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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

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

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

centuries before more accurate world maps would be drawn.

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.

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.



Fig. 2: Compilation of a world map by Gerardus Mercator

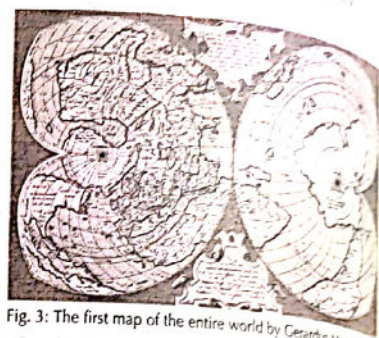


Fig. 3: The first map of the entire world by Gerardus Mercator

## 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

of specific fields such as topographical mapping, geology, engineering, environmental studies, and exploration of oil and minerals.

**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

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).

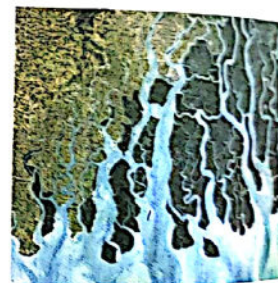


Fig. 5: A satellite image showing Ganges and India and Bangladesh

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.

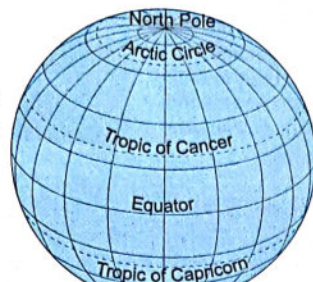






## Maps and Globes

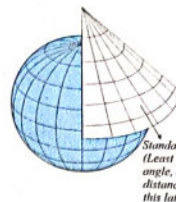
A map is a graphic representation of the round earth or the real world on a flat piece of paper. Maps show us what the earth would look like if we could see it from above. The main purpose of preparing a map is to show the things as they appear in their true location, in terms of latitudes and longitudes, 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.



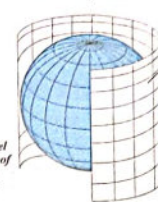
Locating places

## Map Projections

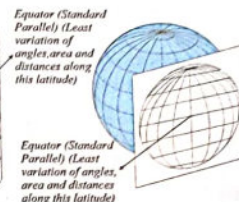
A map projection is a systematic and orderly drawing of a grid of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude used to represent the spherical surface of the earth, or a part of it, on a reduced scale on a flat piece of paper. It is not possible to make a map (of the world or of any part of it) that 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

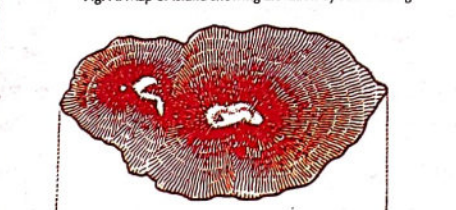


Fig. B: Profile Section of Island

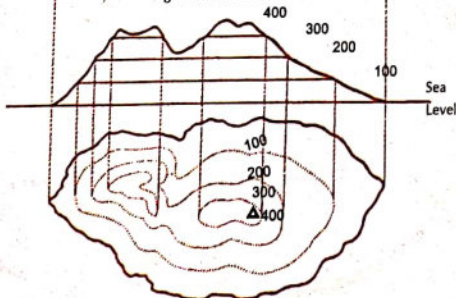


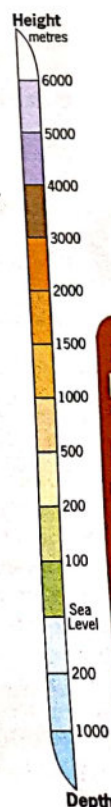
Fig. C: Map of Island showing Elevation by Contour Lines

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



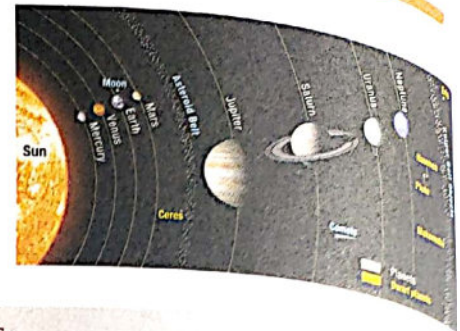




## The Solar System

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:

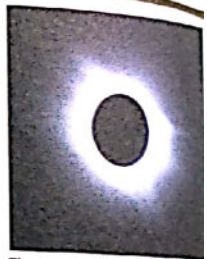
- It is in orbit around the Sun.
- It has sufficient mass for its self-gravity to overcome rigid body forces so that it assumes a hydrostatic equilibrium (nearly round) shape.
- It has not 'cleared the neighbourhood' around its orbit.
- It is not a satellite of a planet, or other non-stellar body.

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

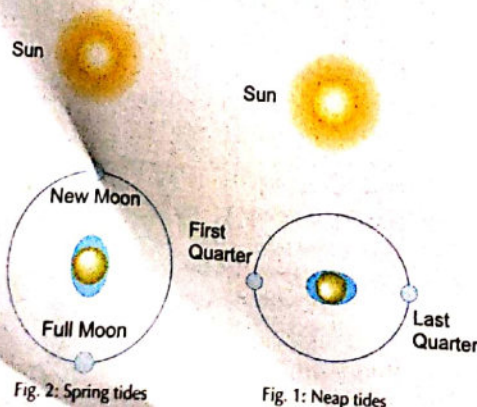
The moon seems to have different shapes at different times of the month because of its changing position in relation to the Earth. These different shapes are known as the phases of the Moon. The interval between one full Moon and the next is 29.5 days.



### Tides

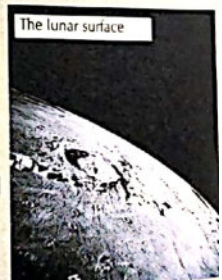
At new Moon and full Moon, when the Moon and the Sun are in line with the Earth, tides are at their highest and are called **spring tides**.

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**.



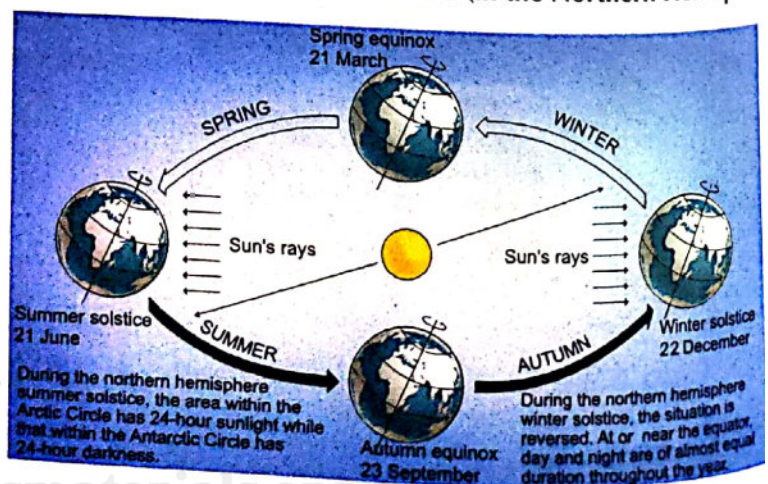
### Facts about the Moon

- 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



The lunar surface

### The Seasons, Equinoxes and Solstices (in the Northern Hemisphere)



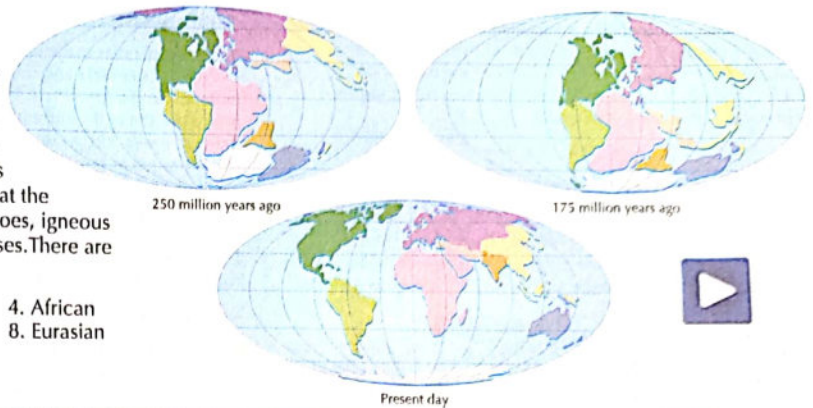




### Continental Drift

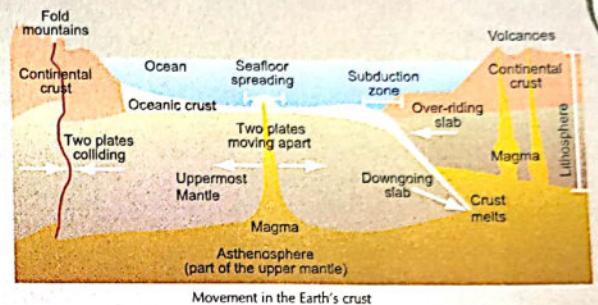
The Earth's crust is not a single continuous layer. It is made up of a number of gigantic pieces like a huge jigsaw puzzle. Each piece is called a crustal plate. Currents of molten rock rise up through the mantle like boiling water in a saucepan. These form convection cells that drive the movement of 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:



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.

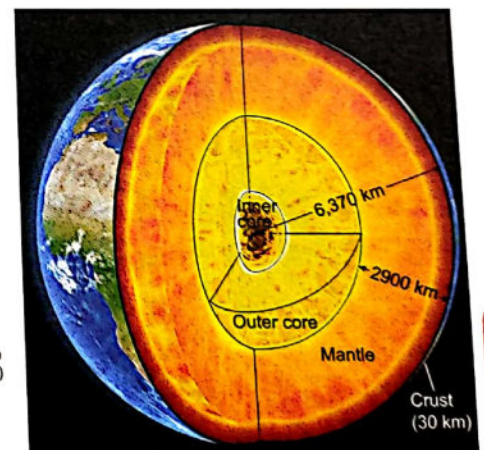
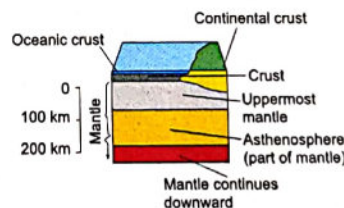
Plates slide past each other where transform boundaries occur, ideally with little or no vertical movement. Most transform boundaries are below sea level and therefore not easy to see. The San Andreas fault in California is a transform boundary. It has been estimated that these plates are moving at a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

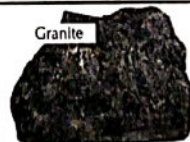
The next layer called the **mantle** is 100-2,900 km thick. The upper part of the mantle is a plastic layer over which the crust floats. The mantle is composed of silicate material, but it is chemically distinct from the crust.

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.



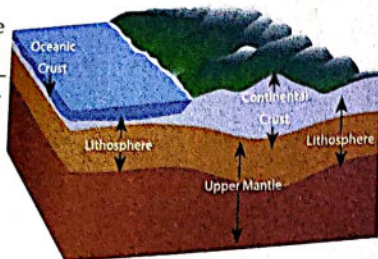
**Metamorphic** rocks are formed when the nature of any rock is altered by subjecting it to intense heat and/or pressure, e.g. graphite (from coal) and quartzite (from sandstone).



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

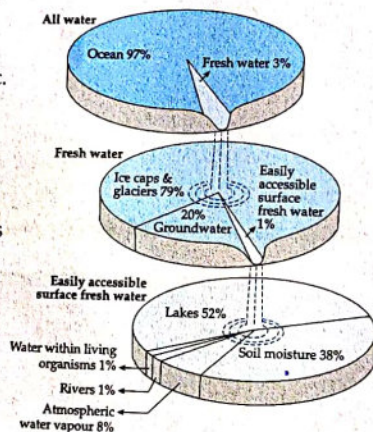
The lithosphere or geosphere is the solid, rocky crust covering the entire planet. This crust is inorganic and is composed of rocks, minerals and elements. It covers the entire surface of the Earth from the top of Mount Everest to the bottom of the Mariana Trench. On the surface of the Earth, the lithosphere 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  $-100^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the upper mesosphere. This is the coldest region of the atmosphere.

#### Thermosphere

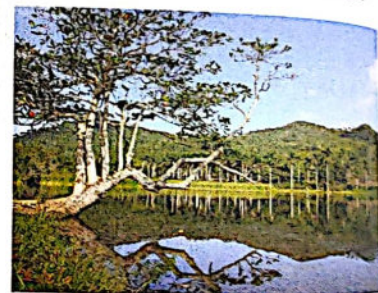
The temperature in the thermosphere increases with height. The thermosphere is also known as the heat sphere of the atmosphere.

#### 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.

### 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.



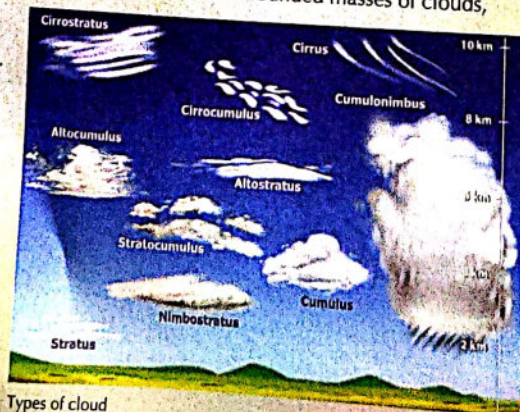
### Atmospheric Clouds

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.

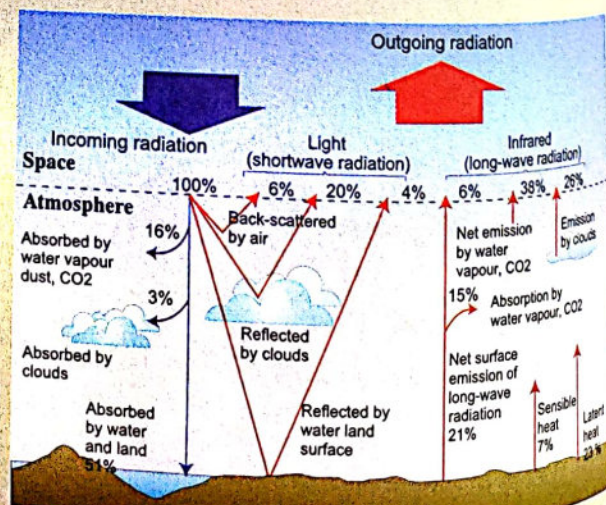
While altocumulus may appear as parallel bands or rounded masses of clouds, altostratus clouds are generally uniform grey sheet or layered clouds.

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



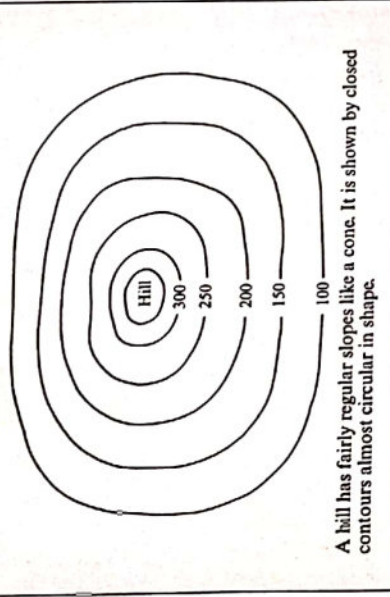
The process through which the incoming solar radiation on Earth is balanced by its outgoing terrestrial radiation is called heat balance. It is essential for the maintenance of the correct temperature of the planet to prevent it from getting hotter or cooler.





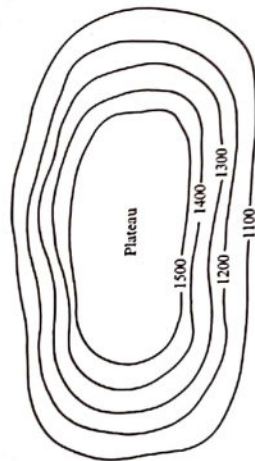
**Contours and Landforms**—One of the challenges of map-making is to adequately represent the physical relief of any region, i.e., the delineation of hills and plains, the distinguishing of high ground and low ground. The main method of showing relief features on a flat sheet of paper is by using contours. 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**



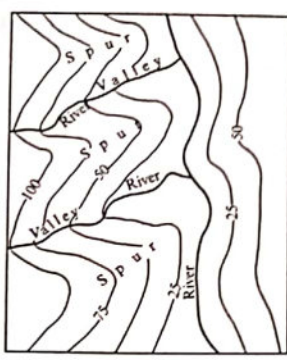
A hill has fairly regular slopes like a cone. It is shown by closed contours almost circular in shape.

**PLATEAU**



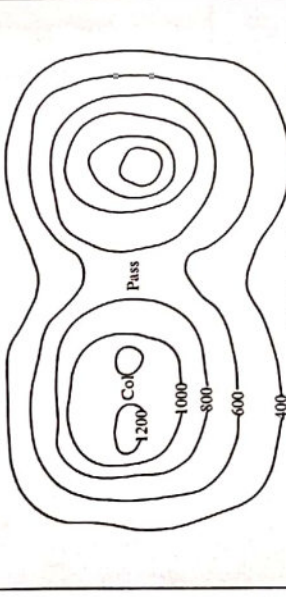
A plateau is like a table top. It is an area of highland with an almost flat top and steep sides.

**SPUR AND VALLEY**



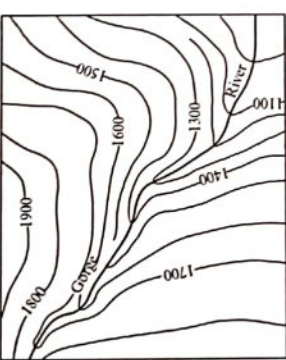
Spur - Spurs are projections of high land above a lower area. A spur is usually found projecting between two valleys. It is shown by V-shaped contour patterns. Valley - Valleys are areas of low ground which penetrate into highlands.

**COL AND PASS**



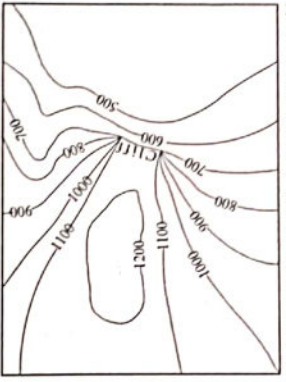
Col or Saddle - A col or saddle is a shallow depression between two hills or peaks. Pass or Gap - A pass or gap is a deep depression in a mountain range. It is generally used as a route for roads and railways.

**GORGE**



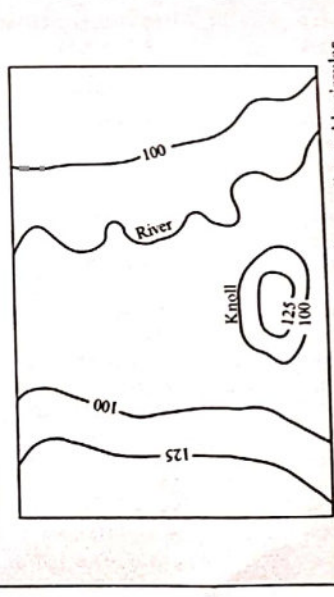
Rivers which rise in mountains often flow through very narrow valleys with steep banks on either side. Where the steep sided valley narrows, it becomes a gorge.

**CLIFF**



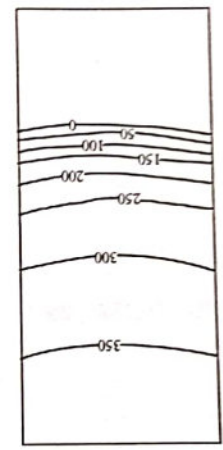
A cliff is a rock face either on land or on the sea coast which is vertical or nearly vertical. A cliff is shown when a number of contour lines meet at the same point.

**KNOLL**



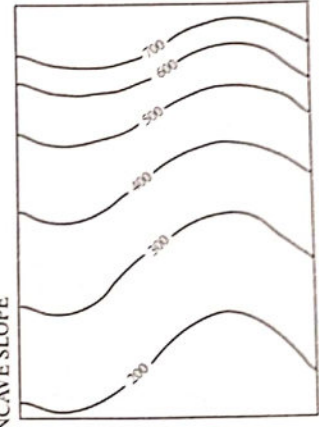
A knoll is an isolated hill. It is shown by small, roughly circular contours. Knolls are found in the areas of gentle relief.

**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



## FACTS AND FIGURES

|                            |                                                                                       |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| India: Location and extent | 8 degree 4' N to 37 degree 8' N                                                       |
| Latitudinal extent         | 68 degree 7' E to 97 degree 25' E                                                     |
| Area                       | 3,287,263 sq. miles                                                                   |
| Area 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) | 5 1/2 hours ahead of GMT                                                              |
| Land boundary              | 15,200 km                                                                             |
| Length of coastline        | 7,516 km                                                                              |

| Peak         | Country     | Height (in metres) |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Qomolangma   | Nepal/China | 8,848              |
| Annapurna I  | Nepal       | 8,611              |
| Dhaulagiri   | Nepal       | 8,598              |
| Manaslu      | Nepal       | 8,516              |
| Nanga Parbat | Nepal       | 8,540              |
| Cho Oyu      | Nepal/Tibet | 8,201              |
| Shivapuri    | Nepal       | 8,172              |
| Indra Devi   | India       | 8,126              |
| Metina Barwa | China       | 7,756              |
| Manaslu      | Tibet/China | 7,694              |
| Manaslu      | Bhutan      | 7,561              |
| Kangri       | Tibet/China | 7,554              |

| State                   | Height (in metres) |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| J & K (Siachen Glacier) | 5,686              |
| HP                      | 5,669              |
| Uttarakhand             | 5,608              |
| J & K (Ladakh)          | 5,602              |
| HP                      | 5,589              |
| J & K (Siachen Glacier) | 5,582              |
| J & K (Ladakh)          | 5,466              |
| HP                      | 5,450              |
| J & K (Siachen Glacier) | 5,411              |
| HP                      | 5,360              |
| J & K (Ladakh)          | 5,359              |
| Uttarakhand             | 5,334              |
| HP                      | 5,284              |
| Uttarakhand             | 5,200              |
| Uttarakhand             | 5,200              |
| J & K (Ladakh)          | 5,171              |
| J & K (Ladakh)          | 5,100              |
| HP                      | 5,000              |
| Uttarakhand             | 4,990              |
| Sikkim                  | 4,940              |
| 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              |

Plate Carre/Geographic Projection





## INDIA—STATES AND DISTRICTS

| State/Territory          | Capital            | Area (sq km)     | Total Population (2011) | No. of Districts |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| <b>INDIA</b>             | <b>New Delhi</b>   | <b>3,287,263</b> | <b>1,210,593,729</b>    | <b>729</b>       |
| <b>States</b>            |                    |                  |                         |                  |
| Andhra Pradesh           | Hyderabad          | 160,295          | 49,138,776              | 13               |
| Assam                    | Dispur             | 78,438           | 31,169,272              | 34               |
| Bihar                    | Patna              | 94,163           | 103,804,637             | 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         | 44,712           | 25,353,081              | 22               |
| Himachal Pradesh         | Shimla             | 55,673           | 6,856,509               | 12               |
| Jammu & Kashmir          | Ramch              | 222,236          | 12,548,936              | 22               |
| Karnataka                | Bengaluru          | 79,714           | 32,966,238              | 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           | 2,271,256               | 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                   | Bhubaneswar        | 155,707          | 41,947,358              | 30               |
| Punjab                   | Chandigarh         | 50,362           | 27,794,236              | 22               |
| Rajasthan                | Jaipur             | 342,239          | 68,621,012              | 33               |
| Sikkim                   | Gangtok            | 7,096            | 607,688                 | 04               |
| Tamil Nadu               | Chennai            | 130,058          | 72,138,958              | 31               |
| Telangana                | Hyderabad          | 114,840          | 25,286,757              | 31               |
| Tripura                  | Agartala           | 10,486           | 3,871,032               | 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               |
| <b>Union Territories</b> |                    |                  |                         |                  |
| 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:**
- The following area figures do not add up to the total area of India because:
    - The border of 7 km area of Madhya Pradesh and 7 km area of Chhattisgarh is yet to be resolved by the Survey of India.
    - Disputed area of 13 km. between Pakistan and India is not included in either Pakistan or India's figures.
    - Area figures include the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 76,114 sq. km under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 sq. km illegally handed over by Pakistan to China, and 37,333 sq. km under illegal occupation of China in Ladakh district.
  - 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 Manipal include the estimated population of Sikkim district of Manipal State.

## INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

| Country     | Capital   | Area (sq km) | Population (2011) | Density (persons per sq km) | Average annual population growth, 2000-2011 (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                                                       |
| China       | New Delhi | 9,597,000    | 1,210.2           | 382                         | 1.5                                                       |
| Maldives    | Male      | 298          | 0.3               | 1,364                       | 2.4                                                       |
| Myanmar     | Naypyidaw | 676,577      | 53.9              | 83                          | 0.8                                                       |
| Nepal       | Katmandu  | 147,181      | 26.5              | 199                         | 1.2                                                       |
| Pakistan    | Islamabad | 803,940      | 180.0             | 245                         | 2.1                                                       |
| Sri Lanka   | Columbo   | 65,610       | 21.2              | 334                         | 0.8                                                       |

**Notes:** \*Data source: The World Bank, 2013.  
 \*\*Data source: Population and Development, India, 2011.

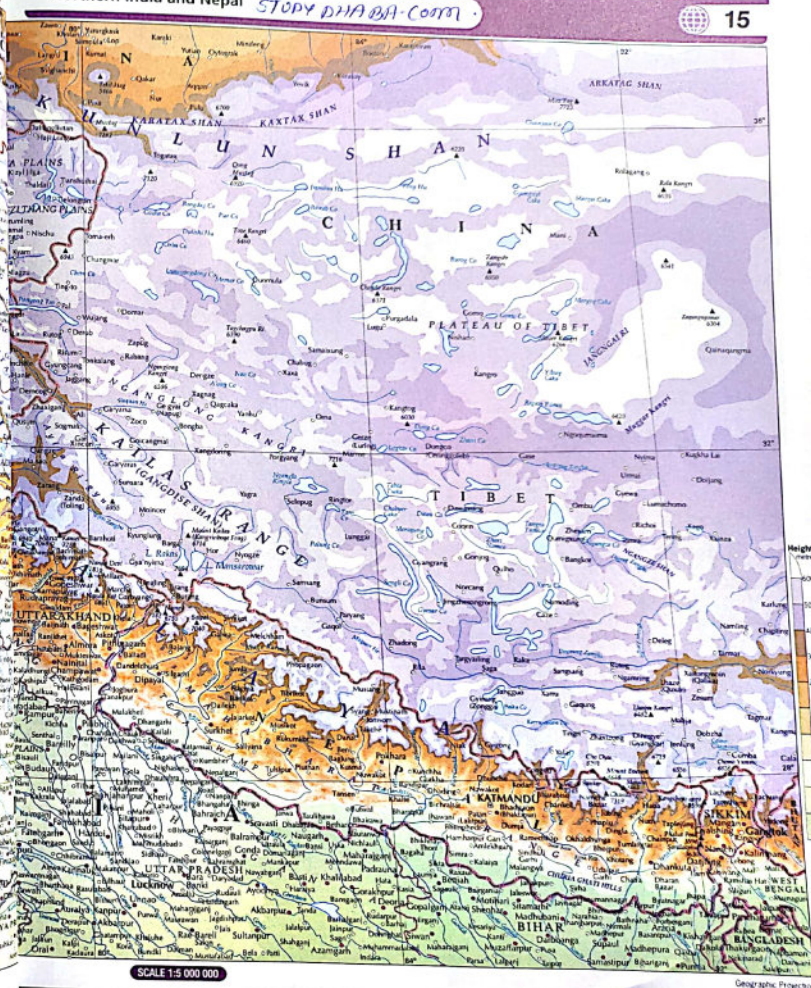
Photo Credit: Geographic Projection

## The Indian Subcontinent—Political

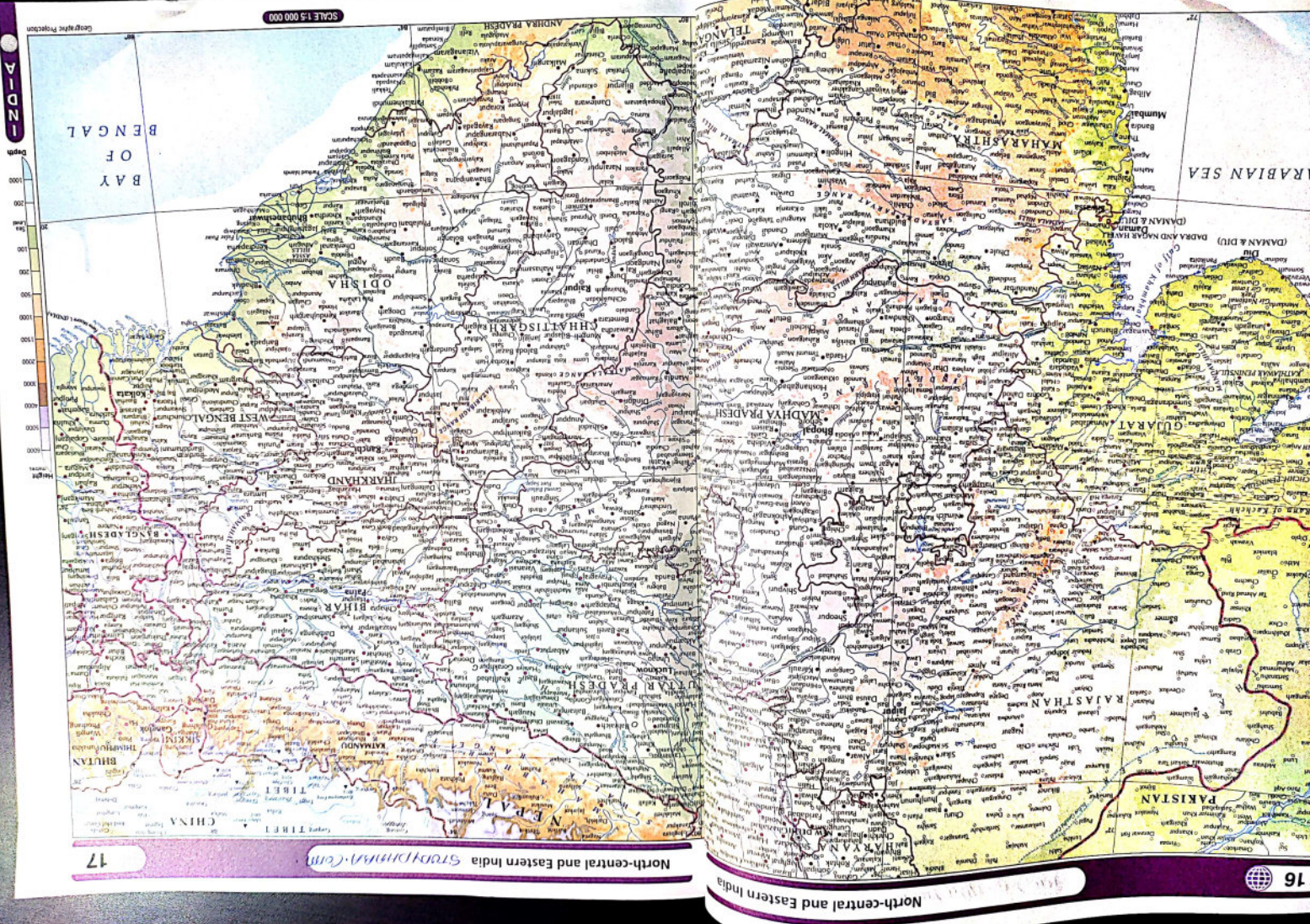


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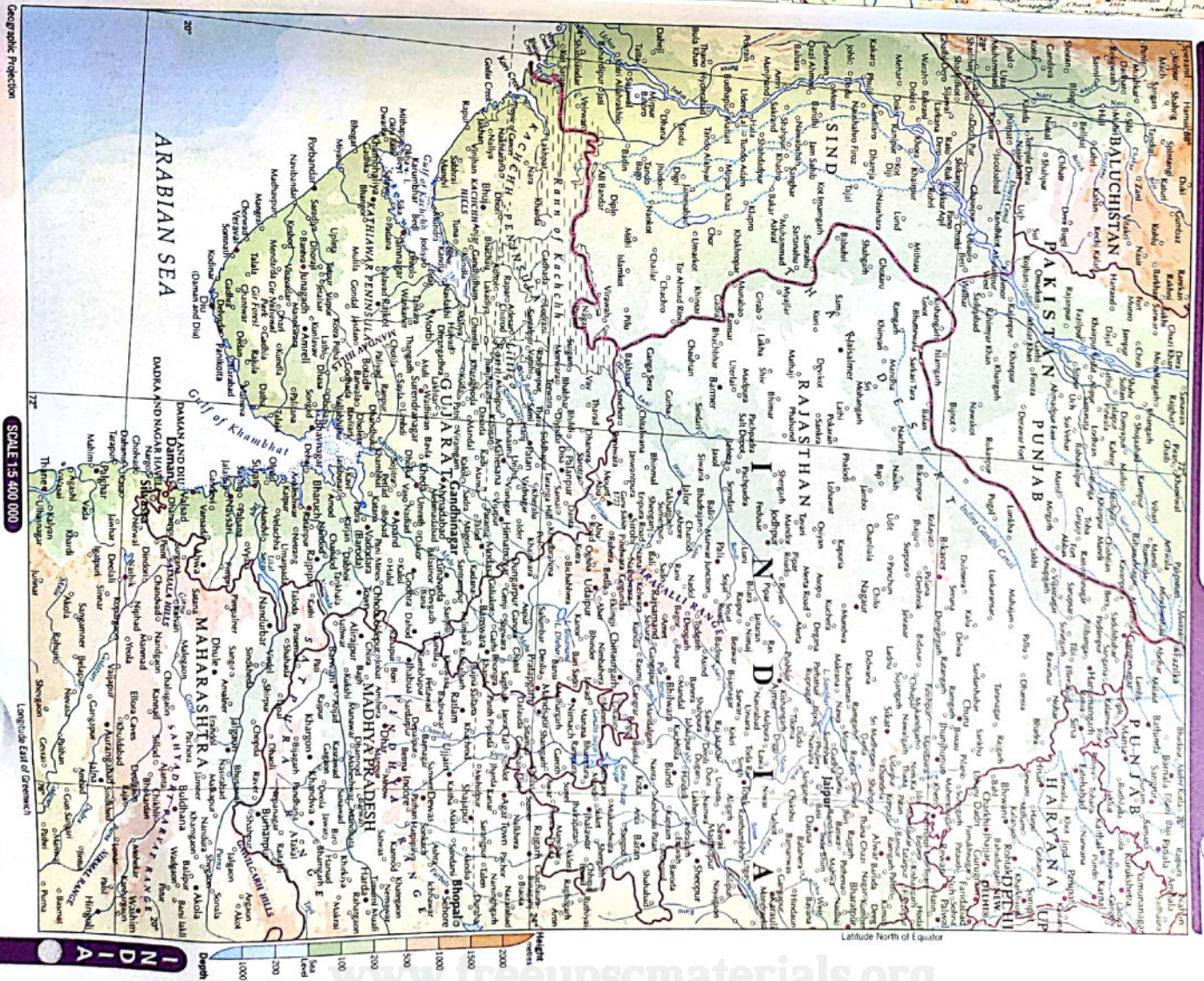
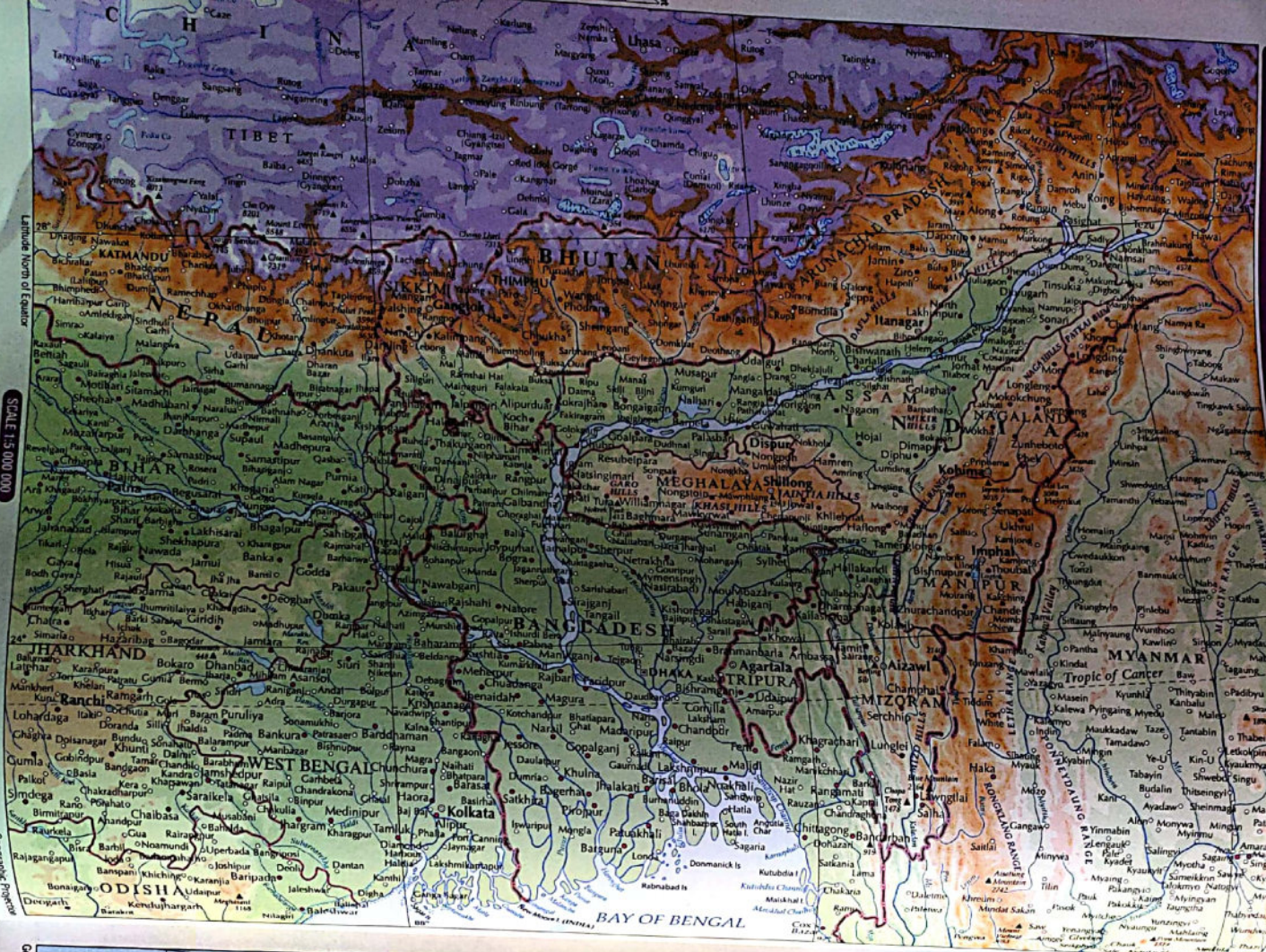




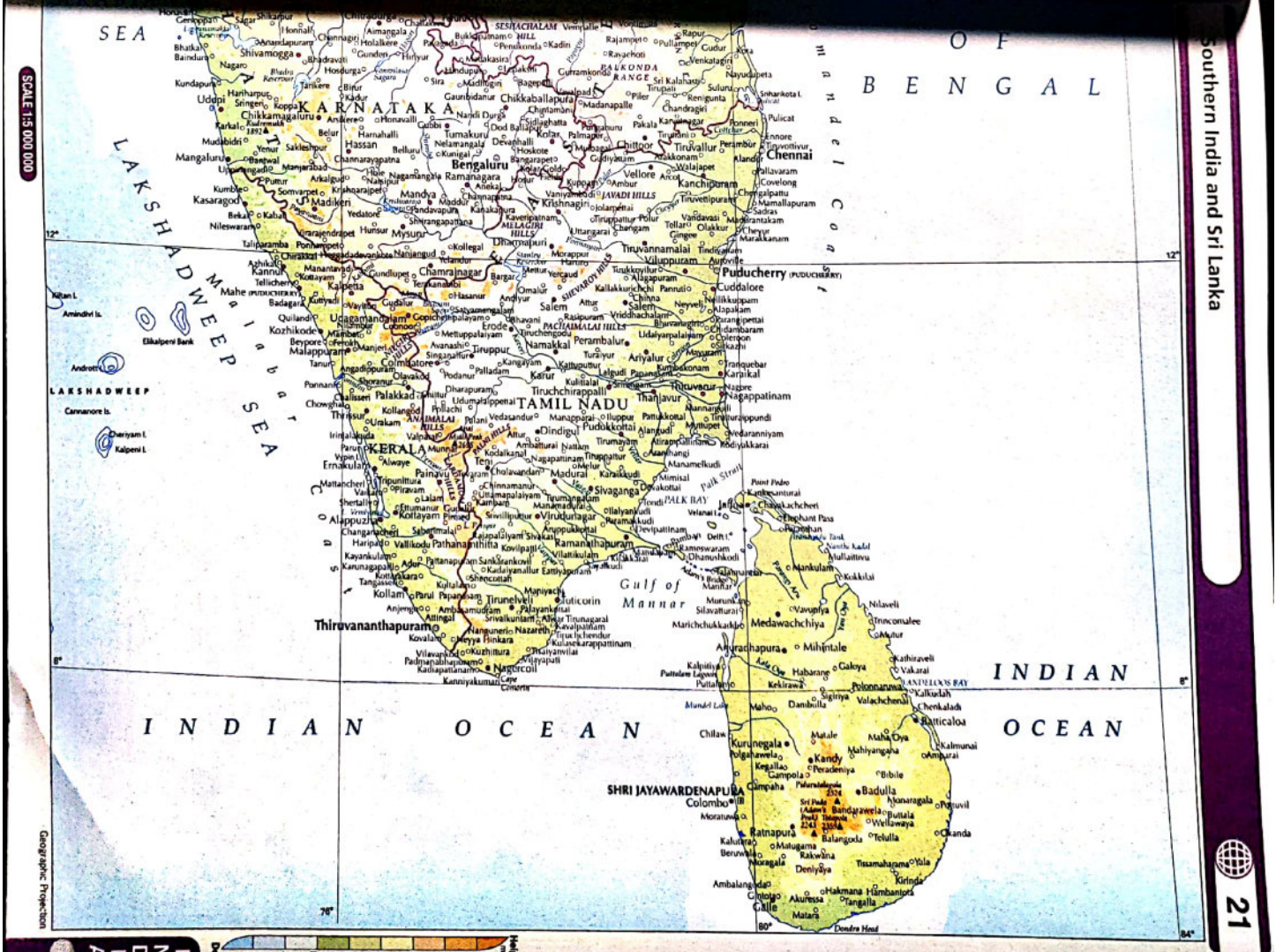
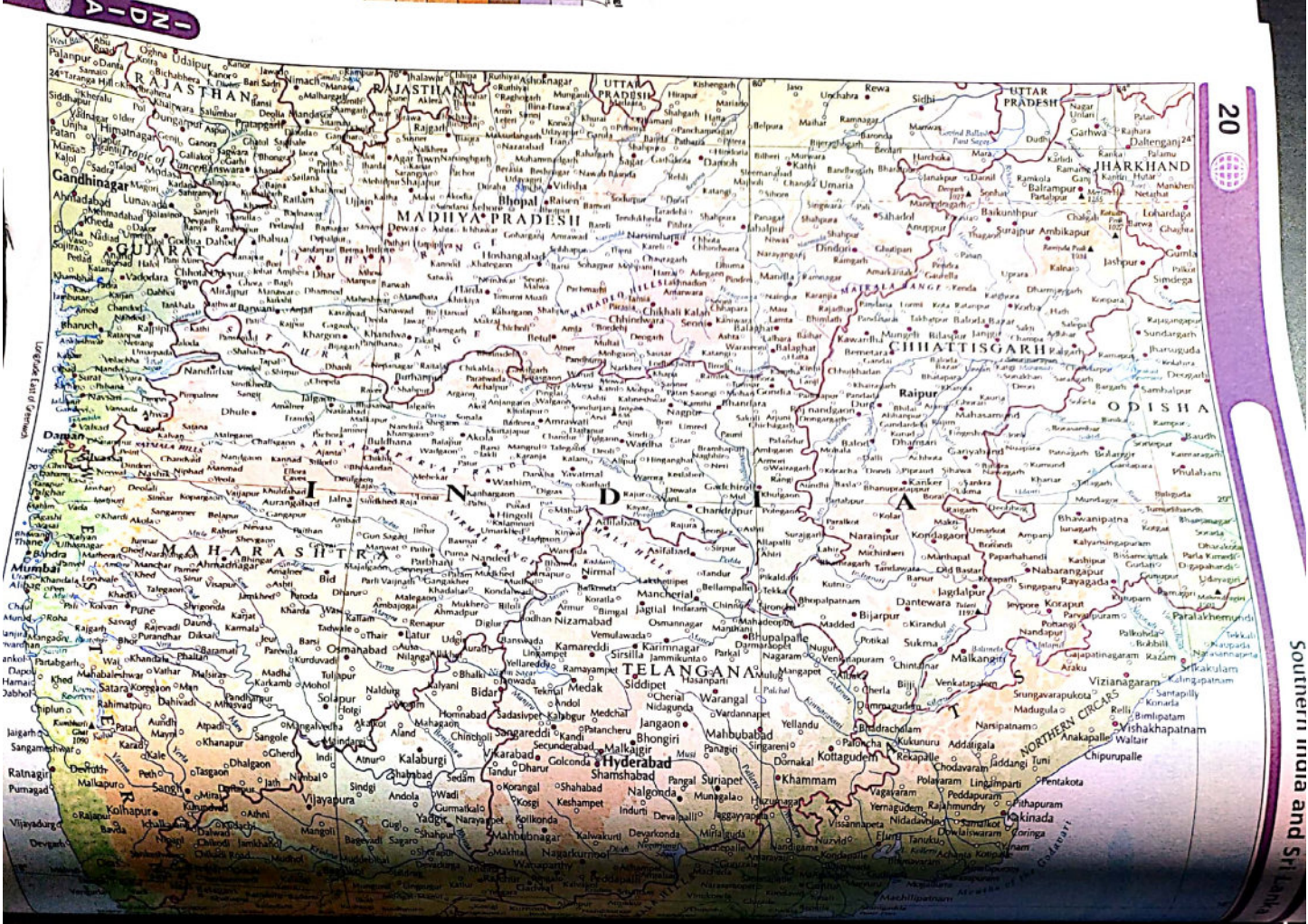




















