US$): 306.8

DJIBOUTI (DJ)
Area (sq. km): 23,200
Population (million): 0.9
Capital: Djibouti
Language: Somali, Afar
Monetary Unit: Djib. Franc (DJF)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

GAMBIA (GM)
Area (sq. km): 11,295
Population (million): 2.0
Capital: Banjul
Language:English, Mandinka
Monetary Unit: Dalasi (GMD)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

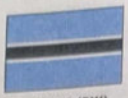
LIBERIA (LR)
Area (sq. km): 111,369
Population (million): 4.5
Capital: Monrovia
Language: English, Creole
Monetary Unit: Lib. Dollar (LRD)
GDP (per capita US$): 455.9

MAURITIUS (MU)
Area (sq. km): 2,040
Population (million): 1.3
Capital: Port Louis
Language: English, Creole
Monetary Unit: Mau. Rupee (MUR)
GDP (per capita US$): 9,116.8

RWANDA (RW)
Area (sq. km): 26,338
Population (million): 11.6
Capital: Kigali
Language: Kinyarwanda, French
Monetary Unit: Rw. Franc (RWF)
GDP (per capita US$): 697.3

SOUTH AFRICA (ZA)
Area (sq. km): 1,219,090
Population (million): 55.0
Capital: Pretoria/Cape Town
Language: Afrikaans, English
Monetary Unit: Rand (ZAR)
GDP (per capita US$): 5,691.7

TUNISIA (TN)
Area (sq. km): 164,150
Population (million): 11.1
Capital: Tunis
Language:Arabic, French
Monetary Unit: Tunisian Dinar (TND)
GDP (per capita US$): 3,872.5



BOTSWANA (BW)
Area (sq. km): 581,370
Population (million): 2.3
Capital: Gaborone
Language: Yoruba, Adja
Monetary Unit: Pula (BWP)
GDP (per capita US$): 6,360.6

CHAD (TD)
Area (sq. km):1,284,000
Population (million): 14.0
Capital: N'Djamena
Language: Arabic, French
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)
GDP (per capita US$): 775.7

EGYPT (EG)
Area (sq. km): 1,000,250
Population (million): 91.5
Capital: Cairo
Language: Arabic
Monetary Unit: Egyptian Pound (EGP)
GDP (per capita US$): 3,614.7

GHANA (GH)
Area (sq. km): 238,537
Population (million): 27.4
Capital: Accra
Language:English, Hausa
Monetary Unit: Cedi (GHC)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,381.4

LIBYA (LY)
Area (sq. km): 1,759,540
Population (million): 6.3
Capital: Tripoli
Language:Arabic, Berber
Monetary Unit: Libyan Dinar (LYD)
GDP (per capita US$): 4643.3

MOROCCO (MA)
Area (sq. km): 446,550
Population (million):34.4
Capital: Rabat
Language: Arabic, Berber
Monetary Unit: Mor. Dirham (MAD)
GDP (per capita US$): 2,871.5

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
Area (sq. km): 964
Population (million): 0.2
Capital: São Tomé
Language:English, Hausa
Monetary Unit: Dobra (STD)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

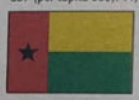
SOUTH SUDAN
Area (sq. km): 644,329
Population (million): 12.3
Capital: Juba
Language:English, Hausa
Monetary Unit: S. Sudanese Pound (SSP)
GDP (per capita US$): 730.6

UGANDA
Area (sq. km): 241,038
Population (million): 39.0
Capital: Kampala
Language:English, Hausa
Monetary Unit: Ugandan Shilling (UGX)
GDP (per capita US$): 675.6

BURKINA FASO (BF)
Area (sq. km): 274,200
Population (million): 18.1
Capital: Ouagadougou
Language: French, Moore
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)
GDP (per capita US$): 613.0

CONGO (CG)
Area (sq. km): 342,000
Population (million): 4.6
Capital: Brazzaville
Language: French, Kongo
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,851.2

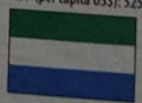
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Area (sq. km): 28,051
Population (million): 0.8
Capital: Malabo
Language:English, Hausa
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)
GDP (per capita US$): 11,120.9



GUINEA-BISSAU
Area (sq. km): 36,125
Population (million): 1.8
Capital: Bissau
Language:English, Hausa
Monetary Unit: W. A. CFA Franc (XOF)
GDP (per capita US$): 573.0

MADAGASCAR (MG)
Area (sq. km): 587,041
Population (million): 24.2
Capital: Antananarivo
Language: Malagasy, French
Monetary Unit: Malagasy Franc (MGF)
GDP (per capita US$): 411.8

MOZAMBIQUE (MZ)
Area (sq. km): 799,380
Population (million): 28.0
Capital: Maputo
Language: Portuguese, Makhuwa
Monetary Unit: Metical (MZM)
GDP (per capita US$): 525.0



SIERRA LEONE
Area (sq. km): 71,740
Population (million): 6.5
Capital: Freetown
Language:English, Hausa
Monetary Unit: Leone (SLL)
GDP (per capita US$): 693.4

SUDAN (SD)
Area (sq. km): 1,886,068
Population (million): 40.2
Capital: Khartoum
Language: Arabic, Dinka
Monetary Unit: S. Pound (SDG)
GDP (per capita US$): 2,089.4

ZAMBIA (ZM)
Area (sq. km): 752,614
Population (million): 16.2
Capital: Lusaka
Language: English, Bemba
Monetary Unit: Zam. Kwacha (ZMK)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,307.8

BURUNDI (BI)
Area (sq. km): 27,835
Population (million): 11.2
Capital: Bujumbura
Language: Kirundi (Hutu, Tutsi)
Monetary Unit: Bur. Franc (BIF)
GDP (per capita US$): 276.0

COMOROS
Area (sq. km): 2,236
Population (million): 0.8
Capital: Moroni
Language: Comorian, Arabic, French
Monetary Unit: Comorian Franc (KMF)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

ERITREA (ER)
Area (sq. km): 117,400
Population (million): NA
Capital: Asmara
Language:Tigrinya, Tigre
Monetary Unit: E. Nakfa (ERN, ETB)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

GUINEA (GN)
Area (sq. km): 245,857
Population (million): 12.6
Capital: Conakry
Language: French, Fulani
Monetary Unit: G. Syli (Franc) (GNS)
GDP (per capita US$): 531.3

MALAWI (MW)
Area (sq. km): 118,484
Population (million): 17.2
Capital: Lilongwe
Language:Chichewa, English
Monetary Unit: M. Kwacha (MWK)
GDP (per capita US$): 381.4

NAMIBIA (NA)
Area (sq. km): 824,292
Population (million): 2.5
Capital: Windhoek
Language:English, Afrikaans
Monetary Unit: Namibian Dollar (NAD)
GDP (per capita US$): 4,695.8

SENEGAL (SN)
Area (sq. km): 196,720
Population (million): 15.1
Capital: Dakar
Language:French, Wolof
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)
GDP (per capita US$): 910.8

SWAZILAND (SZ)
Area (sq. km): 17,364
Population (million): 1.3
Capital: Mbabane
Language:Swazi, English
Monetary Unit: Lilangeni (SZL)
GDP (per capita US$): 3,154.8

ZIMBABWE (ZW)
Area (sq. km): 390,759
Population (million): 15.6
Capital: Harare
Language: English, Shona
Monetary Unit: Zimbabwean Dollar (ZWD)
GDP (per capita US$): 890.4

NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
OCEANIA

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NORTH AMERICA

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA (AG)
Area (sq. km): 442
Population (million): 0.1
Capital: St John's
Language: English, Creole
Monetary Unit: East C. Dollar (Xcd)
GDP (per capita US$): 14,128.9

BAHAMAS (BS)
Area (sq. km): 13,939
Population (million): 0.4
Capital: Nassau
Language: English, Creole
Monetary Unit: Bah. Dollar (Bsd)
GDP (per capita US$): 22,896.9