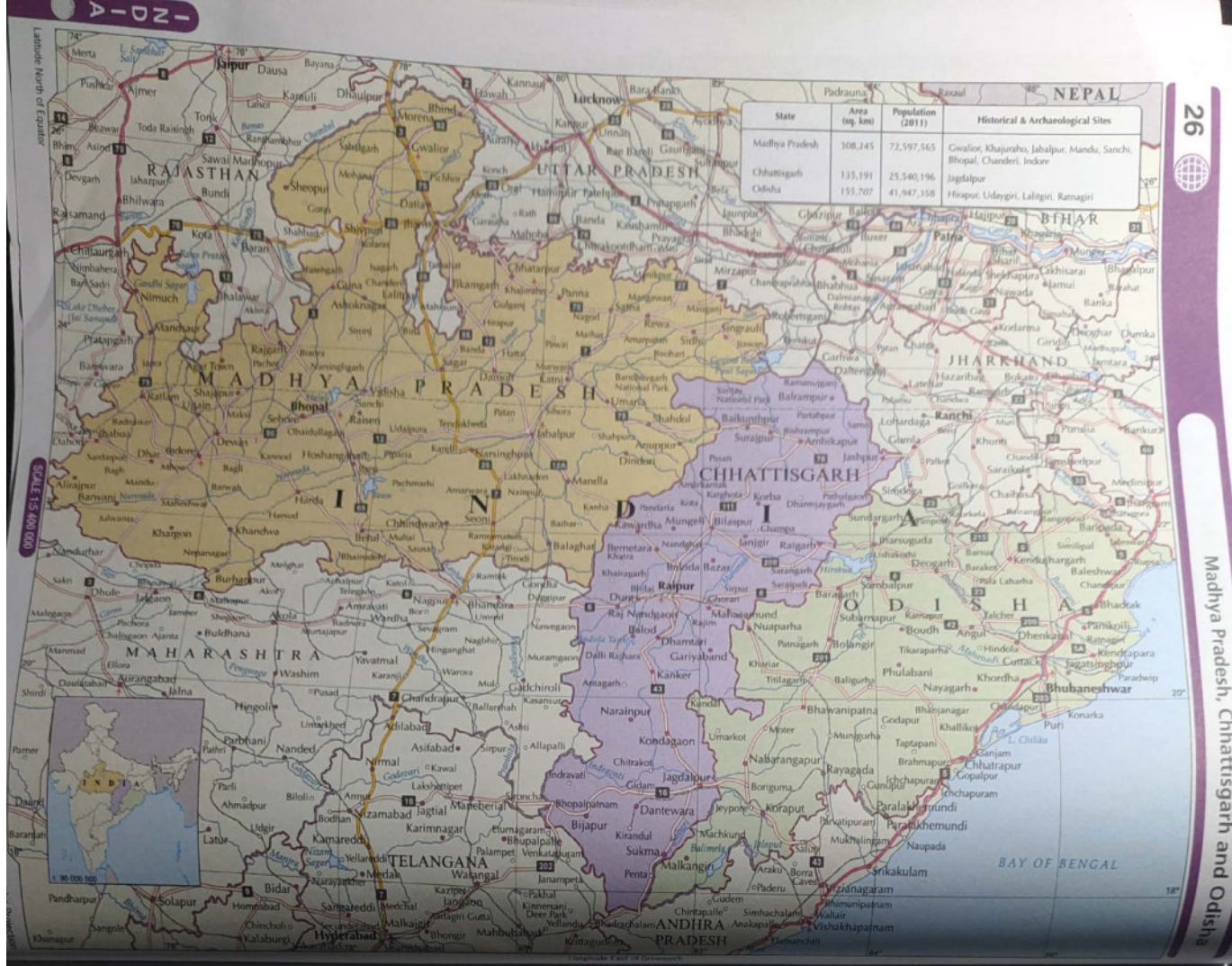


| State             | Area (sq. km) | Population (2011) | Historical & Archaeological Sites                   |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Sikkim            | 7,096         | 607,688           | Gangtok, Tashiding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

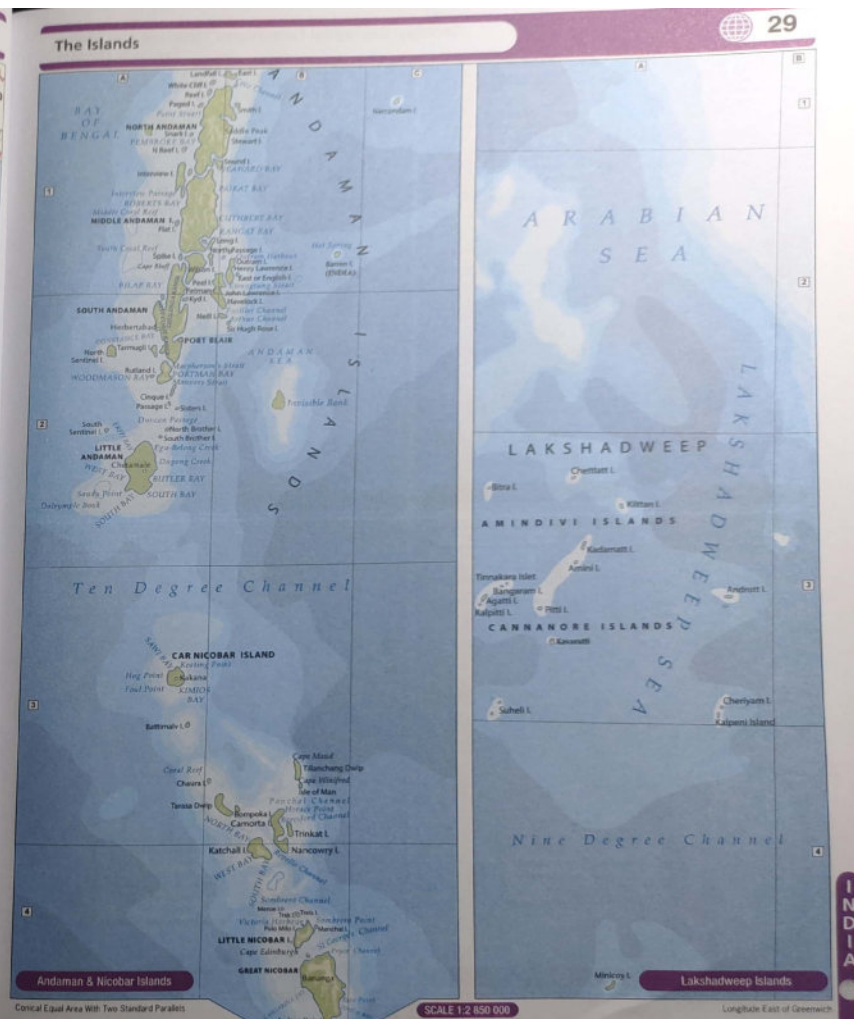
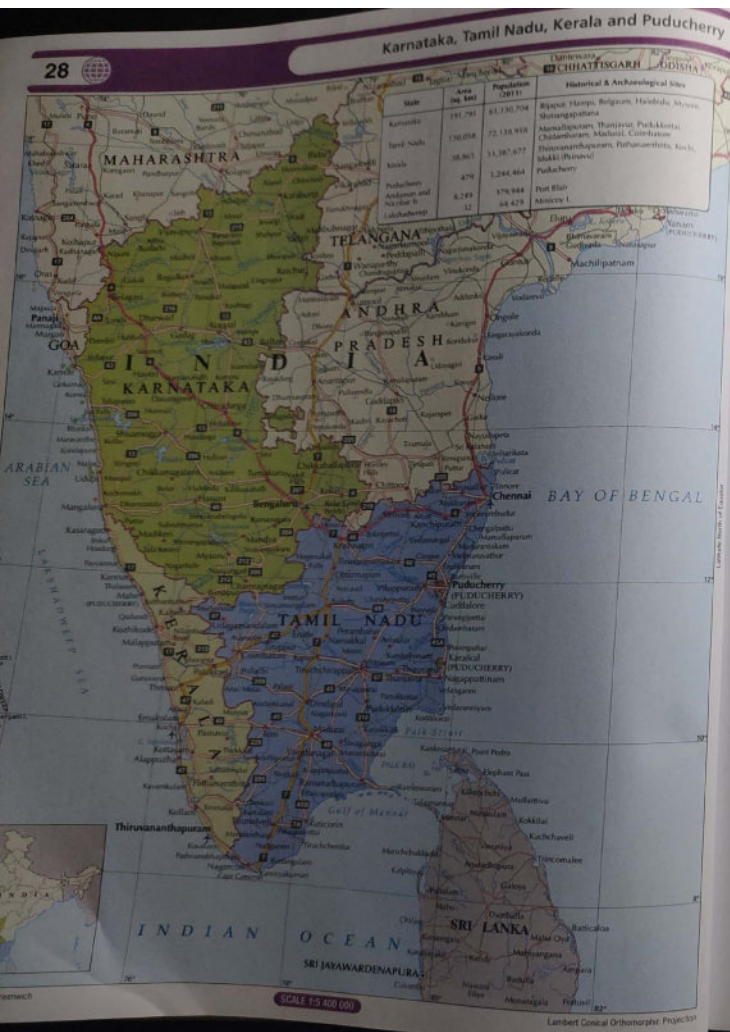


Sikkim, West Bengal and the North-Eastern States



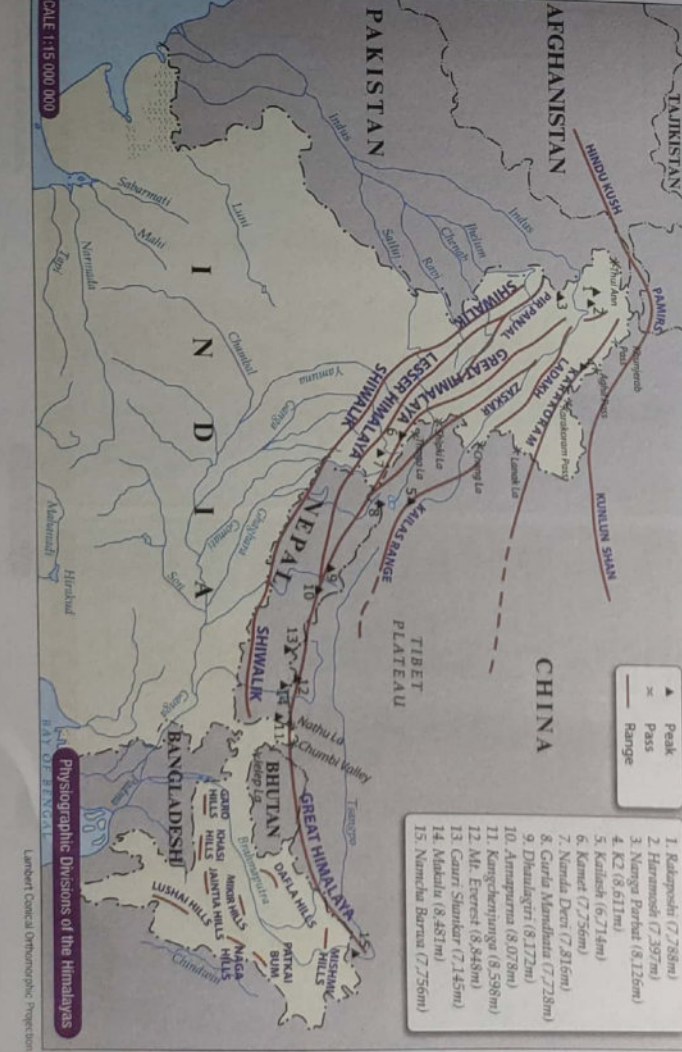




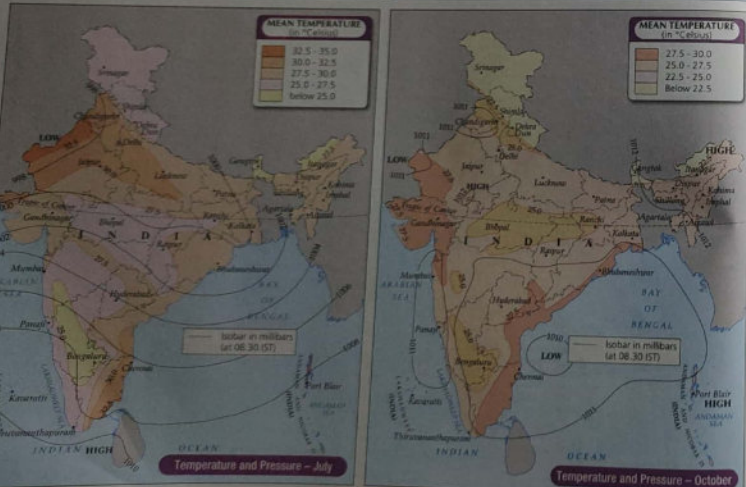
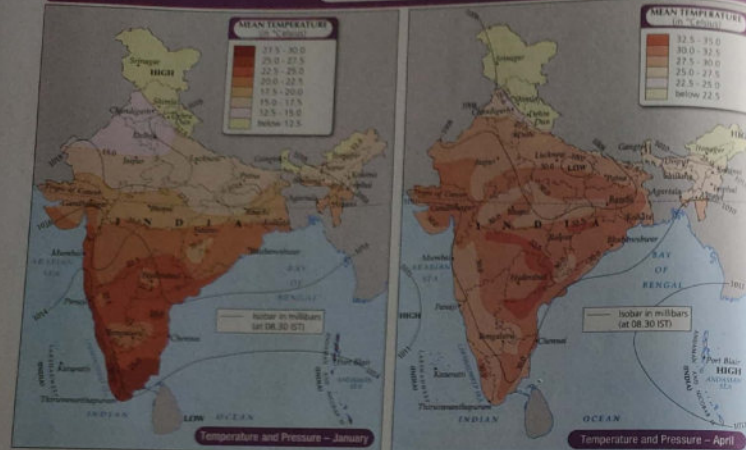




## Physiography

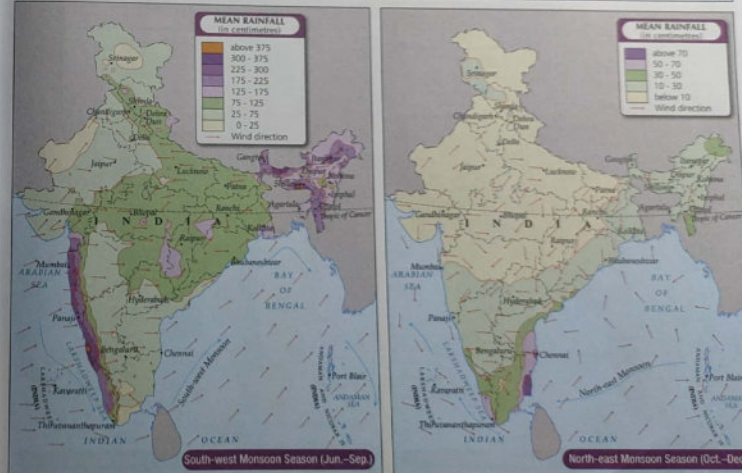






SCALE 1:30 500 000

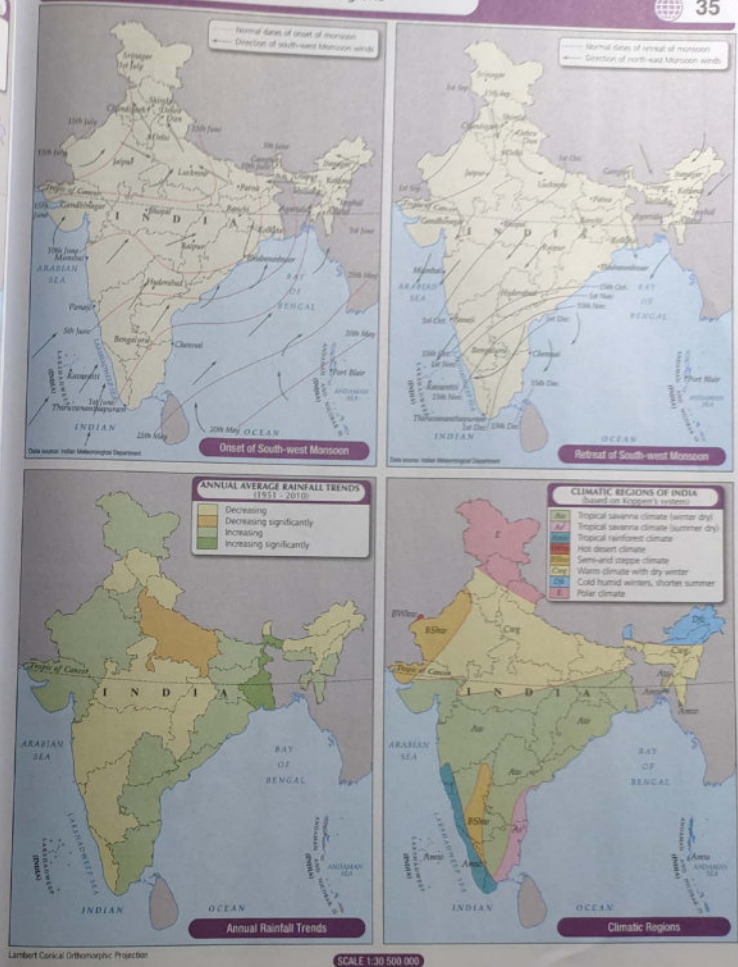
Lambert Conformal Orthomorphic Projection



SCALE 1:30 500 000

Data source: India Meteorological Department









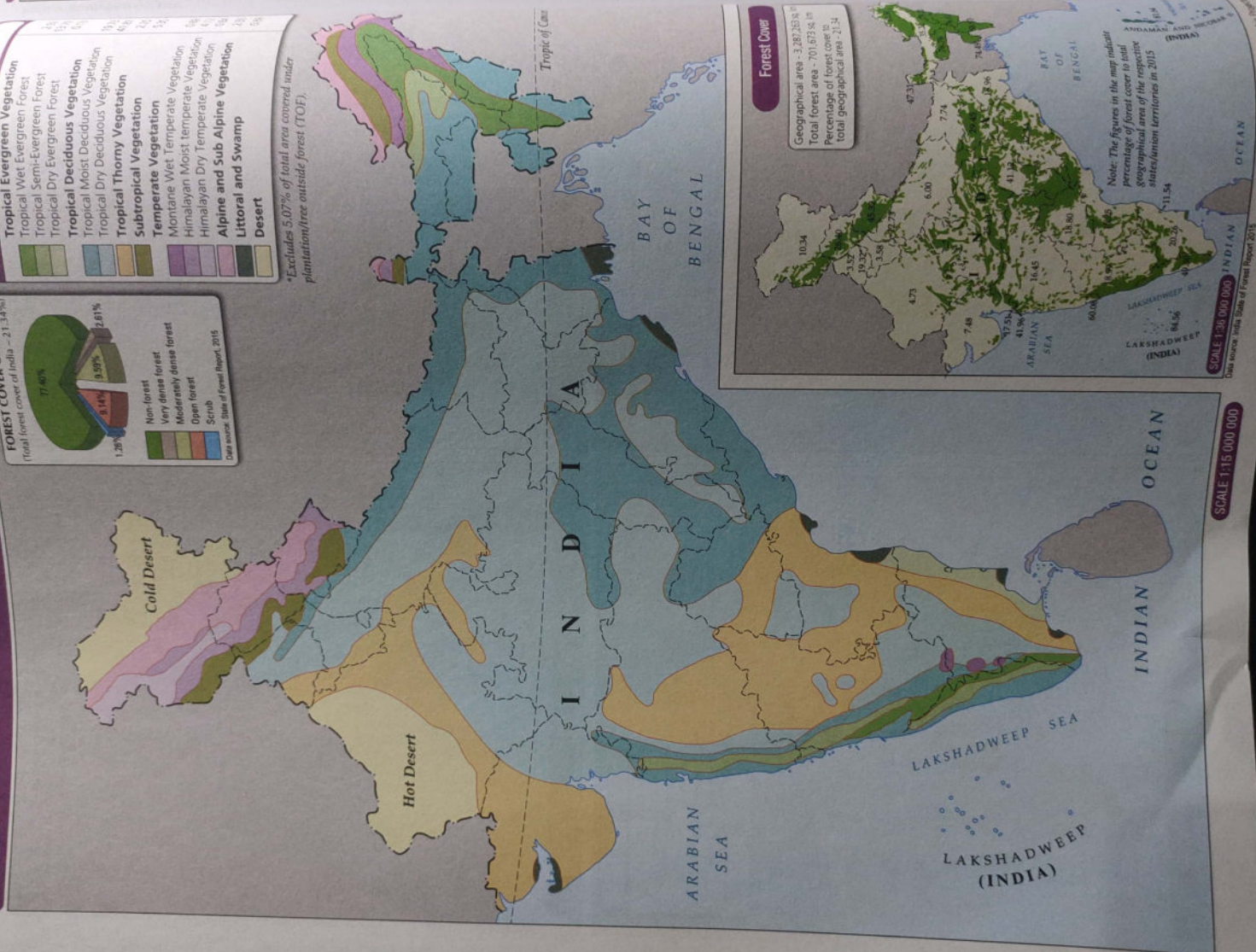
# FOREST TYPE GROUPS

(forest cover in per cent)

- Tropical Evergreen Vegetation**
  - Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest
  - Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forest
  - Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest
- Tropical Deciduous Vegetation**
  - Tropical Moist Deciduous Vegetation
  - Tropical Dry Deciduous Vegetation
- Tropical Thorny Vegetation**
  - Subtropical Vegetation
- Temperate Vegetation**
  - Montane Wet Temperate Vegetation
  - Himalayan Moist Temperate Vegetation
  - Himalayan Dry Temperate Vegetation
- Alpine and Sub Alpine Vegetation**
  - Littoral and Swamp
  - Desert



\*Excludes 5.07% of total area covered under plantation/tree outside forest (TOF).







## BIOGEOGRAPHIC ZONES (area in per cent out of total geographical area)

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| Trans-Himalayas       | 5.6  |
| Himalayas             | 6.4  |
| Desert                | 6.6  |
| Semi-arid             | 16.6 |
| Western Ghats         | 4.0  |
| Deccan Peninsula      | 42.0 |
| Gangetic Plain        | 10.8 |
| North-East India      | 5.2  |
| Islands               | 0.3  |
| Coasts                | 2.5  |
| Biodiversity hotspots |      |

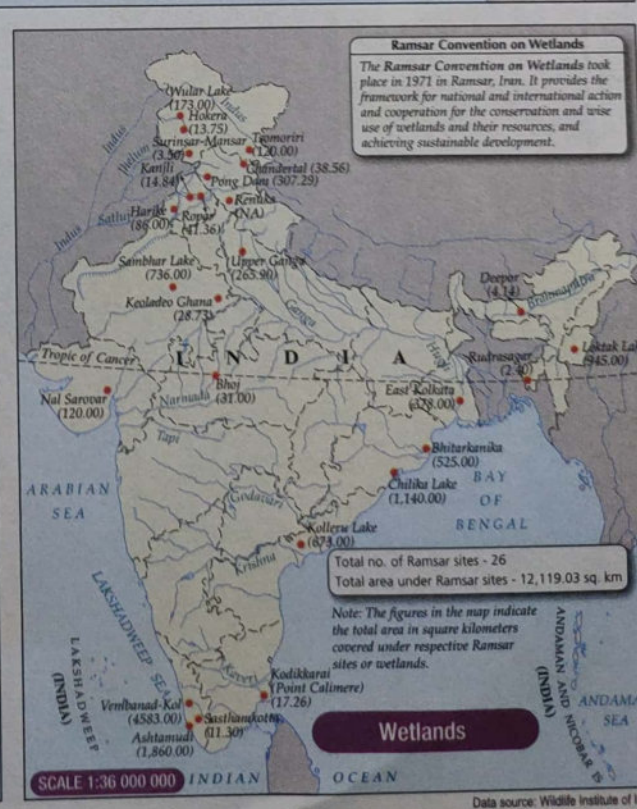
## WILDLIFE (Number of protected areas)

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| National Parks               | 103 |
| Wildlife Sanctuaries         | 537 |
| Bird Sanctuaries             | 21  |
| Tiger Reserves               | 49  |
| Elephant Reserves            | 32  |
| Biosphere Reserves           | 18  |
| Natural World Heritage sites | 07  |

Total no. of Tigers in India - 2,226 (2014)

## Status of protected area in India - 2016

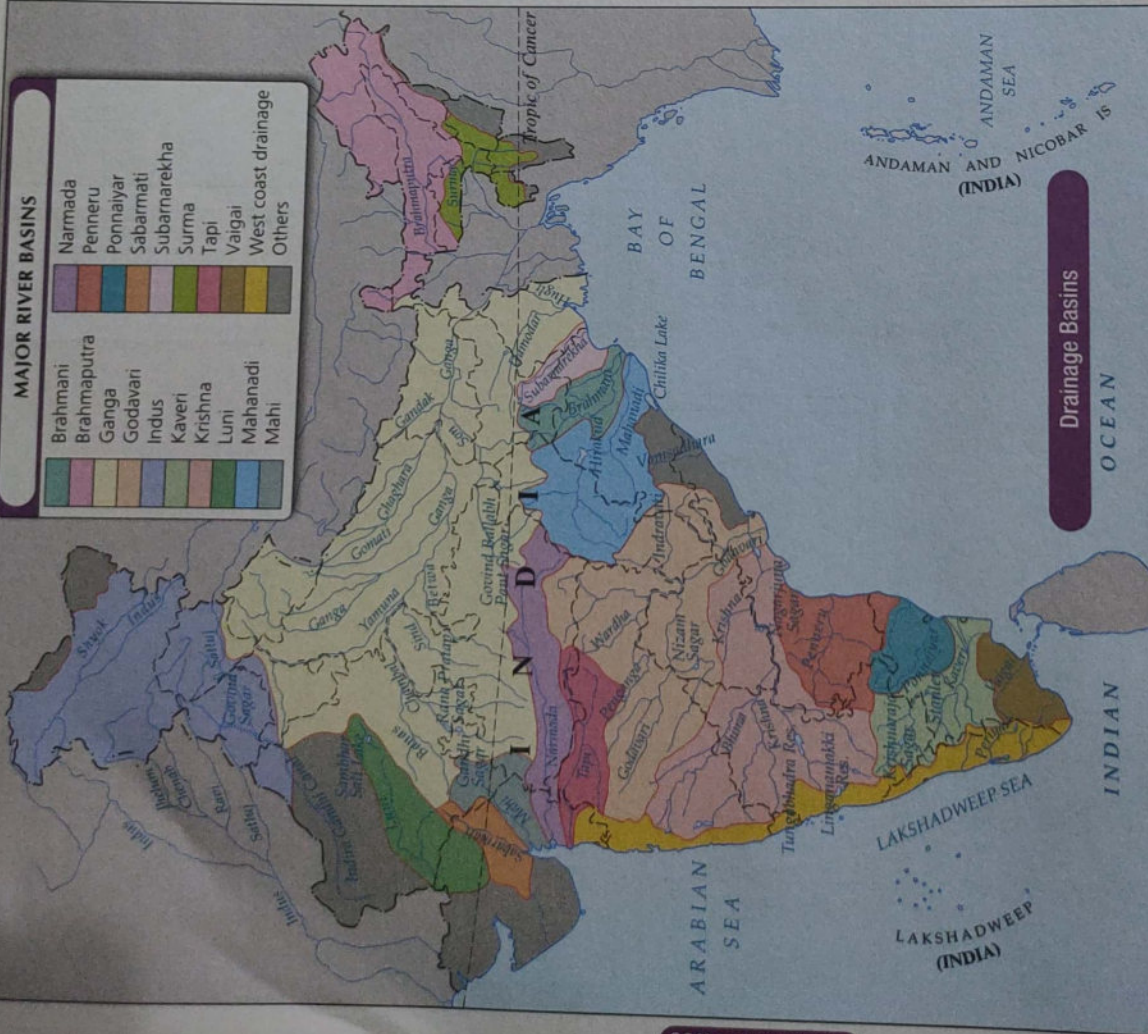
| Protected area type                 | Area covered (sq. km) | % of total geographical area |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| National Parks                      | 40,500.13             | 1.23                         |
| Wildlife Sanctuaries                | 118,005.30            | 3.59                         |
| Conservation and community reserves | 2,396.31              | 0.07                         |
| <b>Total protected area</b>         | <b>160,901.74</b>     | <b>4.89</b>                  |



Data source: Wildlife Institute of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, 2015-16

SCALE 1:15 000 000





SCALE 1:24 000 000

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

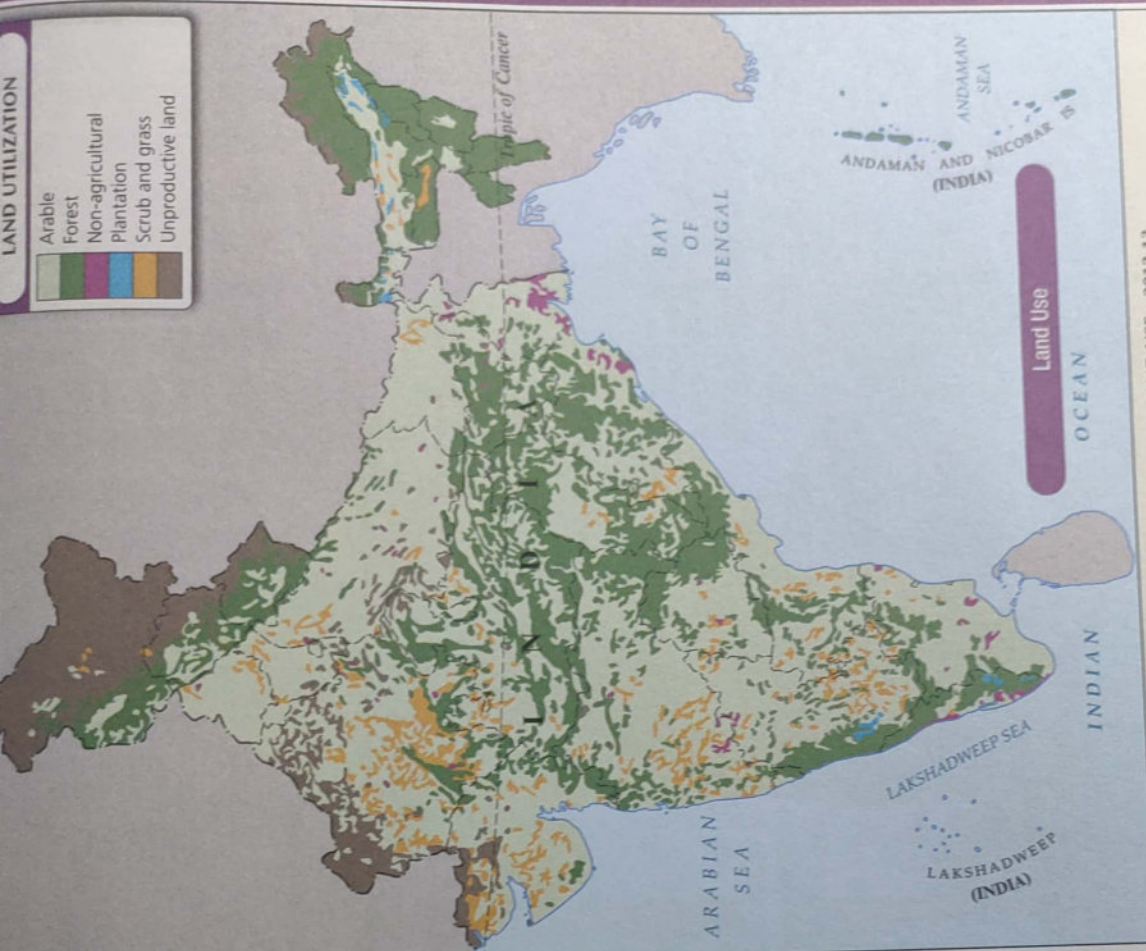
| Sl. No.                    | Name of the River                   | Origin                       | Length (km)   | Catchment Area (sq. km) |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| <b>East flowing rivers</b> |                                     |                              |               |                         |
| 1                          | Baitarani                           | Konjar (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         | 250,940                 |
| 8                          | Mahanadi                            | Nazari Town (Madhya Pradesh) | 851           | 141,569                 |
| 9                          | Palar (including tributary Cheruvu) | Kolar (Karnataka)            | 348           | 17,871                  |
| <b>West flowing rivers</b> |                                     |                              |               |                         |
| 10                         | Pennaru                             | Kolar (Karnataka)            | 597           | 55,213                  |
| 11                         | Ponnaiyar                           | Kolar (Karnataka)            | 396           | 14,130                  |
| 12                         | Subarnarekha                        | Nagpur/Ranchi (Jharkhand)    | 395           | 19,296                  |
| 13                         | Vamsadhara                          | Kalabhandi (Odisha)          | 221           | 10,830                  |
| <b>West flowing rivers</b> |                                     |                              |               |                         |
| 14                         | Indus                               | Mansarovar (Tibet)           | 1,114 (2,080) | 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                  |
| <b>Total</b>               |                                     |                              |               | 2,403,000               |

OTHER MINOR EAST AND WEST FLOWING RIVERS

| Name of the river | Name of the river | Name of the river |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Burhabaling       | Swarnamukhi       | Orat              |
| Rushikulya        | Kandlery          | Shetrunji         |
| Bahuda            | Kortaiyar         | Bhadar            |
| Nagavali          | Varabandi         | Aji               |
| Sarda             | Vellar            | Dhushar           |
| Eleru             | Volgal            | Purna             |
| Vagharvagu        | Punbar            | Ambla             |
| Gundakamma        | Gundar            | Volarna           |
| Alani             | Vijayal           | Dammanganga       |
| Phileva           | Ranabagavati      | Litnas            |
| Shimoga           |                   | Phirgar           |
|                   |                   | Phirgar           |

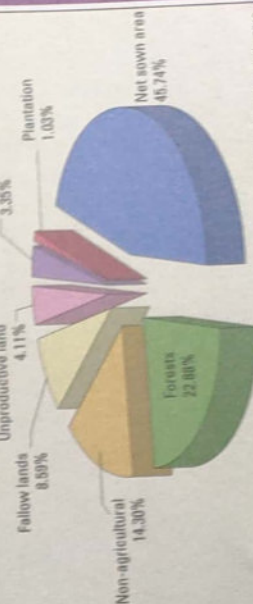
Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection



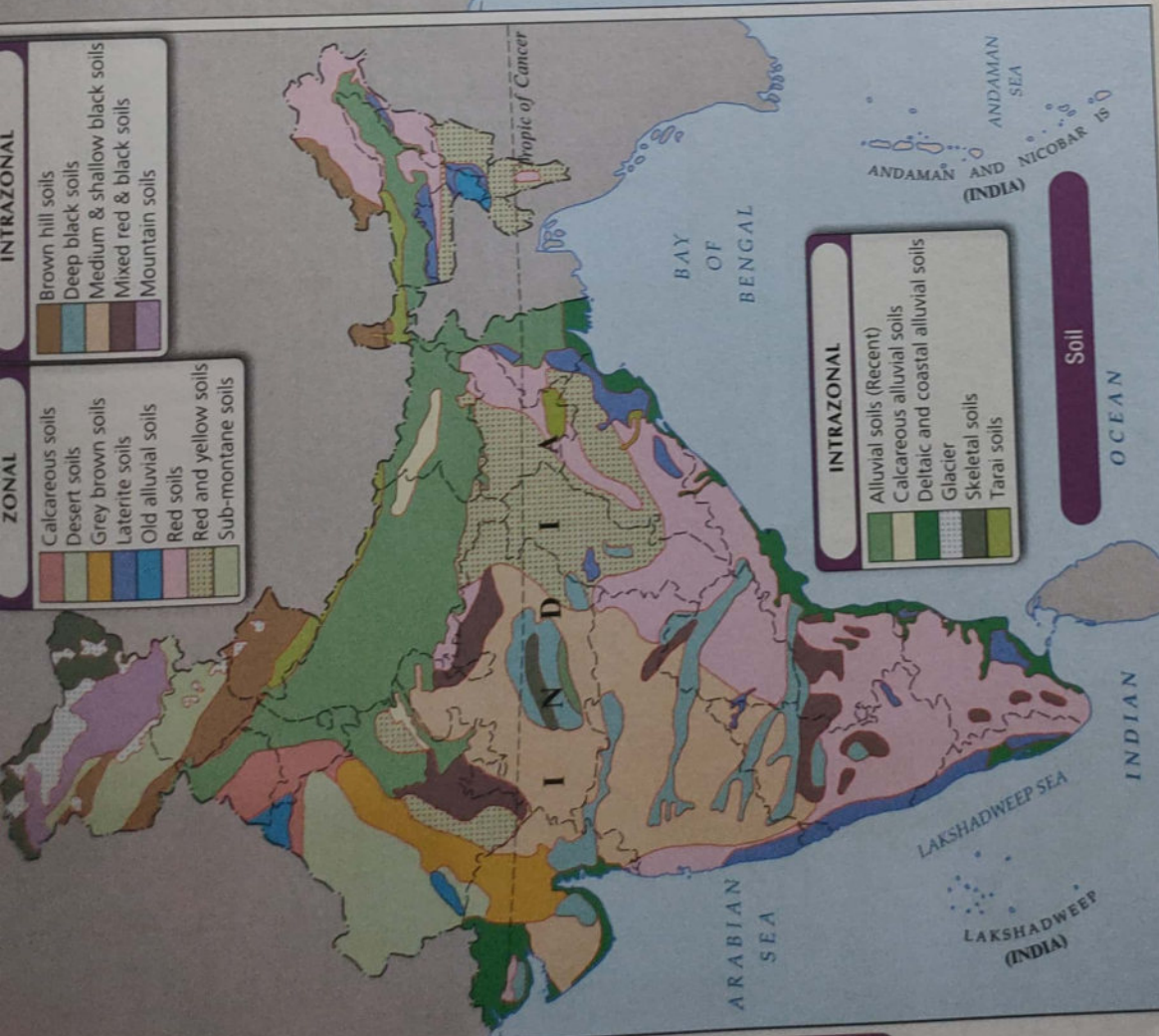


LAND USE - 2012-13

(Out of total reporting area available for land utilization)

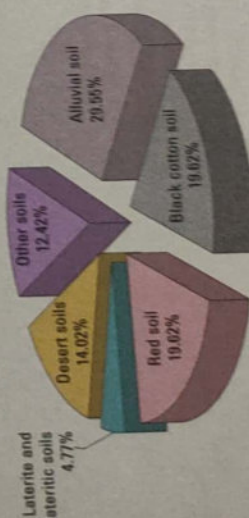


Data source: Statistical Year Book India, 2018



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

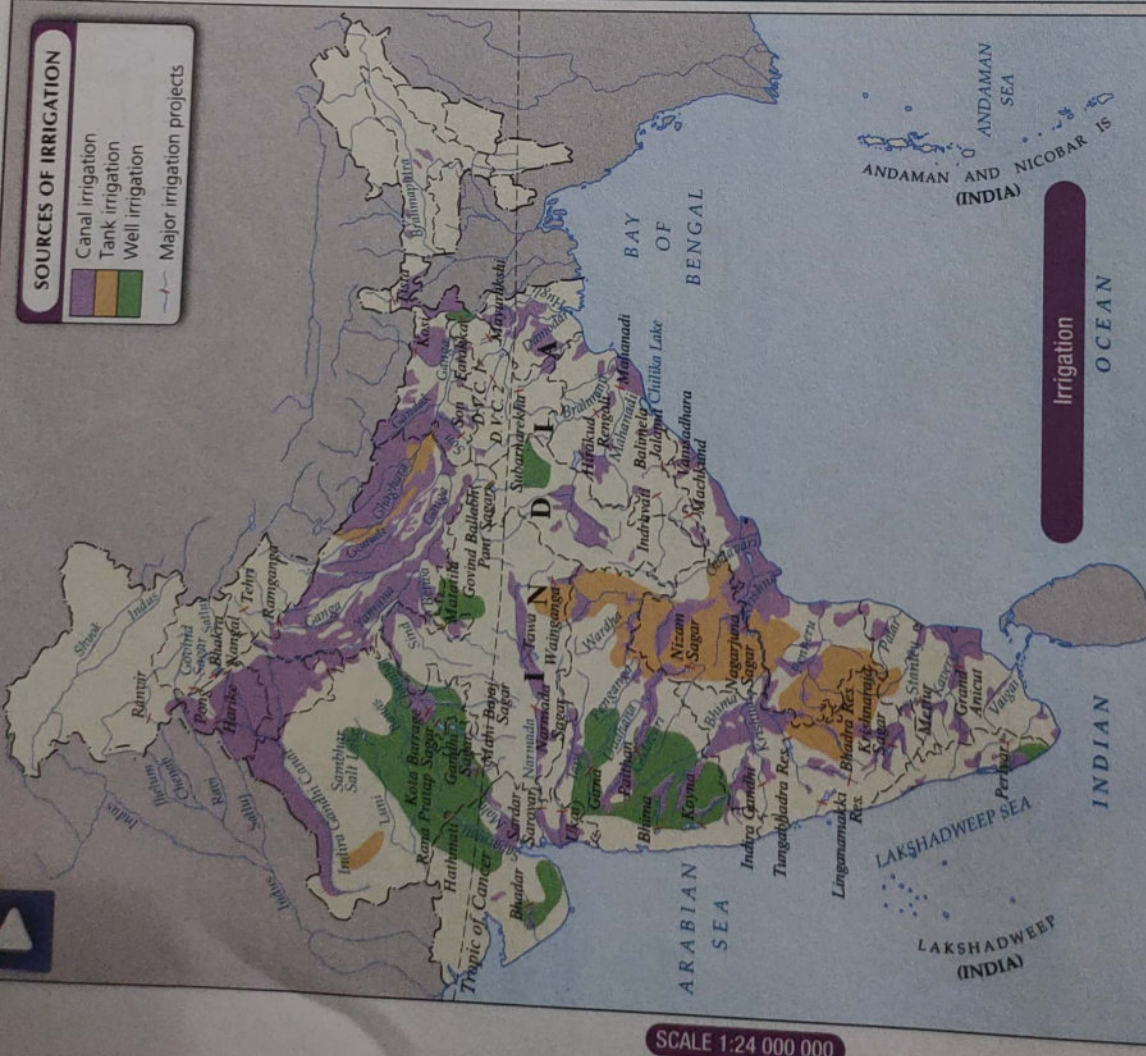
### TYPES OF SOIL

**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.

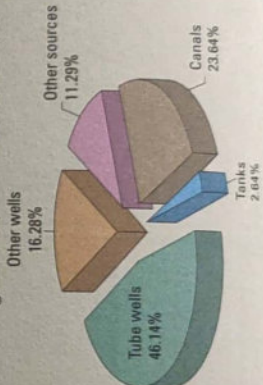
**Azonal soils** have no well-developed profile characteristics, either because they have had insufficient time to develop or because they are on slopes too steep to allow profile development.





### NET AREA UNDER IRRIGATION BY SOURCES - 2012-13

Net area irrigated - 66,103 thousand hectares

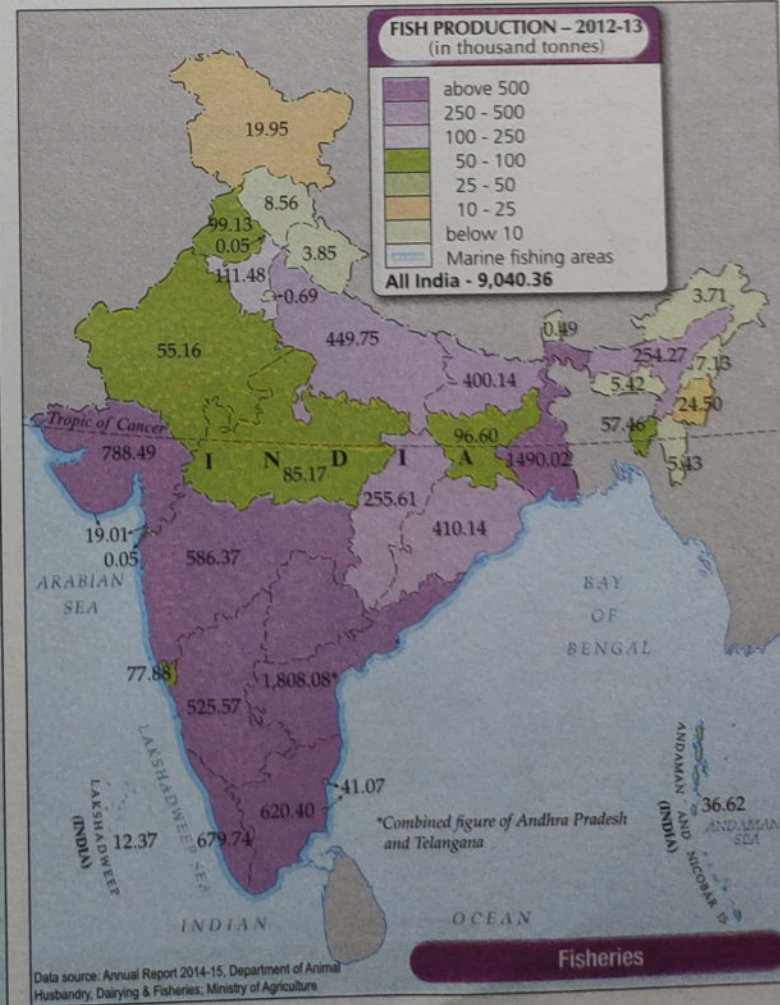
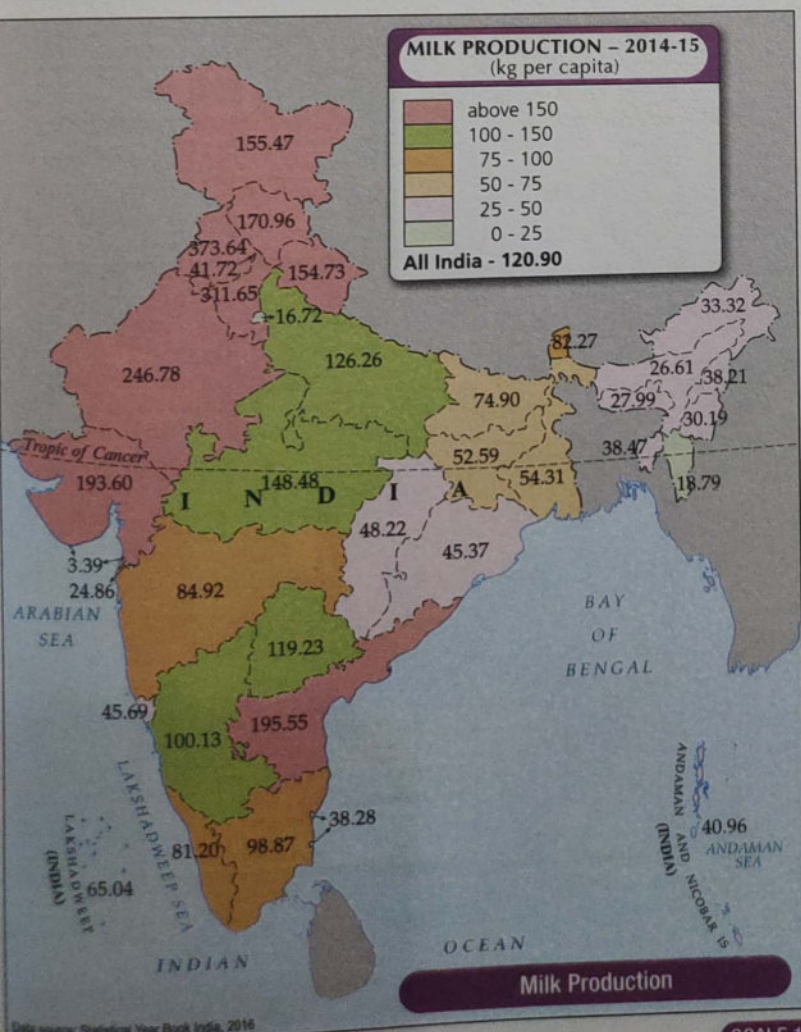
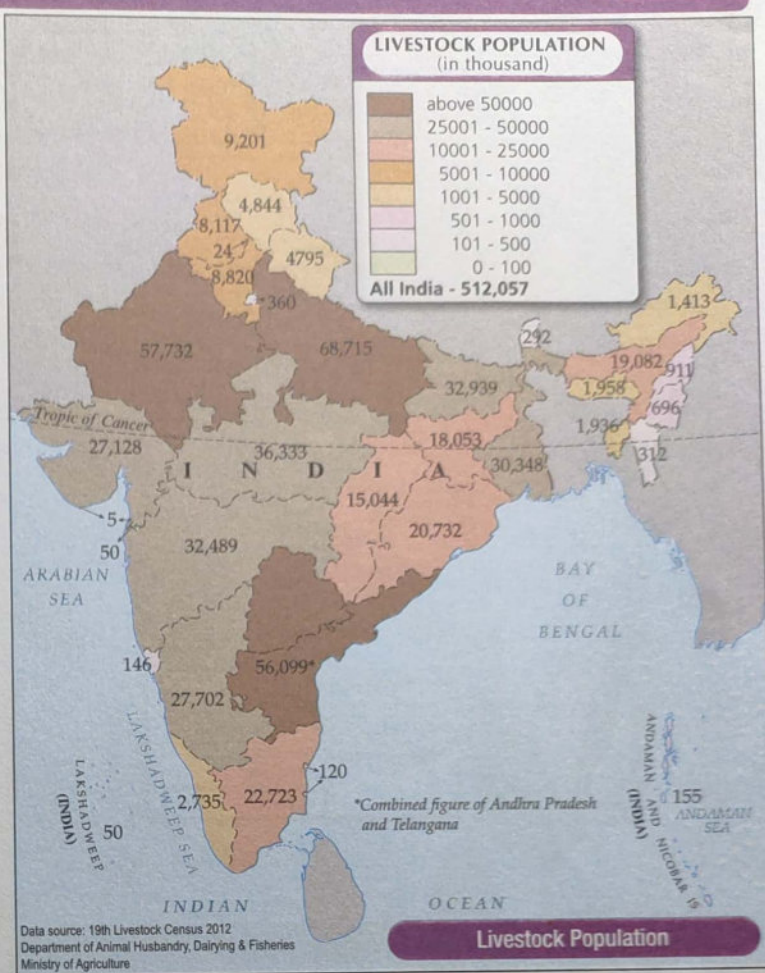
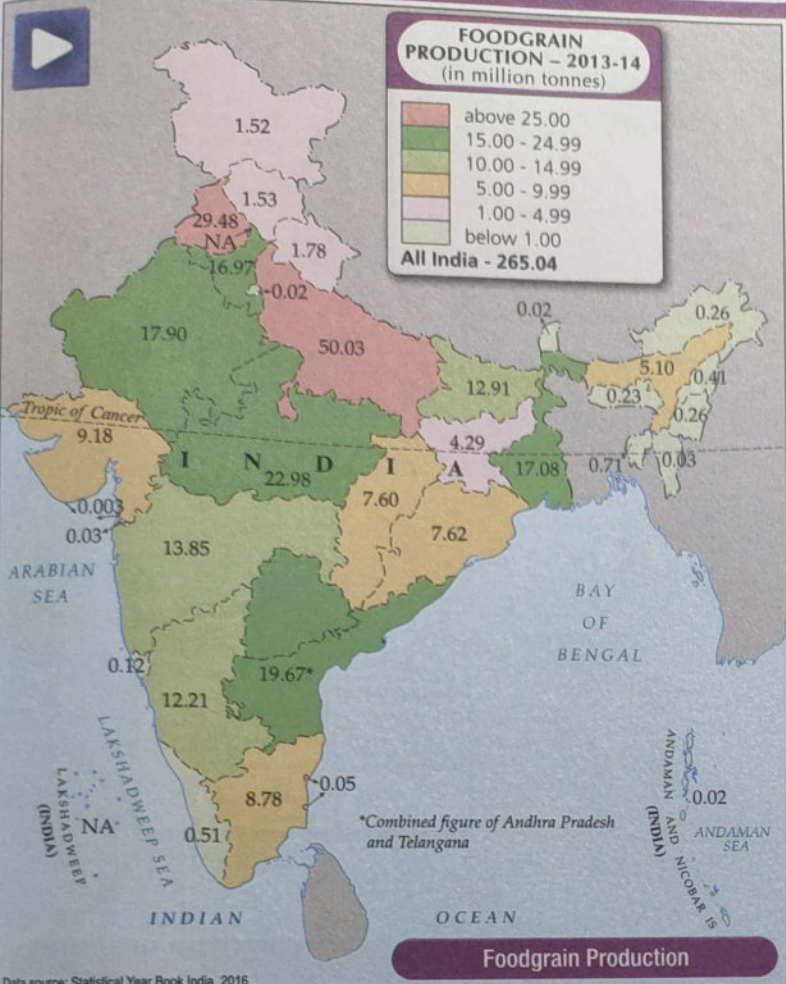


### IRRIGATED AREA



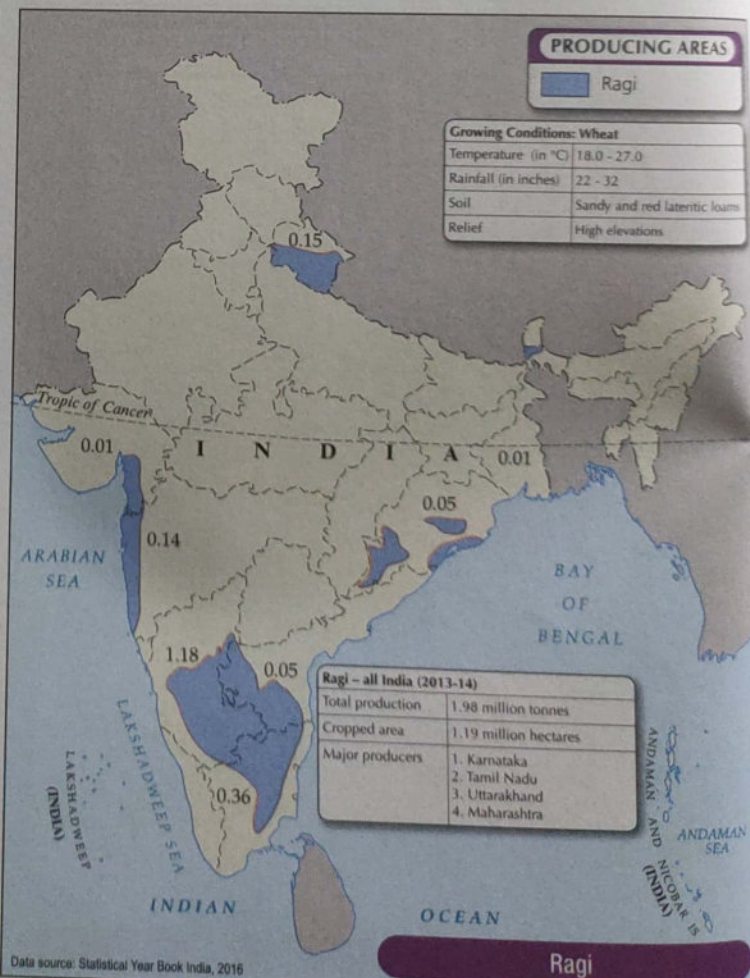
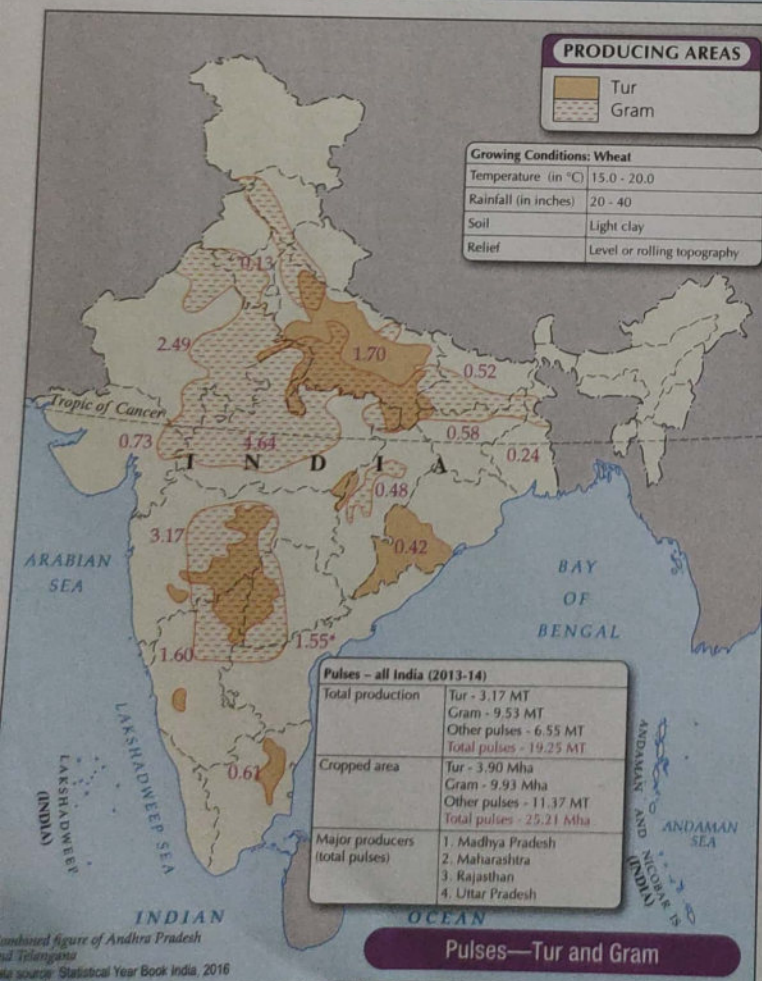
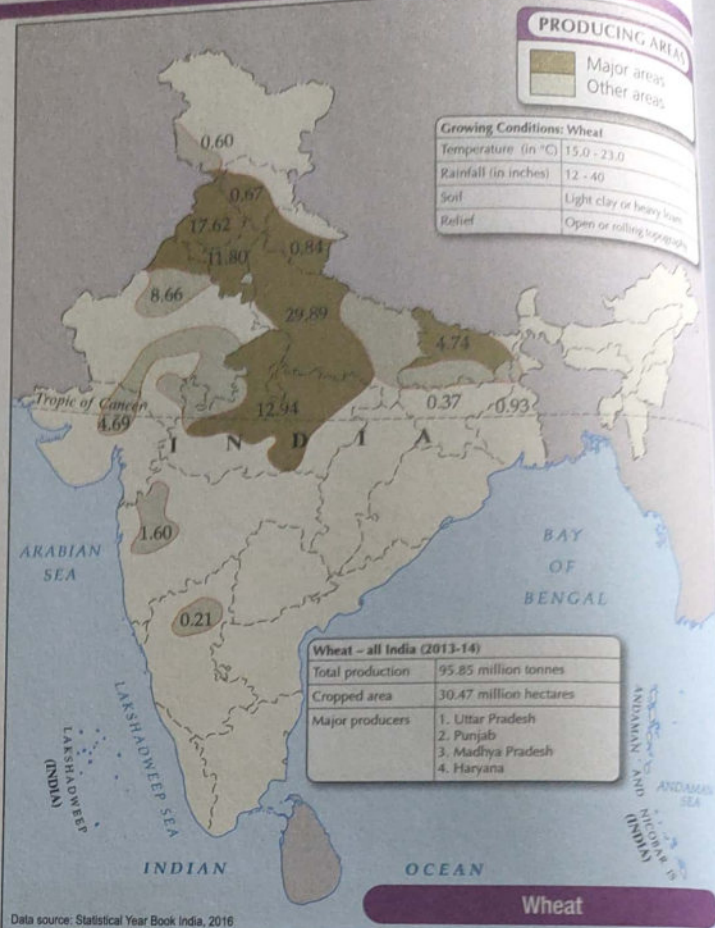
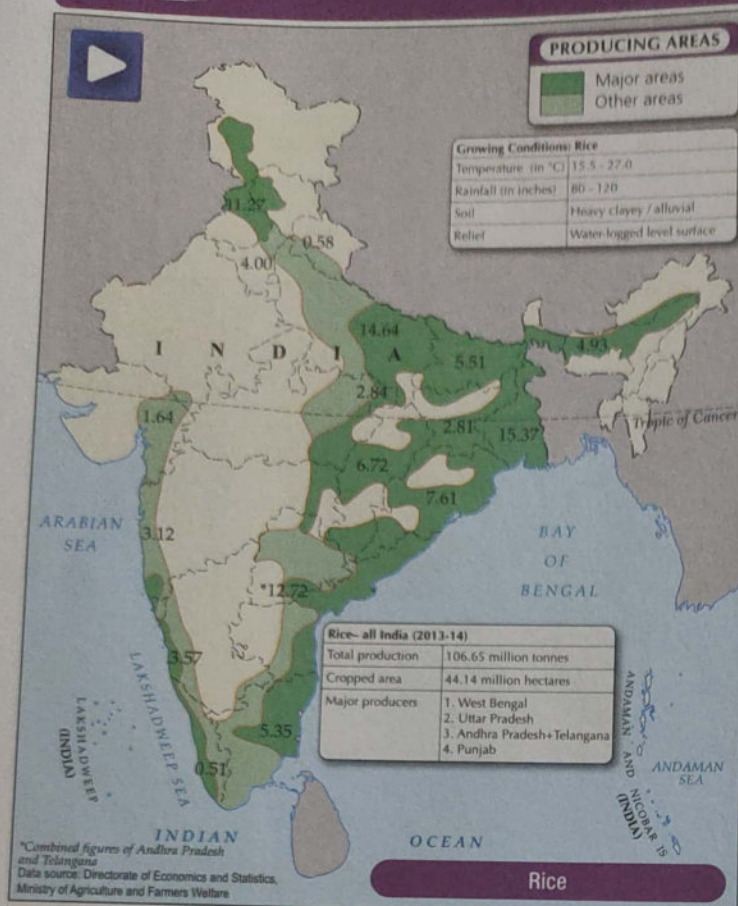
\*Combined figure of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana





SCALE 1:30 500 000

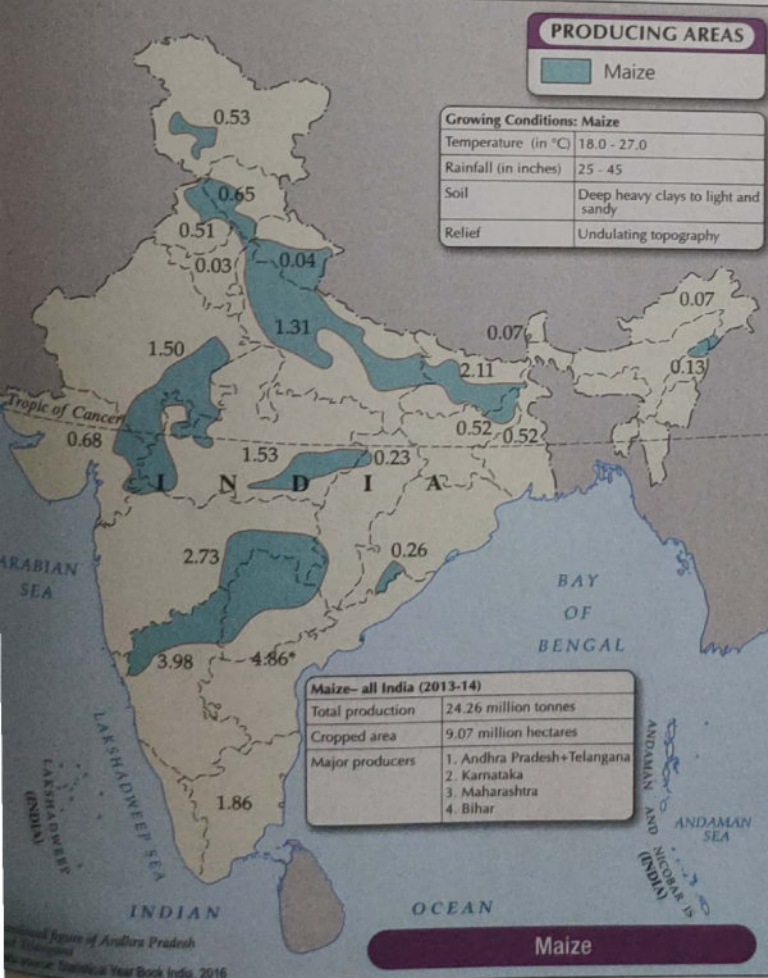
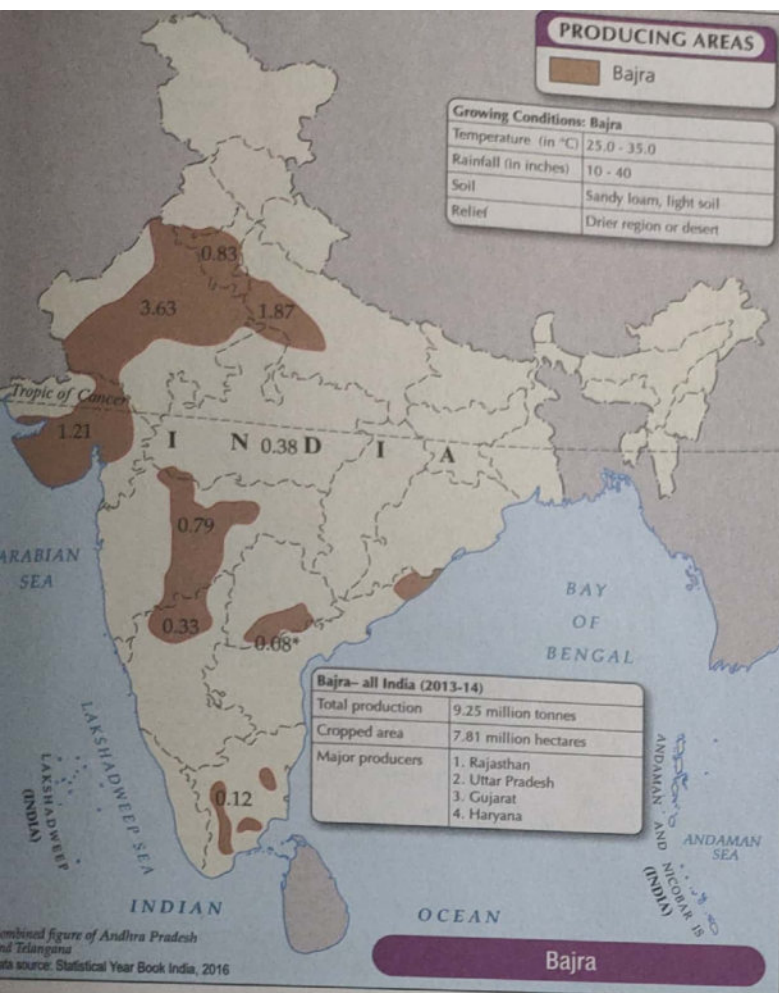




SCALE 1:30 500 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection





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





## PRODUCING AREAS

Jute  
Cotton

| Growing Conditions: Jute and Cotton |                                     |                                                 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|                                     | Jute                                | Cotton                                          |
| Temperature (in °C)                 | 27 - 34                             | 21 - 27                                         |
| Rainfall (in inches)                | 60 - 80                             | 20 - 40                                         |
| Soil                                | Sandy and clay loams, alluvial soil | Light limestone soil or black lava soil (regur) |
| Relief                              | Alluvial plain                      | Flat or undulating                              |

| Jute and Cotton - all India (2013-14) |                                                       |                                                               |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                       | Jute                                                  | Cotton                                                        |
| Total production (thousand bales)     | 11,083 (of 180 kgs each)                              | 35,902 (of 170 kgs each)                                      |
| Cropped area                          | 756 thousand ha                                       | 11,960 thousand ha                                            |
| Major producers                       | 1. West Bengal<br>2. Bihar<br>3. Tripura<br>4. Odisha | 1. Gujarat<br>2. Maharashtra<br>3. AP+Telangana<br>4. Haryana |

## Jute and Cotton

## PRODUCING AREAS

Coconut  
Areca nut

| Growing Conditions: Coconut and Areca nut |                                  |                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
|                                           | Coconut                          | Areca nut                                             |
| Temperature (in °C)                       | 18 - 30                          | 15 - 38                                               |
| Rainfall (in inches)                      | 40 - 100                         | 50 - 100                                              |
| Soil                                      | Coastal sand, red loam, laterite | Laterite, red loam, alluvial                          |
| Relief                                    | Coastal plains                   | Highlands (at altitudes up to 1000 m above sea level) |

| Coconut and Areca nut - all India |                                                                 |                                                       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
|                                   | Coconut (2014-15)                                               | Areca nut (2013-14)                                   |
| Total production                  | 20,440 million nuts                                             | 730 thousand tonnes                                   |
| Cropped area                      | 1976 thousand ha                                                | 445 thousand ha                                       |
| Major producers                   | 1. Tamil Nadu<br>2. Karnataka<br>3. Kerala<br>4. Andhra Pradesh | 1. Karnataka<br>2. Kerala<br>3. Assam<br>4. Meghalaya |

## Coconut and Areca nut

## PRODUCING AREAS

Sugar cane

| Growing Conditions: Sugar cane |                                                                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Temperature (in °C)            | 20 - 30                                                            |
| Rainfall (in inches)           | 30 - 50                                                            |
| Soil                           | Alluvial loams, brown or reddish loams, black cotton and laterites |
| Relief                         | Flat or undulating low lands                                       |

| Sugar cane - all India (2013-14) |                                                                     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Total production                 | 352.14 million tonnes                                               |
| Cropped area                     | 4.99 million hectares                                               |
| Major producers                  | 1. Uttar Pradesh<br>2. Maharashtra<br>3. Karnataka<br>4. Tamil Nadu |

## Sugar cane

## PRODUCING AREAS

Tea  
Coffee

| Growing Conditions: Tea and Coffee |                                                           |                                                            |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                    | Tea                                                       | Coffee                                                     |
| Temperature (in °C)                | 13 - 35                                                   | 14 - 28                                                    |
| Rainfall (in inches)               | 50 - 250                                                  | 40 - 80                                                    |
| Soil                               | Light and friable loams preferably mountain soils         | Volcanic or rich friable loams, red and laterites          |
| Relief                             | Highlands and hill slopes where water does not accumulate | High elevations and slopes where water does not accumulate |

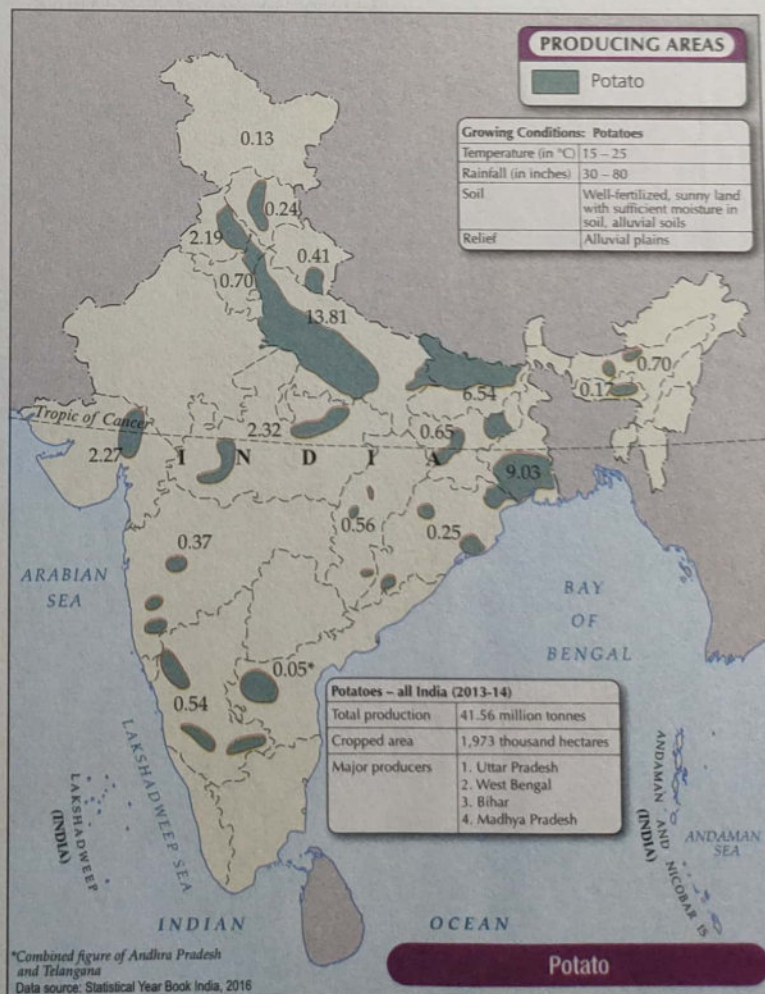
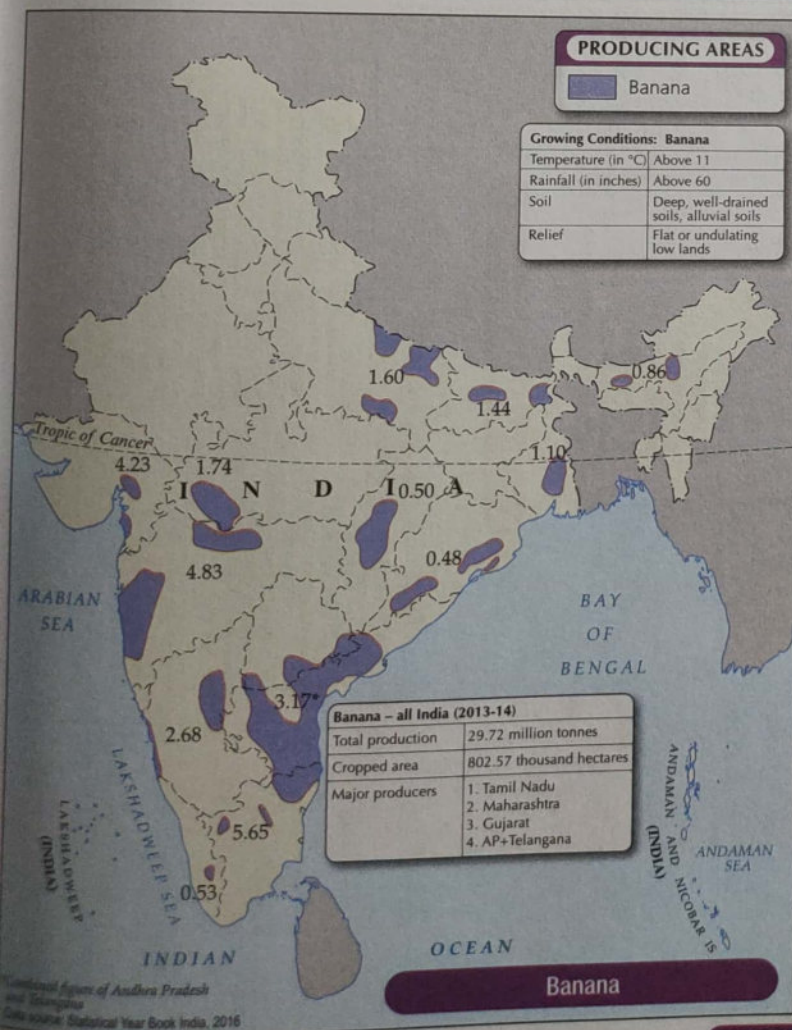
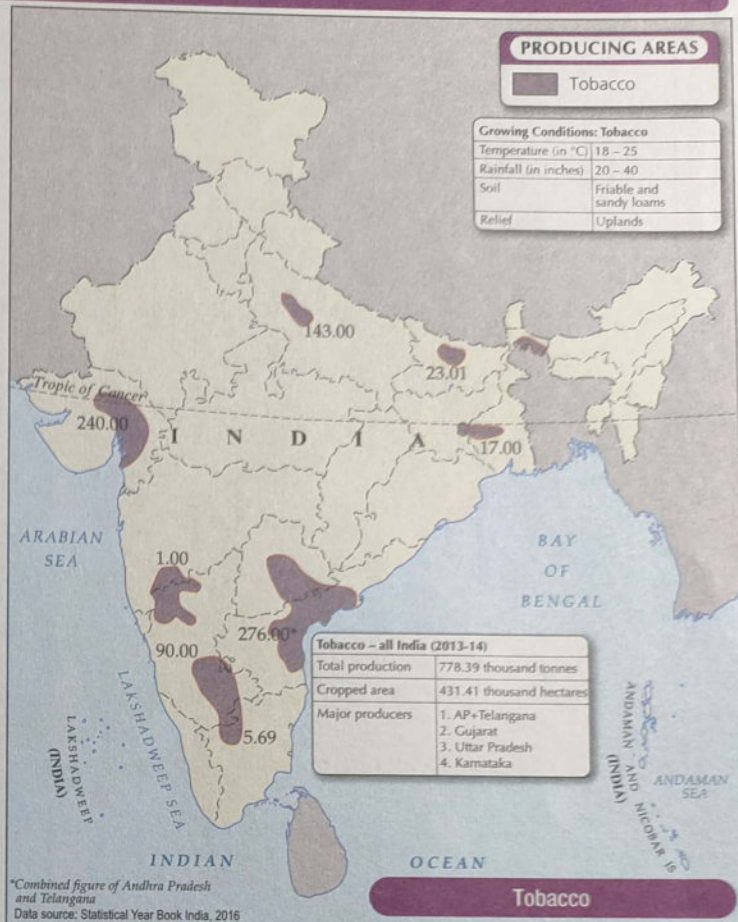
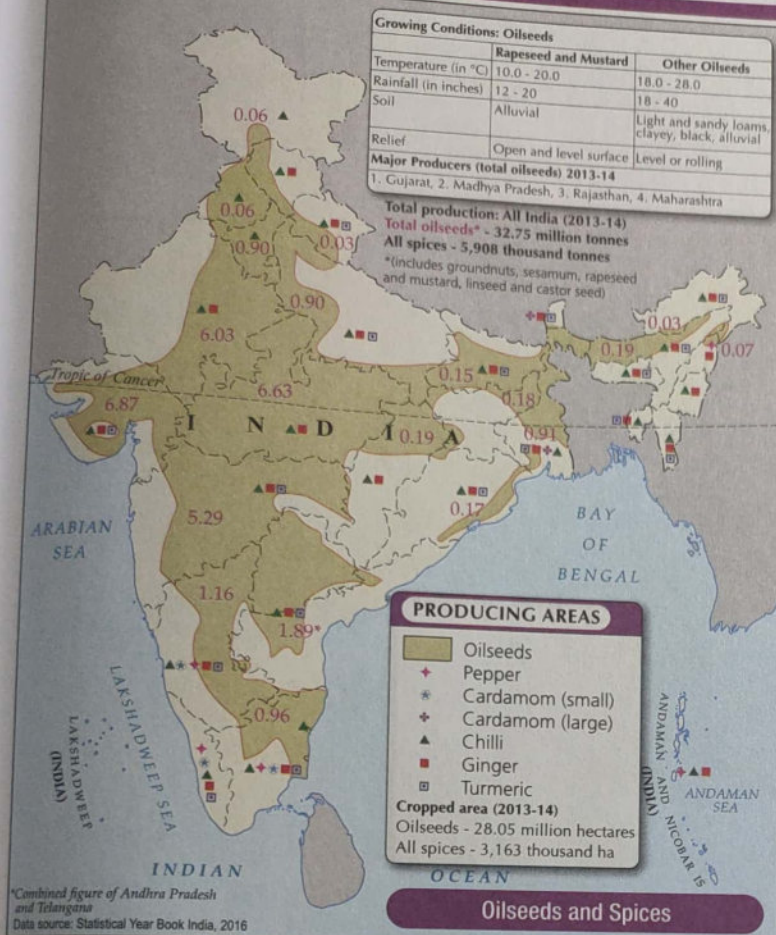
| Tea and Coffee - all India |                                                          |                                                                 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Tea (2013-14)                                            | Coffee (2014-15)                                                |
| Total production           | 1208.78 million kgs                                      | 327 million kgs                                                 |
| Cropped area               | 564 thousand ha                                          | 419 thousand ha                                                 |
| Major producers            | 1. Assam<br>2. West Bengal<br>3. Tamil Nadu<br>4. Kerala | 1. Karnataka<br>2. Kerala<br>3. Tamil Nadu<br>4. Andhra Pradesh |

## Tea and Coffee

SCALE 1:30 500 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

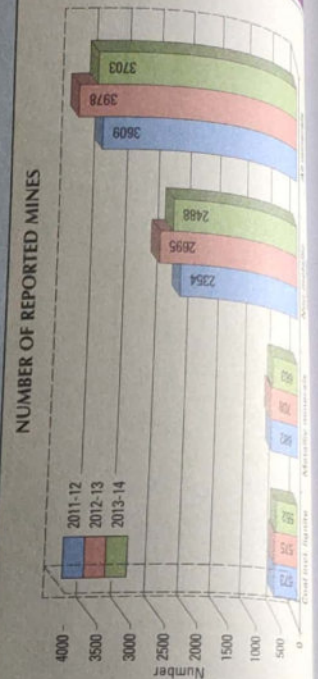




SCALE 1:30 500 000

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





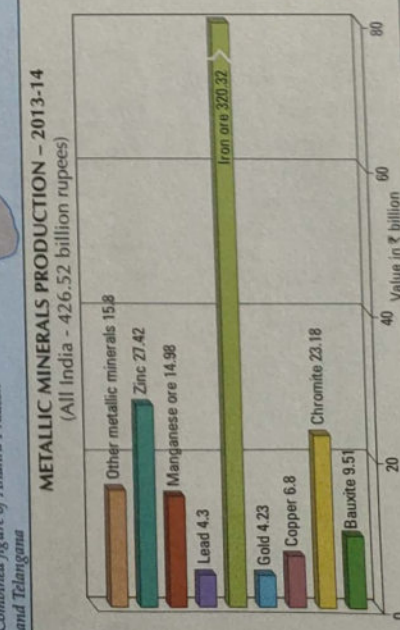
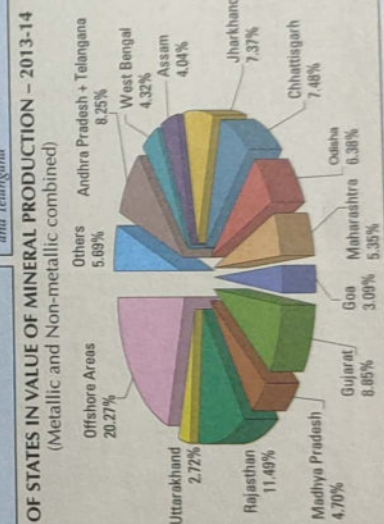
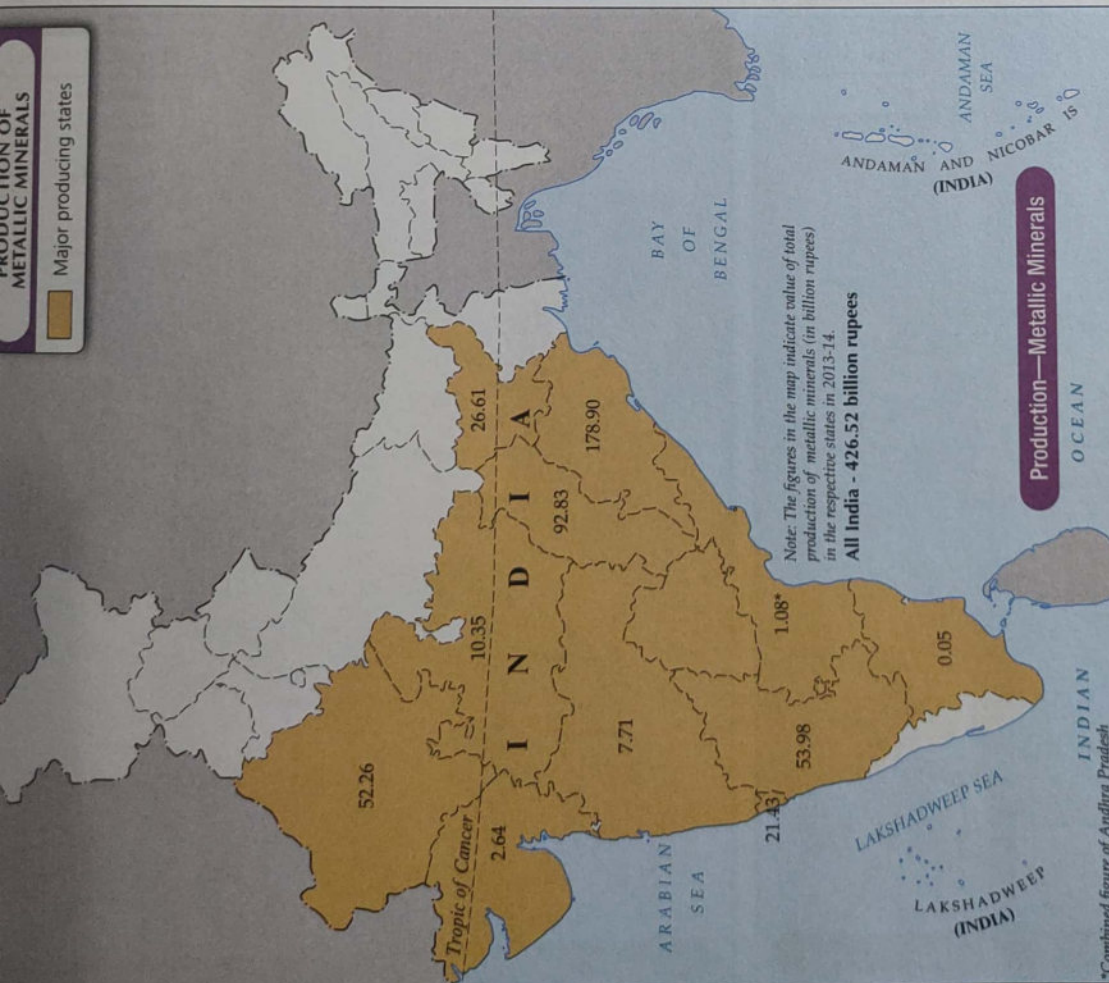
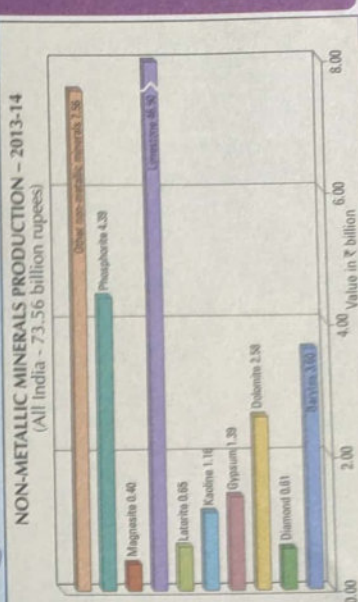
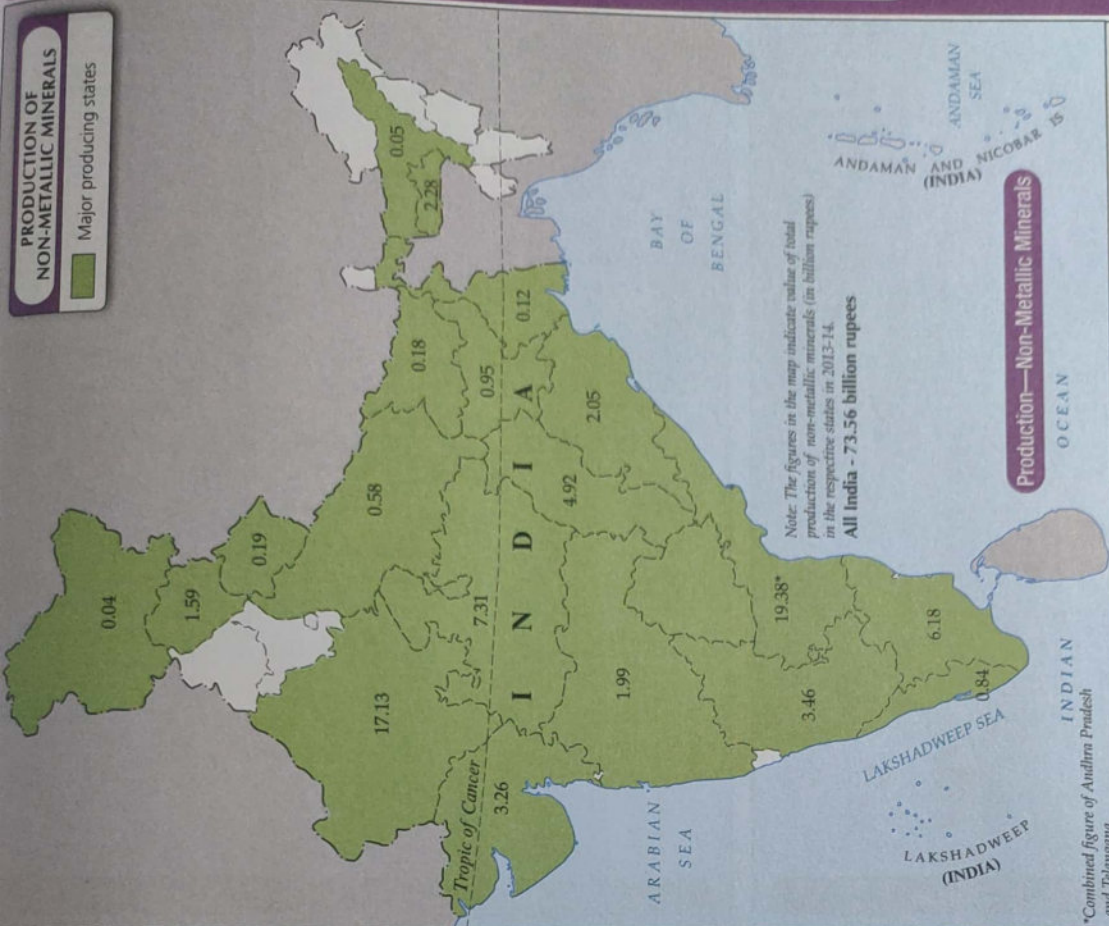
### IMPORTANT MINERAL BELTS OF INDIA

| 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                 | Stretching 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, etc.                                                                                |
| 4.  | The Western Belt                  | Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra                                                                       | Gypsum, asbestos, dolomite, china clay, limestone, etc.                                                                                                                                      |
| 5.  | The South-Western Belt            | Goa, Karnataka and Kerala                                                                                | Rich in non-ferrous metals such as copper, lead, zinc, uranium, mica, sils, manganese, asbestos, precious stones, mineral oil and natural gas                                                |
| 6.  | The Himalayan Belt                | The Himalayas                                                                                            | Iron ore, garnet, clay, limestone, bauxite, mica, limestone, zircon, garnet, the sands, etc.                                                                                                 |
| 7.  | The Continental Shelf             | The Continental Shelf of Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal                                               | Copper, lead, nickel, bauxite, clay, gypsum, limestone, dolomite, limestone, oil, gypsum, Mineral oil, natural gas, asbestos, iron, manganese, chromite, mica, mica, asbestos, bauxite, etc. |