BARBADOS (BB)
Area (sq. km): 430
Population (million): 0.3
Capital: Bridgetown
Language: English, Creole
Monetary Unit: Bar. Dollar (BBD)
GDP (per capita US$): 15,660.7

BELIZE (BZ)
Area (sq. km): 22,965
Population (million): 0.4
Capital: Belmopan
Language: English, Spanish
Monetary Unit: Belize Dollar (BZD)
GDP (per capita US$): 4,906.9

CANADA (CA)
Area (sq. km): 9,984,670
Population (million): 35.9
Capital: Ottawa
Language: English, French
Monetary Unit: Can. Dollar (CAD)
GDP (per capita US$): 43,248.5

COSTA RICA (CR)
Area (sq. km): 51,100
Population (million): 4.8
Capital: San José
Language: Spanish
Monetary Unit: C. R. Colón (CRC)
GDP (per capita US$): 10,629.8

CUBA (CU)
Area (sq. km): 110,860
Population (million): 11.4
Capital: Havana
Language: Spanish
Monetary Unit: Cuban Peso (CUP)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

DOMINICA (DM)
Area (sq. km): 750
Population (million): 0.1
Capital: Roseau
Language:English, Creole
Monetary Unit: East C. Dollar (XCD)
GDP (per capita US$): 7,399.3

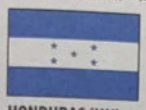
DOMINICAN REP. (DO)
Area (sq. km): 48,442
Population (million): 10.5
Capital: Santo Domingo
Language: Spanish, Creole
Monetary Unit: Dom. Rep. Peso (DOP)
GDP (per capita US$): 6,373.6

EL SALVADOR (SV)
Area (sq. km): 21,041
Population (million): 6.1
Capital: San Salvador
Language:Spanish
Monetary Unit: US Dollar (USD)
GDP (per capita US$): 4,219.4

GRENADA (GD)
Area (sq. km): 378
Population (million): 0.1
Capital: St George's
Language: English, Creole
Monetary Unit: East C. Dollar (XCD)
GDP (per capita US$): 9,156.5

GUATEMALA (GT)
Area (sq. km): 108,890
Population (million): 16.3
Capital: Guatemala City
Language:Spanish
Monetary Unit: Quetzal (GTQ)
GDP (per capita US$): 3,903.5

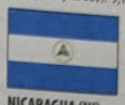
HAITI (HT)
Area (sq. km): 27,750
Population (million): 10.7
Capital: Port-au-Prince
Language:French, Creole
Monetary Unit: Gourde (HTG)
GDP (per capita US$): 828.8



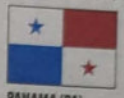
HONDURAS (HN)
Area (sq. km): 112,088
Population (million): 8.1
Capital: Tegucigalpa
Language: Spanish
Monetary Unit: Lempira (HNL)
GDP (per capita US$): 2,495.6

JAMAICA (JM)
Area (sq. km): 10,991
Population (million): 2.7
Capital: Kingston
Language: English, Creole
Monetary Unit: Jam. Dollar (JMD)
GDP (per capita US$): 5,137.9

MEXICO (MX)
Area (sq. km): 1,972,545
Population (million): 127.0
Capital: Mexico City
Language: Spanish
Monetary Unit: M. New Peso (MXN)
GDP (per capita US$): 9,009.3



NICARAGUA (NI)
Area (sq. km): 130,000
Population (million): 6.1
Capital: Managua
Language:Spanish
Monetary Unit: Córdoba (NIC)
GDP (per capita US$): 2,086.9



PANAMA (PA)
Area (sq. km): 77,082
Population (million): 3.9
Capital: Panama City
Language:Spanish, English
Monetary Unit:Balboa (PAB)/US Dollar (USD)
GDP (per capita US$): 13,268.1

ST KITTS & NEVIS (KN)
Area (sq. km): 261
Population (million): 0.1
Capital: Basseterre
Language:English, Creole
Monetary Unit: East Car. Dollar (XCD)
GDP (per capita US$): 16,589.1

ST LUCIA (LC)
Area (sq. km): 616
Population (million): 0.2
Capital: Castries
Language:English, Creole
Monetary Unit: East Car. Dollar (XCD)
GDP (per capita US$): 7,764.3

ST VINCENT & GRE. (VC)
Area (sq. km): 389
Population (million): 0.1
Capital: Kingstown
Language:English, Creole
Monetary Unit: East Car. Dollar (XCD)
GDP (per capita US$): 6,864.2

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO (TT)
Area (sq. km): 5,130
Population (million): 1.4
Capital: Port of Spain
Language:English, Creole, Hindi
Monetary Unit: Tri. & Tob. Dollar (TTD)
GDP (per capita US$): 20,444.1

U. S. OF AMERICA (US)
Area (sq. km): 9,826,635
Population (million): 321.4
Capital: Washington DC
Language:English, Spanish
Monetary unit: US Dollar (USD)
GDP (per capita US$): 55,836.8

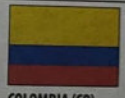
SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA (AR)
Area (sq. km): 2,766,889
Population (million): 43.4
Capital: Buenos Aires
Language: Spanish, Italian,
Monetary Unit: Argentine Peso (ARS)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

BOLIVIA (BO)
Area (sq. km): 1,098,581
Population (million): 10.7
Capital: La Paz/Sucre
Language: Spanish, Quechua
Monetary Unit :Boliviano (BOB)/Bol. Peso (BOP)
GDP (per capita US$): 3,095.4

BRAZIL (BR)
Area (sq. km): 8,514,879
Population (million): 207.8
Capital: Brasília
Language: Portuguese
Monetary Unit: Cruzeiro Real (BRR)
GDP (per capita US$): 8,538.6

CHILE (CL)
Area (sq. km): 756,945
Population (million): 17.9
Capital: Santiago
Language: Spanish
Monetary Unit: Chilean Peso (CLP)
GDP (per capita US$): 13,383.9



COLOMBIA (CO)
Area (sq. km): 1,141,748
Population (million): 48.2
Capital: Bogotá
Language:Spanish
Monetary Unit: Col. Peso (COP)
GDP (per capita US$): 6,056.1

ECUADOR (EC)
Area (sq. km): 272,045
Population (million): 16.1
Capital: Quito
Language: Spanish, Quechua
Monetary Unit: US Dollar (USD)
GDP (per capita US$): 6,248.1

GUYANA (GY)
Area (sq. km): 214,969
Population (million): 0.8
Capital: Georgetown
Language: English, Creole
Monetary Unit: Gu. Dollar (GYD)
GDP (per capita US$): 4,127.4

PARAGUAY (PY)
Area (sq. km): 406,752
Population (million): 6.6
Capital: Asunción
Language: Spanish, Guarani
Monetary Unit: Guaraní (PYG)
GDP (per capita US$): 4,160.6

PERU (PE)
Area (sq. km): 1,285,216
Population (million): 31.4
Capital: Lima
Language: Spanish, Quechua
Monetary Unit: Inti (PEI) New Sol (PEN)
GDP (per capita US$): 6,121.9

SURINAME (SR)
Area (sq. km): 163,820
Population (million): 0.5
Capital: Paramaribo
Language: Dutch, Surinamese
Monetary Unit: S. Guilder (SRG)
GDP (per capita US$): 8,983.6

URUGUAY (UY)
Area (sq. km): 176,215
Population (million): 3.4
Capital: Montevideo
Language: Spanish
Monetary Unit: Ur. New Peso (UYU)
GDP (per capita US$): 15,573.9

VENEZUELA (VE)
Area (sq. km): 912,050
Population (million): 31.1
Capital: Caracas
Language: Spanish, Amerindian
Monetary Unit: Bolívar Fuerte (VEF)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA (AU)
Area (sq. km): 7,692,024
Population (million): 23.8
Capital: Canberra
Language: English
Monetary Unit: Aus. Dollar (AUD)
GDP (per capita US$): 56,327.7

FIJI (FI)
Area (sq. km): 18,330
Population (million): 0.9
Capital: Suva
Language: English, Fijian
Monetary Unit: Fiji Dollar (FJD)
GDP (per capita US$): 4,916.3