SCALE 1:24 000 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection





SCALE 1:24 000 000

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

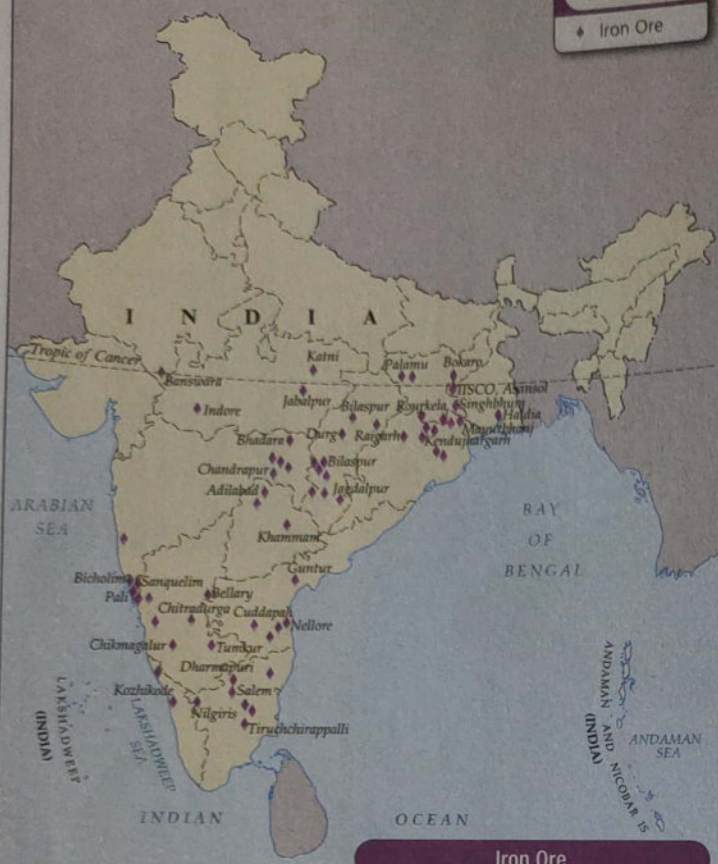
Conical Orthomorphic Projection





### IRON ORE

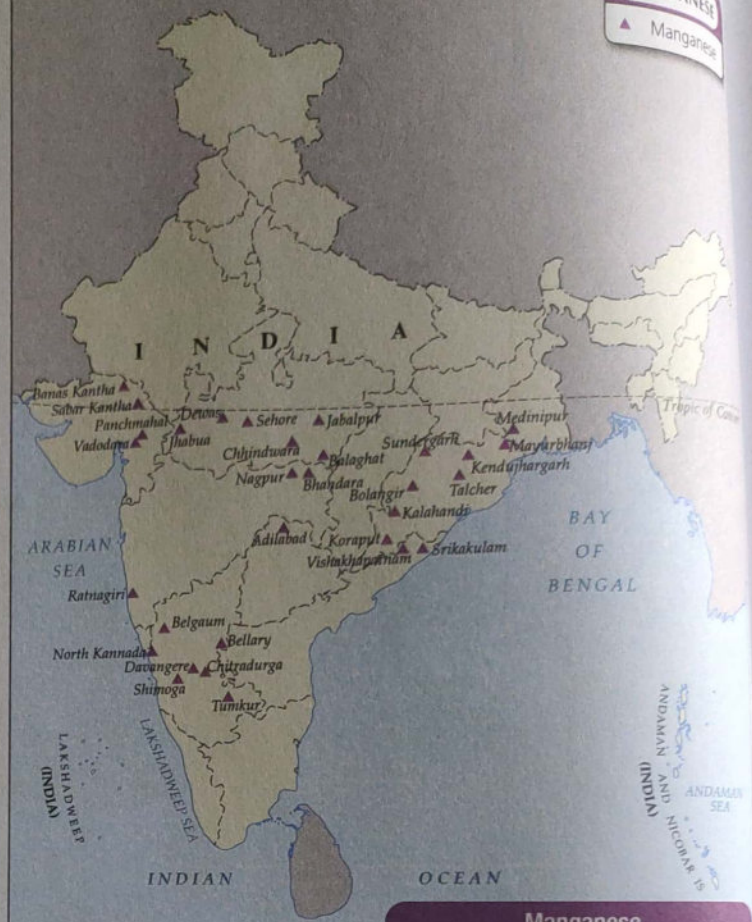
◆ Iron Ore



Iron Ore

### MANGANESE

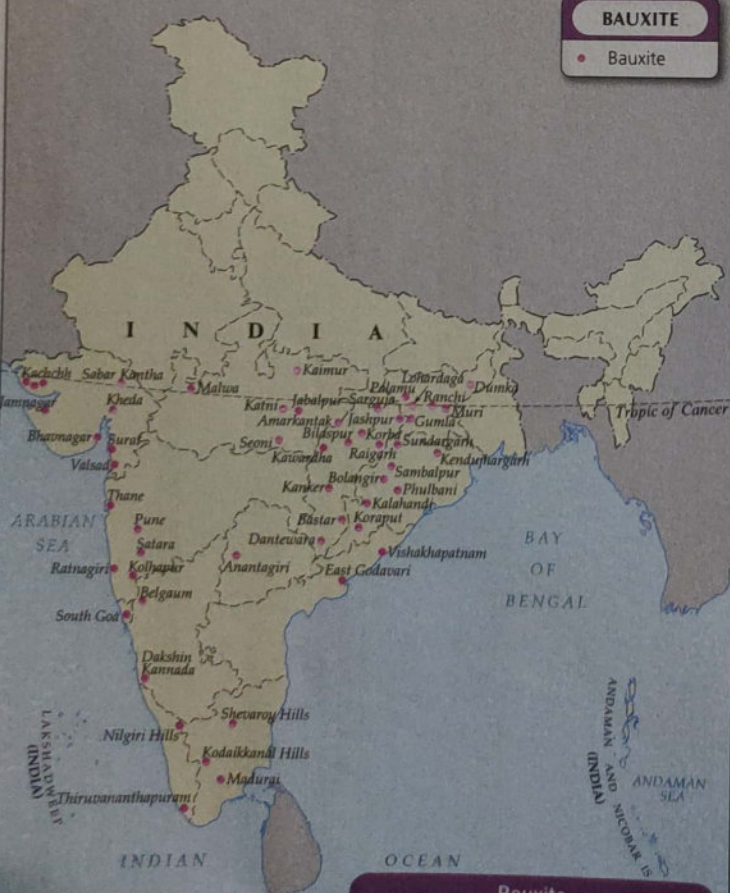
▲ Manganese



Manganese

### BAUXITE

● Bauxite



Bauxite

### METALLIC MINERALS

- Chromite
- ▲ Copper
- ★ Gold
- Lead & Zinc
- Silver
- Tungsten

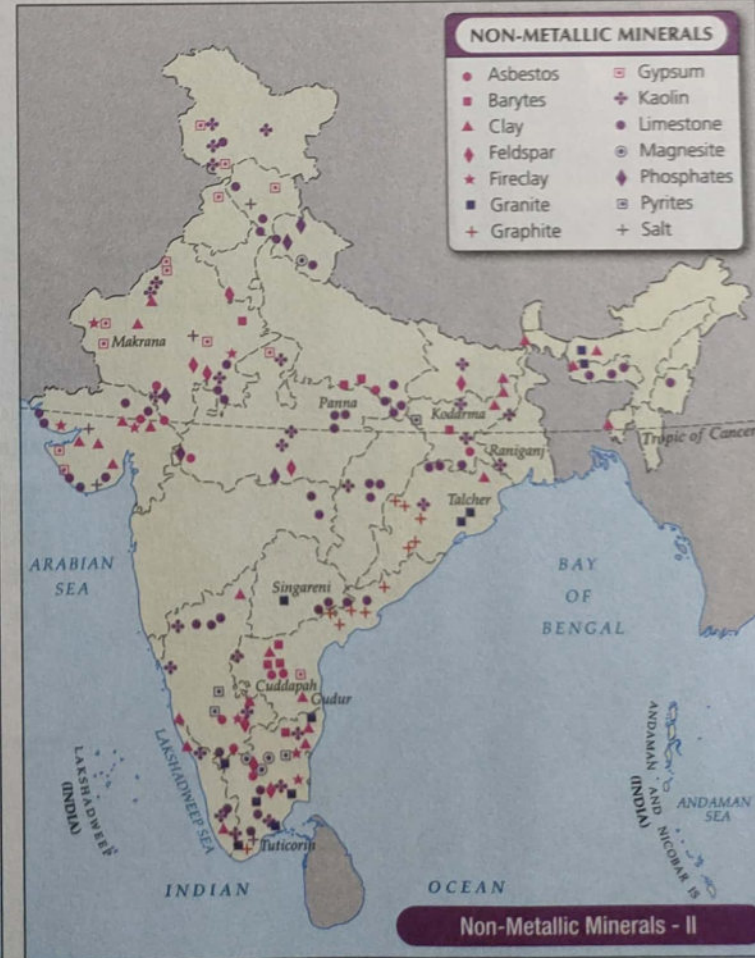
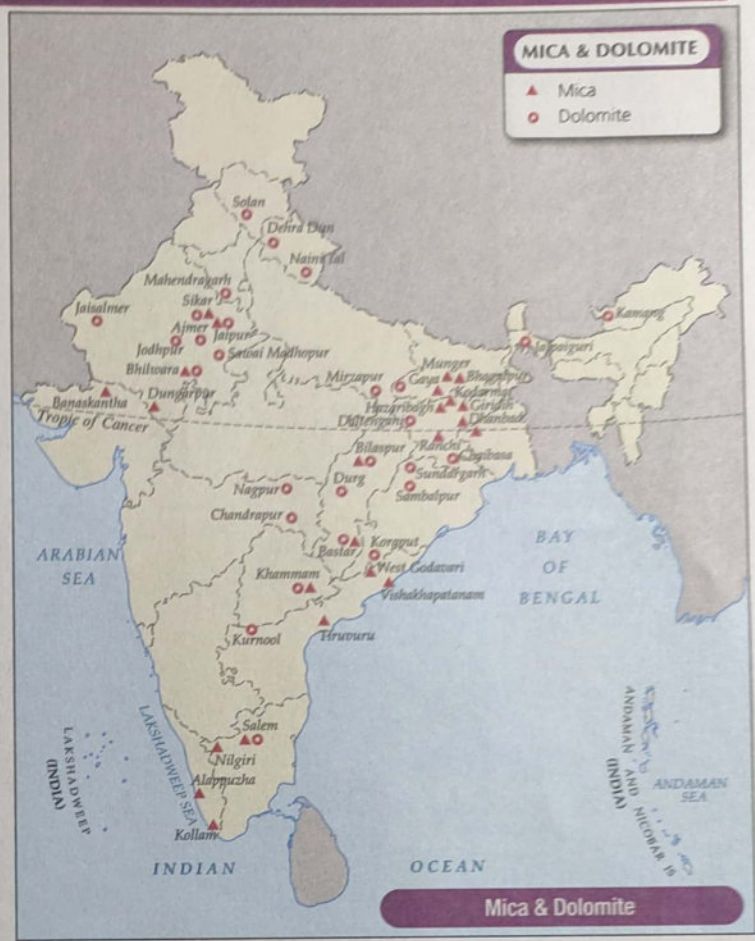
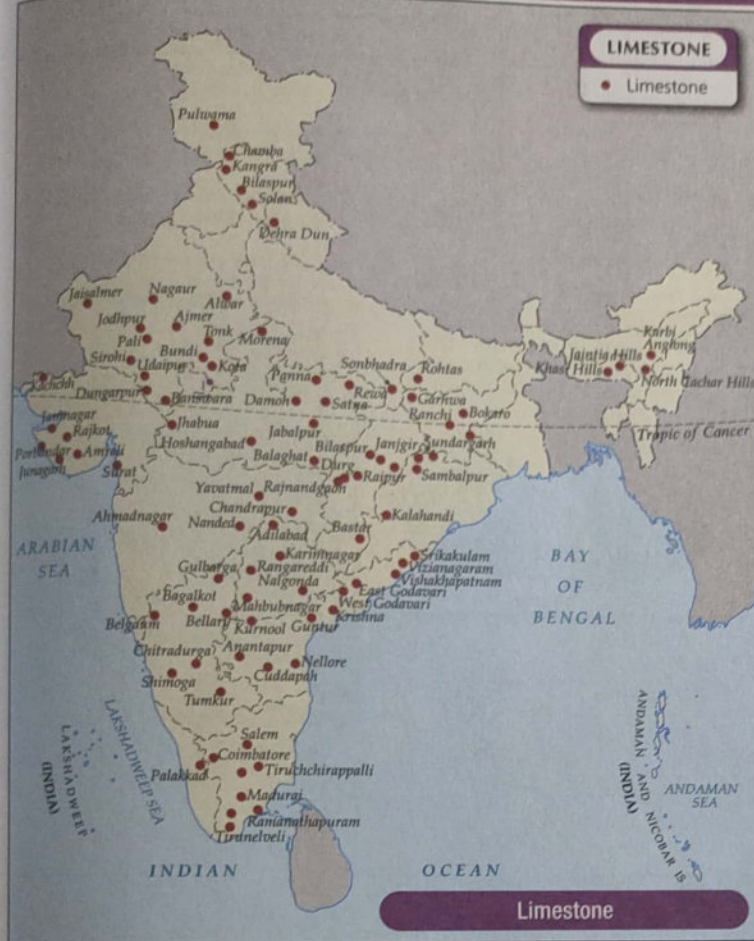


Other Metallic Minerals

SCALE 1:30 500 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection





SCALE 1:30 500 000

Lambert Conical Orthomorphic Projection

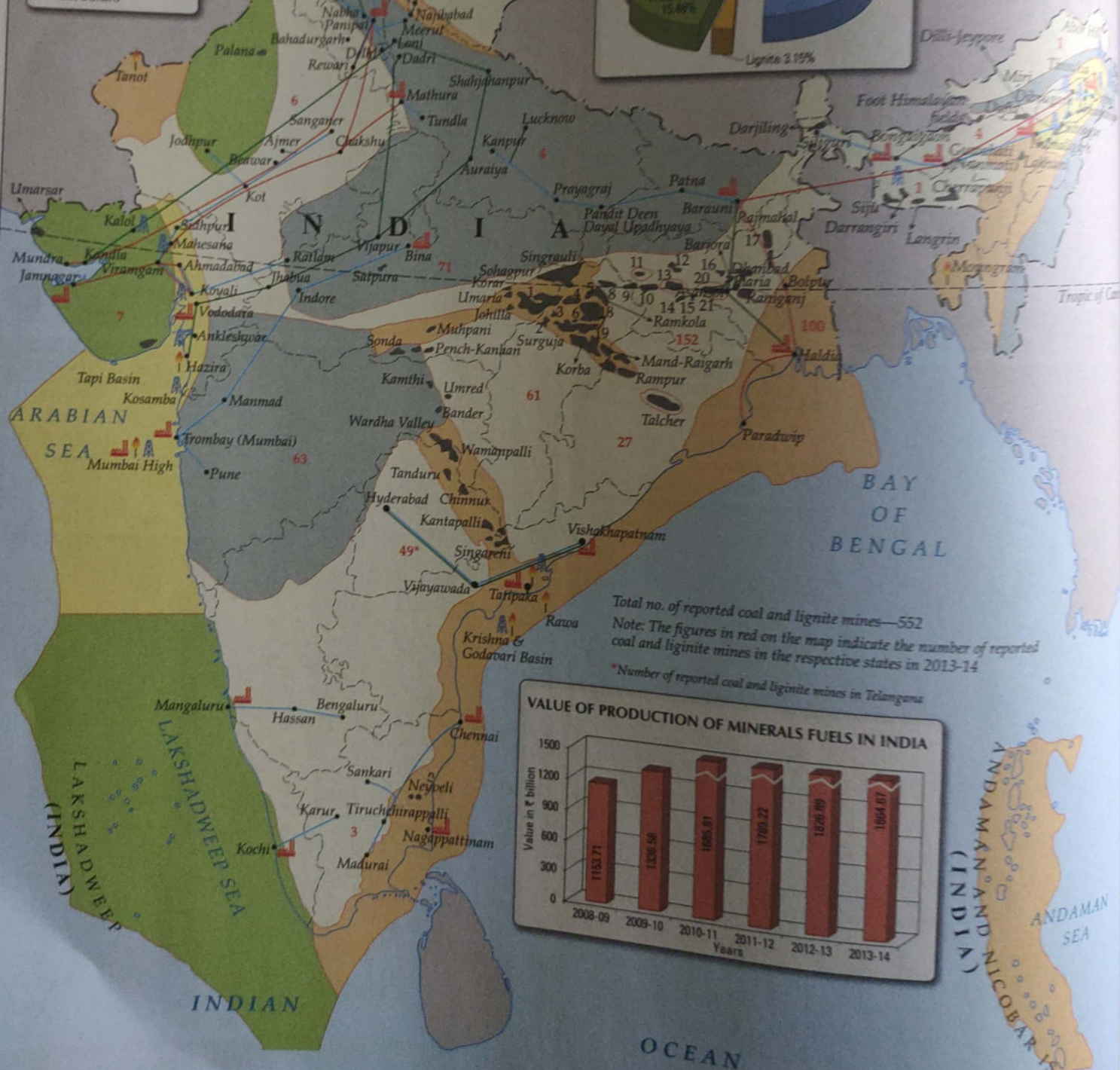


- 1 Sohagpur
- 2 Jhaggrakhand
- 3 Chirmiri
- 4 Sonhat
- 5 Jhilmil
- 6 Koreagarh
- 7 Lakhampur
- 8 Tatapani
- 9 Hutar
- 10 Auranga
- 11 Daltenganj
- 12 Chopel and Itkhor
- 13 North Karanpura
- 14 South Karanpura
- 15 Ramgarh
- 16 Giridih
- 17 Deoghar
- 18 Bismarup
- 19 Hasdo-Arand
- 20 West Bokaro
- 21 East Bokaro

- Coal and lignite field
- Gas field
- Oilfield
- Refinery
- Gas pipeline
- Crude Oil pipeline
- Product pipeline

- Basins with commercial production of oil and gas
- Basins with known occurrence of oil and gas (commercial production yet to be established)
- Basins with no significant oil and gas production but geologically considered prospective
- Basins with uncertain prospects where basic data to be generated for proper evaluation

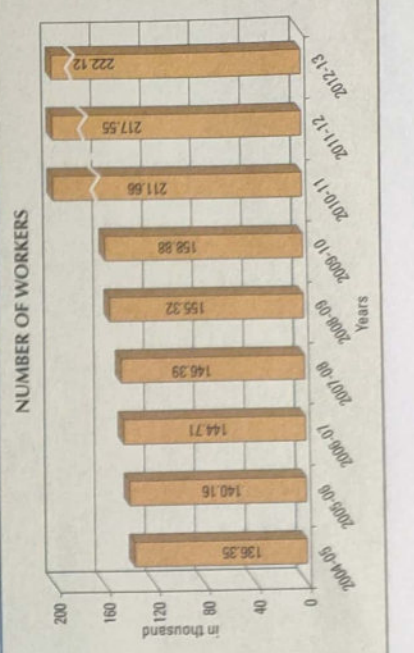
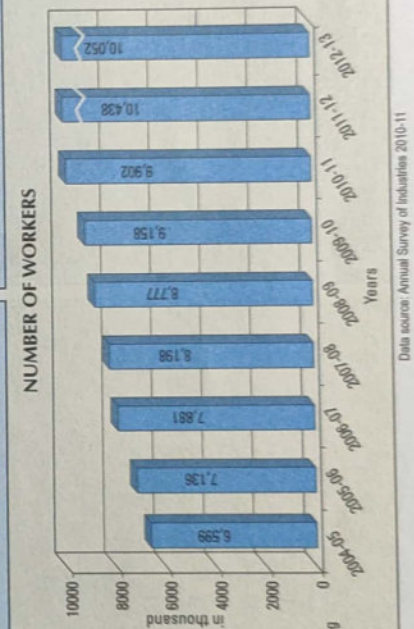
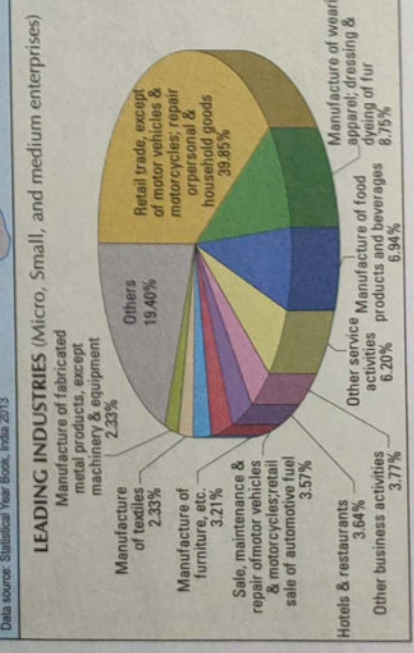
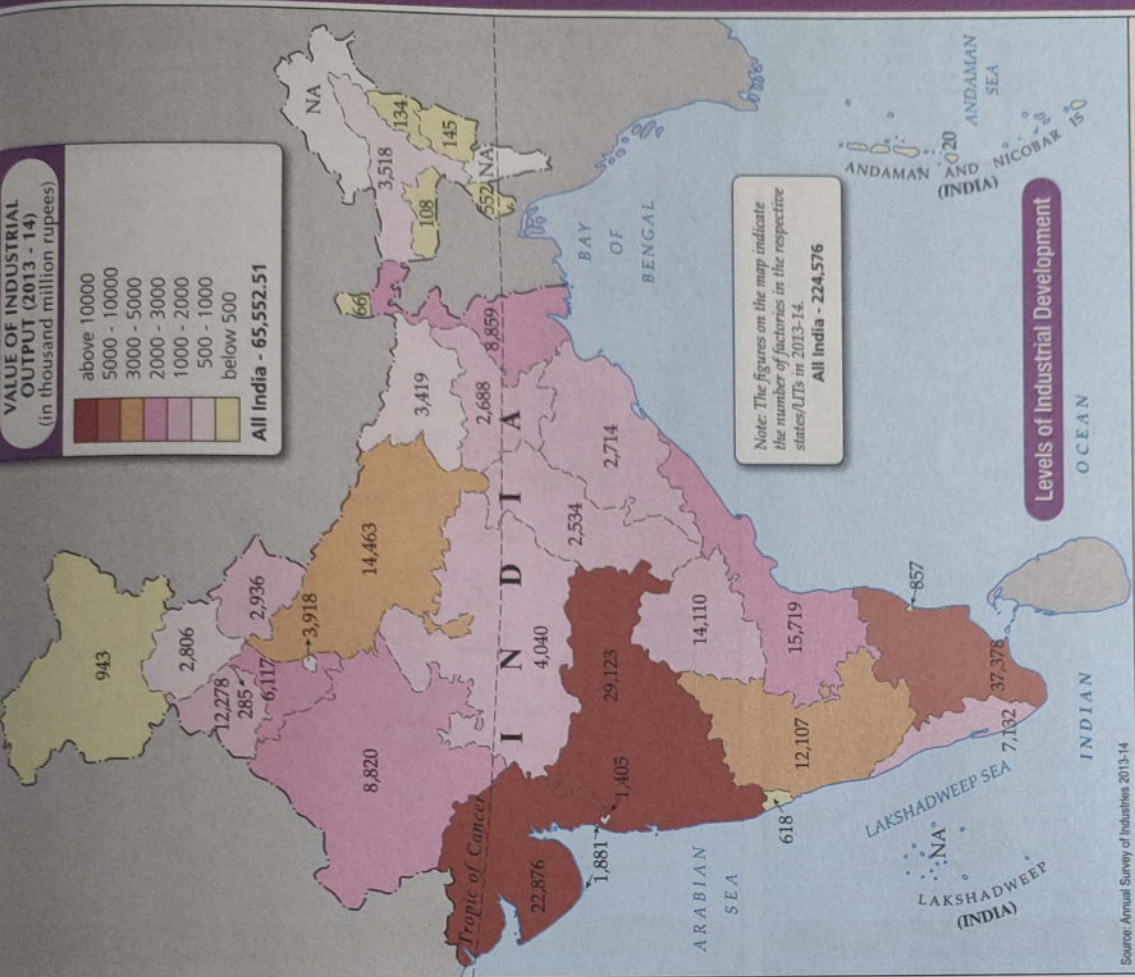
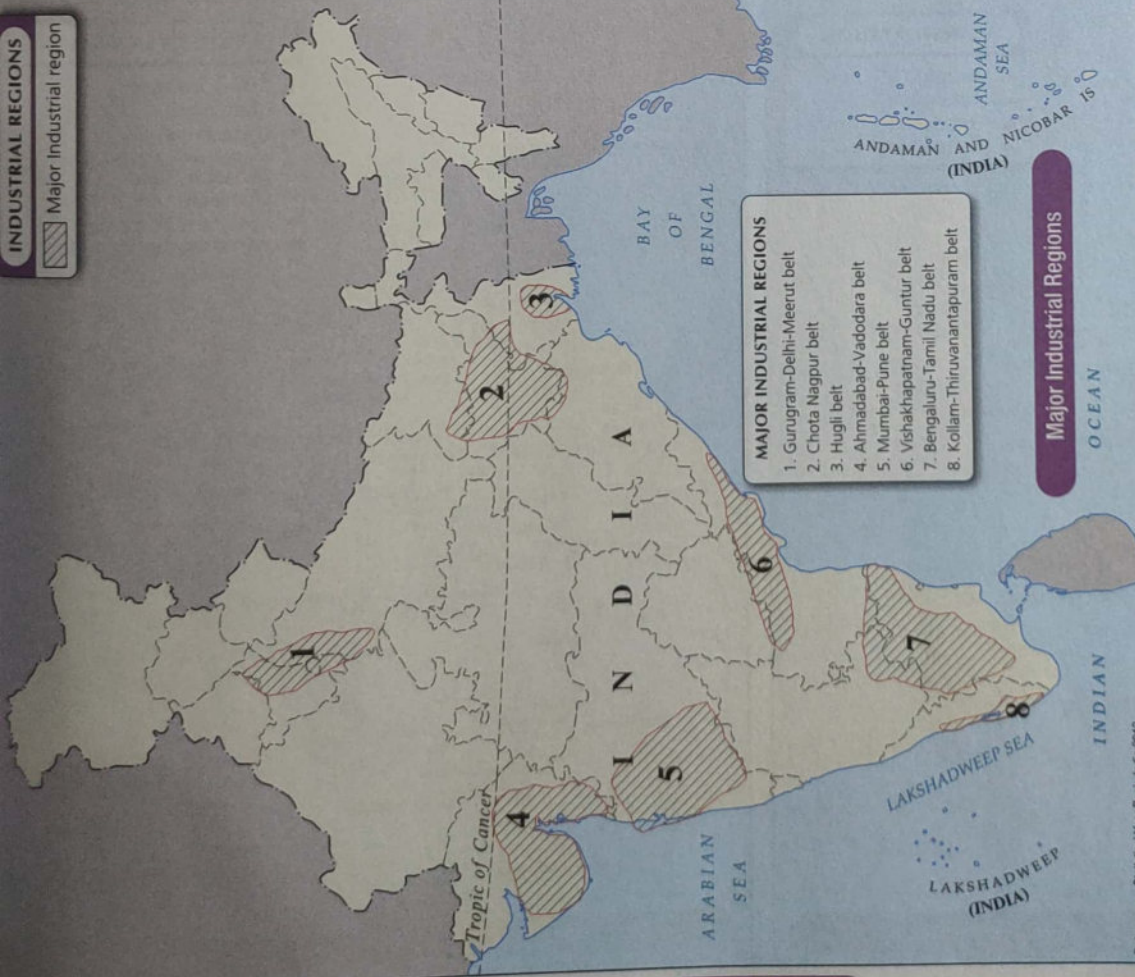
| Economic Activity | Percentage |
|-------------------|------------|
| Coal              | 40.58%     |
| Petroleum         | 28.31%     |
| Natural Gas       | 15.49%     |
| Licenses          | 3.15%      |



Total no. of reported coal and lignite mines—552  
Note: The figures in red on the map indicate the number of reported coal and lignite mines in the respective states in 2013-14  
\*Number of reported coal and lignite mines in Telangana

| Years   | Value in ₹ billion |
|---------|--------------------|
| 2008-09 | 1153.71            |
| 2009-10 | 1336.58            |
| 2010-11 | 1455.81            |
| 2011-12 | 1260.22            |
| 2012-13 | 1326.89            |
| 2013-14 | 1404.67            |



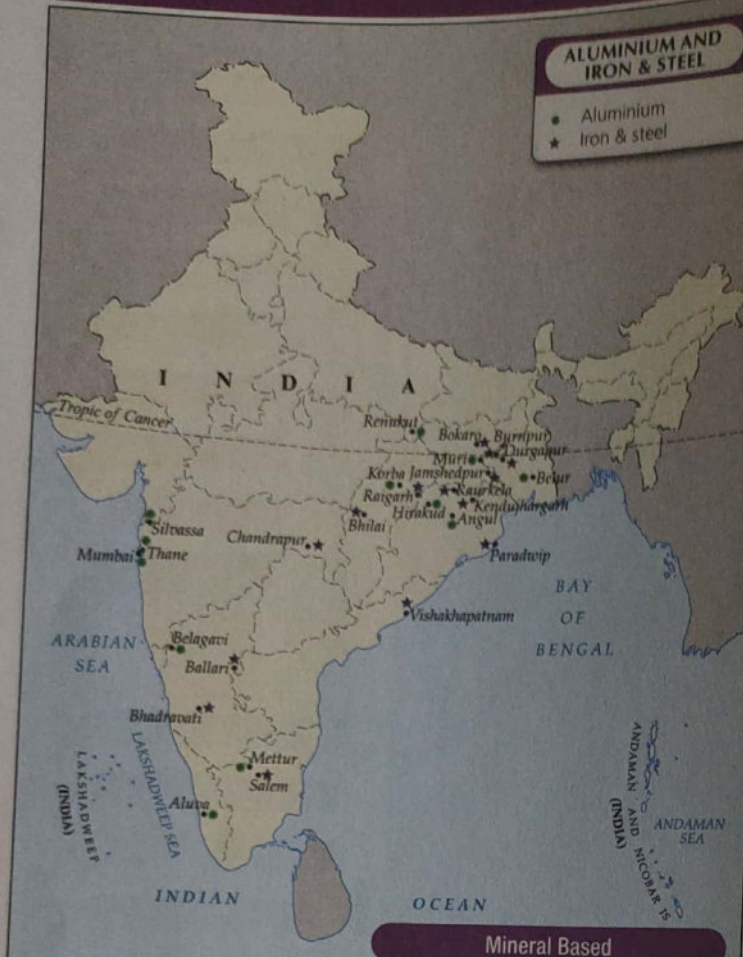






### ALUMINIUM AND IRON & STEEL

- Aluminium
- ★ Iron & steel



- ### MINERAL INDUSTRIES
- Asbestos
  - ★ Brass and copper
  - Cement
  - Ceramics & glass
  - Petroleum



### TRANSPORTATION

- ✈ Aircraft
- 🚗 Automobile
- 🚂 Locomotive
- 🚢 Ship building



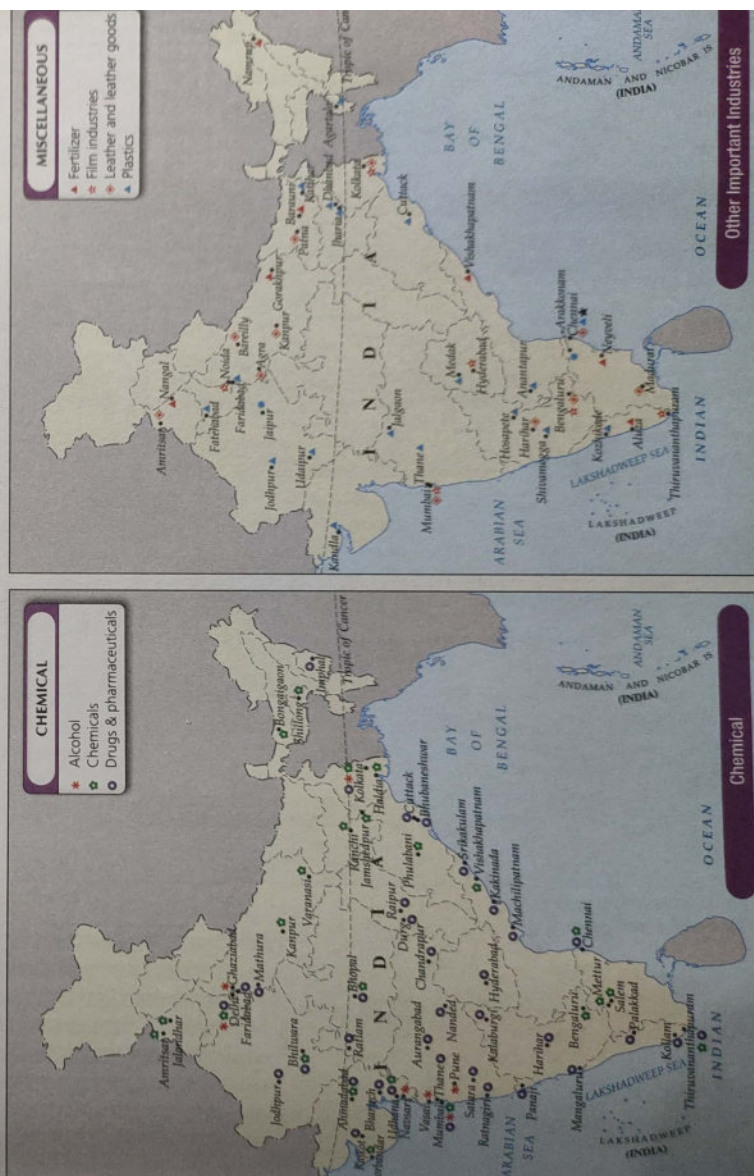
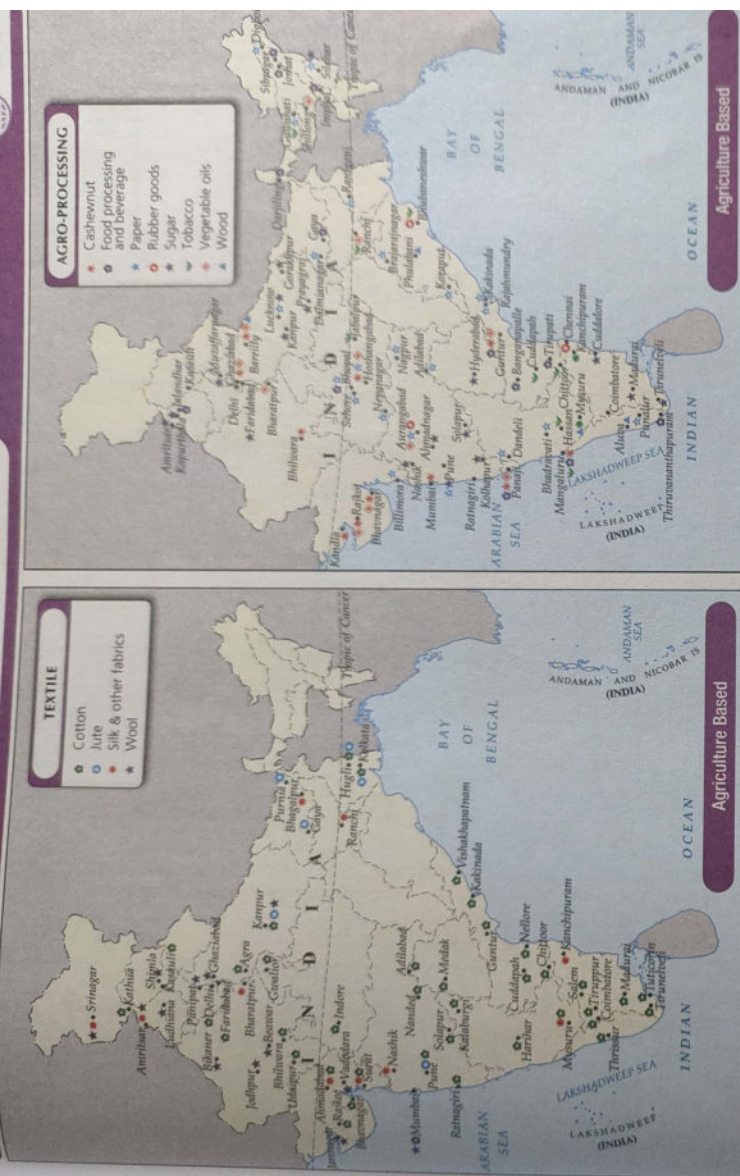
### IT & OTHER ENGINEERING

- Cables and wires
- Electronics
- Electrical equipments
- IT industries & software technology parks
- Machinery
- ★ Machine tools & parts



SCALE 1:30 000 000

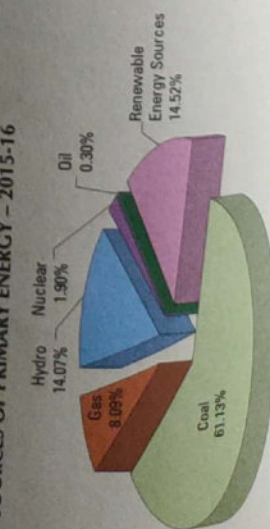
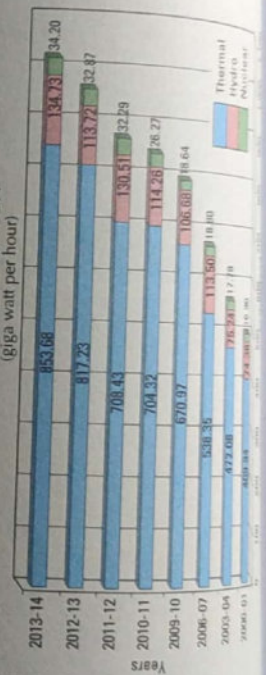




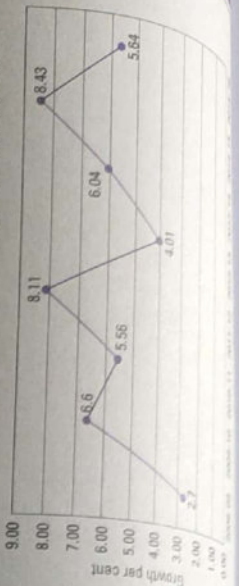




SOURCES OF PRIMARY ENERGY - 2015-16

POWER GENERATION  
(giga watt per hour)

ANNUAL GROWTH IN POWER GENERATION





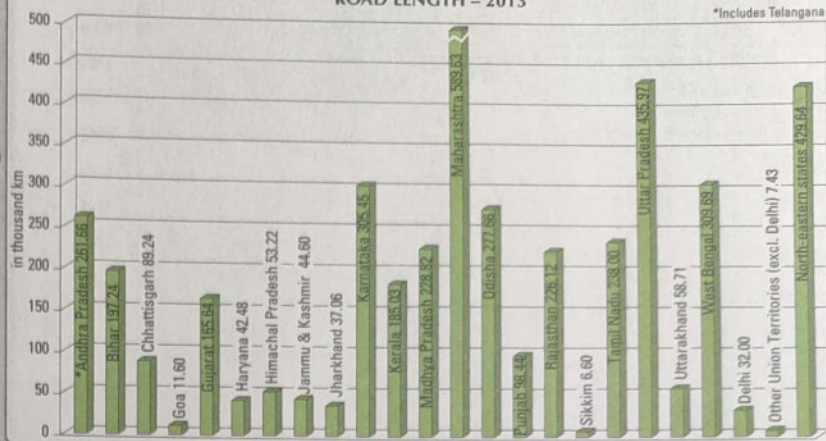


## ROADS

- 20 National highway with number
- Golden Quadrilateral
- North-South corridor
- East-West corridor
- Other road

## ROAD LENGTH - 2013

\*Includes Telangana

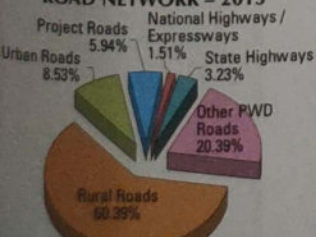


All India - 5231.92 thousand kms

Total length of Golden Quadrilateral - 5,846 km  
Total length of N-S and E-W corridors - 7,142 km



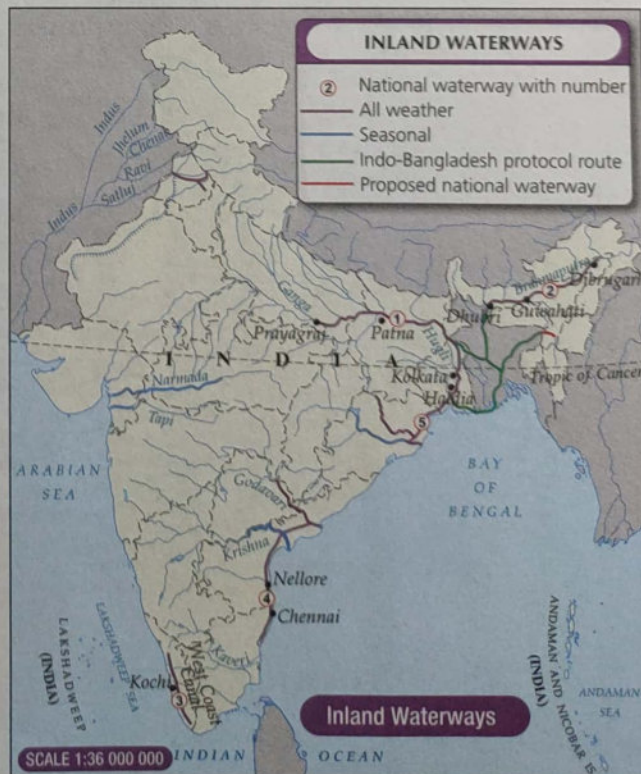
## ROAD NETWORK - 2013

Data source: Statistical Year Book India 2016  
Ministry of Road Transport & Highways

SCALE 1:15 000 000

## INLAND WATERWAYS

- 2 National waterway with number
- All weather
- Seasonal
- Indo-Bangladesh protocol route
- Proposed national waterway



Inland Waterways

SCALE 1:36 000 000

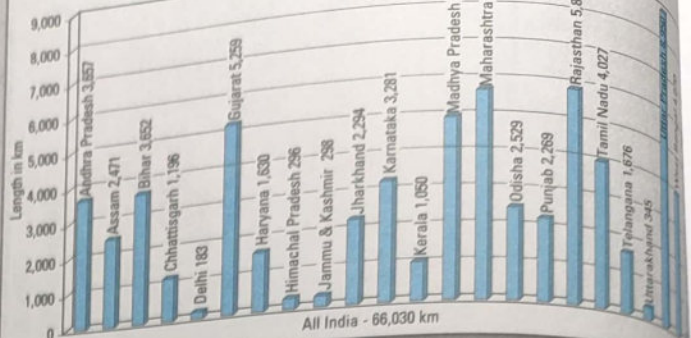
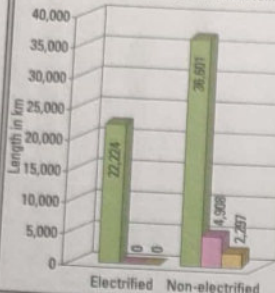
Universal Conical Orthomorphic Projection