KIRIBATI (KI)
Area (sq. km): 717
Population (million): 0.1
Capital: Tarawa
Language:Gilbertese, English
Monetary Unit: Aus. Dollar (AUD)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,291.9

MARSHALL IS (MH)
Area (sq. km): 181
Population (million): 0.1
Capital: Majuro
Language: English, Marshallese
Monetary Unit: US Dollar (USD)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

MICRONESIA (FM)
Area (sq. km): 701
Population (million): 0.1
Capital: Palikir
Language: English, Chuukese
Monetary Unit: US Dollar (USD)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

NAURU (NR)
Area (sq. km): 21
Population (million): 0.01
Capital: Yaren
Language: Nauruan, English
Monetary Unit: Aus. Dollar (AUD)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

NEW ZEALAND (NZ)
Area (sq. km): 270,534
Population (million): 4.6
Capital: Wellington
Language: English, Maori
Monetary Unit: New Z. Dollar (NZD)
GDP (per capita US$): 37,808.0

PALAU
Area (sq. km): 458
Population (million): 0.02
Capital: Ngerulmud
Language: English, Palauan
Monetary Unit: US Dollar (USD)
GDP (per capita US$): 13,498.7

PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PG)
Area (sq. km): 462,840
Population (million): 7.6
Capital: Port Moresby
Language: English, Tok Pisin
Monetary Unit: Kina (PGK)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

SAMOA
Area (sq. km): 2831
Population (million): 0.2
Capital: Apia
Language:
Monetary Unit: tala
GDP (per capita US$): 3,938.5

SOLOMON IS (SB)
Area (sq. km): 28,370
Population (million): 0.6
Capital: Honiara
Language: English, Creole
Monetary Unit: Sol. Is. Dollar (SBD)
GDP (per capita US$): 1,982.3

TONGA (TO)
Area (sq. km): 748
Population (million): 0.1
Capital: Nuku'alofa)
Language: Tongan, English
Monetary Unit: Pa'anga (TOP)
GDP (per capita US$): NA

TUVALU (TV)
Area (sq. km): 25
Population (million): 0.01
Capital: Fenafuti
Language: Tuvaluan, English
Monetary Unit: Aus. Dollar (AUD)
GDP (per capita US$):

VANUATU (VU)
Area (sq. km): 12,190
Population (million): 0.3
Capital: Port Vila
Language: English, Bislama
Monetary Unit: Vatu (VUV)

AMERICA AND OCEANIA

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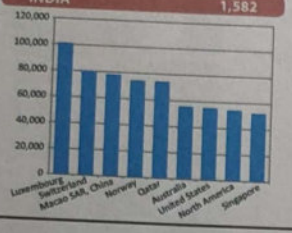
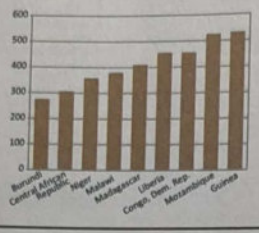
GDP per capita, 2015

Gross domestic product (GDP) in US$ per person, adjusted for the local cost of living

Highest GDP per capita	(in US $)
Luxembourg	101,450
Switzerland	80,215
Macao SAR, China	78,586
Norway	74,735
Qatar	74,667
Australia	56,328
United States	55,837
North America	54,580
Singapore	52,889
INDIA	1,582

Lowest GDP per capita	(in US$)
Burundi	276
Central African Republic	307
Niger	359
Malawi	381
Madagascar	412
Liberia	456
Congo, Dem. Rep.	456
Mozambique	525
Guinea	531





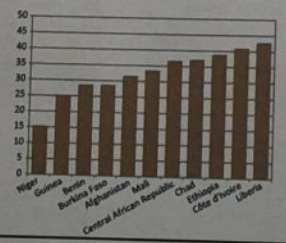
Data Source: World Bank

Literacy and Schooling, 2005-2013

Percentage of people aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life

Highest literacy levels	
Norway	100.0
Australia	100.0
Switzerland	100.0
Denmark	100.0
Netherlands	100.0
Germany	100.0
Ireland	100.0
United States	100.0
Canada	100.0
New Zealand	100.0
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	100.0
Liechtenstein	100.0
Sweden	100.0
United Kingdom	100.0
Iceland	100.0
Korea (Republic of)	100.0
Israel	100.0
Luxembourg	100.0
Japan	100.0
Belgium	100.0
France	100.0
Austria	100.0
Finland	100.0
Czech Republic	100.0

Lowest literacy levels	
Niger	15.5
Guinea	25.3
Benin	28.7
Burkina Faso	28.7
Afghanistan	31.7
Mali	33.6
Central African Republic	36.8
Chad	37.3
Ethiopia	39.0
Côte d'Ivoire	41.0
Liberia	42.9
INDIA	62.8

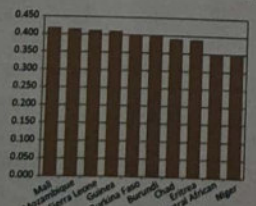


Human Development Index (HDI), 2014

HDI measures the relative social and economic progress of a country. It combines life expectancy, adult literacy, average number of years of schooling and purchasing power.

Highest HDI	
Norway	0.944
Australia	0.935
Switzerland	0.930
Denmark	0.923
Netherlands	0.922
Germany	0.916
Ireland	0.916
United States	0.915
Canada	0.913
New Zealand	0.913
INDIA	0.609

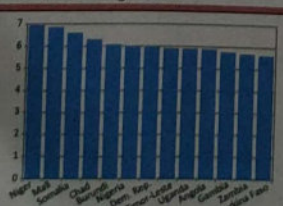
Lowest HDI	
Mali	0.419
Mozambique	0.416
Sierra Leone	0.413
Guinea	0.411
Burkina Faso	0.402
Burundi	0.400
Chad	0.392
Eritrea	0.391
Central African Republic	0.350
Niger	0.348



Fertility Rate, 2015 (births per woman)

Average number of children born to childbearing woman

Largest families	
Niger	7.6
Mali	6.9
Somalia	6.6
Chad	6.3
Burundi	6.1
Nigeria	6.0
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	6.0
Timor-Leste	5.9
Uganda	5.9
Angola	5.9
Gambia	5.8
Zambia	5.7
Burkina Faso	5.7
INDIA	2.5

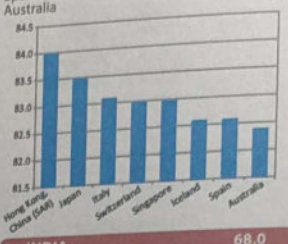


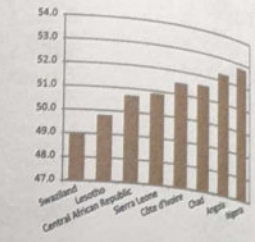
Life expectancy, 2014

Average expected lifespan of babies born in 2014 (years)

Highest life expectancy	
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	84.0
Japan	83.5
Italy	83.1
Switzerland	83.0
Singapore	83.0
Iceland	82.6
Spain	82.6
Australia	82.4
INDIA	68.0

Lowest life expectancy	
Swaziland	49.0
Lesotho	49.8
Central African Republic	50.7
Sierra Leone	50.9
Côte d'Ivoire	51.5
Chad	51.6
Angola	52.3
Nigeria	52.8



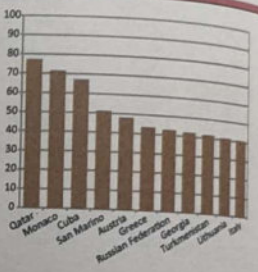


Health care, 2001 – 2013

Number of doctors per 10 000 people

Most doctors per 10 000 people	
Qatar	77.4
Monaco	71.7
Cuba	67.2
San Marino	51.3
Austria	48.3
Greece	43.8
Russian Federation	43.1
Georgia	42.4
Turkmenistan	41.8
Lithuania	41.2
Italy	40.9

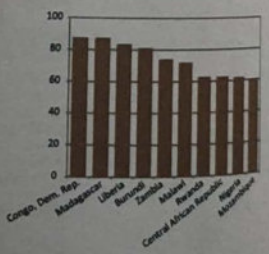
Fewest doctors per 10 000 people	
Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.1
Liberia	0.1
Malawi	0.2
Niger	0.2
Sierra Leone	0.2
Ethiopia	0.3
Burundi	0.3
Somalia	0.4
Chad	0.4
Mozambique	0.4
Burkina Faso	0.5
Central African Republic	0.5
Lesotho	0.5
INDIA	7.0



Population below income poverty line (PPP US$1.25 a day), 2002-2012

The proportion of the population with a standard of living below the national poverty line

Highest percentage of population	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	87.7
Madagascar	87.7
Liberia	83.8
Burundi	81.3
Zambia	74.3
Malawi	72.2
Rwanda	63.0
Central African Republic	62.8
Nigeria	62.0
Mozambique	60.7
INDIA	23.6

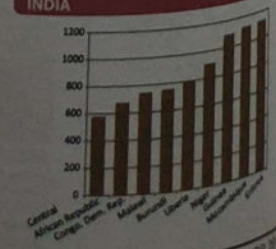


Gross National Income (GNI), 2014

The decent standard of living component of a country is measured by Gross National Inclome (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP US$).

Highest GNI	
Qatar	123124
Kuwait	83961
Liechtenstein	79851
Singapore	76628
Brunei Darussalam	72570
Norway	64992
United Arab Emirates	60868
Luxembourg	58711
Switzerland	56431
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	53959
United States	52947
Saudi Arabia	52821

Lowest GNI	
Central African Republic	581
Congo, Dem. Rep.	680
Malawi	747
Burundi	758
Liberia	805
Niger	908
Guinea	1096
Mozambique	1123
Eritrea	1130
INDIA	3,285



Data source: HDR 2015

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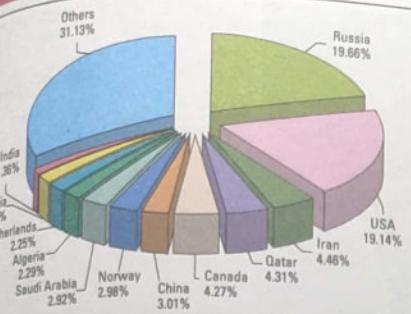
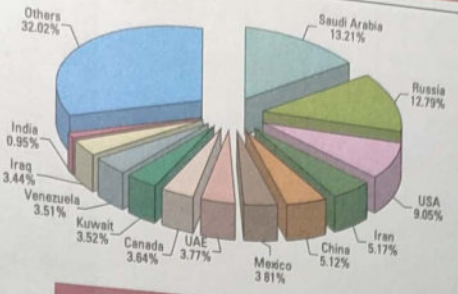
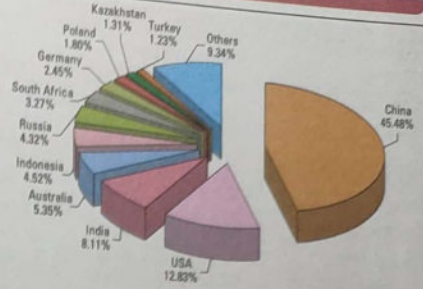
ENERGY (2014-15)



Natural gas: Production
World total: 3,403,000 million m^3

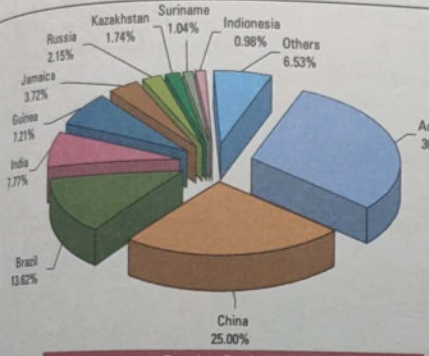


Crude petrolium: Production
World total: 3,980,000,000 tonnes

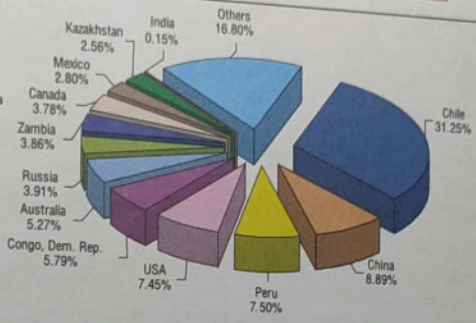


Coal: Production
World total: 7,739,000,000 tonnes

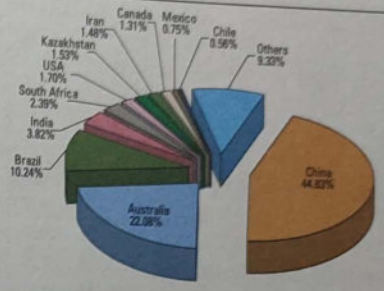
MINERALS (2014-15)



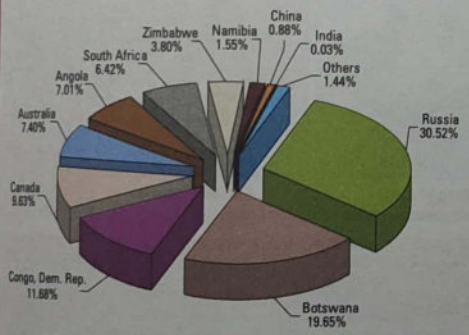
Bauxite: Production
World total: 260,000,000 tonnes



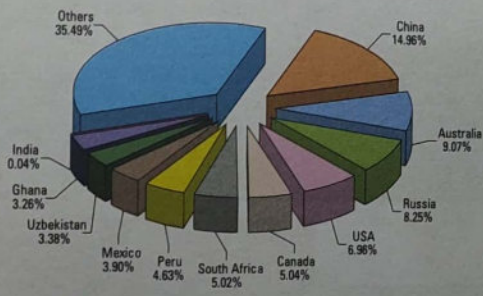
Copper: Production
World total: 18,400,000 tonnes



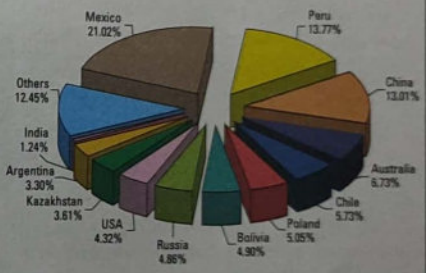
Iron ore: Production
World total: 3,378,000,000 tonnes



Diamond: Production
World total: 125,500,000 carats

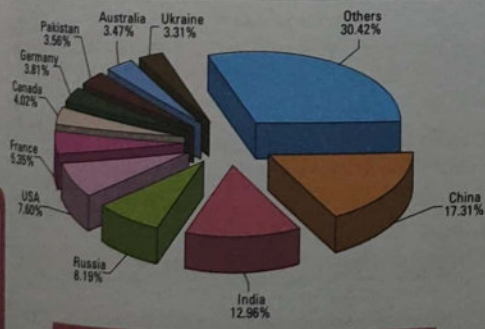


Gold: Production
World total: 3,020,000 kilograms

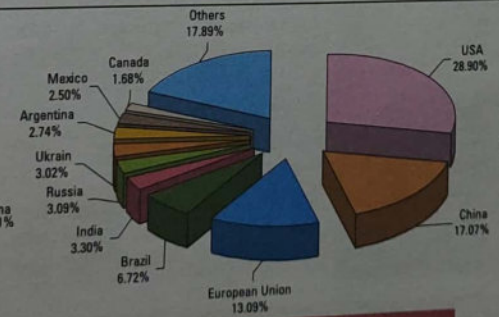


Silver: Production
World total: 27,427,000 kilograms

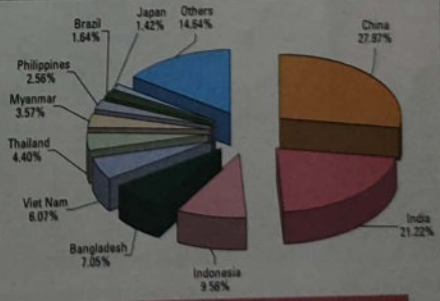
AGRICULTURE (2014-15)