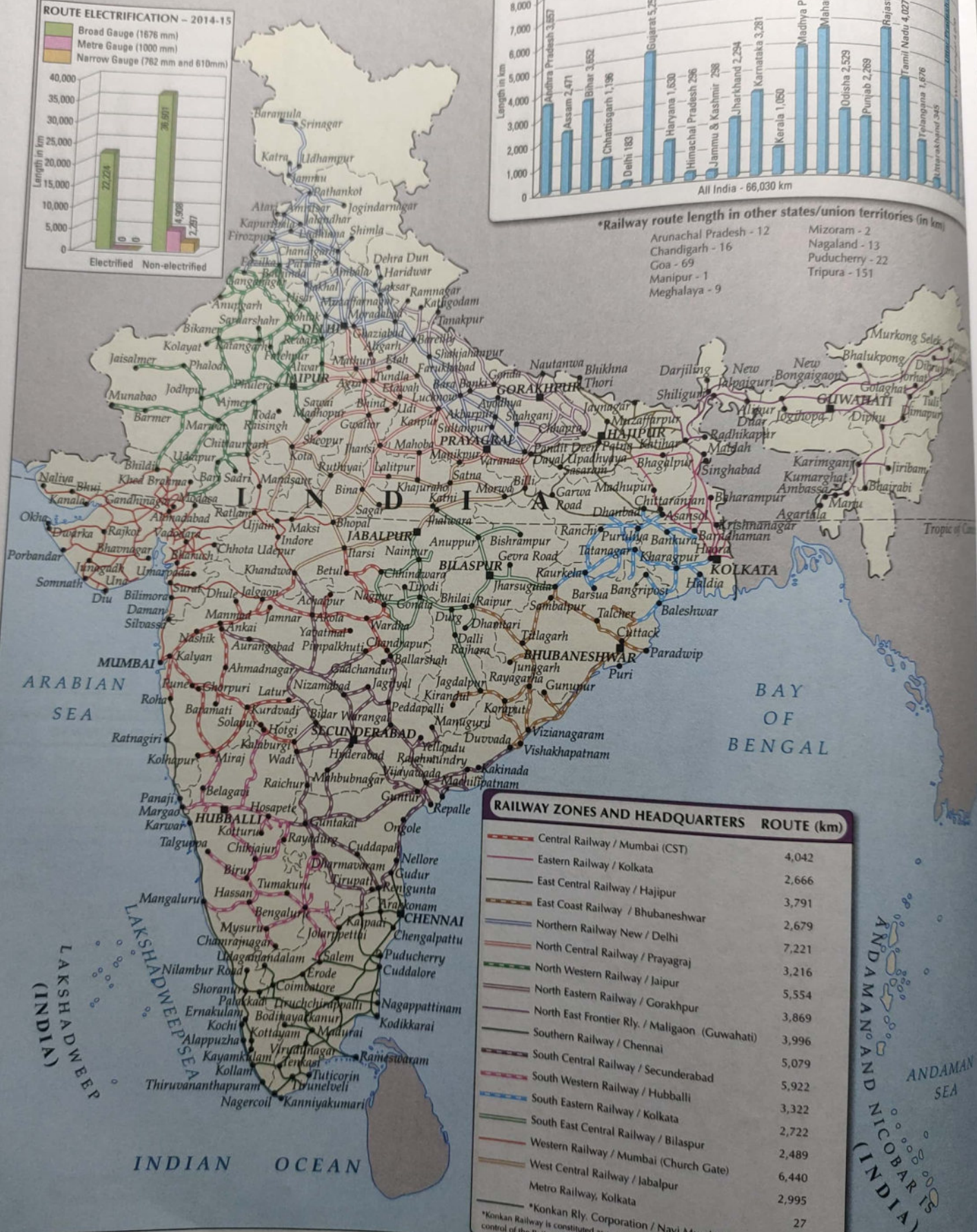
## ROUTE ELECTRIFICATION - 2014-15

Broad Gauge (1676 mm)  
 Metre Gauge (1000 mm)  
 Narrow Gauge (762 mm and 610mm)



## \*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



## RAILWAY ZONES AND HEADQUARTERS ROUTE (km)

| Zone                                   | Route (km) |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| Central Railway / Mumbai (CST)         | 4,042      |
| Eastern Railway / Kolkata              | 2,666      |
| East Central Railway / Hajipur         | 3,791      |
| East Coast Railway / Bhubaneswar       | 2,679      |
| Northern Railway New / Delhi           | 7,221      |
| North Central Railway / Prayagraj      | 3,216      |
| North Western Railway / Jaipur         | 5,554      |
| North Eastern Railway / Gorakhpur      | 3,869      |
| Southern Railway / Chennai             | 3,996      |
| South Central Railway / Secunderabad   | 5,079      |
| South Eastern Railway / Hubballi       | 5,922      |
| South Eastern Railway / Kolkata        | 3,322      |
| South East Central Railway / Bilaspur  | 2,722      |
| Western Railway / Mumbai (Church Gate) | 2,489      |
| West Central Railway / Jabalpur        | 6,440      |
| Metro Railway, Kolkata                 | 2,995      |
| *Konkan Rly. Corporation / Navi Mumbai | 27         |

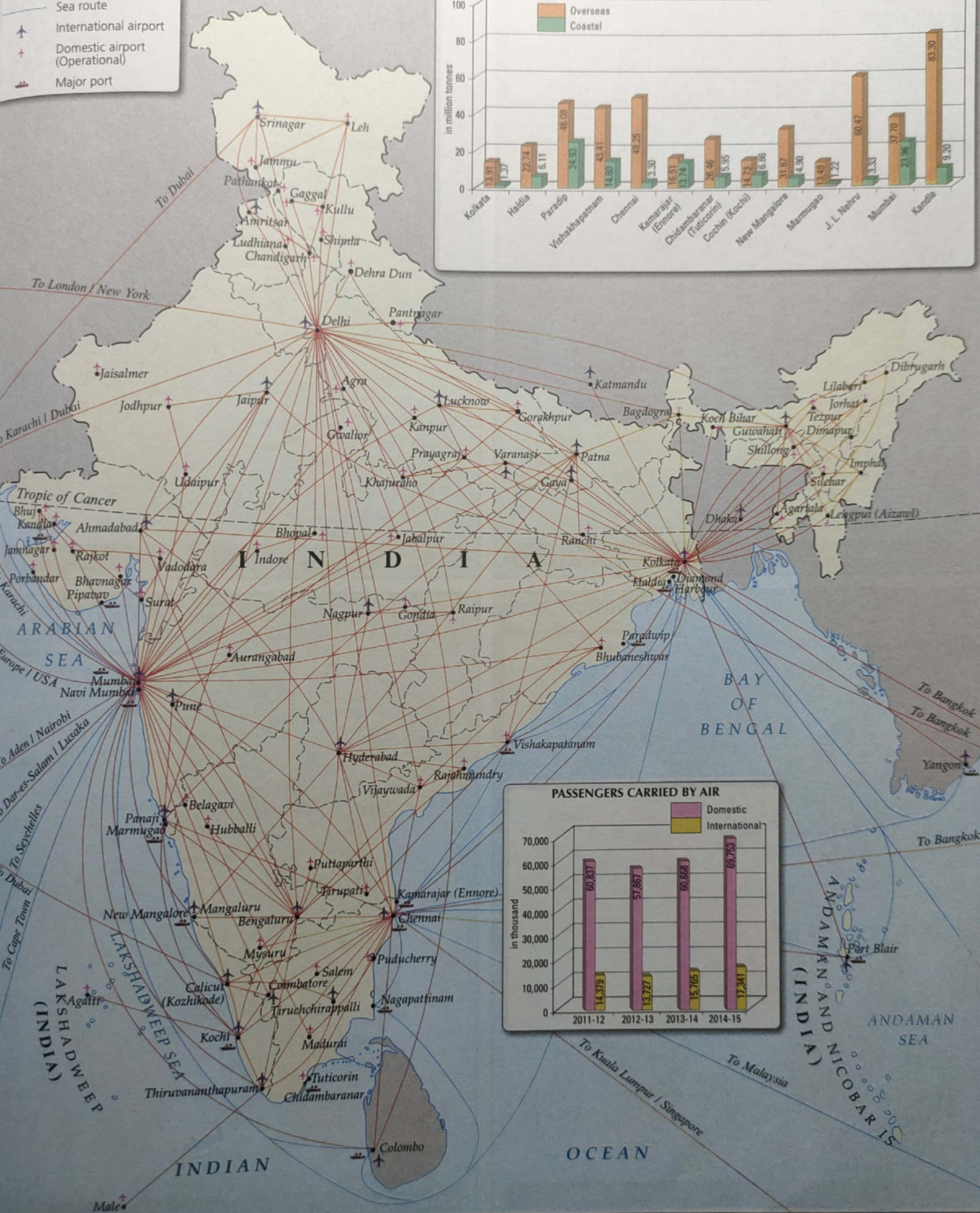
\*Konkan Rly. Corporation / Navi Mumbai control of the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board.

SCALE 1:15 000 000

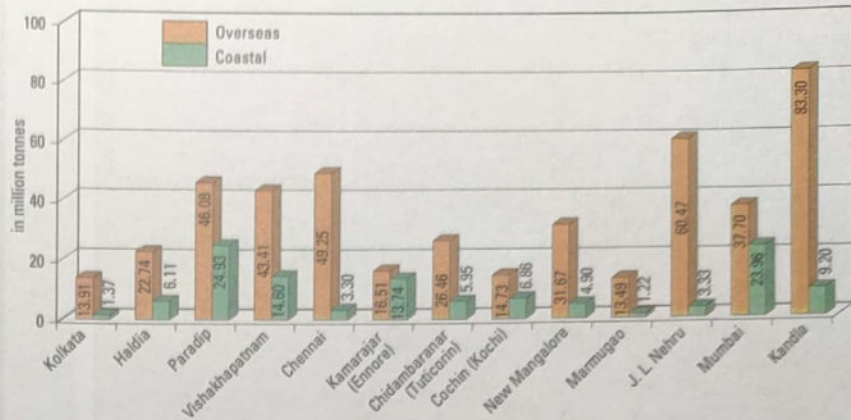


# MAJOR ROUTES AND PORTS

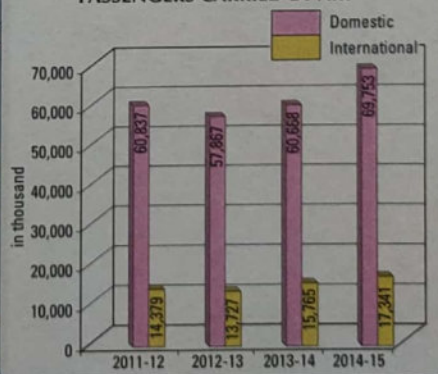
- Air route
- Sea route
- International airport
- Domestic airport (Operational)
- Major port



## CARGO HANDLED AT MAJOR SEAPORTS - 2014-15



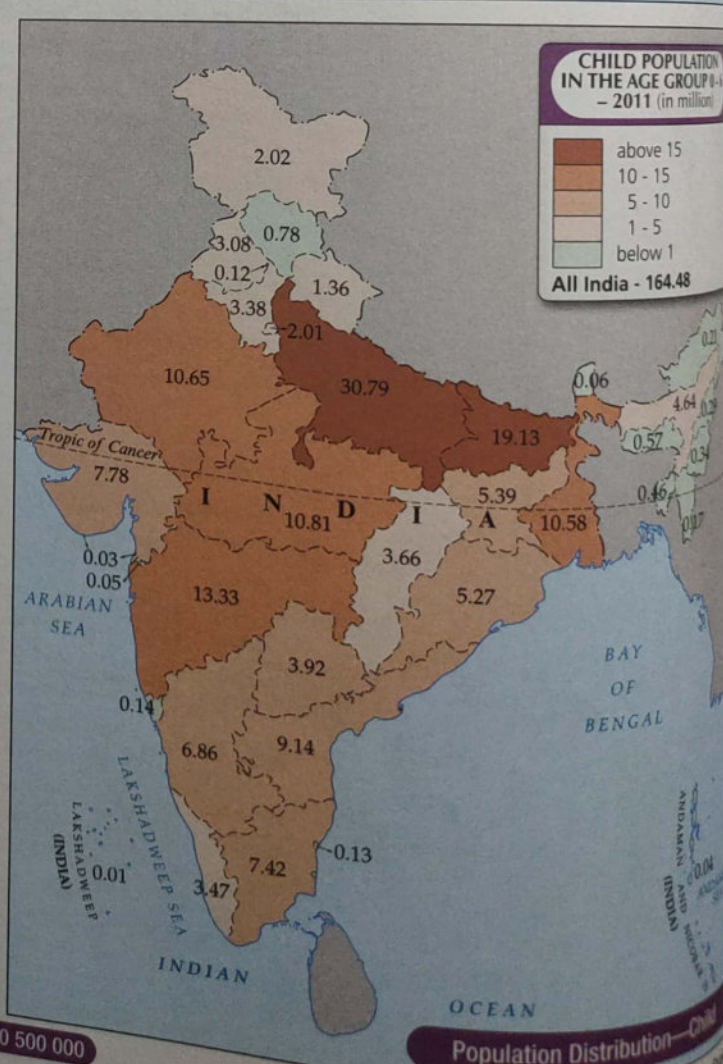
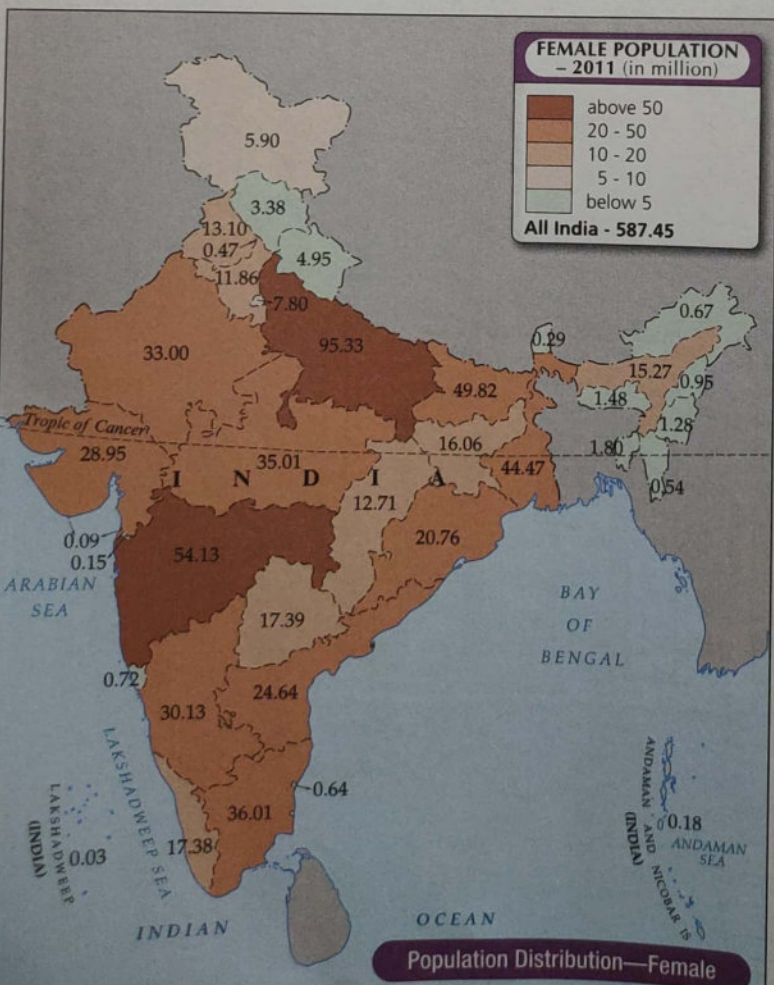
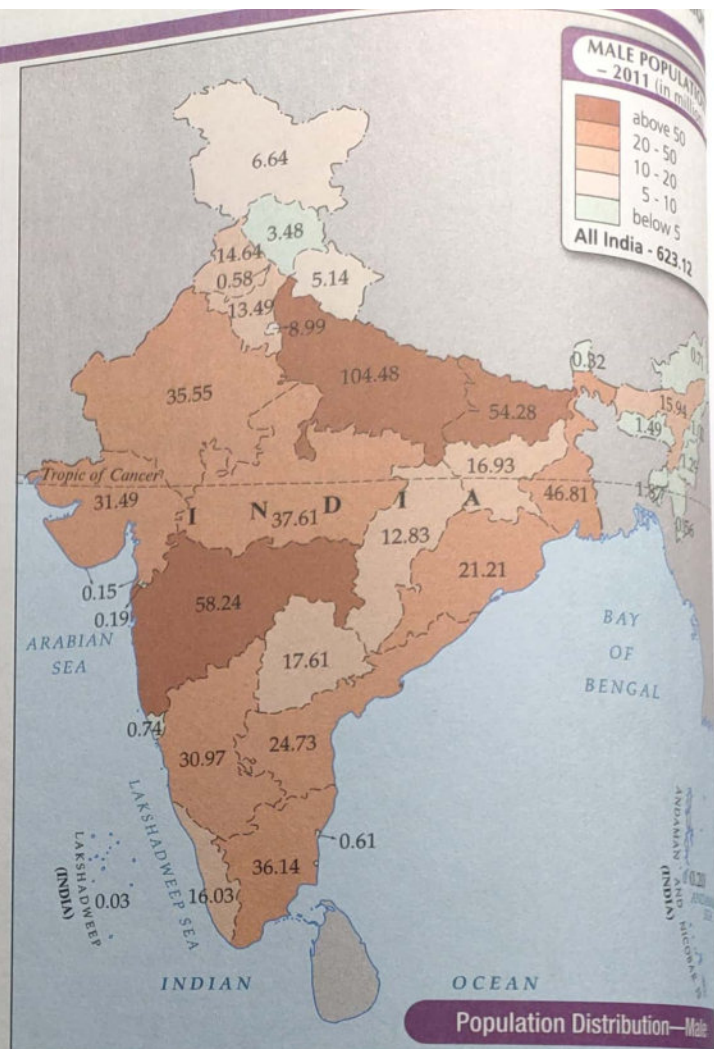
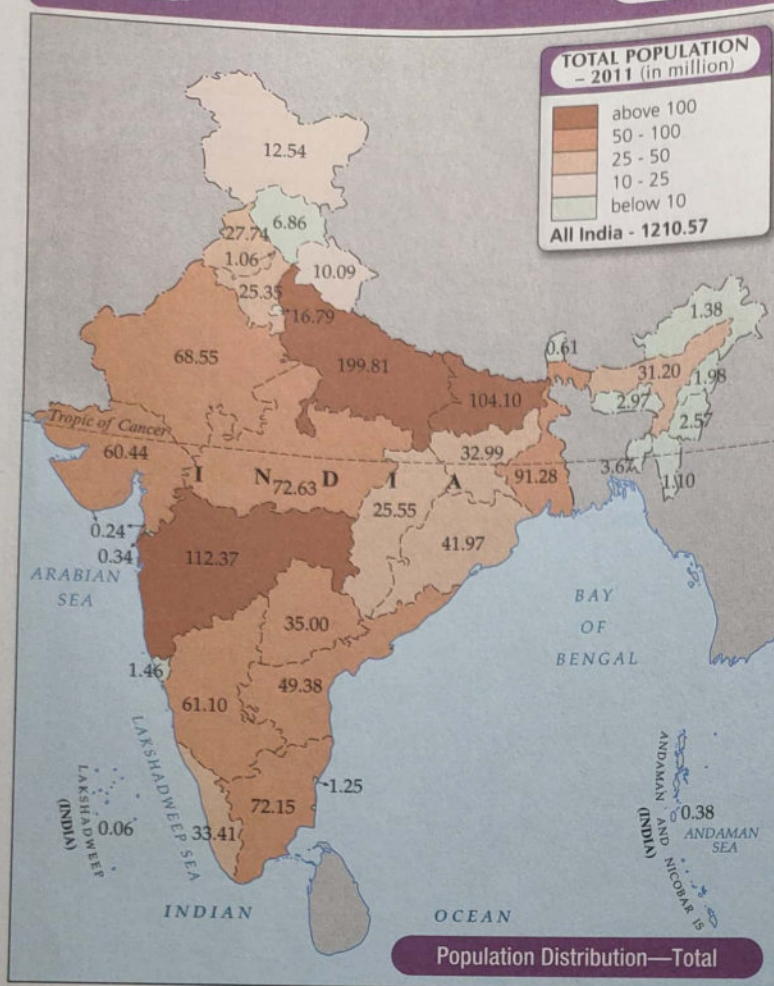
## PASSENGERS CARRIED BY AIR



SCALE 1:15 000 000

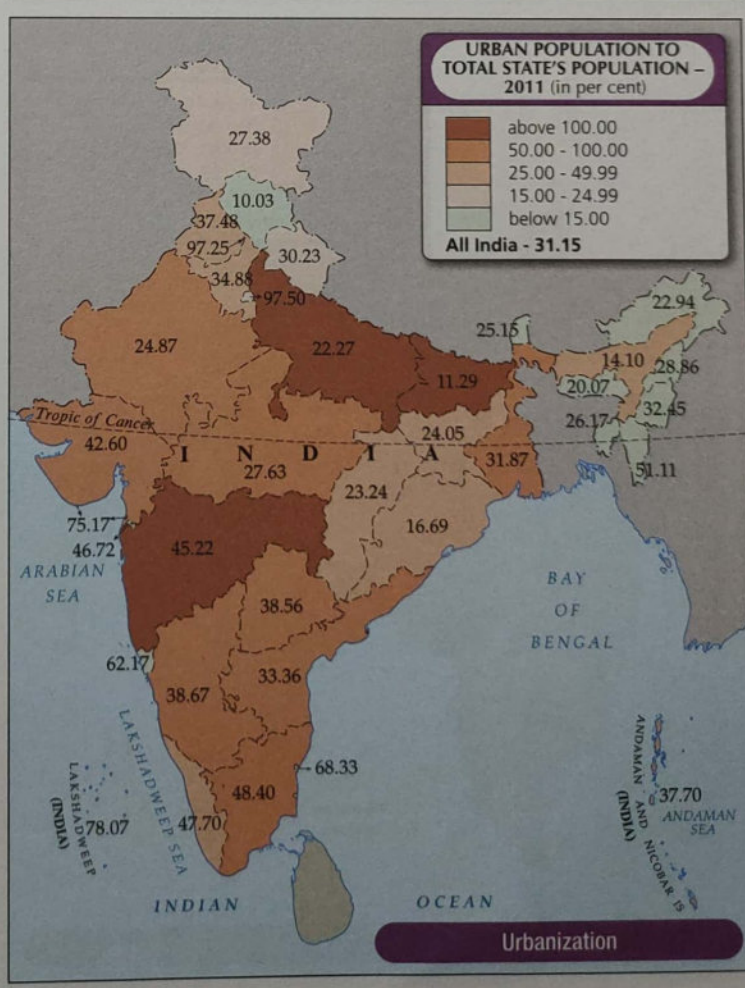
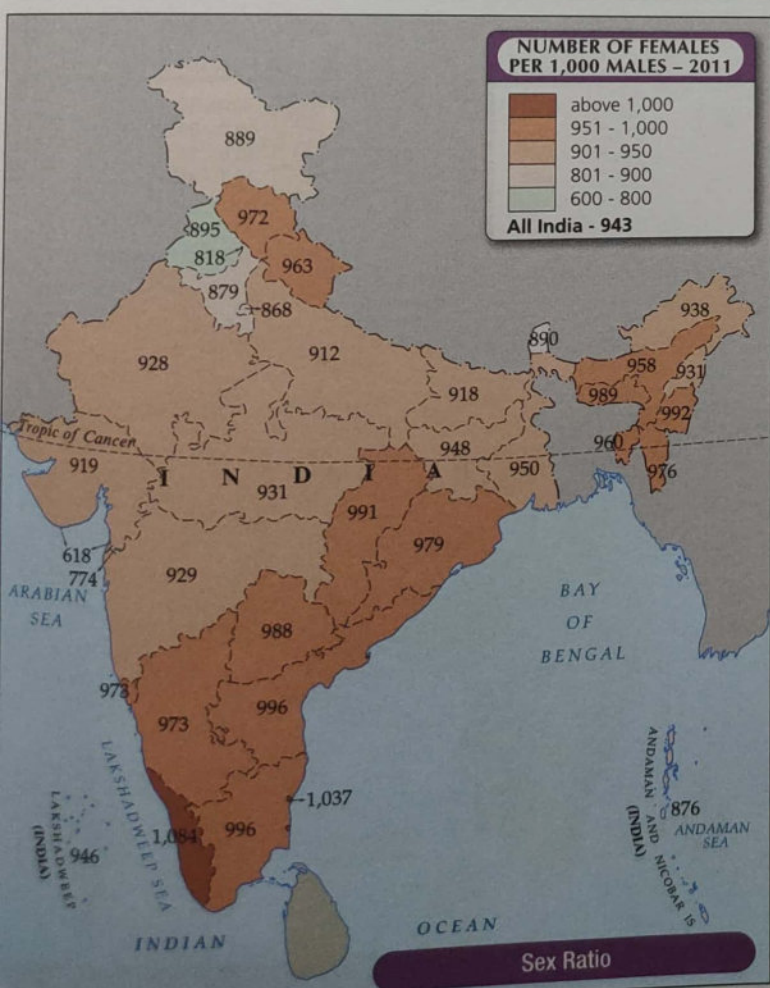
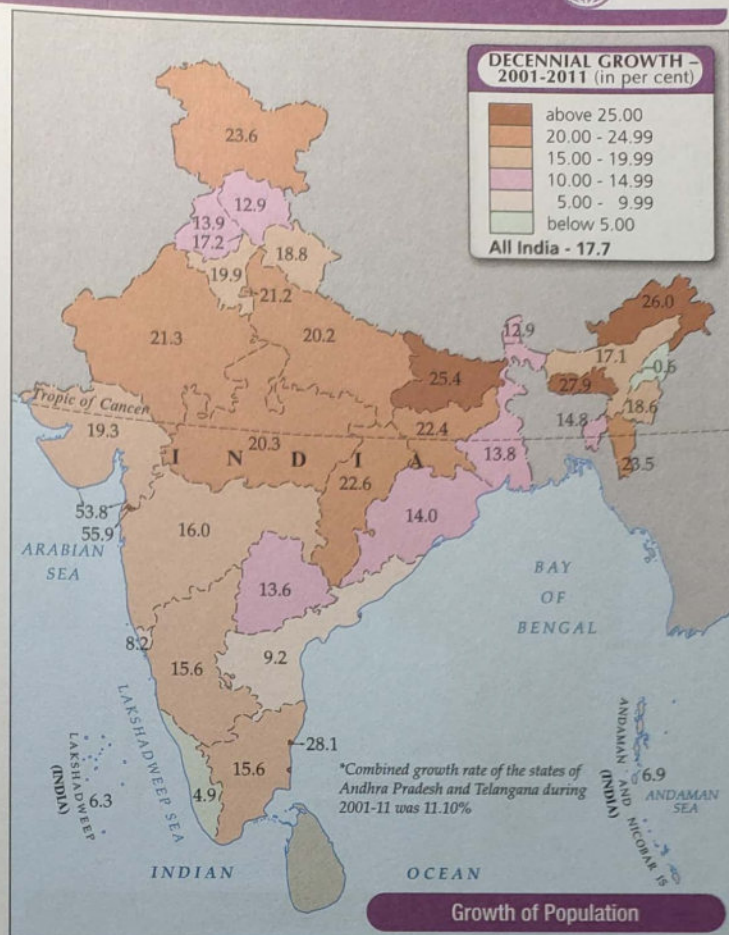
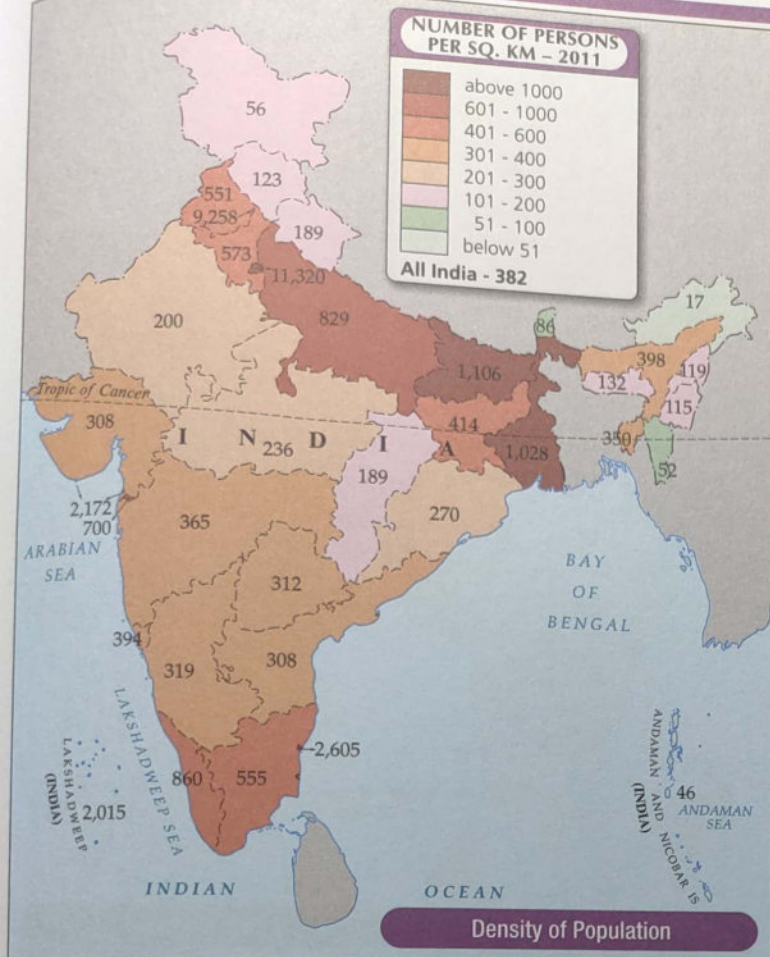
Data source: Statistical Year Book, India 2011  
Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Civil Aviation





SCALE 1:30 500 000





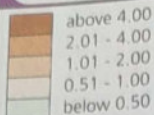
SCALE 1:30 500 000

Universal Conformal Orthomorphic Projection



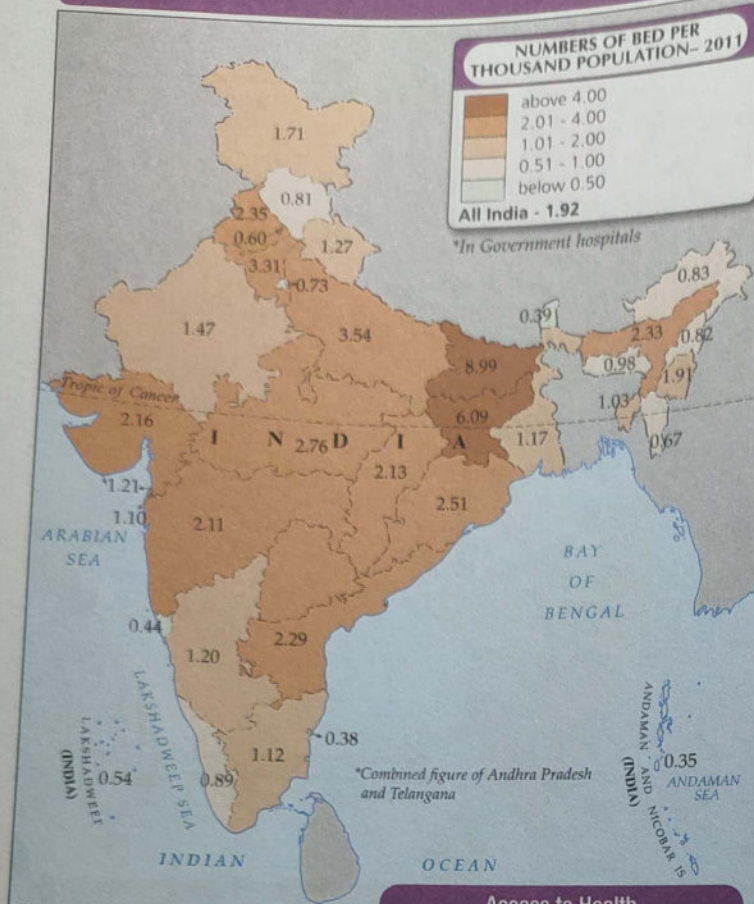


### NUMBERS OF BED PER THOUSAND POPULATION - 2011



All India - 1.92

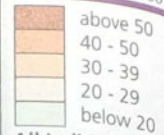
\*In Government hospitals



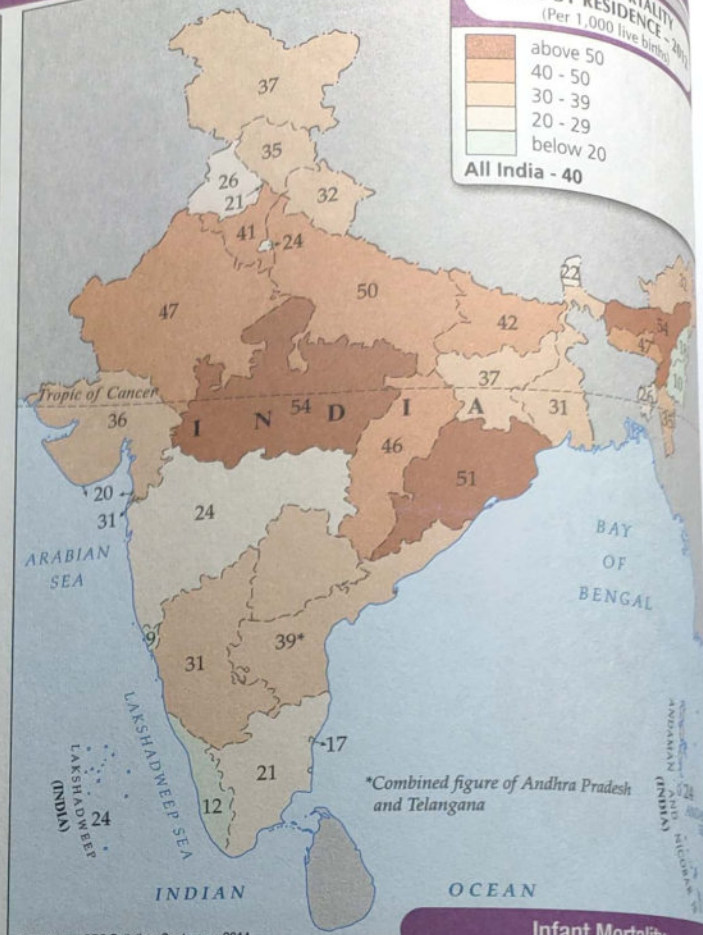
Data source: Statistical Year Book India, 2016

Access to Health

### INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY RESIDENCE - 2011

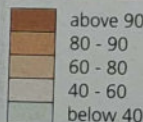


All India - 40

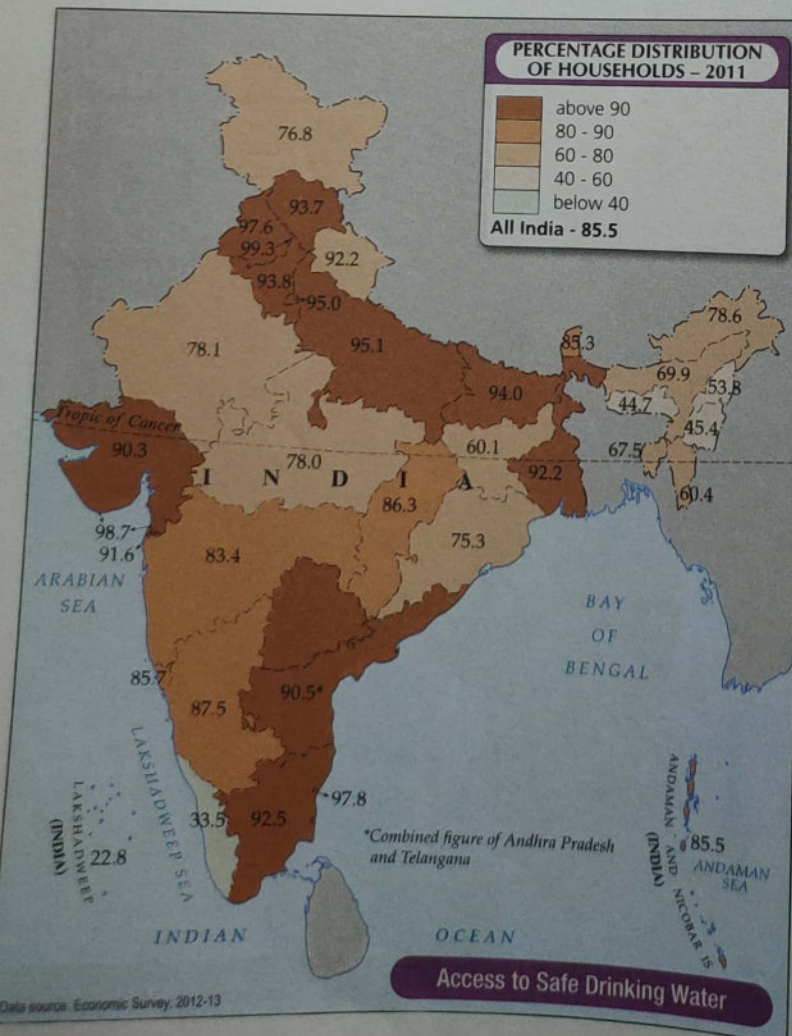
Data source: SRS Bulletin, September 2014  
Office of the Registrar of India

Infant Mortality

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS - 2011



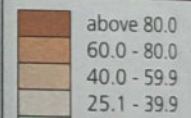
All India - 85.5



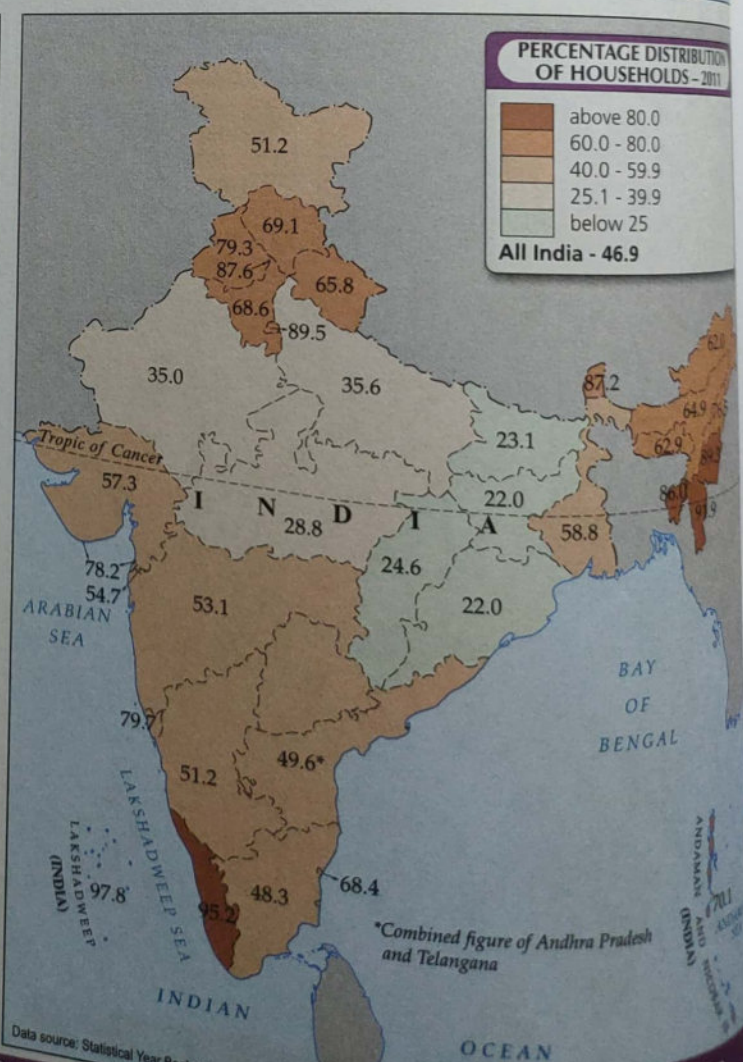
Data source: Economic Survey, 2012-13

Access to Safe Drinking Water

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS - 2011



All India - 46.9

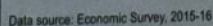
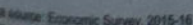
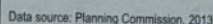
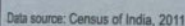


Data source: Statistical Year Book India

OCEAN

SCALE 1:30,000,000

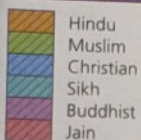






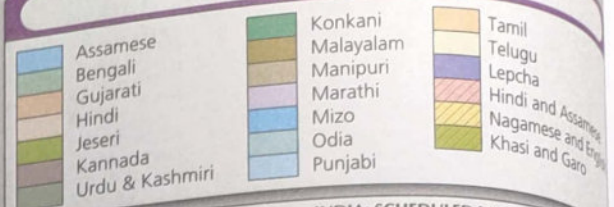


### MAJOR RELIGIONS



Scale of the bar  
1 cm = 50% of the population

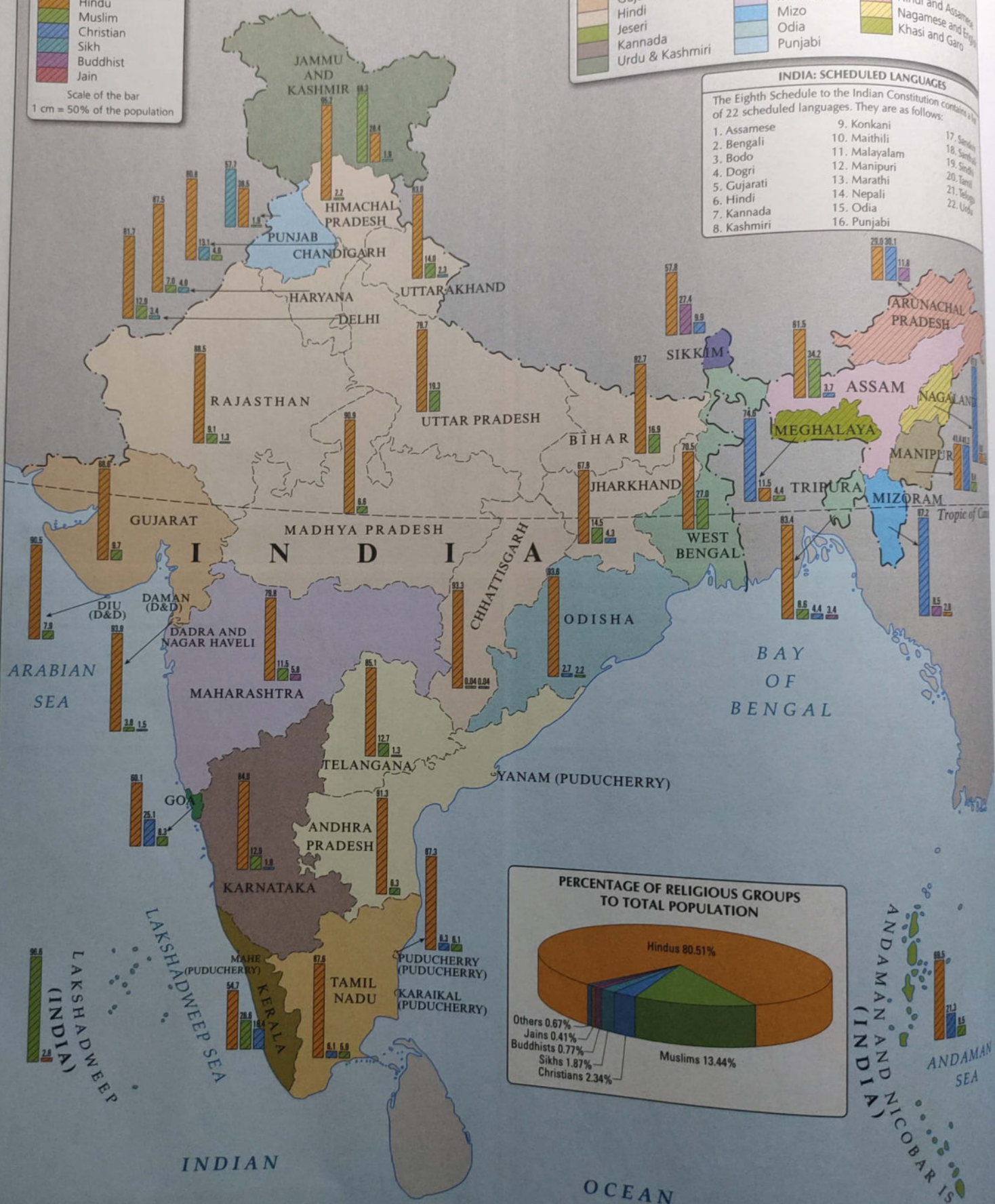
### PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES