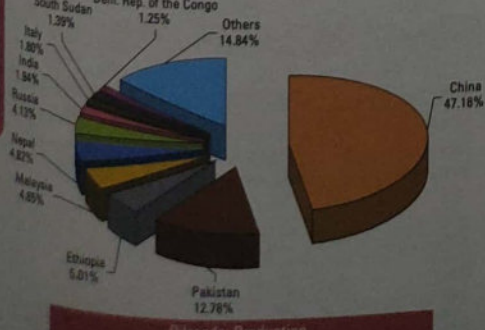
Wheat: Production
World total: 728.97 million metric tonnes



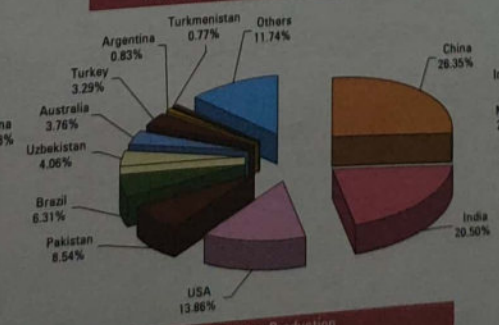
Coarse grains: Production
World total: 1,305.30 million metric tonnes



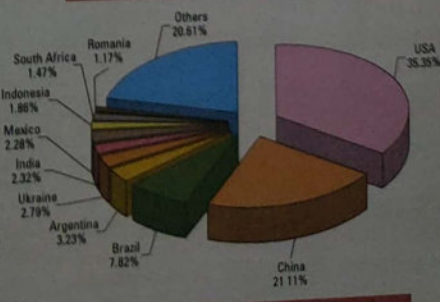
Rice: Production
World total: 485.81 million metric tonnes



Oilseeds: Production
World total: 3.77 million metric tonnes



Cotton: Production
World total: 25.97 million metric tonnes



Corn: Production
World total: 1021.62 million metric tonnes

WORLD

Data source - Energy and Minerals: British Geological Survey
Agriculture: Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

Figures in the graphs are in per cent.

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Earth-Fact File

Situation	Milky Way Galaxy	Orbital speed (around Sun)	29.79 km/sec.
Age	4.6 billion years	Period of revolution	365 days 5 hrs.
Mass	5,940,000,000,000,000,000,000 Metric tones	Axial tilt	23.45°
Equatorial circumference	40, 066 km	Average surface temperatures	13° C
Polar circumference	39,992 km	Surface area	510,100,500 sq km
Equatorial diameter	12,756 km	Land surface	148,950,800 sq km
Polar diameter	12,710 km	No. of satellites	1 (Moon)
Equatorial radius	6,376 km	Nearest star	Sun
Polar radius	6,355 km	Solar light reaches Earth in	8 min. 20 sec.
Distance from Sun	149 407 000 km	Escape velocity	11.2 km/sec.

Earth from Moon

Composition of the Earth and Moon

	Earth (in per cent)	Moon (in per cent)
Iron	34.6	9.3
Oxygen	29.5	42.0
Silicon	15.2	19.6
Magnesium	12.7	18.7
Carbon	1.1	4.3
Aluminum	1.1	4.2
Nickel	2.4	0.6
Sodium	0.6	0.07
Sulphur	1.9	0.3

World, Continents and Oceans

	Area - Sq. km	Area - Miles	%
World			
The World	484,510,420	207,934,764	
Land	148,800,420	57,412,764	30.71
Water	335,710,000	150,522,000	69.29
Continents			
Asia	45,036,492	17,388,686	30.27
Africa	30,343,578	11,715,721	20.39
North America	24,680,331	9,529,129	16.59
South America	17,815,420	6,878,572	11.97
Antarctica	12,093,000	4,669,133	8.13
Europe	9,908,599	3,825,731	6.66
Australia and Oceania	8,923,000	3,405,792	6.00
World Land	**148,800,420**	**57,412,764**	**100.00**
Oceans			
Pacific Ocean	166,241,000	64,186,000	49.52
Atlantic Ocean	86,557,000	33,420,000	25.78
Indian Ocean	73,427,000	28,350,000	21.87
Arctic Ocean	9,485,000	24,566,000	2.83
World Water	**335,710,000**	**150,522,000**	**100.00**

Highest Waterfalls of the World

Name(s)	Location	Source/River	Height (in metres)
Angel	Canaima National Park, Venezuela	Upper tributary of Rio Caroni	979
Tugela	NatalNat'l Park, South Africa	Tugela	947
Utigord	Norway	Glacier stream	800
Monge	Marstein, Norway	Mongebeck	774
Gocta Cataracts	Chachapoyas, Peru	--	771
Mutarazi	Nyanga National Park, Zimbabwe	Mutarazi	762
Yosemite	Yosemite National Park, California	Yosemite Creek	739

Angel Fall

World's largest deserts

Desert	Location	Sq. km
Sahara	North Aftrica	9,065,000
Gobi	Mongolia-China	1,295,000
Kalahari	Southern Africa	582,000
Great Victoria	Australia	338,500
Great Sandy	Australia	338,500

Sahara Desert

Mount Everest

Highest Peaks and Longest Rivers in the World

Peak	Location	Height (in meters / feet)	River	Country	Length (in kilometers)
Mount Everest	Nepal/China	8,848 / 29,029	Nile	Egypt/Africa	6,695
K2	India	8,611 / 28,251	Amazon	Brazil/South America	6,516
Kangchenjunga	India/Nepal	8,598 / 28,209	Chang Jiang (Yangtze)	China/Asia	6,380
Lhotse	Nepal	8,516 / 27,939	Mississippi-Missouri	USA/North America	5,969
Makalu	Nepal	8,463 / 27,765	Ob'-Irtysh	Asia	5,568
Cho Oyu	Nepal/China	8,201 / 26,906	Yenisei-Angara	Russia/Asia	5,550
Dhaulagiri	Nepal	8,167 / 26,794	Huang He (Yellow)	China/Asia	5,464
Manaslu	Nepal	8,163 / 26,781	Congo	Africa	4,667
Nanga Parbat	India	8,126 / 26,660	Parana (Rio de la Plata)	South America	4,500
Annapurna I	Nepal	8,091 / 26,545	Mekong	Asia	4,425

Continental extremes

Continent	Asia	Europe	North America	South America	Africa	Oceania	Antarctica
Area (in sq. km)	45,036,492	9,908,599	24,680,331	17,815,420	30,343,578	8,923,000	12,093,000
Estimated Population (in thousand)	3,679,737	727,986	315,915	349,510	795,671	31,043	--
No. of Countries	49	44	23	12	54	14	--
Highest Point	Mt Everest, Nepal/China; 29,035 ft (8,848 m)	Mt Elbrus, Russia/Georgia; 18,510 ft (5,642 m)	Mt McKinley, Alaska; 20,320 ft (6,194 m)	Mt Aconcagua, Argentina; 22,834 ft (6,960 m)	Mt Kilimanjaro, Tanz.; 19,340 ft (5,895 m)	Kosciusko, Australia; 7,316 ft (2,228 m)	Vinson Massif, Ellsworth Mts; 16,066 ft (4,897 m)
Lowest Point	Dead Sea; 1341 ft below sea level (409 m bsl)	Caspian Sea Shore; 92 ft below sea level (28 m bsl)	Death Valley; 282 ft below sea level (86 m bsl)	Valdes Peninsula; 131 ft below sea level (40 m bsl)	Lake Assal; 512 ft below sea level (156 m bsl)	Lake Eyre; 52 ft below sea level (16 m bsl)	8327 ft below sea level (2,538 m bsl)
Largest Island	Borneo; 745,561 sq. km	Great Britain; 218,476 sq. km	Greenland; 2,175,600 sq. km	Tierra del Fuego; 47,000 sq. km	Madagascar; 587,040 sq. km	New Guinea; 808,510 sq. km	--
Longest river	Chang Jiang (Yangtze); 6,380 km	Volga; 3,688 km	Mississippi-Missouri; 5,969 km	Amazonas (Amazon); 6,516 km	Nile; 6,695 km	Murray-Darling; 3,750 km	--
Largest lake	Caspian Sea; 371,000 sq. km	Lake Ladoga; 18,390 sq. km	Lake Superior; 82,100 sq. km	Lake Titicaca; 8,340 sq. km	Lake Victoria; 68,800 sq. km	Lake Eyre; 9, 000 sq. km	--

Tanz.: Tanzania

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COMPARATIVE DEPTHS OF THE OCEANS

(On same scale as mountains)

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE WORLD

COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD

(Peaks above Snow line are shown white)

THE PRINCIPAL LAKES OF THE WORLD

(SCALE 1 : 77 500 000)

EUROPE

L. Ladoga
L. Onega
L. Peipus

ASIA

L. Zaysan
L. Baikal
ARAL SEA
CASPIAN SEA
L. Balkhash

AFRICA

L. Chad
L. Volta
L. Nasser
L. Victoria
L. Tanganyika
L. Malawi (L. Nyasa)
L. Turkana
L. Albert

AMERICA

L. Great Bear
L. Great Slave
L. Athabasca
L. Winnipeg
L. Reindeer
L. Superior
L. Huron
L. Michigan
L. Ontario
L. Erie
L. Great Salt
L. Nicaragua
L. Titicaca (S. America)

AUSTRALIA

L. Eyre
L. Disappointment
L. Torrens
L. Argyle
L. Gairdner
L. Gregory

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SCALE 1:175 000 000

THE WORLD CLOCK: The earth is a globe which rotates and spins on its axis, and the sun and stars appear to revolve around it from east to west, because the earth is rotating from west to east. In twenty four hours the earth makes a complete rotation on its axis. The velocity of the earth's rotation is 360° in twenty four hours, or 15° in one hour, or 1° in four minutes. A clock is simply a machine to indicate the speed of the earth's rotation and inform us of the subdivisions of time. We see at a glance that at any place on the meridian 15° east of Greenwich the clock is one hour later than at Greenwich, because the sun has risen one hour earlier, and at any place 15° west of Greenwich the clock is an hour earlier, because the sun is an hour later in rising.

The 180° longitude is taken as the International Date Line where one calendar day ends and another begins. While crossing from east to west one gains a day and loses the same while travelling from west to east. The line is not straight in order to avoid the landmasses which would be divided in terms of time and add to the complexity of time zones.

Standard Time is the time kept on land. Countries may adopt a uniform or multiple time zones keeping in mind the extent of its boundaries *longitudinally*. Many countries also vary their time

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How to use this Index

The place names or features in this index are arranged in alphabetical order. Each entry in the index starts with the name of the place or feature, followed by the name of the country or region in which it is located. This is followed by the number of the most appropriate page on which the name appears, usually the largest scale map. Next comes the coordinate reference i.e., latitude and longitude, which gives a more exact description of the position of a name or feature. For example, the index entry for Aachen is given as follows:

Aachen Germany (81) 50.47N 6.05E

Aachen is in Germany and appears on page 81. Its latitude is 50 degrees and 47 minutes north of the equator and its longitude is 6 degrees and 05 minutes east of the prime meridian.

Names of the physical features such as rivers, lakes, mountains, etc. are followed by a description, which has been shortened to one or two or three letters, e.g. Everest mountain is written as Everest, Mt The names of rivers have been indexed either according to their origins or according to their mouths.

Where there is more than one place with the same name, the country name is used to decide the order.

Abbreviations used in the index

Arch.	Archipelago	Pt	Point
C.	Cape	R.	River
E.	East	Ra.	Range
I.	Island	Rep.	Republic
Is	Islands	Res.	Reservoir
L.	Lake	S.	South
Mt	Mount	S.E.	South east
Mts	Mountains	Str.	Strait
N.	North	Terr.	Territory
N.W.	North West	UK	United Kingdom
N.S.W.	New South Wales	USA	United States of America
Pen.	Peninsular/Peninsula	Vol.	Volcano
Prov.	Province	W.	West