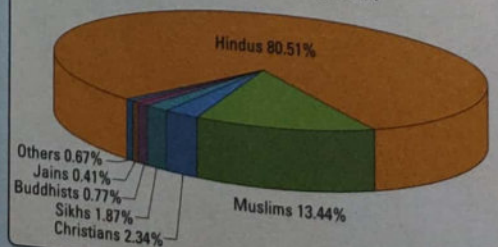
### INDIA: SCHEDULED LANGUAGES

The Eighth Schedule to the Indian Constitution contains a list of 22 scheduled languages. They are as follows:

- |             |               |              |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Assamese | 9. Konkani    | 17. Sanskrit |
| 2. Bengali  | 10. Maithili  | 18. Santali  |
| 3. Bodo     | 11. Malayalam | 19. Sindhi   |
| 4. Dogri    | 12. Manipuri  | 20. Tamil    |
| 5. Gujarati | 13. Marathi   | 21. Telugu   |
| 6. Hindi    | 14. Nepali    | 22. Urdu     |
| 7. Kannada  | 15. Odia      |              |
| 8. Kashmiri | 16. Punjabi   |              |



### PERCENTAGE OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS TO TOTAL POPULATION

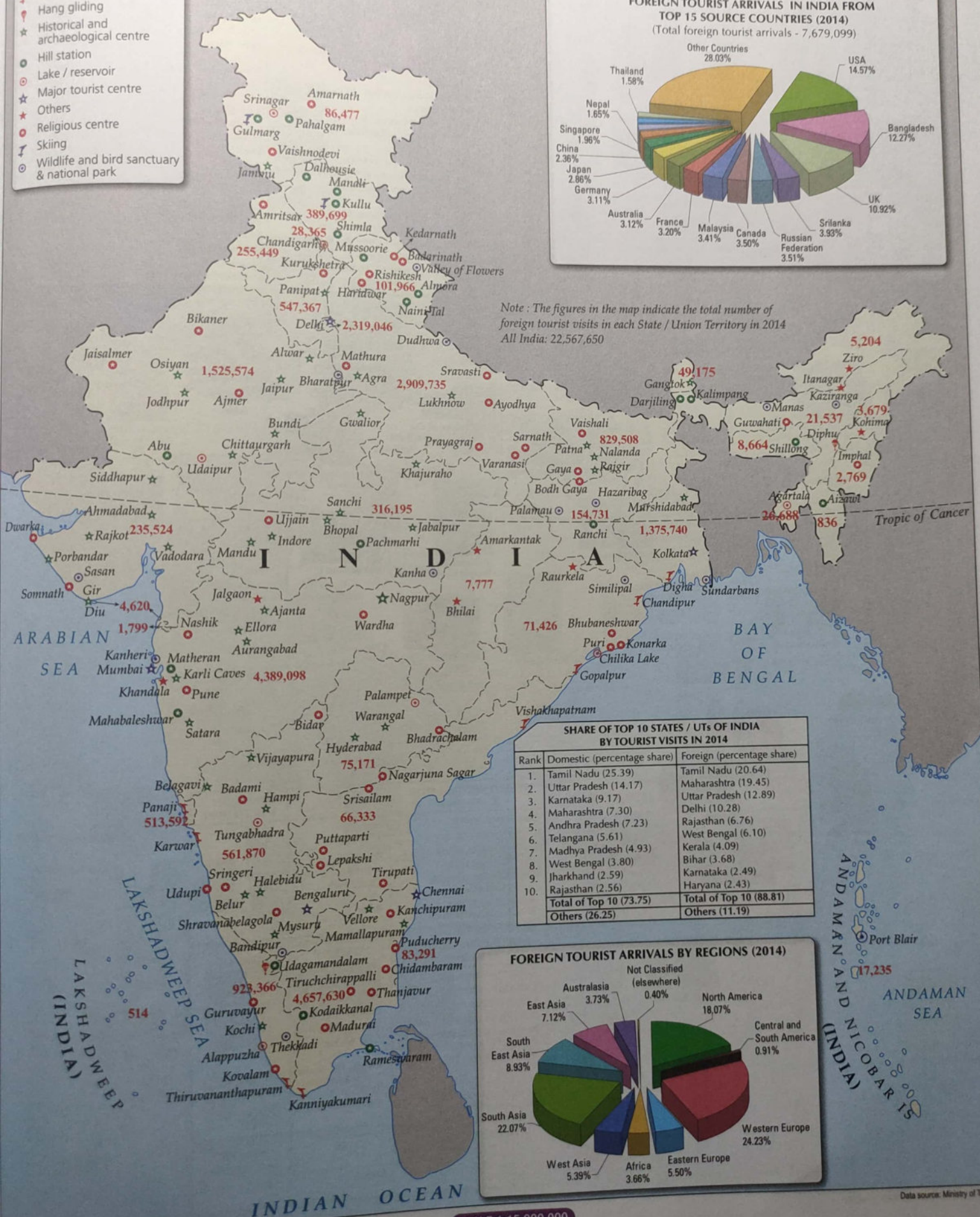






TOURISM

- Beach
- Hang gliding
- Historical and archaeological centre
- Hill station
- Lake / reservoir
- Major tourist centre
- Others
- Religious centre
- Skiing
- Wildlife and bird sanctuary & national park



SCALE 1:15 000 000

Data source: Ministry of Tourism

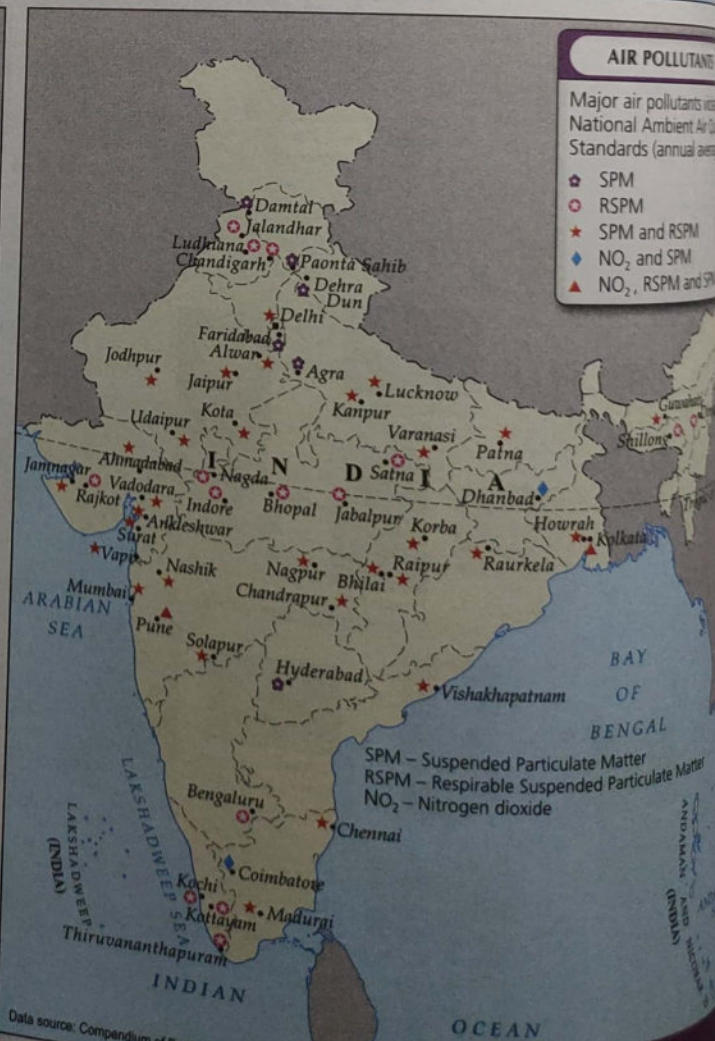
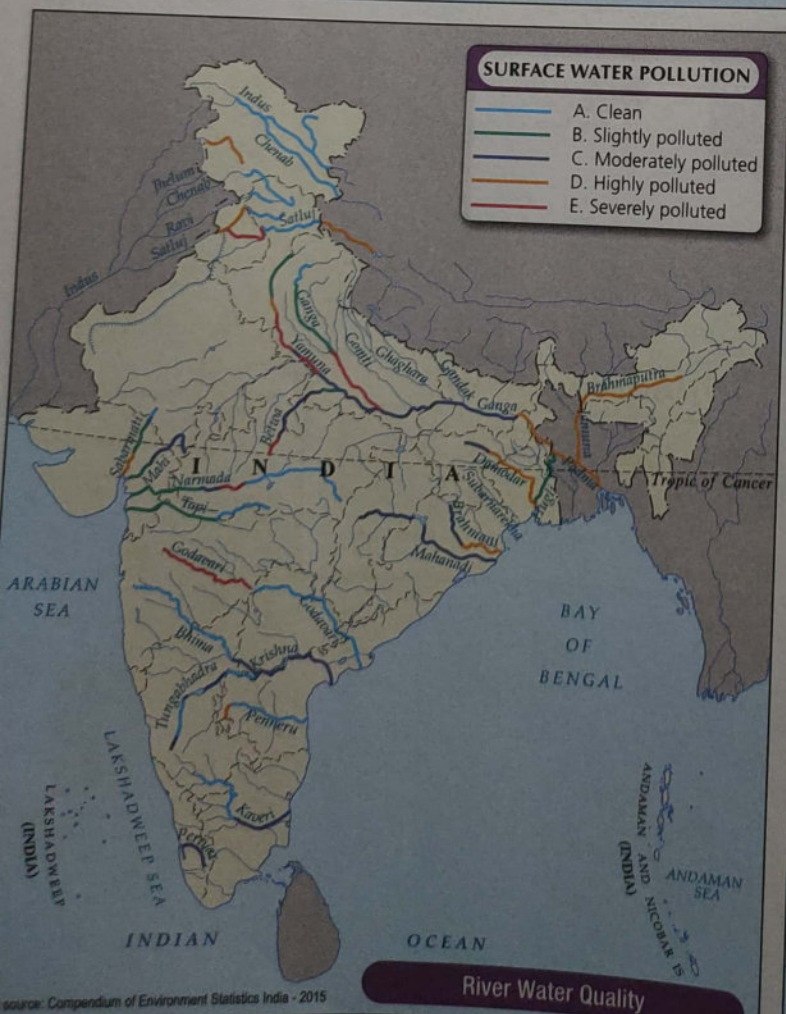
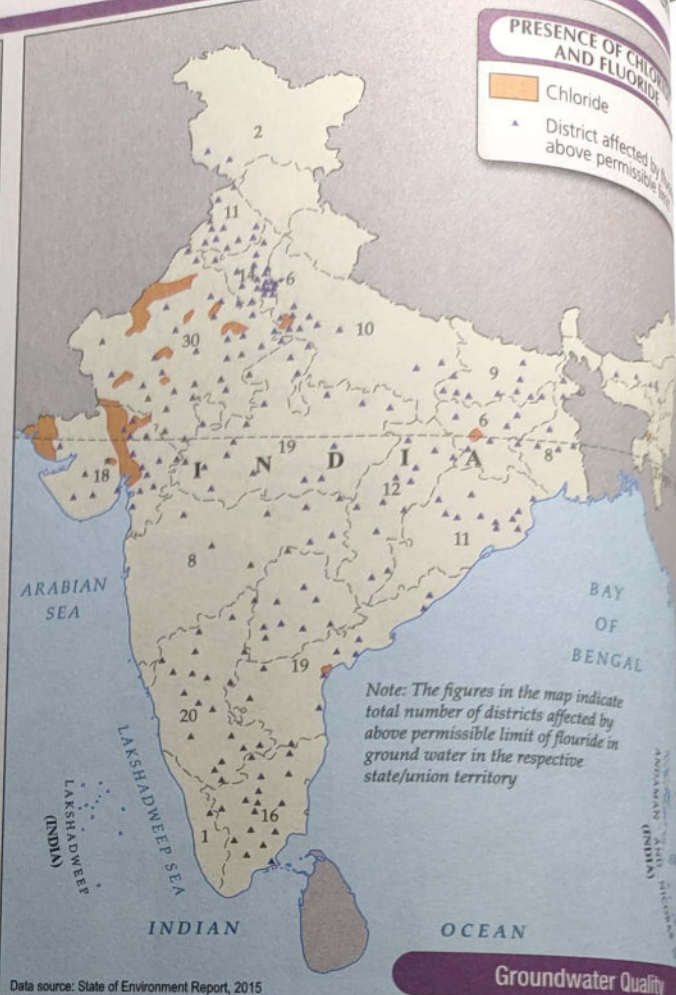
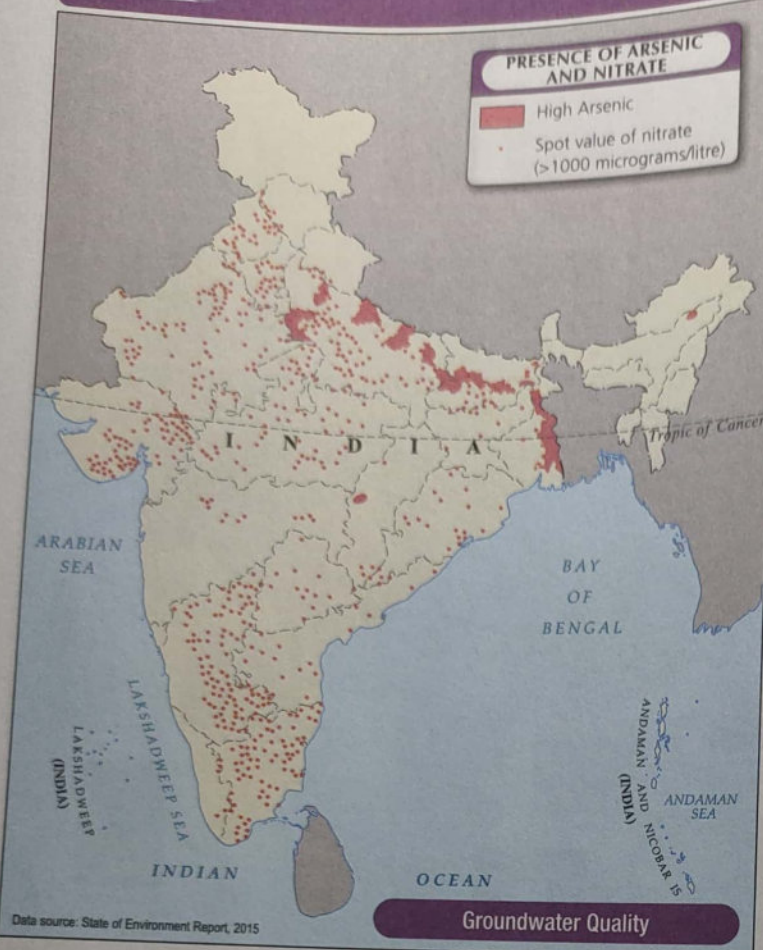




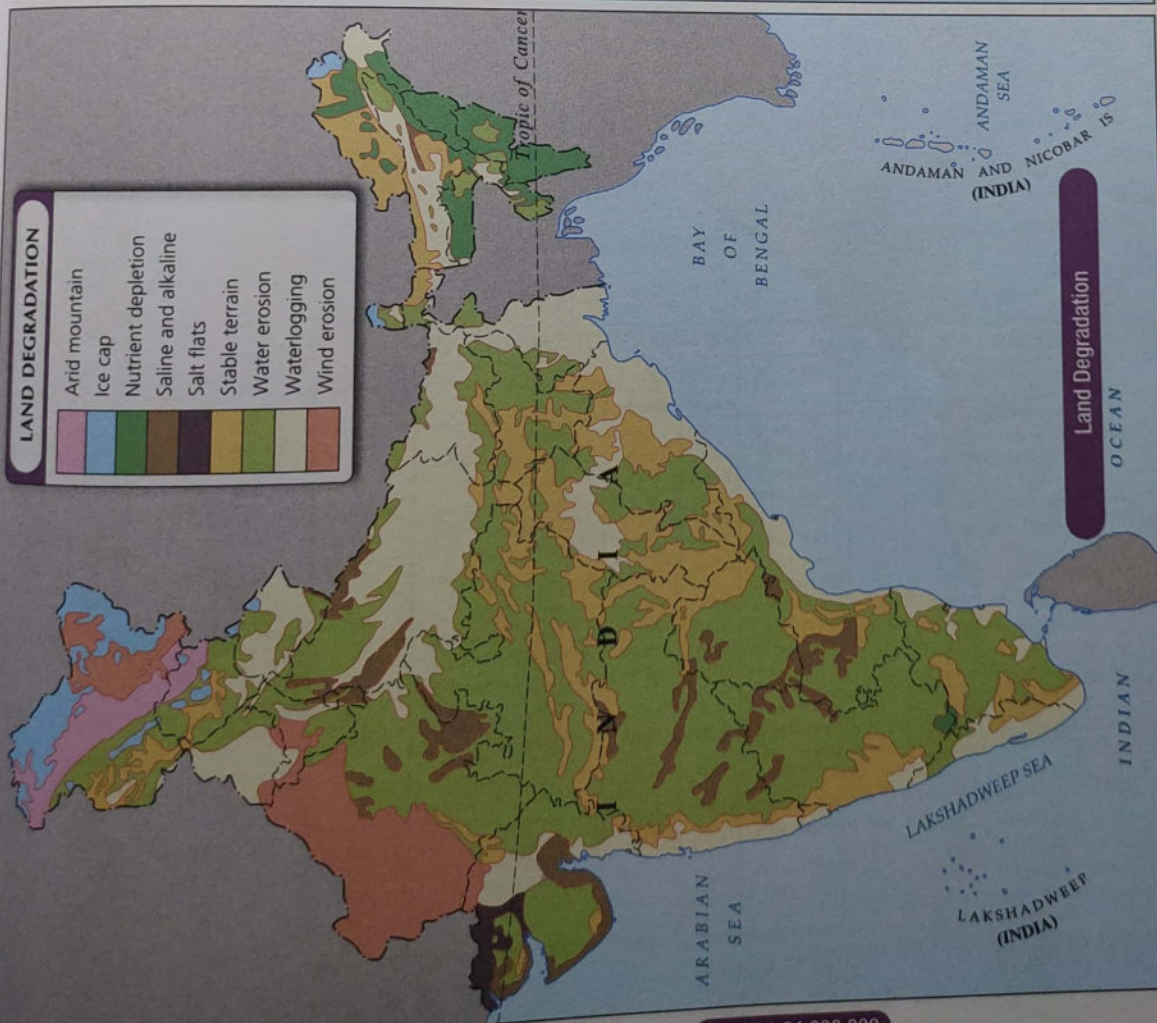






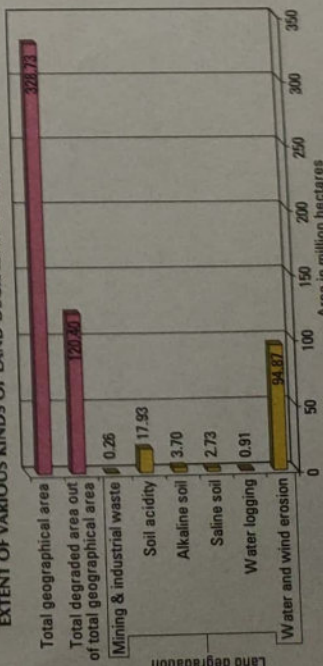






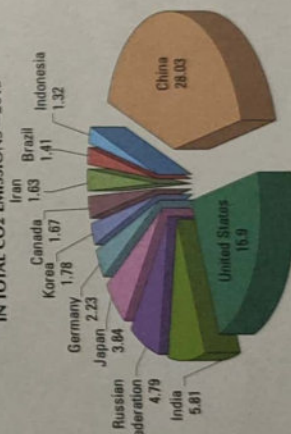
SCALE 1:24 000 000

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

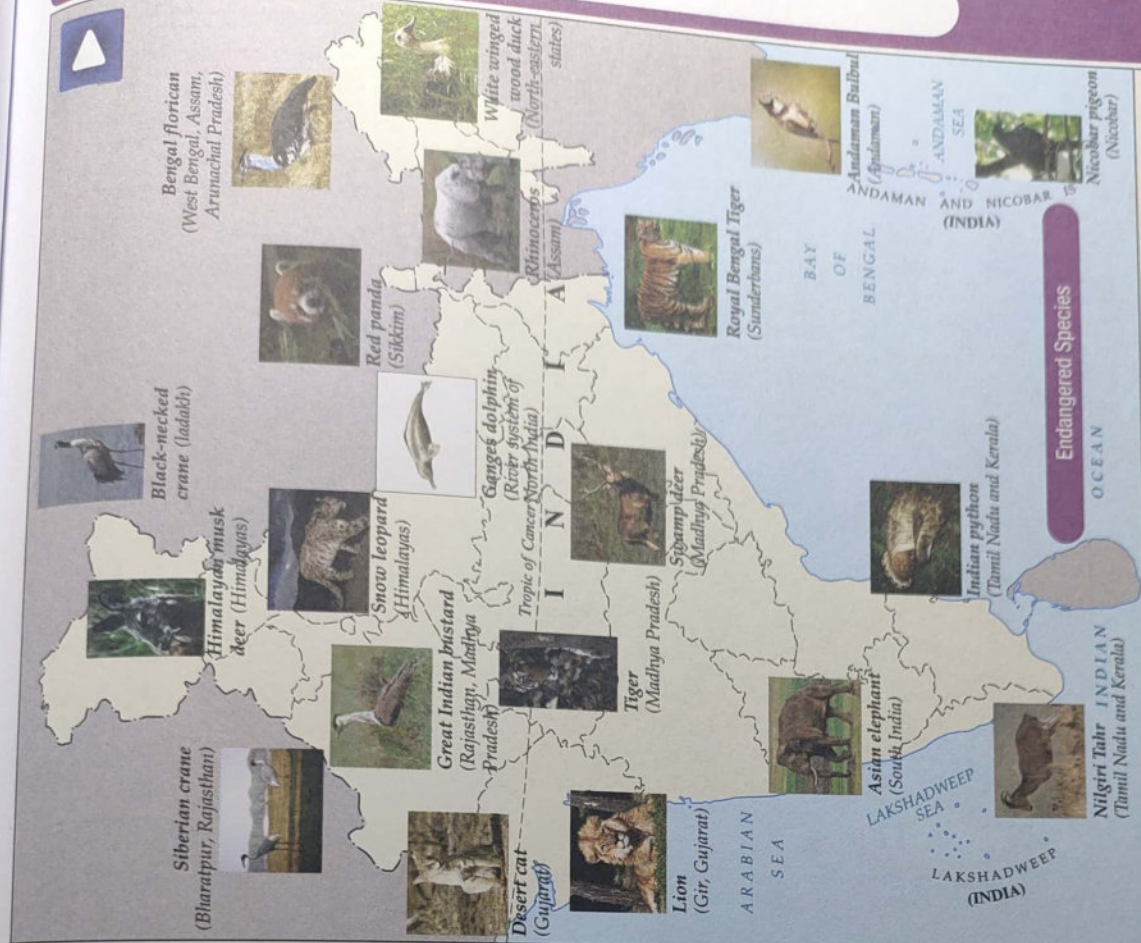


Data source: Ministry of Agriculture

TOP TEN COUNTRY'S SHARES IN TOTAL CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS - 2015



Data source: State of Environment Report, 2015



THREATENED SPECIES

| Mammals | Birds | Reptiles | Amphibians | Fishes | Molluscs | Other Invertebrates | Plants    | Total |
|---------|-------|----------|------------|--------|----------|---------------------|-----------|-------|
| 96      | 76    | 25       | 65         | 40     | 2        | 109                 | 248       | 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 2018.1, as on 30 June 2018



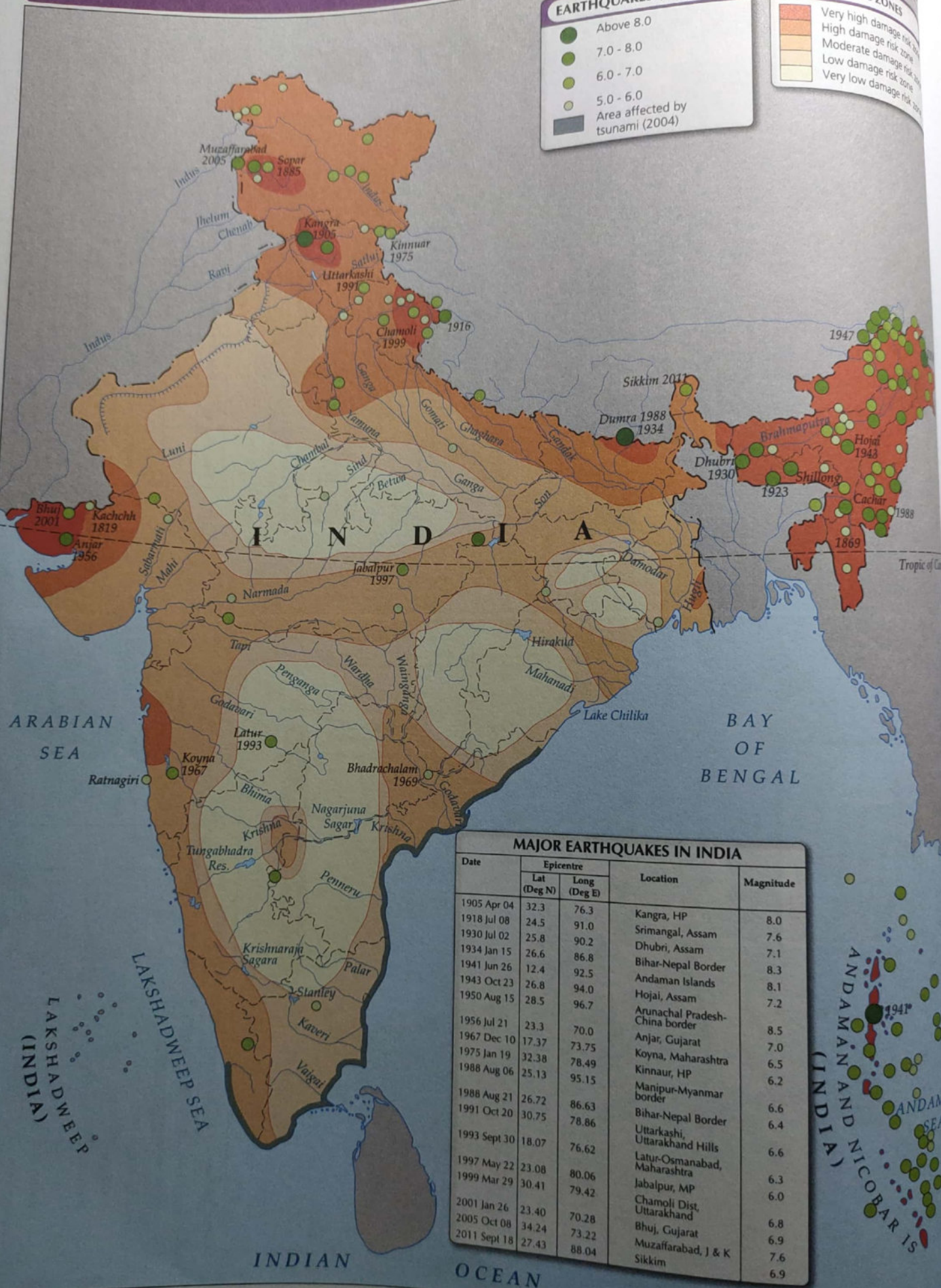


# EARTHQUAKES (Magnitude)

- Above 8.0
- 7.0 - 8.0
- 6.0 - 7.0
- 5.0 - 6.0
- Area affected by tsunami (2004)

# SEISMIC ZONES

- Very high damage risk zone
- High damage risk zone
- Moderate damage risk zone
- Low damage risk zone
- Very low damage risk zone

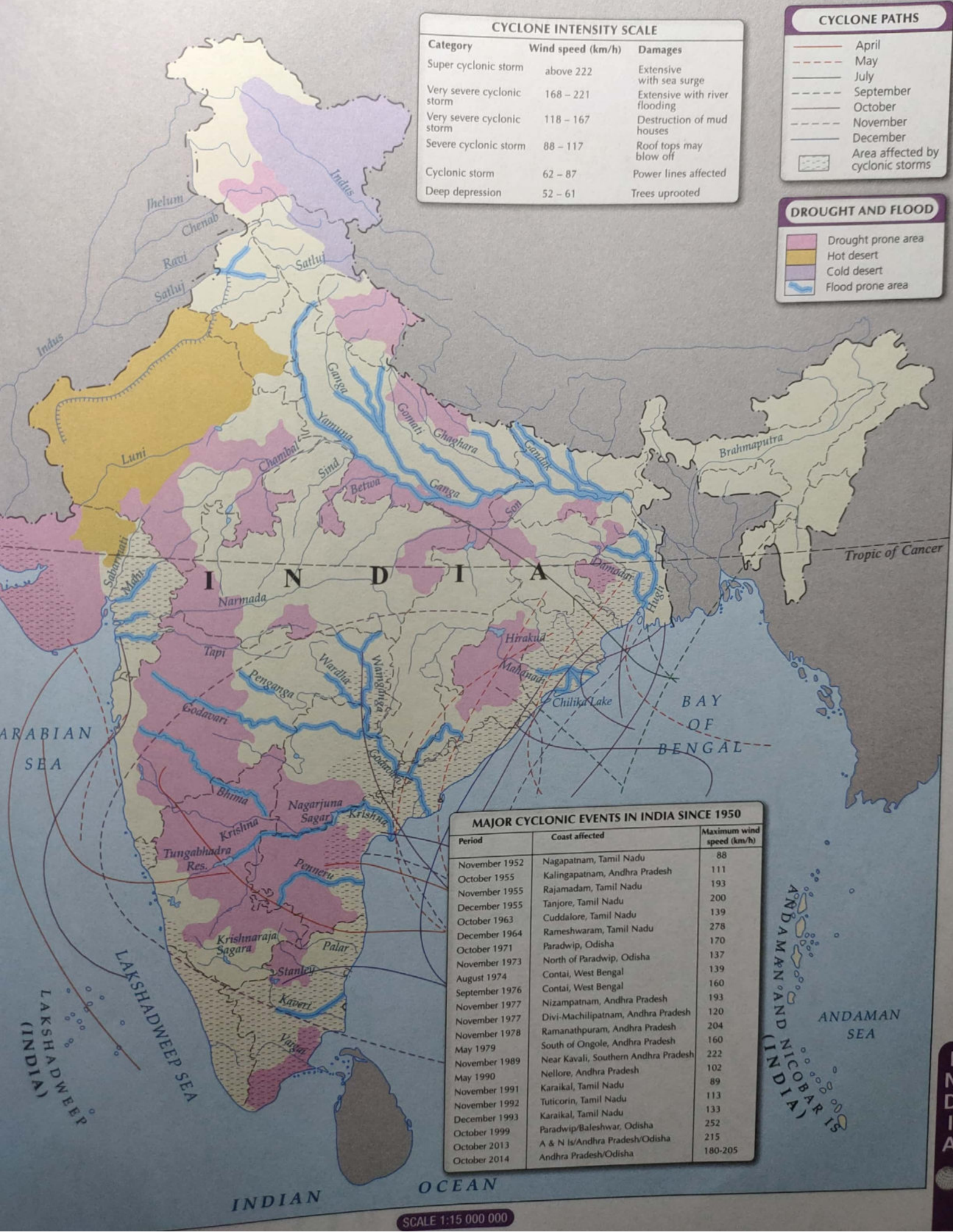


## MAJOR EARTHQUAKES IN INDIA

| 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        | Bhuji, 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





| CYCLONE INTENSITY SCALE    |                   |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Category                   | Wind speed (km/h) | Damages                       |
| Super cyclonic storm       | above 222         | Extensive with sea surge      |
| Very severe cyclonic storm | 168 – 221         | Extensive with river flooding |
| Very severe cyclonic storm | 118 – 167         | Destruction of mud houses     |
| Severe cyclonic storm      | 88 – 117          | Roof tops may blow off        |
| Cyclonic storm             | 62 – 87           | Power lines affected          |
| Deep depression            | 52 – 61           | Trees uprooted                |

| CYCLONE PATHS |                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| —             | April                            |
| - - -         | May                              |
| —             | July                             |
| - - -         | September                        |
| —             | October                          |
| - - -         | November                         |
| —             | December                         |
| [Pattern]     | Area affected by cyclonic storms |

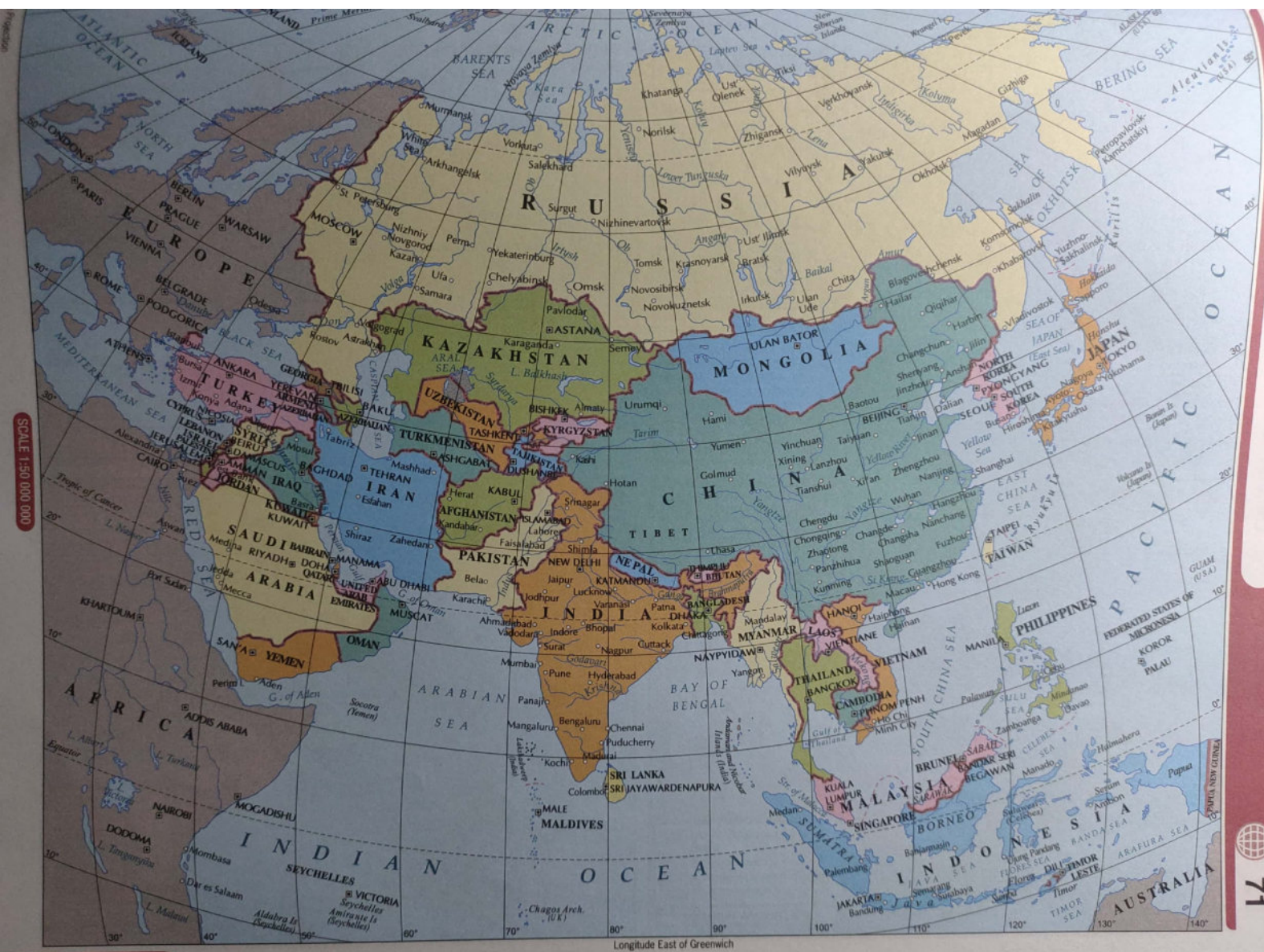
| DROUGHT AND FLOOD |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| [Pink]            | Drought prone area |
| [Yellow]          | Hot desert         |
| [Purple]          | Cold desert        |
| [Blue]            | Flood prone area   |

| MAJOR CYCLONIC EVENTS IN INDIA SINCE 1950 |                                      |                           |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Period                                    | Coast affected                       | Maximum wind speed (km/h) |
| November 1952                             | Nagapatnam, Tamil Nadu               | 88                        |
| October 1955                              | Kalingapatnam, Andhra Pradesh        | 111                       |
| November 1955                             | Rajamadam, Tamil Nadu                | 193                       |
| December 1955                             | Tanjore, Tamil Nadu                  | 200                       |
| October 1963                              | Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu                | 139                       |
| December 1964                             | Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu              | 278                       |
| October 1971                              | Paradwip, Odisha                     | 170                       |
| November 1973                             | North of Paradwip, Odisha            | 137                       |
| August 1974                               | Contai, West Bengal                  | 139                       |
| September 1976                            | Contai, West Bengal                  | 160                       |
| November 1977                             | Nizampatnam, Andhra Pradesh          | 193                       |
| November 1977                             | Divi-Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh   | 120                       |
| November 1978                             | Ramanathapuram, Andhra Pradesh       | 204                       |
| May 1979                                  | South of Ongole, Andhra Pradesh      | 160                       |
| November 1989                             | Near Kavali, Southern Andhra Pradesh | 222                       |
| May 1990                                  | Nellore, Andhra Pradesh              | 102                       |
| November 1991                             | Karaikal, Tamil Nadu                 | 89                        |
| November 1992                             | Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu                | 113                       |
| December 1993                             | Karaikal, Tamil Nadu                 | 133                       |
| October 1999                              | Paradwip/Baleshwar, Odisha           | 252                       |
| October 2013                              | A & N Is/Andhra Pradesh/Odisha       | 215                       |
| October 2014                              | Andhra Pradesh/Odisha                | 180-205                   |





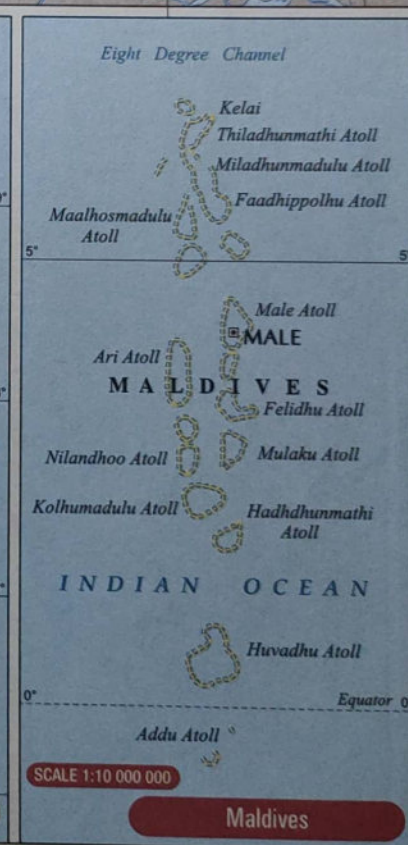












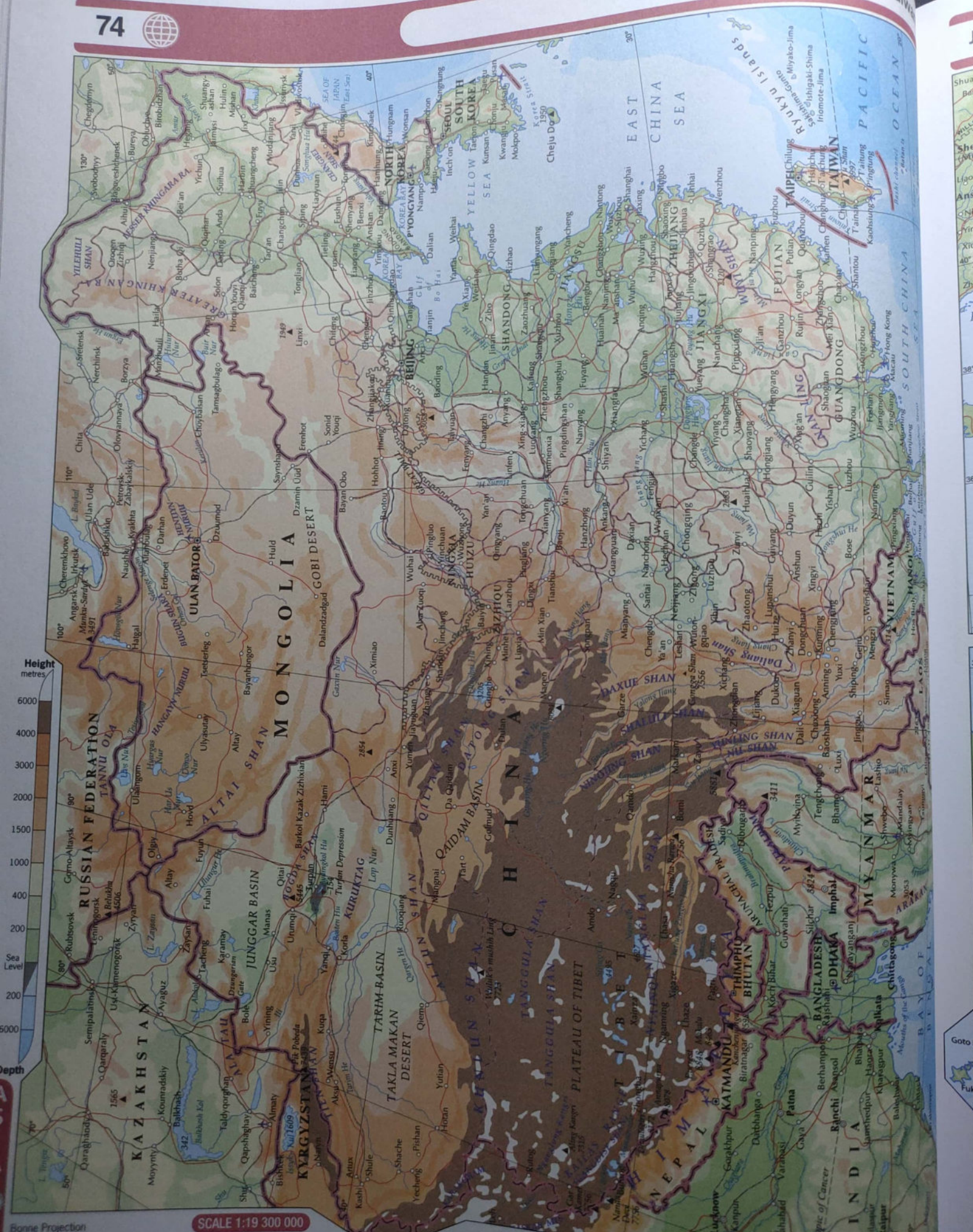
### HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX OF SAARC MEMBER COUNTRIES

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                              | ...                                                           |
| ...               | <b>SOUTH ASIA</b> | <b>0.607</b>                        | <b>5,605</b>                   | <b>68.4</b>                      | <b>5.5</b>                      | <b>5,324</b>                   | <b>62.5</b>             | <b>4.3</b>                       | <b>...</b>                                                    |