Names	Country/Region	P. No.	Lat.	Long.
A				
Aachen	Germany	81	50.47N	6.05E
Abadan	Iran	78	30.27N	48.25E
Abaetetuba	Brazil	97	1.45S	48.54W
Abapo	Bolivia	95	18.50S	63.27W
Abashiri	Japan	75	44.00N	144.15E
Abbottabad	Pakistan	14	34.09N	73.15E
Aberdeen	Scotland	83	57.09N	2.05W
Aberystwyth	Wales	83	52.24N	4.05W
Abha	Saudi Arabia	78	18.00N	42.34E
Abidjan	Cote d' Ivoire	87	5.26N	3.58W
Abqaiq	Saudi Arabia	78	26.00N	49.45E
Abu	Rajasthan	23	24.40N	72.45E
Abu Dhabi	United Arab Emirates	71	24.28N	54.25E
Abu Hills	Rajasthan	10	24.35N	72.42E
Abuja	Nigeria	87	9.06N	7.19E
Abuna	Brazil	97	9.41S	65.20W
Acapulco	Mexico	91	17.00N	100.00W
Acarau	Brazil	97	2.55S	40.05W
Accra	Ghana	87	5.31N	0.15W
Achalpur	Maharashtra	20	21.18N	77.33E
Achill, Is.	Rep. of Ireland	83	53.57N	10.00W
Aconcagua, Mt	Argentina	94	32.30S	67.30W
Ad Dammam	Saudi Arabia	78	26.20N	50.05E
Adam's Bridge	Sri Lanka	21	9.05N	79.35E
Adam's Peak	Sri Lanka	21	6.49N	80.30E
Addanki	Andhra Pradesh	20	15.49N	80.01E
Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	87	9.02N	38.44E
Adelaide	South Australia	99	35.57S	136.38E
Aden	Yemen	78	12.45N	45.04E
Adilabad	Telangana	27	19.40N	78.32E
Adirampattinam	Tamil Nadu	21	10.21N	79.25E
Adoni	Andhra Pradesh	27	15.38N	77.19E
Adriatic Sea	Italy, etc.	80	43.00N	15.00E
Aegean Sea	Greece	81	39.00N	25.00E
AFGHANISTAN	Asia	71	34.00N	65.00E
Africa, Continent	**World**	**105**		
Agartala	Tripura	13	23.50N	91.16E
Agra	Uttar Pradesh	24	27.18N	78.02E
Ahmadabad	Gujarat	12	23.03N	72.40E
Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra	27	19.05N	74.48E
Ahmadpur East	Pakistan	14	29.06N	71.18E
Ahwa	Gujarat	23	20.44N	73.42E
Aizawl	Mizoram	25	23.36N	93.00E
Ajaccio	Corsica	81	41.55N	8.40E
Ajanta	Maharashtra	27	20.33N	75.48E
Ajanta Range	Maharashtra	20	20.20N	77.10E
Ajmer	Rajasthan	23	26.27N	74.42E
Akalkot	Maharashtra	20	17.31N	76.51E
Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh	24	26.26N	79.57E
Akita	Japan	75	39.40N	140.00E
Akola	Maharashtra	27	20.42N	77.02E
Akot	Maharashtra	20	21.06N	77.06E
Akron	Ohio, USA	93	41.07N	81.31W
Aksu	China	74	41.04N	80.05E
Akyab	Myanmar	77	20.09N	92.57E
Al Amarah	Iraq	78	31.55N	47.15E
Alagoinhas	Brazil	97	12.09S	38.21W
Alappuzha	Kerala	28	9.30N	76.23E
Alaska	USA	93	65.00N	150.00W
Alaska, Gulf of	Alaska, USA	93	58.30N	145.00W
ALBANIA	S. Europe	81	41.00N	20.00E
Albany	W. Australia	99	35.00S	118.00E
Albany, R.	Canada	90	51.30N	83.35W
Albert, L.	Uganda, etc.	86	1.50N	31.00E
Albuquerque	New Mexico, USA	93	35.00N	106.40W
Aldershot	England	83	51.17N	0.45W
Alegrete	Brazil	97	29.45S	55.40W
Alessandria	Italy	84	44.54N	8.39E
Aleutian, Is.	Bering Sea, USA	93	51.00N	180.00E
Alexandria	Egypt	87	34.12N	29.53E
ALGERIA	N.W. Africa	87	28.30N	2.00E
Algiers	Algeria	87	36.50N	3.00E
Alhilah	Iraq	78	32.30N	44.25E
Alhufuf	Saudi Arabia	78	22.25N	49.48E
Alibag	Maharashtra	27	18.39N	72.55E
Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	24	27.30N	79.40E
Alipur	W. Bengal	25	22.32N	88.24E
Alipurduar	Madhya Pradesh	16	25.10N	79.22E
Alirajpur	W. Bengal	25	26.30N	89.35E
Aliwal	Madhya Pradesh	26	22.16N	74.24E
Aliwal	South Africa	89	30.41S	26.42E
Almaty	Saudi Arabia	78	29.55N	39.45E
	Kazakhstan	85	43.12N	76.45E
Almora	Uttarakhand	24	29.37N	79.40E
Almubarraz	Saudi Arabia	78	25.30N	49.40E
Along	Arunachal Pradesh	25	28.08N	94.43E
Alps, Southern	New Zealand	99	44.00S	170.00E
Alps, The	Switzerland	84	46.00N	7.00E
Alqatif	Saudi Arabia	78	26.35N	50.00E
Alqunfidha	Saudi Arabia	78	19.03N	41.04E
Altai, Mts	Mongolia	74	47.00N	90.00E
Altamira	Brazil	97	3.13S	52.15W
Altyn Tagh, Mts	China	74	38.40N	90.00E
Aluva	Kerala	28	10.07N	76.24E
Alwar	Rajasthan	23	27.34N	76.38E
Amambai	Brazil	97	23.04S	55.16W
Amapa	Brazil	97	2.00N	50.50W
Amarapura	Myanmar	77	21.55N	96.04E
Amaravati	Andhra Pradesh	27	16.50N	80.15E
Amarnath Cave	Jammu & Kashmir	22	34.12N	75.30E
Amazon, R.	S. America	94	3.00S	60.00W
Amb	Pakistan	14	34.20N	72.52E
Ambala	Haryana	22	30.21N	76.52E
Ambasamudram	Tamil Nadu	21	8.43N	77.29E
Ambassa	Tripura	25	23.51N	91.48E
Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	26	23.10N	83.15E
Ambovombe	Madagascar	89	25.11S	46.08E
Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	24	26.08N	81.50E
Amindivi, Is.	Arabian Sea	29	10.00N	73.00E
Amirante, Is.	Indian Ocean	102	6.00S	53.00E
Amlekhganj	Nepal	15	27.15N	85.00E
Amman	Jordan	71	31.57N	35.56E
Ampani	Odisha	17	19.43N	82.40E
Amravati	Maharashtra	27	20.56N	77.48E
Amreli	Gujarat	23	21.37N	71.14E
Amritsar	Punjab	22	31.37N	74.55E
Amroha	Uttar Pradesh	24	28.54N	78.31E
Amsterdam	The Netherlands	81	52.22N	4.53E
Amu Darya	Turkmenistan	85	38.00N	65.00E
Amur, R.	Russia	85	50.30N	127.30E
Anadyr, Gulf of	Russia	85	65.00N	178.00W
Anaimalai Hills	Tamil Nadu	21	10.24N	76.40W
Anand	Gujarat	23	22.34N	72.56E
Anandpur	Punjab	14	31.15N	76.34E
Ananindeua	Brazil	97	1.22S	48.20W
Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh	27	14.41N	77.36E
Anantnag	Jammu & Kashmir	22	33.43N	75.17E
Anapolis	Brazil	97	16.19S	48.58W
Ancohuma, Mt	Bolivia	94	16.00S	68.50W
Ancona	Italy	84	43.36N	13.31E
Andaman & Nicobar Is.,Union Territory	India	13	12.00N	92.40E
Andes, Mts	S. America	94	10.00S	77.00W
Andhra Pradesh, State	India	13	16.00N	80.0E
Andkhui	Afghanistan	79	36.56N	65.05E
Andorra	South Europe	81	42.31N	1.32E
Andorra-la-Vella	Andorra	81	42.31N	1.32E
Angel Falls	Venezuela	94	6.00N	63.00W
Angers	France	84	47.28N	0.33W
ANGOLA	S. Africa	87	13.00S	15.00E
Angouleme	France	84	45.39N	0.10E
Angul	Odisha	26	24.50N	85.06E
Anini	Arunachal Pradesh	25	28.47N	95.54E
Anju	N. Korea	75	39.32N	125.32E
Ankara	Turkey	78	39.57N	32.54E
Ankleshwar	Gujarat	23	21.38N	73.02E
Annam	Vietnam	76	15.00N	108.00E
Annapurna, Mt	Nepal	15	28.35N	83.57E
Anqing	China	74	30.34N	117.81E
Anshan	China	74	41.03N	122.58E
Antalya	Turkey	78	36.52N	30.45E
Antananarivo	Madagascar	87	18.54S	47.33E
Antarctica, Continent	**World**	**105**		
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	West Indies	91	17.20N	61.48W
Antilles, Greater	West Indies	90	18.00N	74.00W
Antofagasta	Chile	97	23.40S	70.23W
Antsiranana	Madagascar	89	12.19S	49.17E
Antwerp	Belgium	84	51.13N	4.24E
Anupgarh	Rajasthan	23	29.07N	73.06E
Anuppur	Madhya Pradesh	26	23.05N	81.43E
Anuradhapura	Sri Lanka	73	8.22N	80.23E
Anxi	China	74	40.21N	96.10E
Anyang	China	74	36.07N	114.26E
Apennine, Mts	Italy	80	44.00N	12.00E
Apia	Samoa	101	13.50S	171.44W
Appalachian, Mts	USA	90	38.30N	80.00E
Aqaba	Jordan	78	29.31N	35.00E
Aquidauana	Brazil	97	20.27S	55.45W
Ara	Bihar	24	25.34N	84.32E
Arabia, Pen.	S.W. Asia	78	25.00N	45.00E
Arabian Sea	Indian Ocean	70	17.00N	66.00E
Aracaju	Brazil	97	10.54S	37.07W
Aracati	Brazil	97	4.32S	37.45W
Arad	Romania	84	46.11N	21.19E
Arafura Sea	Pacific Ocean	98	10.50S	132.00E
Araguania	Brazil	97	7.16S	48.18W
Araguari	Brazil	97	18.38S	48.13W
Arakan Yoma	Myanmar	77	20.00N	94.20E
Arakkonam	Tamil Nadu	28	13.05N	79.43E
Aral Sea	Kazakhstan	85	45.00N	60.00E
Arambagh	W. Bengal	25	22.53N	87.50E
Aran, I.	Rep. of Ireland	83	53.05N	9.35W
Arantangi	Tamil Nadu	21	10.10N	79.02E
Arapiraca	Brazil	97	9.45S	36.40W
Araraquara	Brazil	97	21.46S	48.08W
Araria	Bihar	24	26.11N	87.32E
Aravali Range	Rajasthan	10	25.00N	73.10E
Araxa	Brazil	97	19.37S	46.50W
Arcot	Tamil Nadu	21	12.56N	79.24E
Arctic Ocean	**World**	**105**		
Ardnamurchan, Pt	Scotland	83	56.43N	6.09W
Arequipa	Peru	95	16.28S	71.30W
ARGENTINA	South America	95	35.00S	65.00W
Arica	Chile	97	18.30S	70.20W
Aripuana	Brazil	97	7.00S	60.30W
Ariquemes	Brazil	97	9.55S	63.06W
Ariyalur	Tamil Nadu	28	11.11N	79.03E
Arkansas, R.	USA	90	38.20N	100.00W
Arkhangelsk	Russia	85	64.33N	40.33E
Arles	France	84	43.40N	4.38E
Armagh	N. Ireland	83	54.22N	6.39W
ARMENIA	Asia	71	40.00N	45.00E
Armur	Andhra Pradesh	20	18.48N	78.16E
Arni	Tamil Nadu	21	12.40N	79.19E
Arran, I.	Scotland	83	55.35N	5.15W
Artigas	Uruguay	97	30.25S	56.28W
Arunachal Pradesh, State	India	13	28.00N	95.00E
Aruppukkottai	Tamil Nadu	21	9.31N	78.08E
Arwal	Bihar	24	25.14N	84.40E
Asansol	W. Bengal	18	23.42N	87.01E
Ashgabat	Turkmenistan	71	37.45N	58.30E
Ashoknagar	Madhya Pradesh	26	24.35N	77.43E
Ashti	Maharashtra	20	21.12N	78.14E
Asia, Continent	**World**	**105**		
Asir	Saudi Arabia	78	20.00N	42.00E
Asmar	Afghanistan	79	35.03N	71.30E
Asmara	Eritrea	87	15.20N	38.56E
Assam, State	India	25	26.00N	93.00E
Assis	Brazil	97	22.37S	50.25W
Astana	Kazakhstan	71	51.10N	71.30E
Astrakhan	Russia	85	46.15N	48.04E
Asuncion	Paraguay	97	25.15S	57.40W
Aswan	Egypt	87	24.05N	32.57E
Asyut	Egypt	87	27.14N	31.07E
Atacama Desert	Chile	94	24.00S	69.20W
Athabasca, L. & R.	Canada	90	59.00N	110.00W
Athens	Greece	81	37.54N	23.52N
Athgarh	Odisha	17	20.32N	85.41E
Athlone	Rep. of Ireland	83	53.26N	7.56E
Athni	Karnataka	20	16.44N	75.06E
Atico	Peru	97	16.12S	73.38W
Atlanta	Georgia, USA	93	33.45N	84.21W
Atlantic Ocean	**World**	**104**		
Atlas, Mts	Morocco	86	32.00N	5.00W
Atmakur	Andhra Pradesh	20	14.37N	79.40E
Attock	Pakistan	14	33.53N	72.17E
Attur	Tamil Nadu	21	11.36N	78.39E
Auckland	Tamil Nadu	21	10.16N	77.53E
Augsburg	New Zealand	99	36.52S	174.42E
Augusta	Germany	84	48.22N	10.53E
Augusta	Georgia, USA	93	33.29N	81.59W
Auraiya	Maine, USA	93	44.20N	69.45W
Aurangabad	Uttar Pradesh	24	26.26N	79.32E
Aurangabad	Bihar	24	24.45N	84.25E
Austin	Maharashtra	27	19.53N	75.23E
AUSTRALIA	Texas, USA	93	30.16N	97.43W
AUSTRIA	Oceania	99	25.00S	135.00E
Avignon	Europe	81	47.00N	14.00E
	France	84	43.57N	4.49E
Ayaviri	Peru	97	14.53S	70.35W
Aydin	Turkey	78	37.49N	27.46E
Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh	24	26.47N	82.12E
Ayr	Scotland	83	55.28N	4.39W
Ayutthaya	Thailand	76	14.23N	100.35E
Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	24	26.03N	83.13E
AZERBAIJAN	Asia	71	40.00N	47.00E
B				
Babol	Iran	78	36.30N	52.49E
Badami	Karnataka	28	15.55N	75.45E
Badanah	Saudi Arabia	78	30.58N	41.30E
Badarinath	Uttarakhand	24	30.44N	79.32E
Bad-el-Mandeb	Str. of Africa, etc.	86	13.00N	43.10E
Badgam	Jammu & Kashmir	22	34.06N	74.44E
Badnur	Madhya Pradesh	16	21.80N	77.90E
Badulla	Sri Lanka	73	6.59N	81.05E
Baffin, Bay & I.	Canada	90	73.00N	65.00W
Bagalkot	Karnataka	28	16.12N	75.45E
Bagdogra	West Bengal	18	26.42N	88.19E
Bage	Brazil	97	31.22S	54.06W
Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	24	29.50N	79.49E
Baghdad	Iraq	71	33.20N	44.27E
Baghelkhand	Madhya Pradesh	17	24.10N	82.00E
Baghmara	Meghalaya	25	25.11N	90.38E
Baghpat	Uttar Pradesh	24	28.56N	77.17E
BAHAMAS	North America	91	24.00N	75.00W
Baharampur	West Bengal	25	24.06N	88.15E
Baharampur	W. Bengal	25	24.06N	88.19E
Bahawalpur	Pakistan	79	28.24N	71.47E
Bahia Blanca	Argentina	95	38.40S	62.13W
Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	24	27.34N	81.38E
BAHRAIN	W. Asia	71	26.00N	50.35E
Baikal, L.	Russia	70	54.00N	108.00E
Baikunthpur	Chhattisgarh	26	23.16N	82.33E
Bainiki	Kiribati	101	01.20N	172.59E
Baku	Azerbaijan	71	40.22N	49.50E
Balaghat	Madya Pradesh	26	21.48N	80.15E
Balaghat, Ra.	Maharashtra	10	18.37N	76.14E
Balama	Mozambique	89	13.20S	38.35E
Balaton, L.	Hungary	84	46.50N	17.40E
Balearic, Is.	Spain	81	39.30N	2.00E
Baleshwar	Odisha	26	21.30N	86.54E
Bali, I.	Indonesia	76	8.20S	115.00E
Balia	Bangladesh	18	25.09N	89.18E
Balikesir	Turkey	78	39.35N	27.58E
Balkan, Mts	Bulgaria	80	42.45N	24.20E
Balkhash	Kazakhstan	85	46.50N	74.50E
Balkhash, L.	Kazakhstan	70	46.30N	75.00E
Balkonda	Andhra Pradesh	20	19.05N	78.20E
Ballarat	Australia	99	37.35S	143.55E
Ballari	Karnataka	28	15.09N	76.56E
Ballarshah	Maharastra	27	19.55N	79.23E
Ballary	Karanataka	28	15.09N	76.55E
Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	24	25.44N	84.11E
Balochistan	Pakistan	79	28.00N	65.00E
Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh	24	27.25N	82.15E
Baltic Sea	N. Europe	81	56.00N	16.00E
Baltimore	Maryland, USA	93	39.18N	76.37W
Baltistan	Jammu & Kashmir	14	35.30N	76.00E
Balurghat	West Bengal	25	25.14N	88.47E
Bamako	Mali	87	12.34N	7.55W
Bamberg	Germany	84	49.54N	10.53E
Banas, R.	Rajsthan	19	26.13N	76.13E
Banda	Uttar Pradesh	24	25.20N	80.22E
Banda Atjeh	Sumatra	76	5.30N	95.00E
Banda, Is. and Sea	Indonesia	76	5.00S	128.00E
Bandar Abbas	Iran	78	27.12N	56.15E
Bandar Seri Begawan	Brunei	76	4.56N	114.58E
Bandar-e-Pahlavi	Iran	78	37.30N	49.30E
Bandipore	Jammu & Kashmir	22	34.25N	74.39E
Bandjarmasin	Borneo	76	3.20S	114.35E
Bandra	Maharastra	27	19.03N	72.52E
Banff	Scotland	83	57.31N	2.32W
Banganapalle	Andhra Pradesh	27	15.19N	78.17E
Bangkok	Thailand	76	13.42N	100.30E
BANGLADESH	South Asia	71	24.00N	90.00E
Bangui	Central African Re	87	4.23N	18.37E
Bangweulu, L.	Zimbabwe	86	12.00S	30.00E
Banjul	Gambia	87	13.28N	16.40W
Banka	Bihar	24	24.53N	86.55E
Banki	Odisha	17	20.21N	85.33E
Bankipore	Bihar	17	25.40N	85.12E
Banks, I.	Canada	90	73.30N	120.00W

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