Longitude East of Greenwich









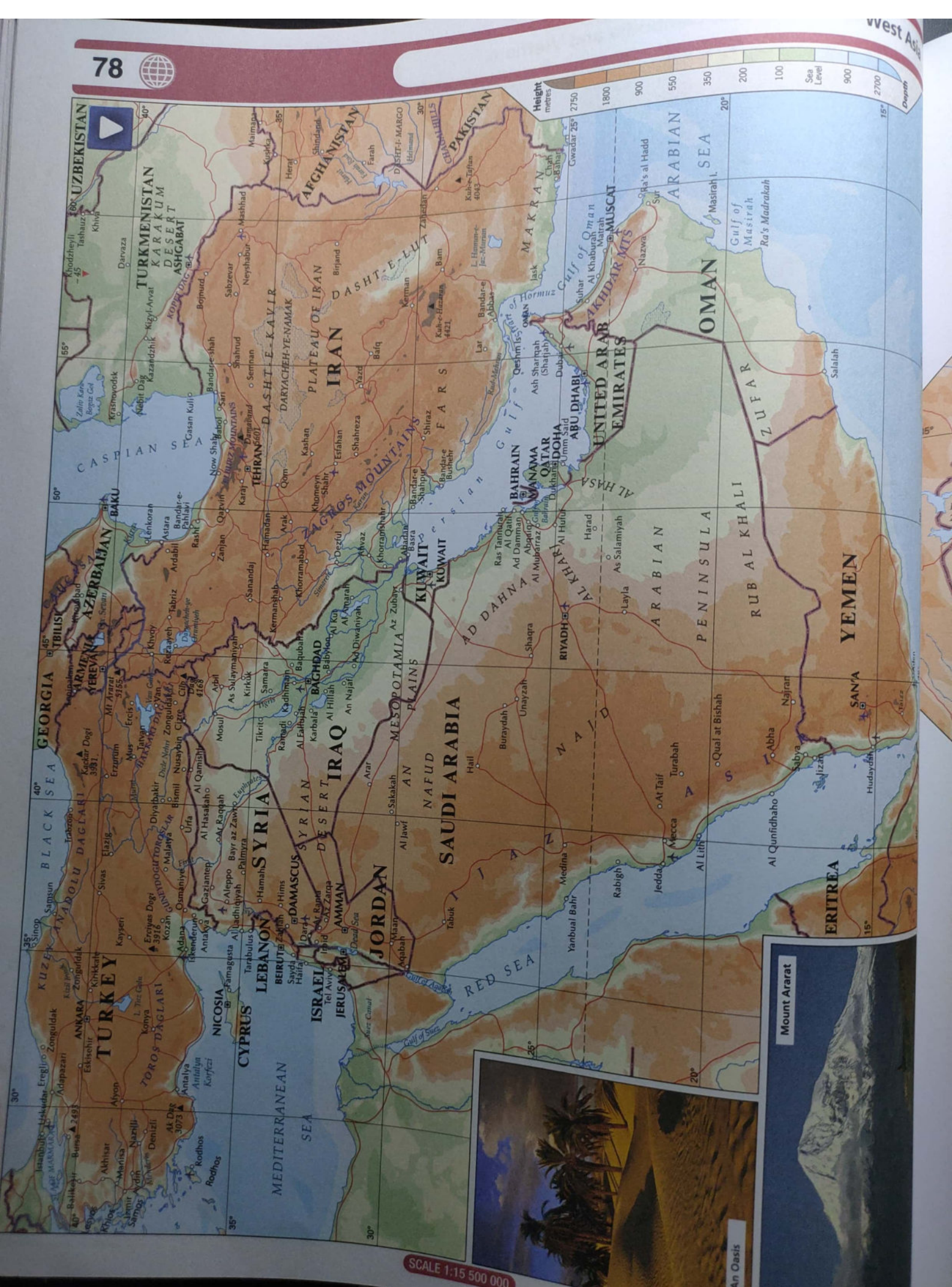










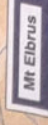


SCALE 1:15 000 000

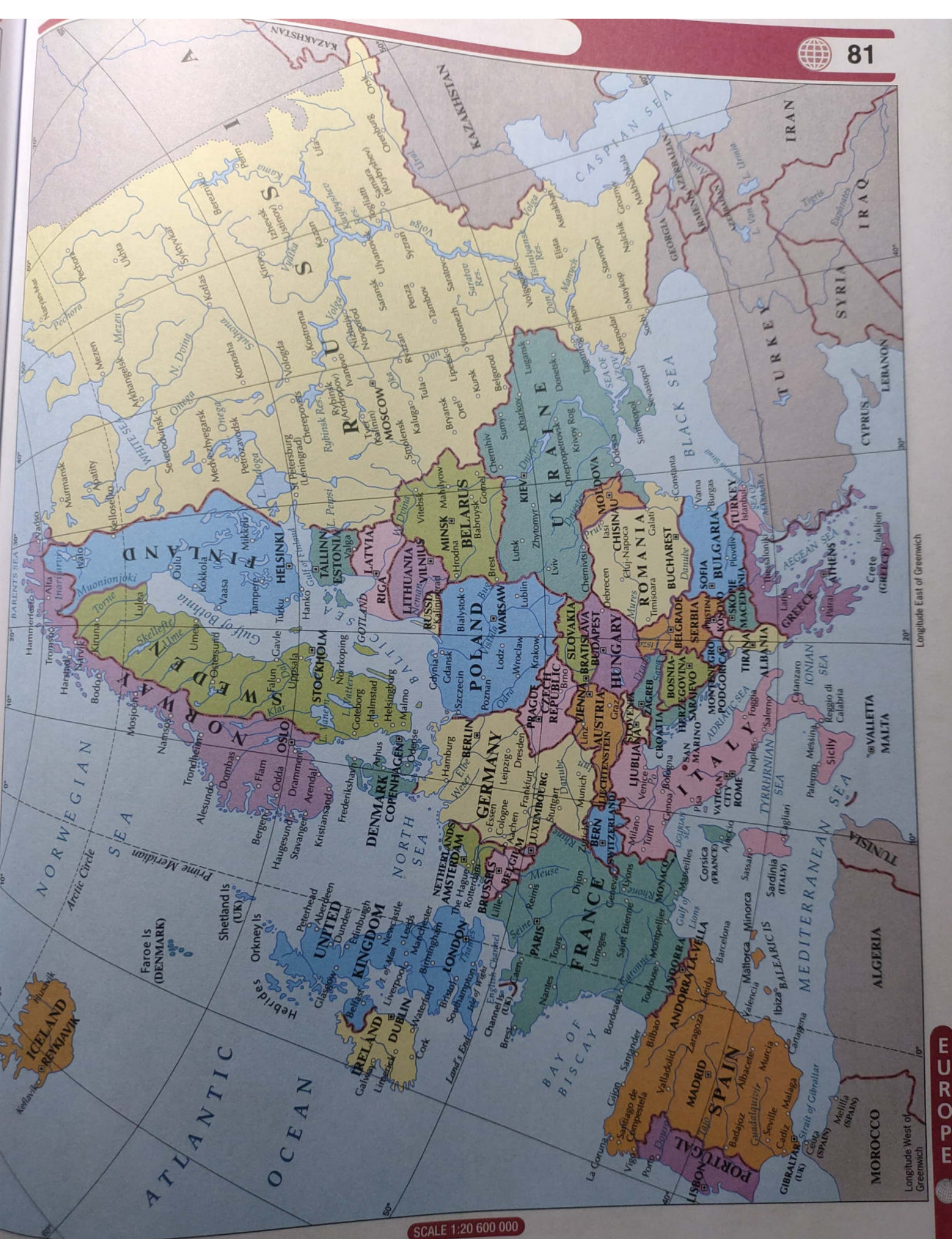






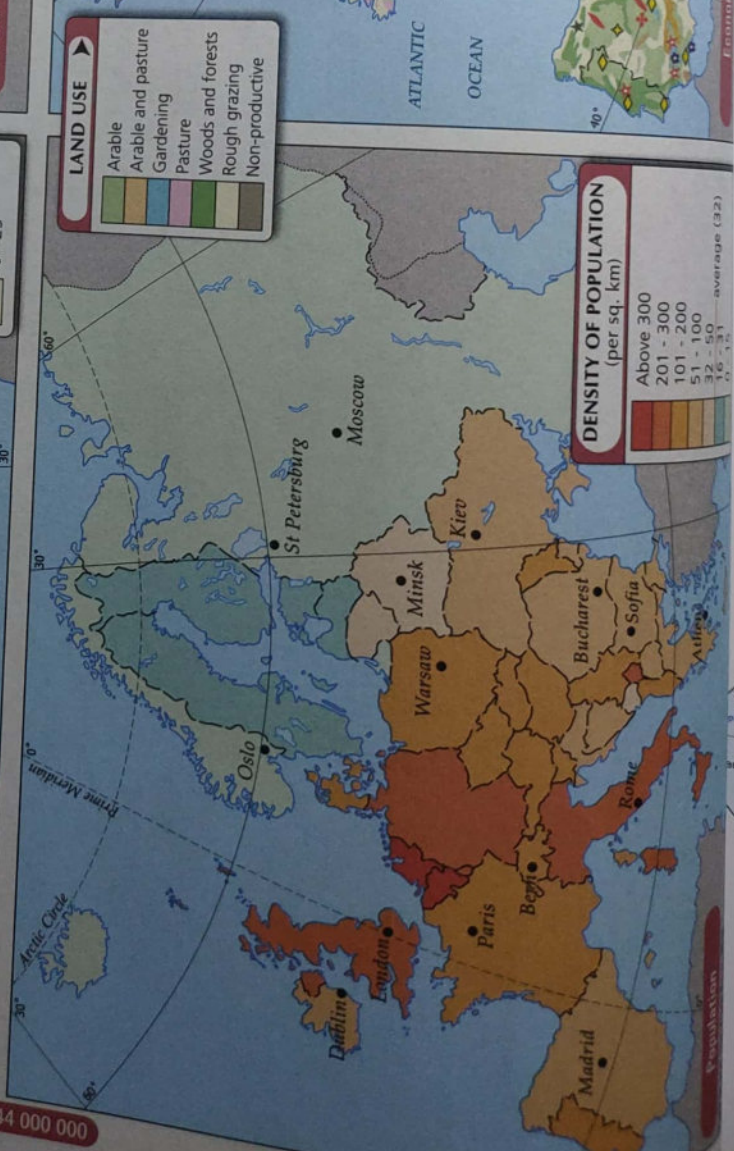
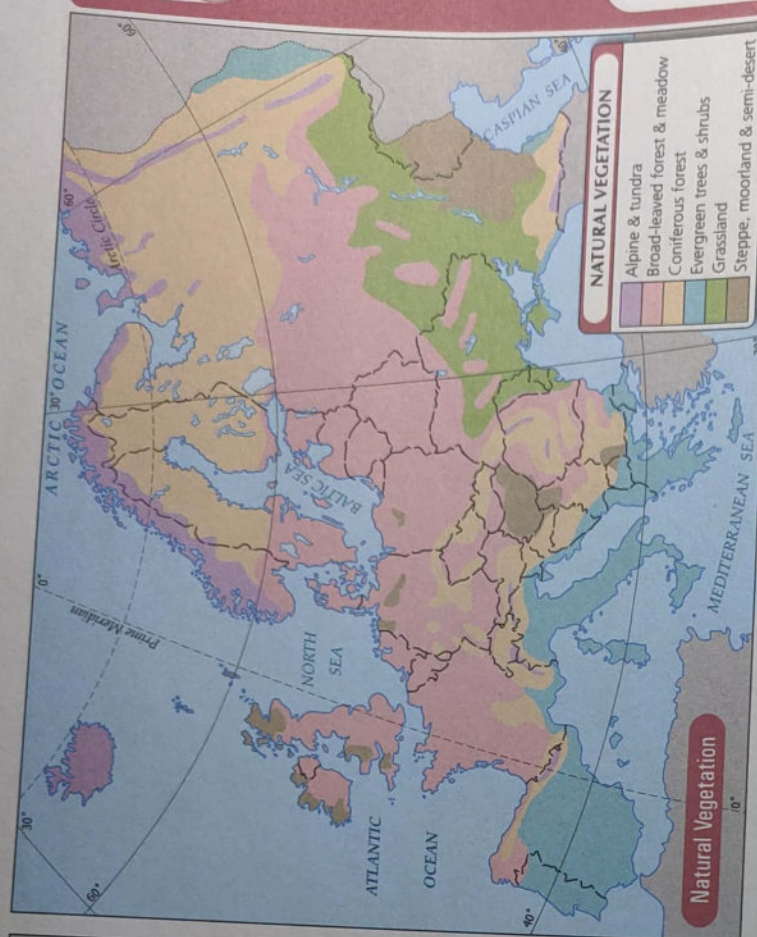






SCALE 1:20 600 000



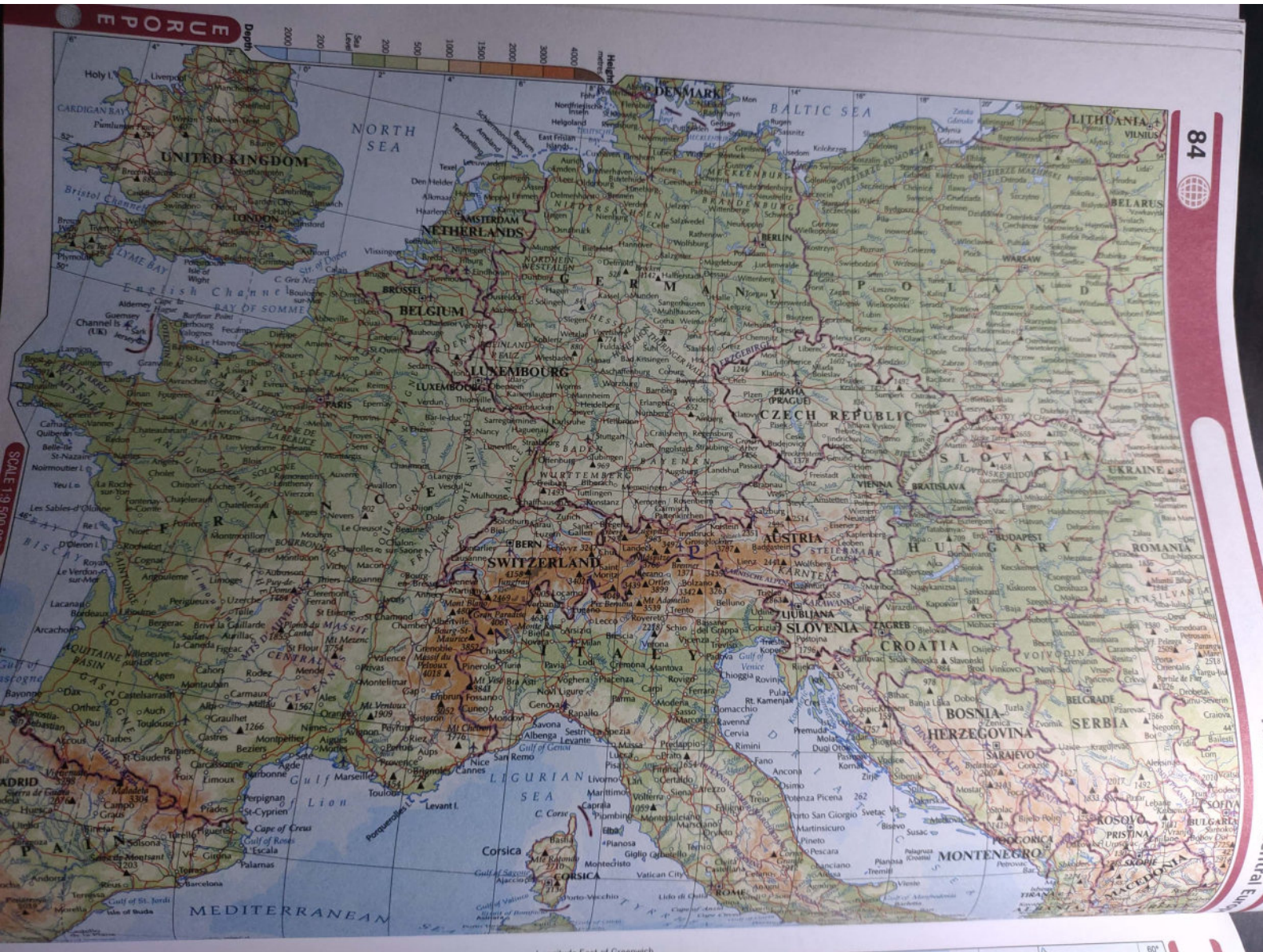


SCALE 1:44 000 000

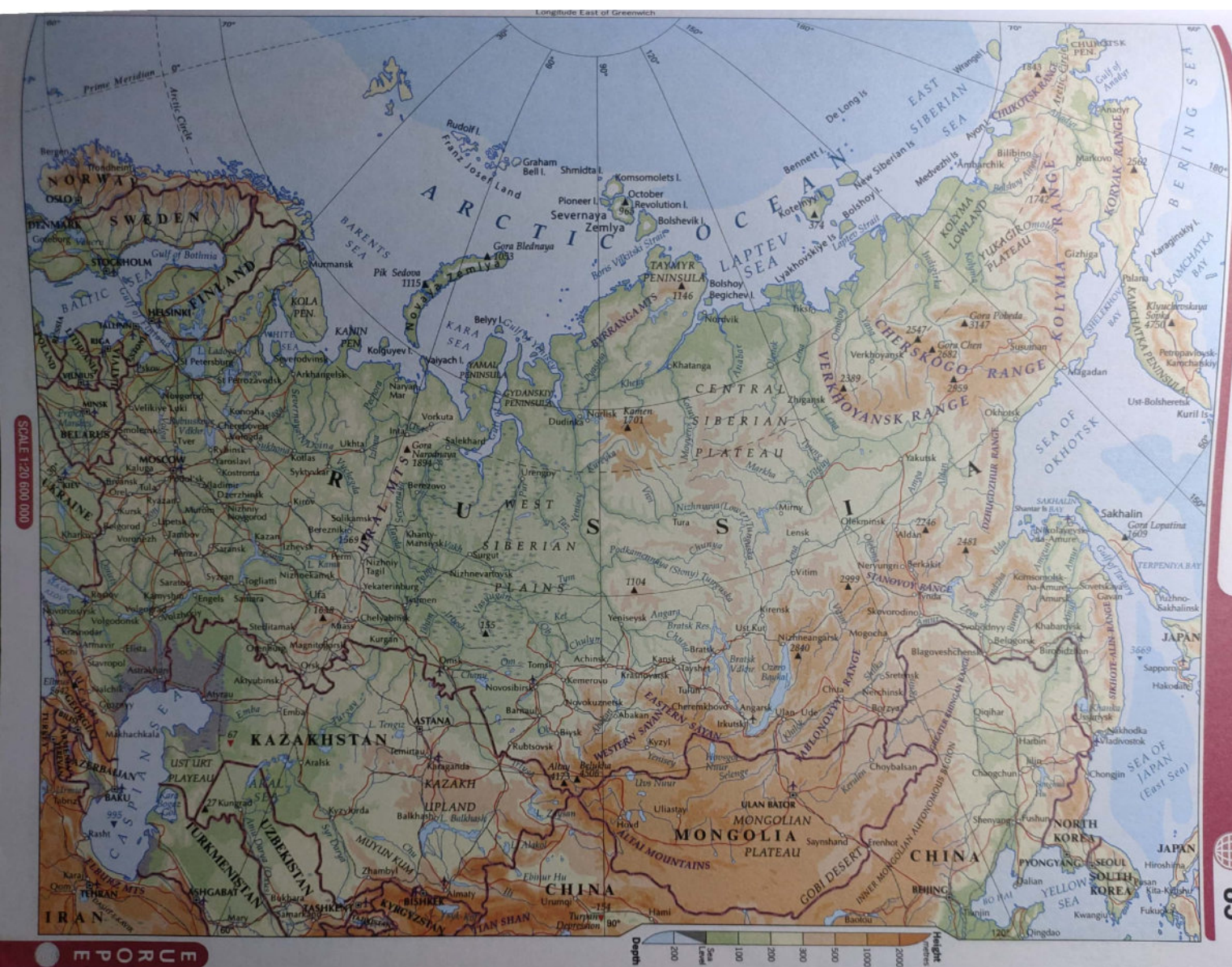




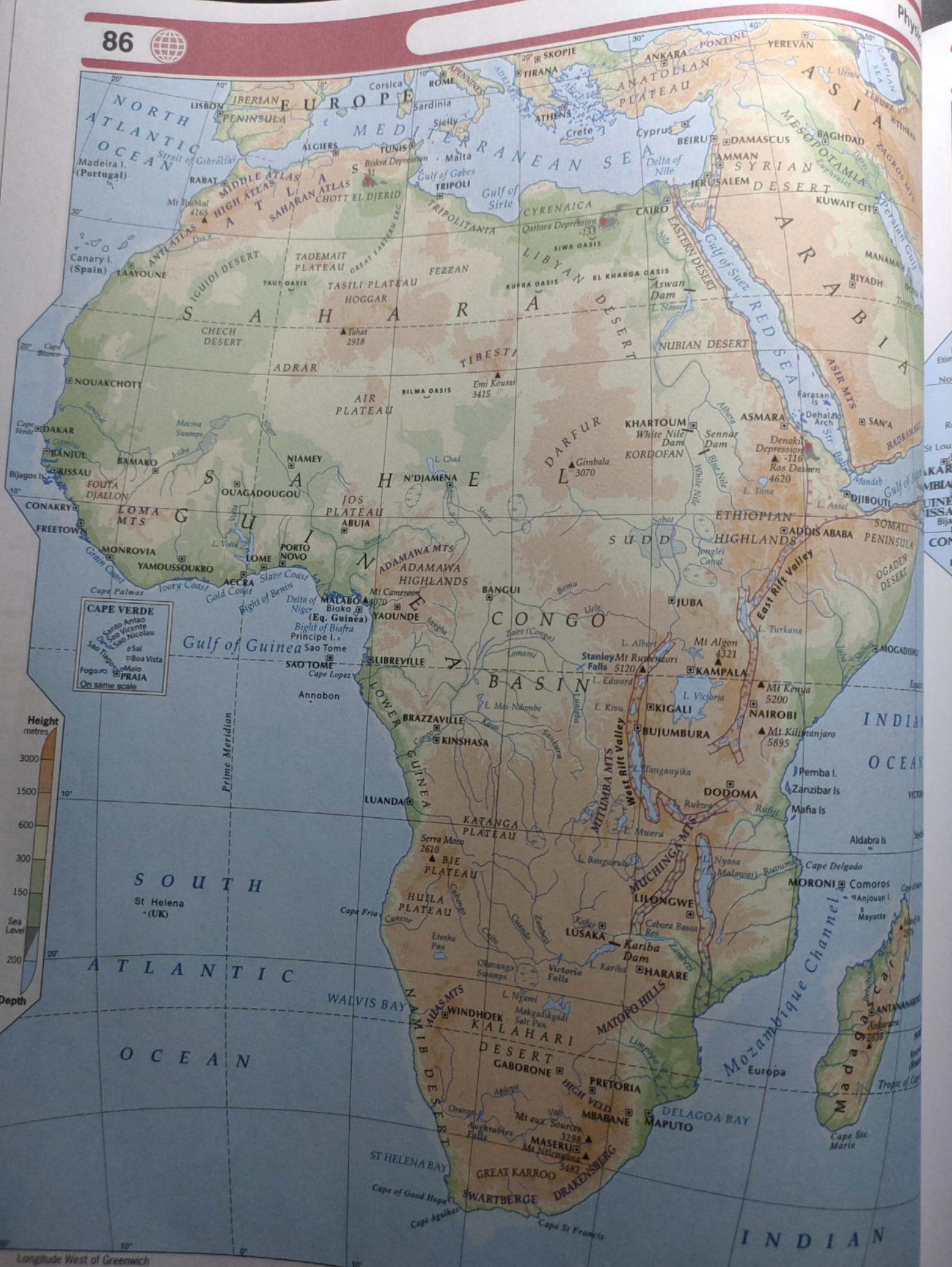












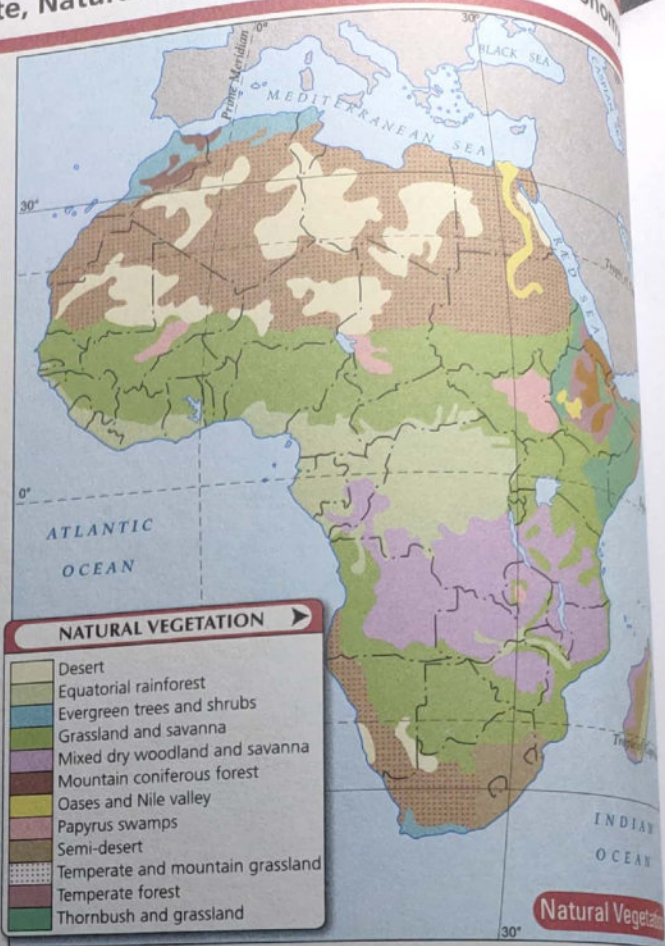
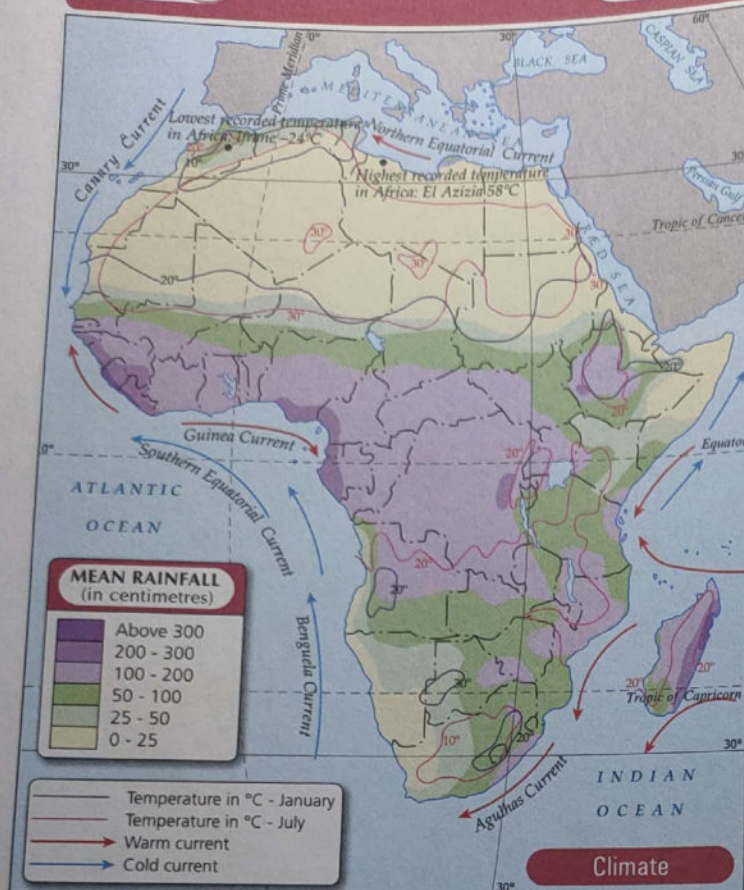




Lambert's Zenithal Equal Area Projection

SCALE 1:38 000 000





SCALE 1:81 000 000





Longitude East of Greenwich

A  
F  
R  
I  
C  
A

Equivalent Azimuthal Projection

SCALE 1:13 100 000

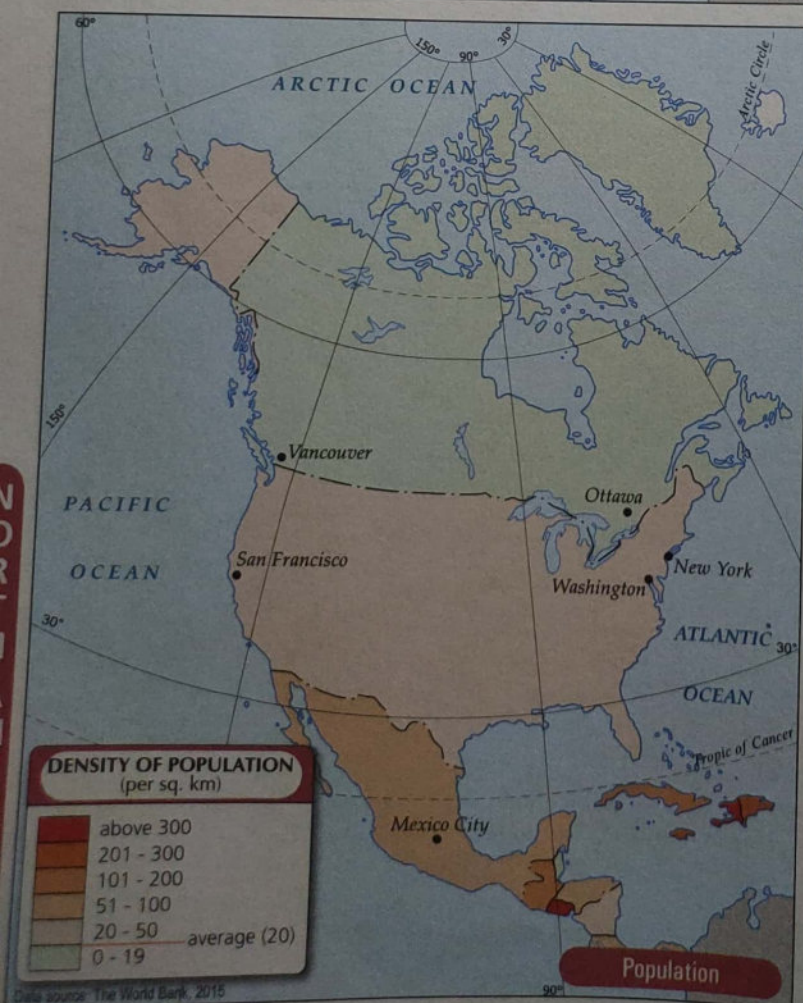
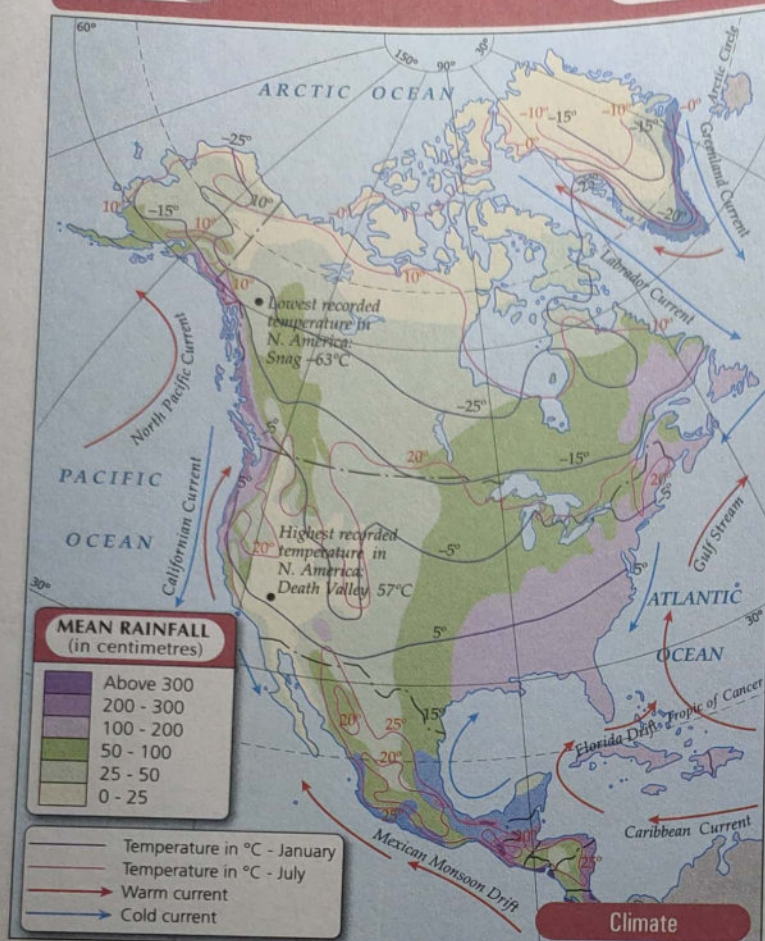












SCALE 1:75 000 000

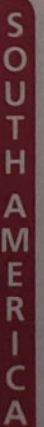






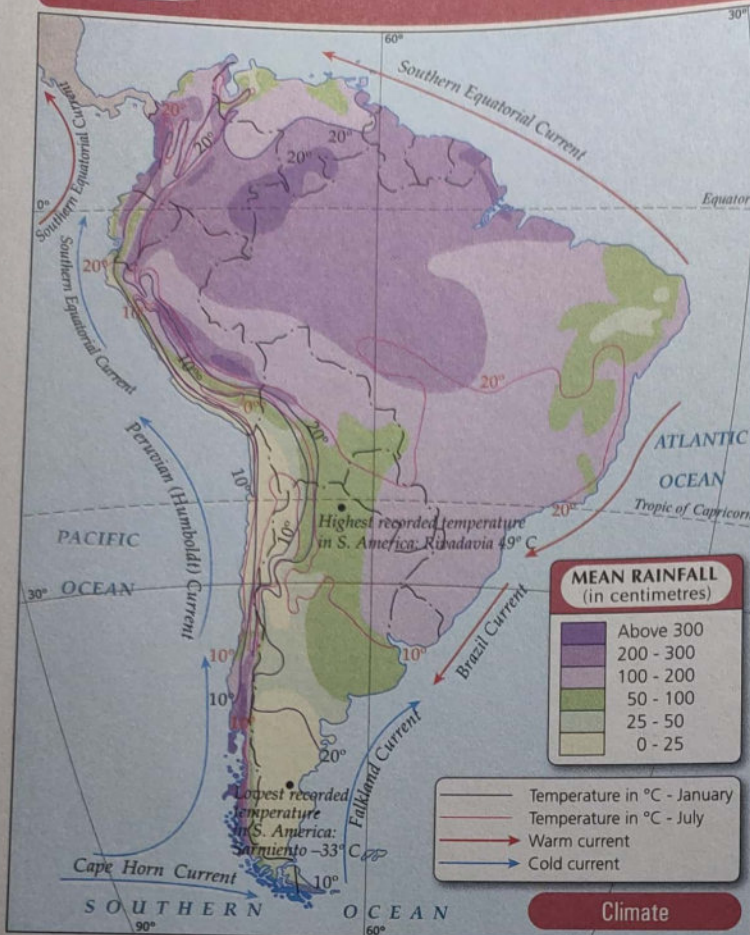






Longitude West of Greenwich





SCALE 1:66 000 000

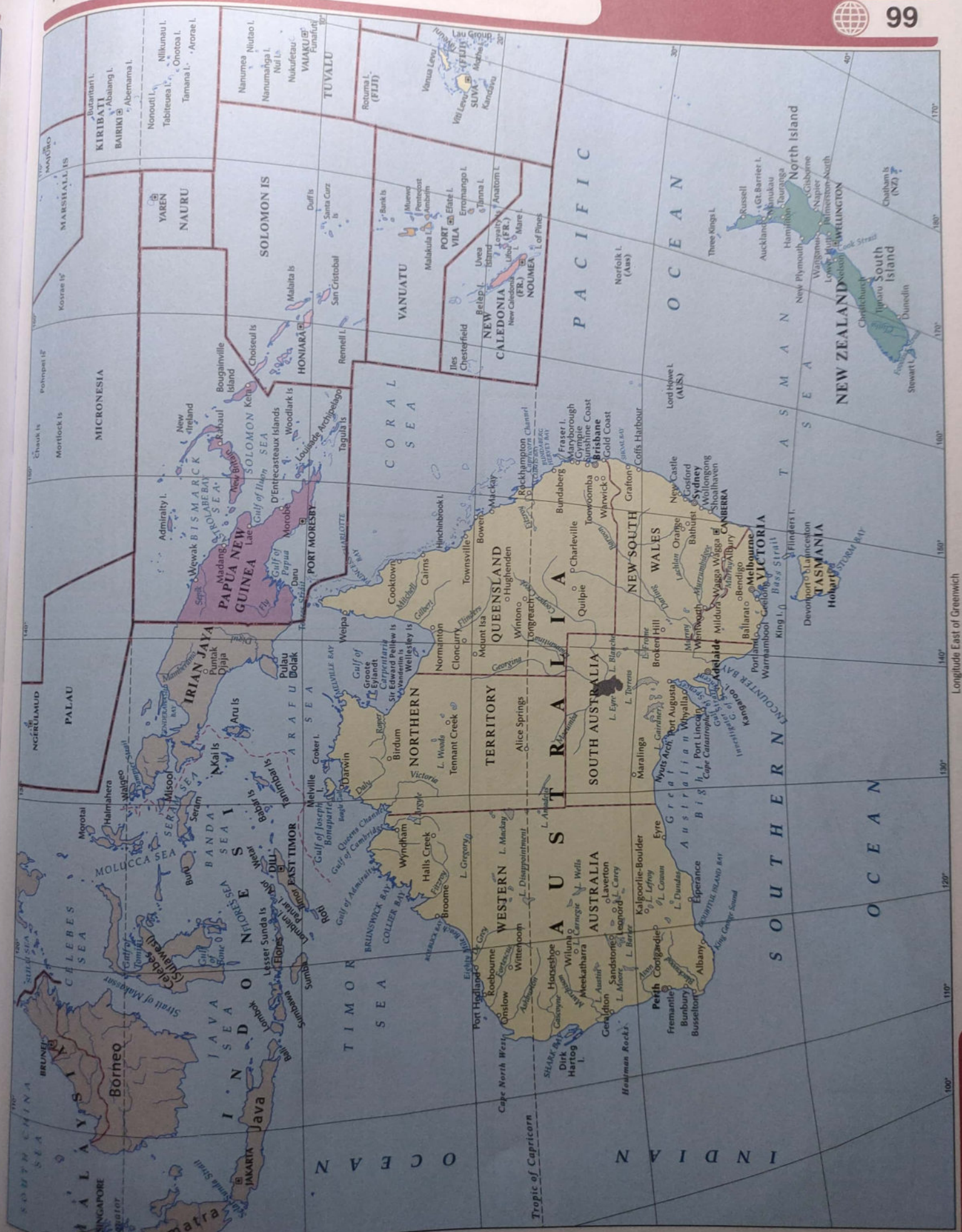






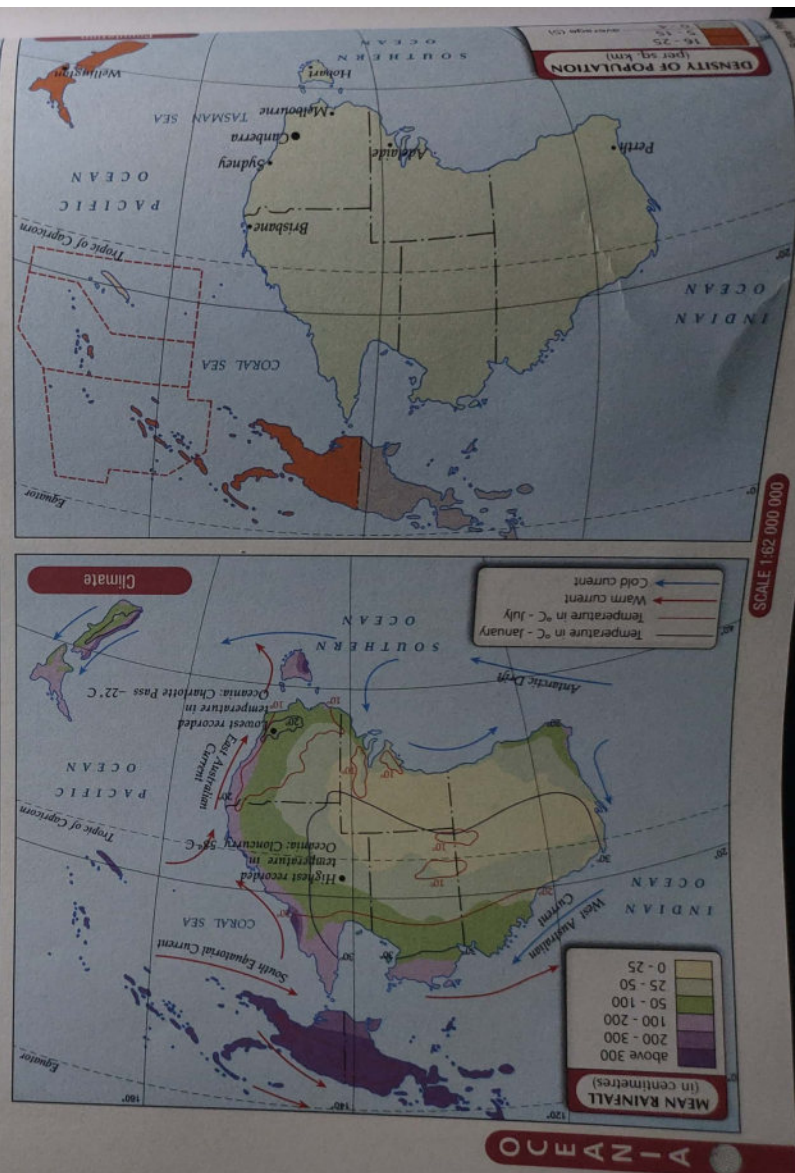
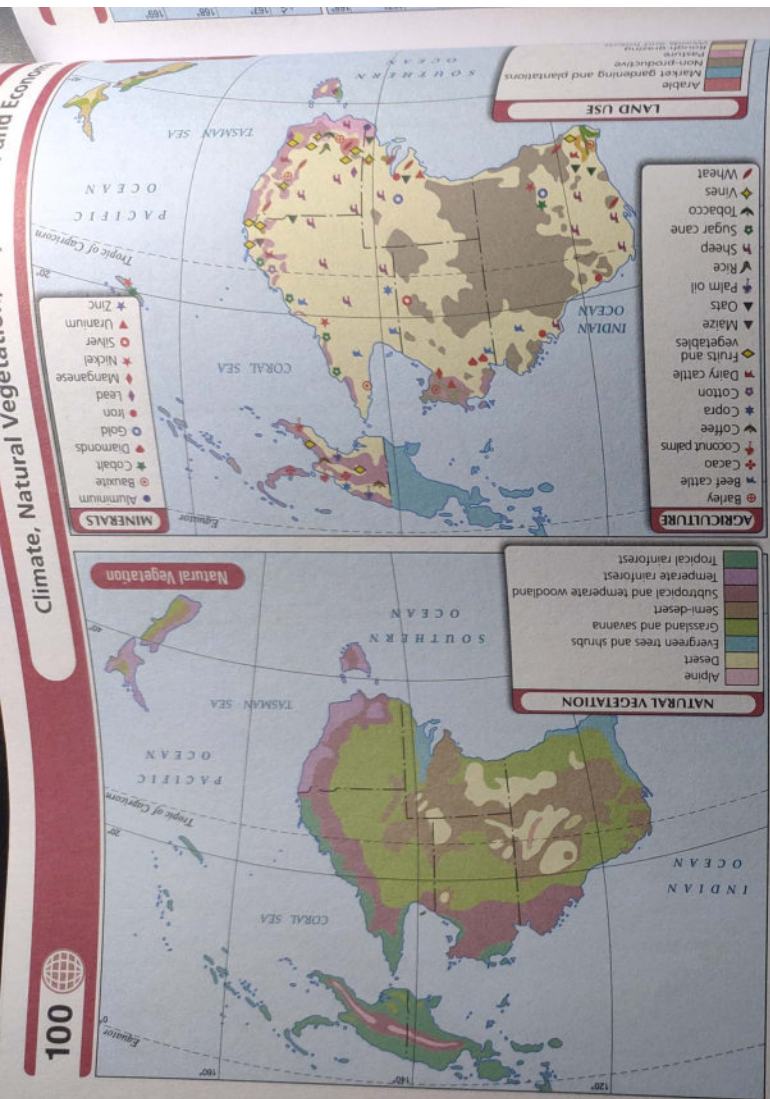






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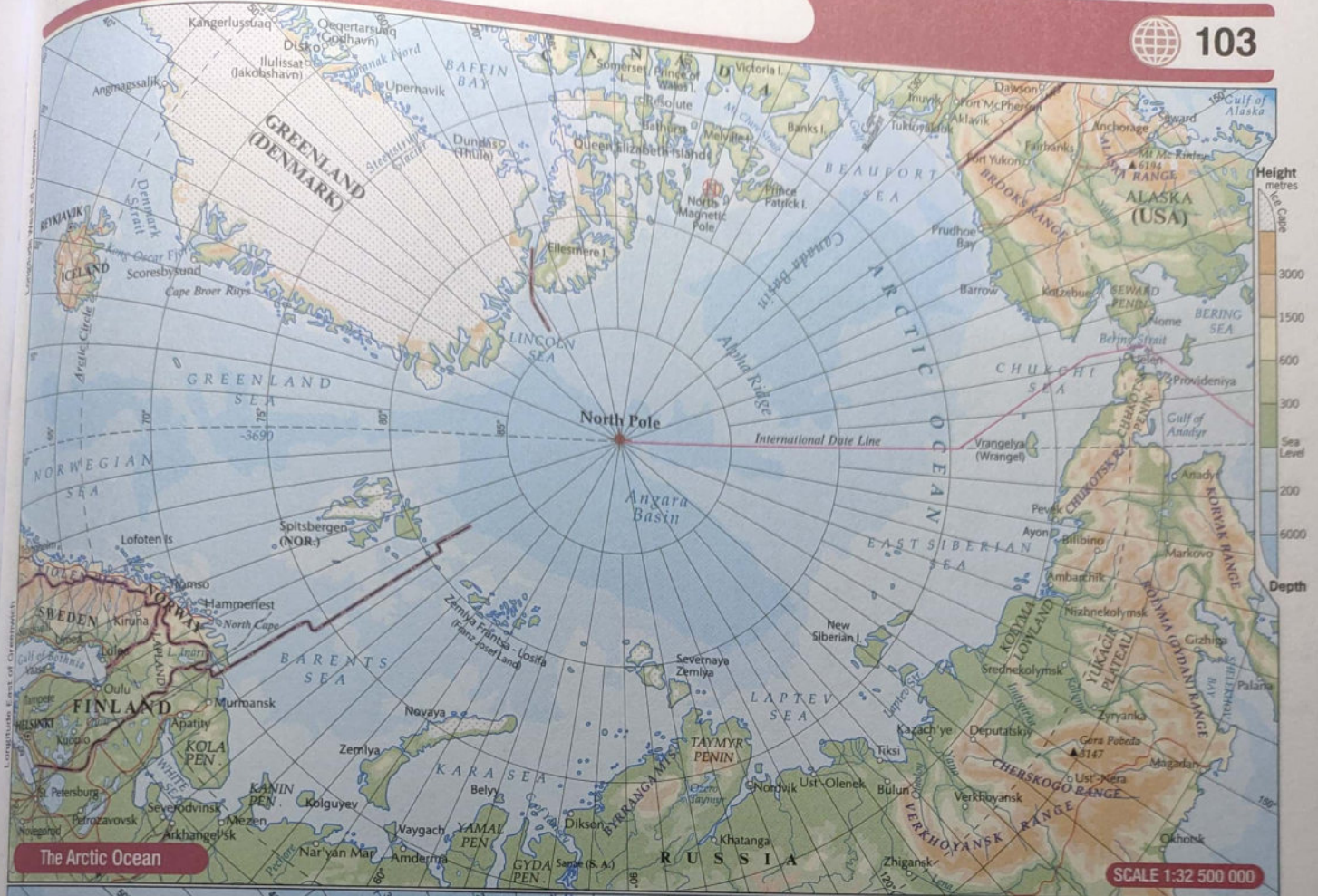
















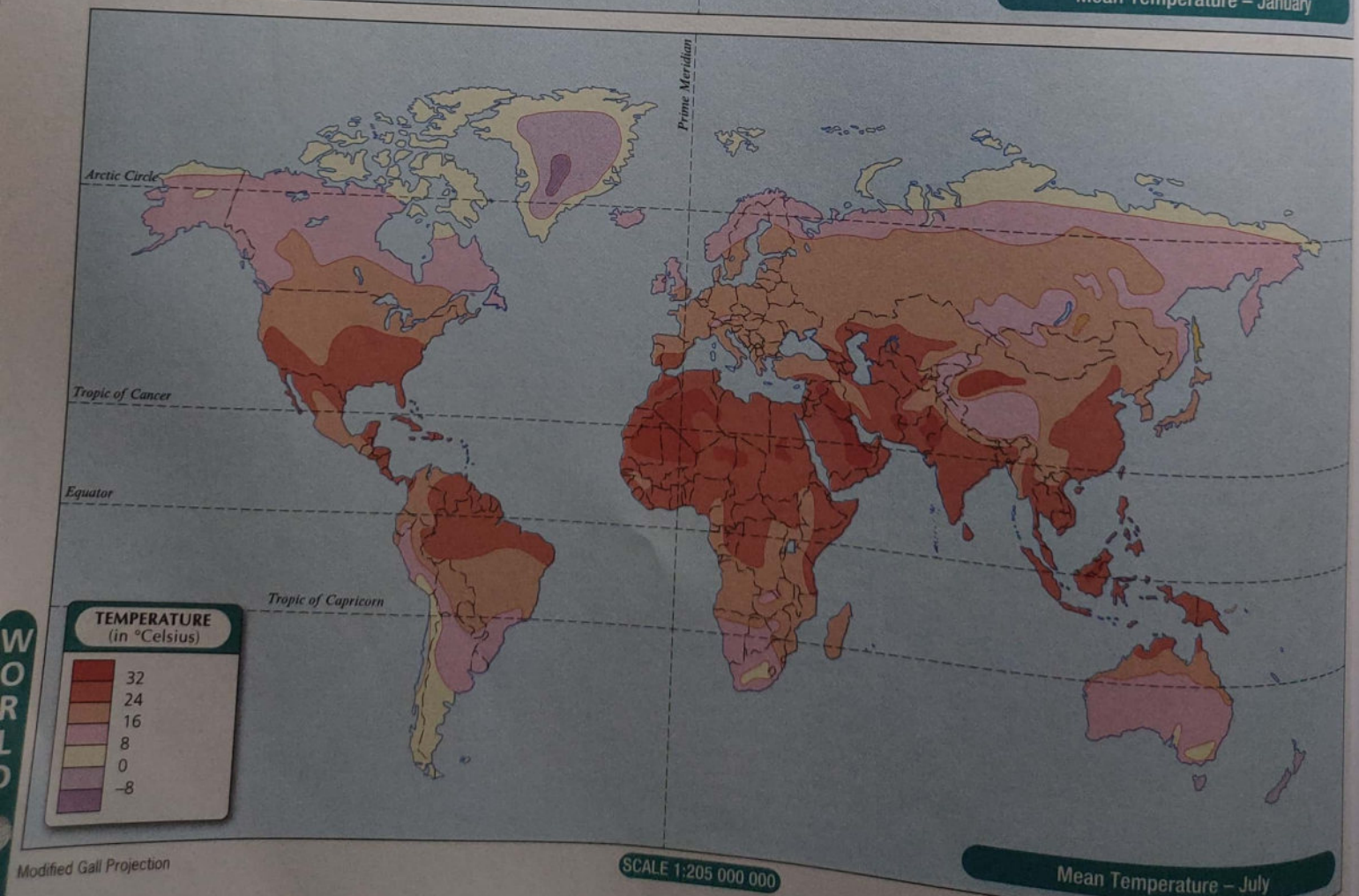
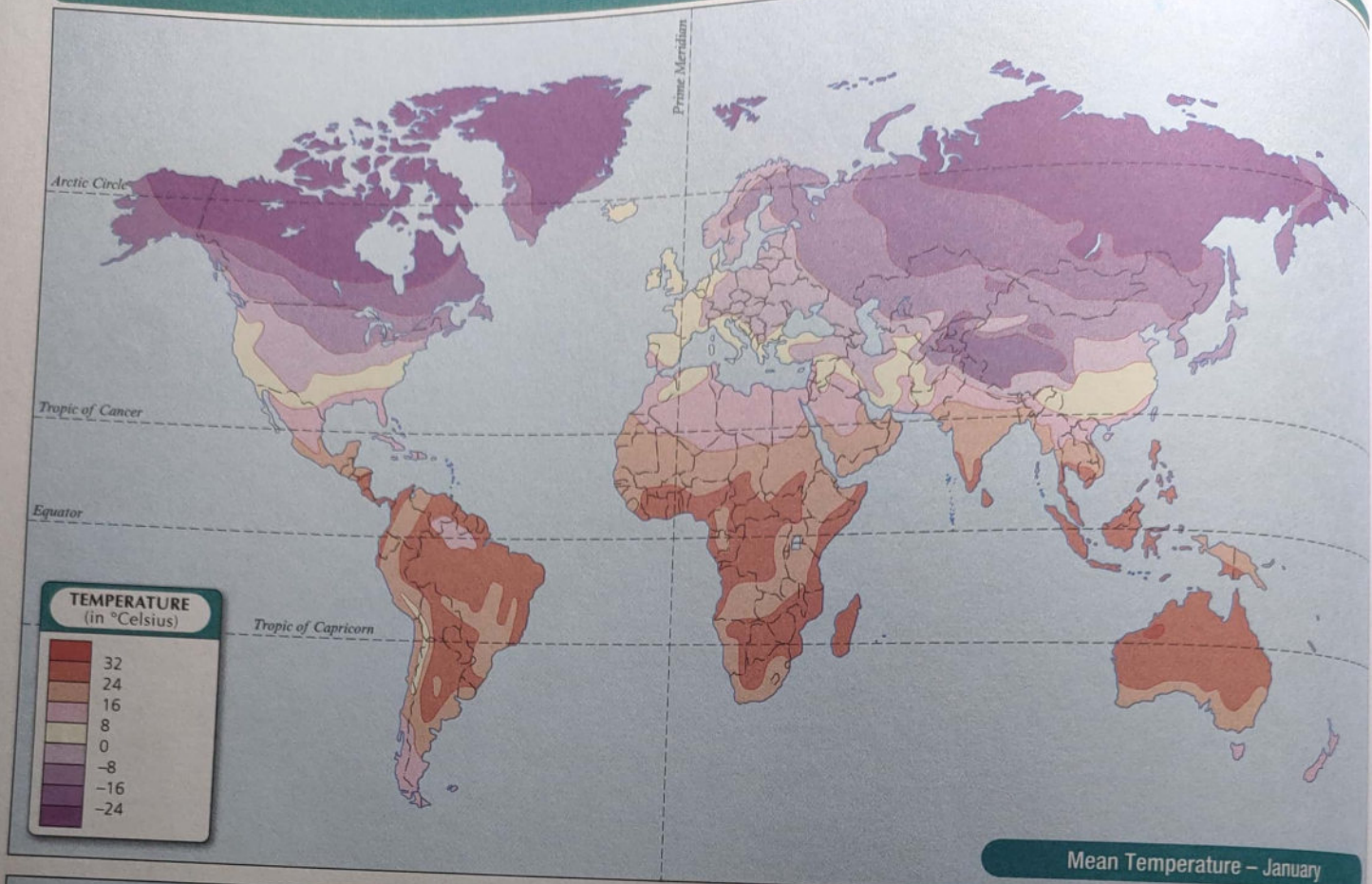




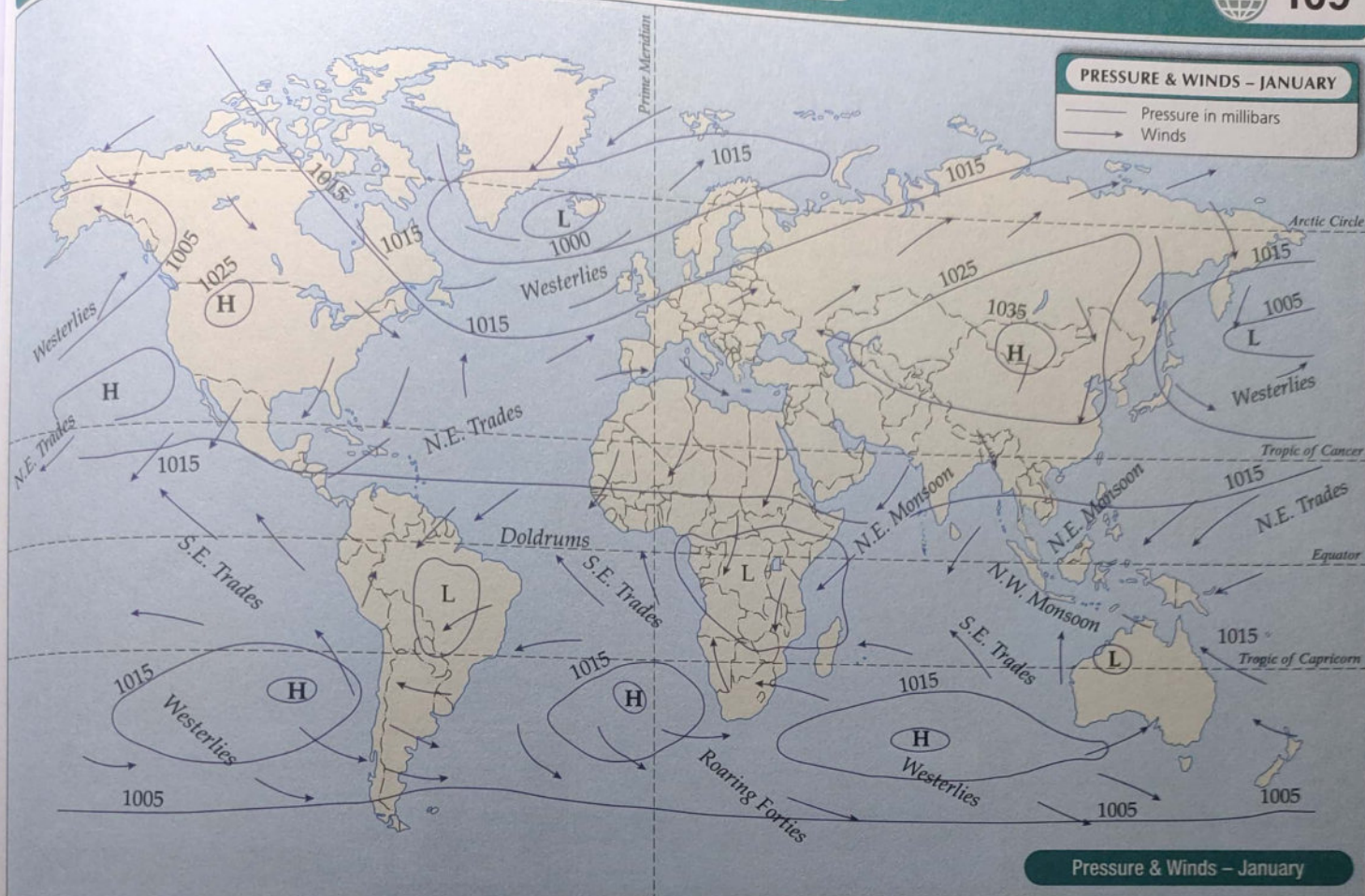
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|-----------|----------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| COUNTRY   | CAPITAL  | COUNTRY             | CAPITAL     | COUNTRY       | CAPITAL     |
| BELIZE    | BELMOPAN | 17. THE NETHERLANDS | THE HAGUE   | 31. LIEKTE    | AYU DHAR    |
| BHUTAN    | THIMPHU  | 18. DOMINICAN       | SAO DOMINGO | 32. ERTRE     | ASMARA      |
| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 19. ANTIGUA         | ST. JOHN'S  | 33. GUINEA    | CONAKRY     |
| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 20. ST. LUCIA       | CASTRIES    | 34. GUINEA    | CONAKRY     |
| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 21. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 35. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 22. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 36. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 23. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 37. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 24. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 38. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 25. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 39. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 26. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 40. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 27. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 41. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 28. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 42. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 29. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 43. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
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| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 32. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 46. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 33. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 47. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 34. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 48. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
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| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 50. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 64. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
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| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 57. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 71. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
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| BHUTAN-AR | THIMPHU  | 59. ST. VINCENT     | GEORGETOWN  | 73. HONDURAS  | TEGUCIGALPA |
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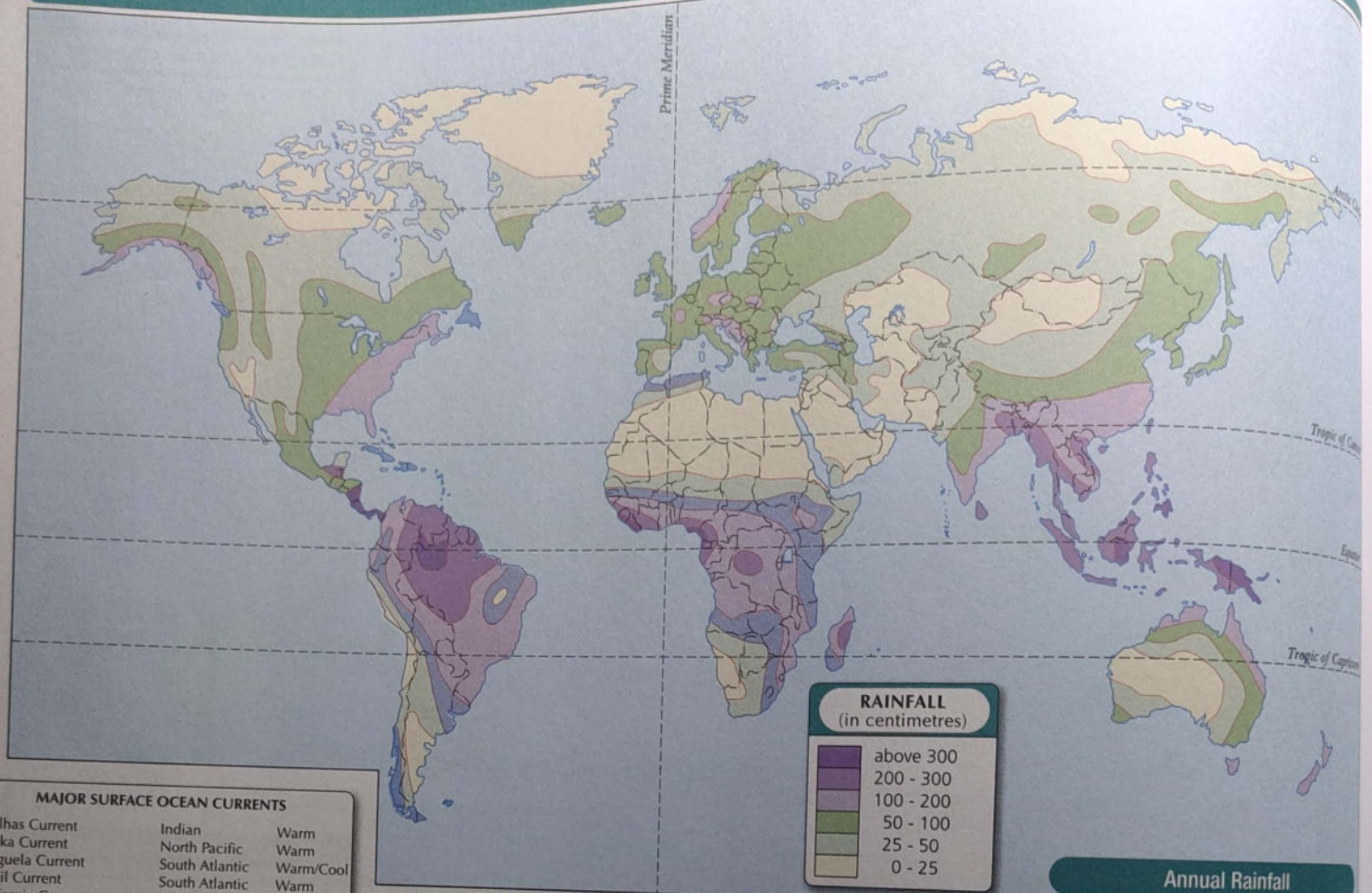




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World Map Projection

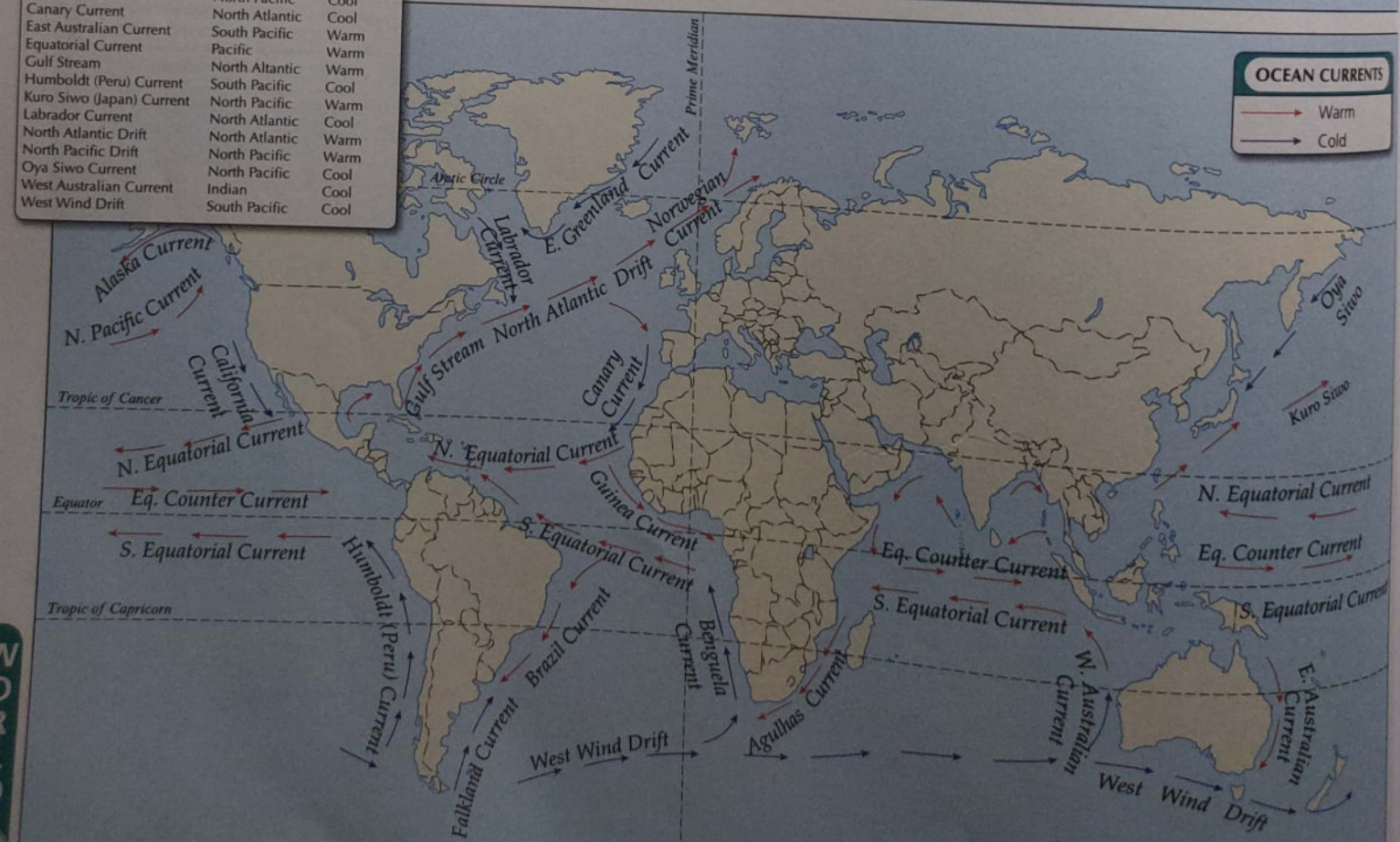
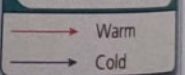




## MAJOR SURFACE OCEAN CURRENTS

|                           |                |           |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 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 Atlantic | 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      |

## OCEAN CURRENTS



SCALE 1:205 000 000

Major Ocean Currents





## 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

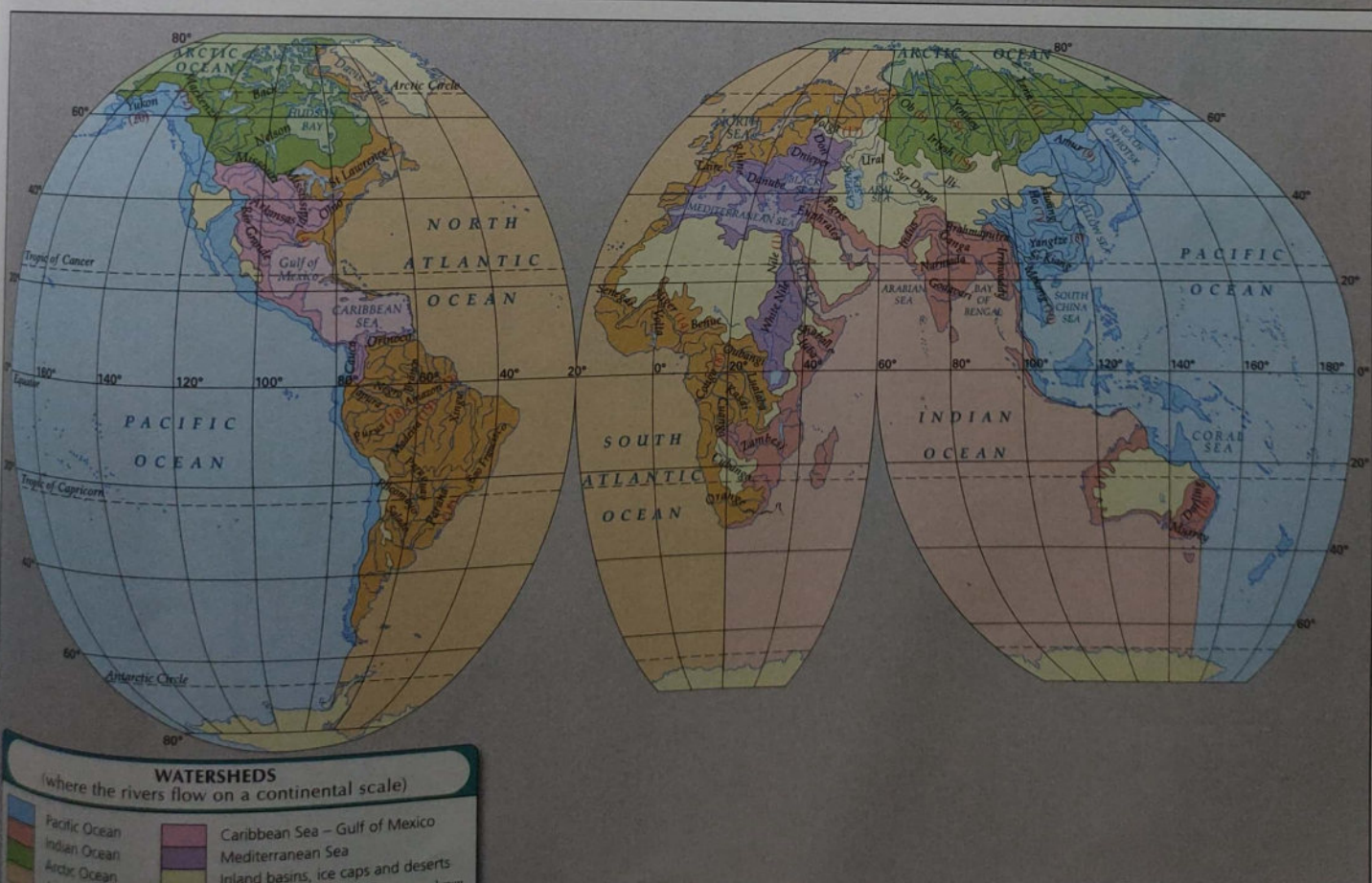
- Cw Dry winter climate
- Cs Dry summer climate
- Cf Climate with no dry season

### 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

SCALE 1:205 000 000





## MAJOR LANDFORMS

- Mountains
- Plateaus
- Plains

## LIST OF PLATEAUS

1. COLUMBIA
2. COLORADO
3. EDWARDS
4. MEXICAN
5. OZARK
6. LAURENTIAN
7. MATO GROSSO
8. BOLIVIAN
9. PATAGONIAN
10. SOUTH AFRICAN
11. EAST AFRICAN
12. JOS
13. TASILI
14. TADEMAIT
15. IBERIAN
16. CENTRAL SIBERIAN
17. YUKAGIR
18. ANATOLIAN
19. IRAN
20. ARABIAN
21. BALUCHISTAN
22. DECCAN
23. TIBET
24. KIMBERLEY
25. WESTERN

## LIST OF PLAINS

- A. BOREAL PLAINS
- B. GREAT PLAINS
- C. CENTRAL PLAINS
- D. SELVAS
- E. PAMPAS
- F. VELD
- G. PLAIN OF FRANCE
- H. CENTRAL PLAINS
- I. NORTH EUROPEAN PLAINS
- J. PLAIN OF HUNGARY
- K. WALACHIAN PLAINS
- L. MESOPOTAMIA PLAINS
- M. PLAIN OF THE INDUS
- N. INDO GANGETIC PLAINS
- O. MANCHURIAN PLAINS
- P. WEST SIBERIAN PLAINS
- Q. NULLARBOR PLAINS
- R. HIGH PLAINS

ARCTIC OCEAN

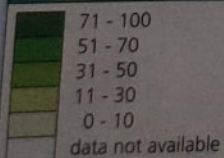
ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

SOUTHERN OCEAN

Major Landforms

FOREST AREA - 2015  
(in per cent of total land area)

Data source: FAO, 2015

## FOREST AREA (in million hectares)

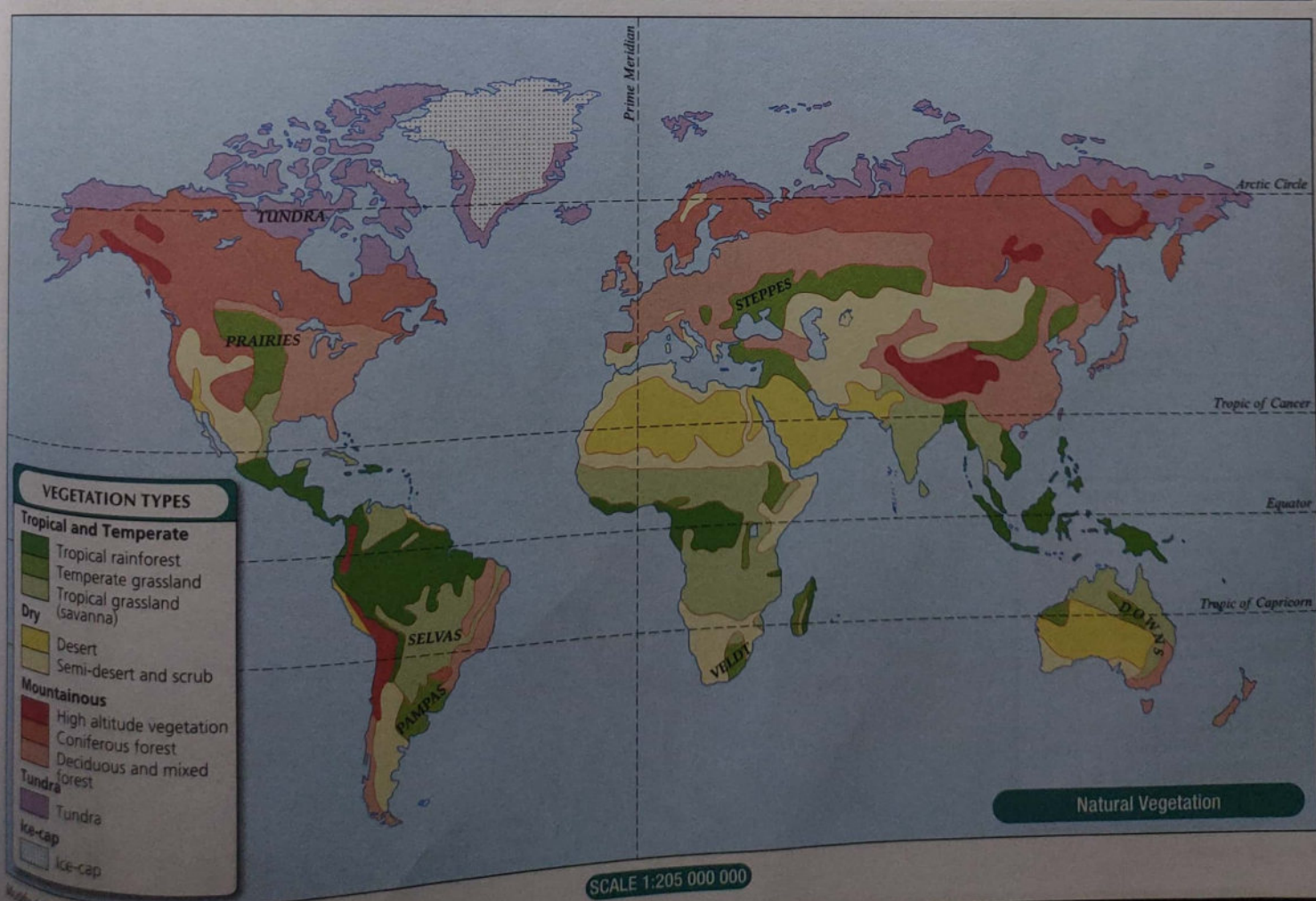
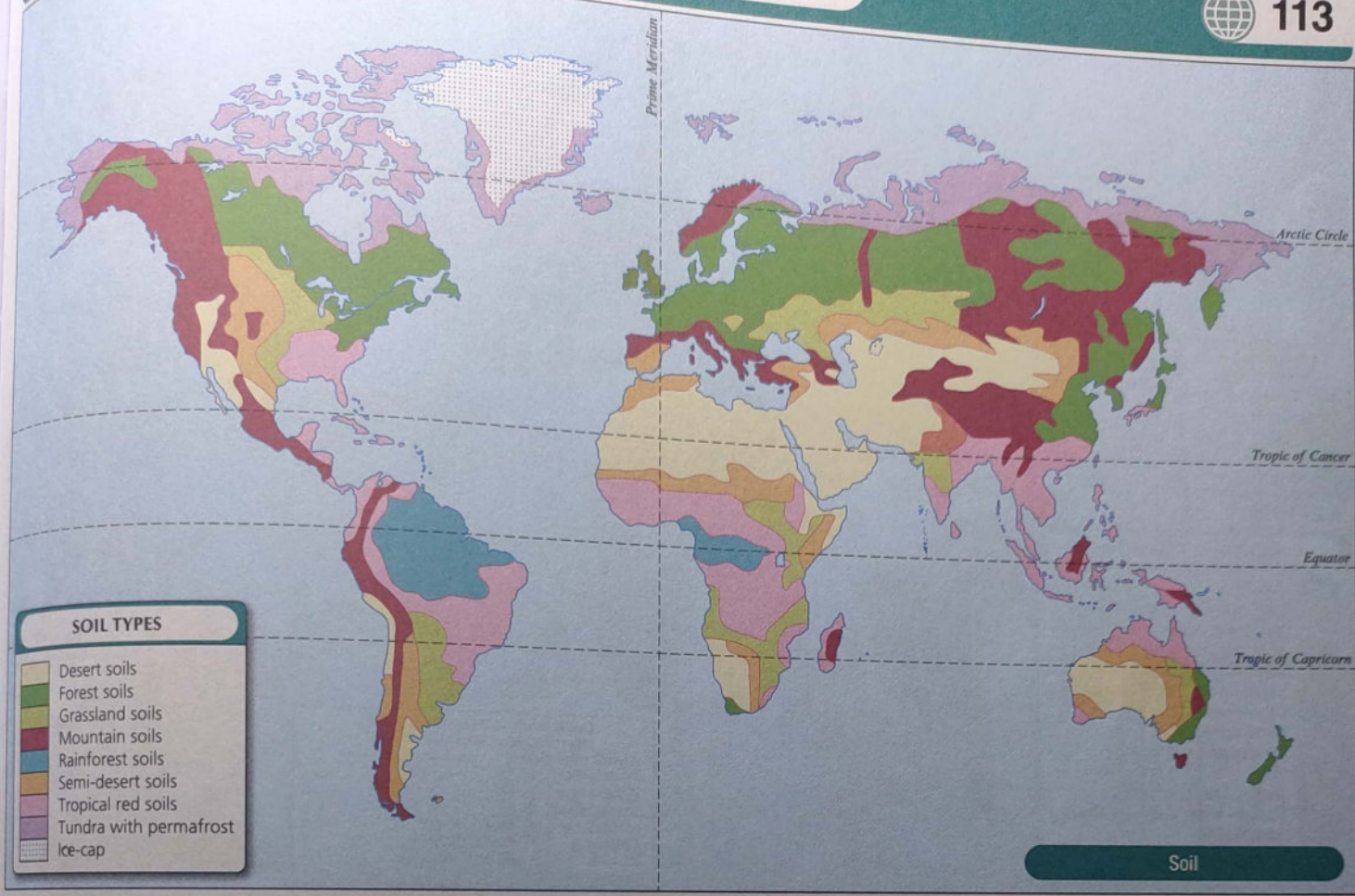
|               | Natural | Planted | Others | Total |
|---------------|---------|---------|--------|-------|
| Asia          | 462     | 129     | 2      | 593   |
| Europe        | 929     | 83      | 3      | 1,015 |
| Africa        | 600     | 16      | 8      | 624   |
| North America | 707     | 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



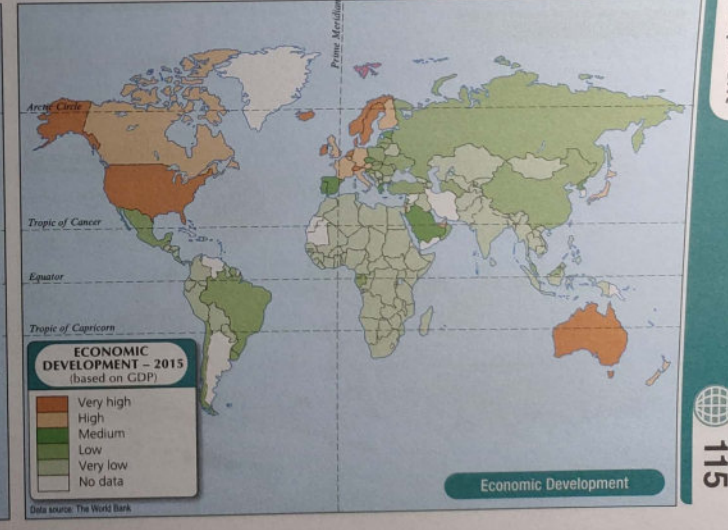


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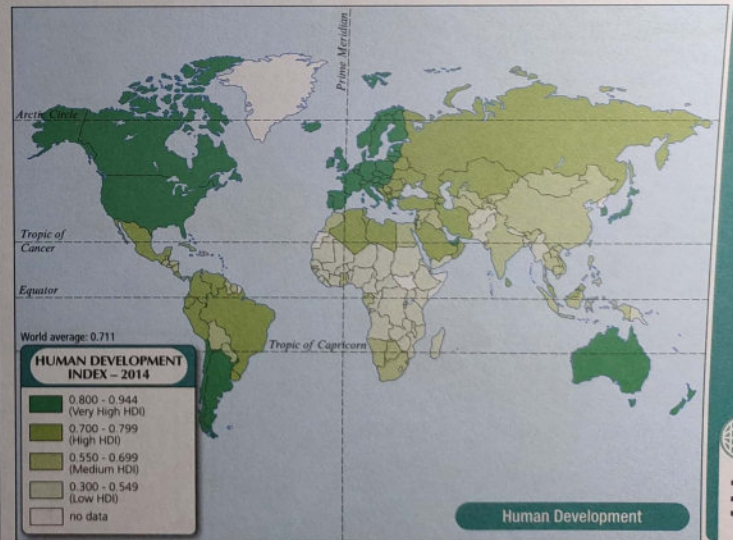
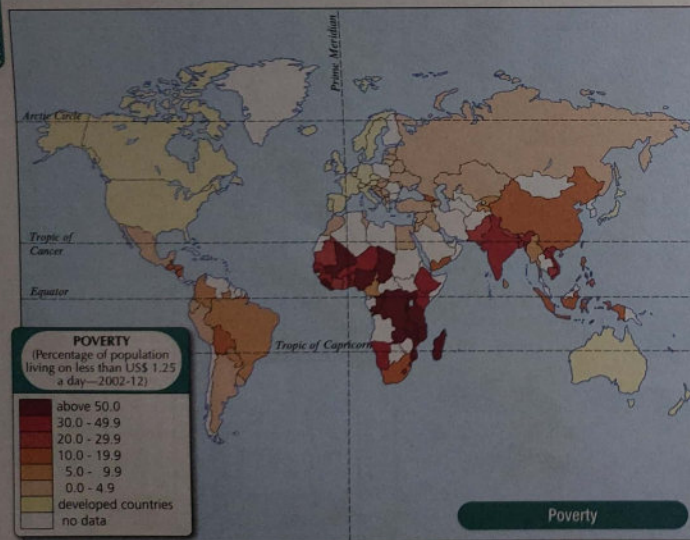
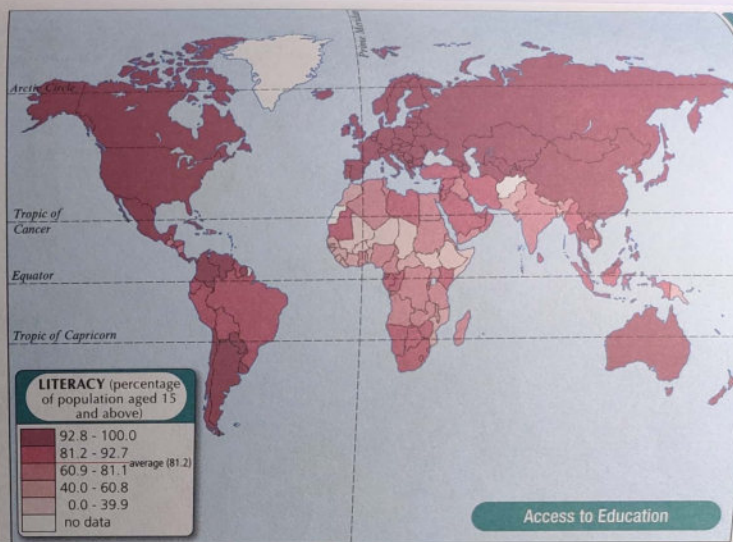
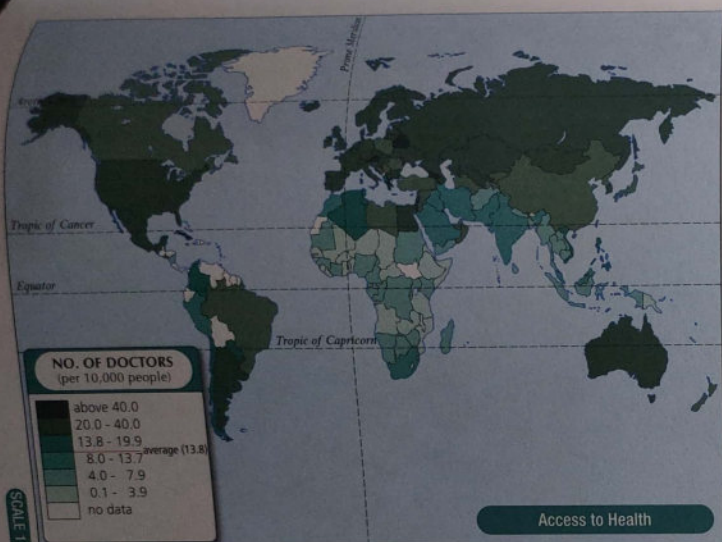








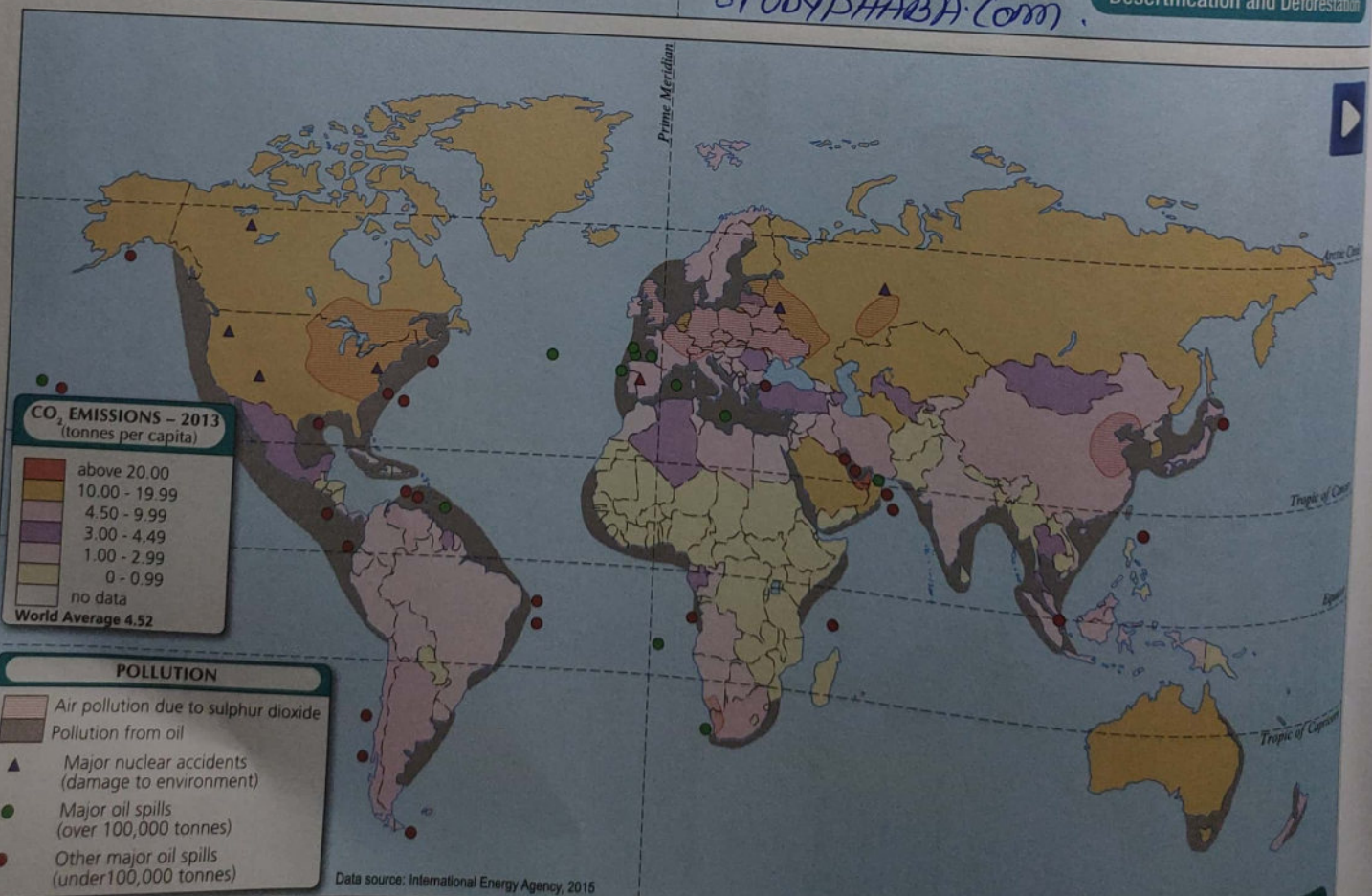
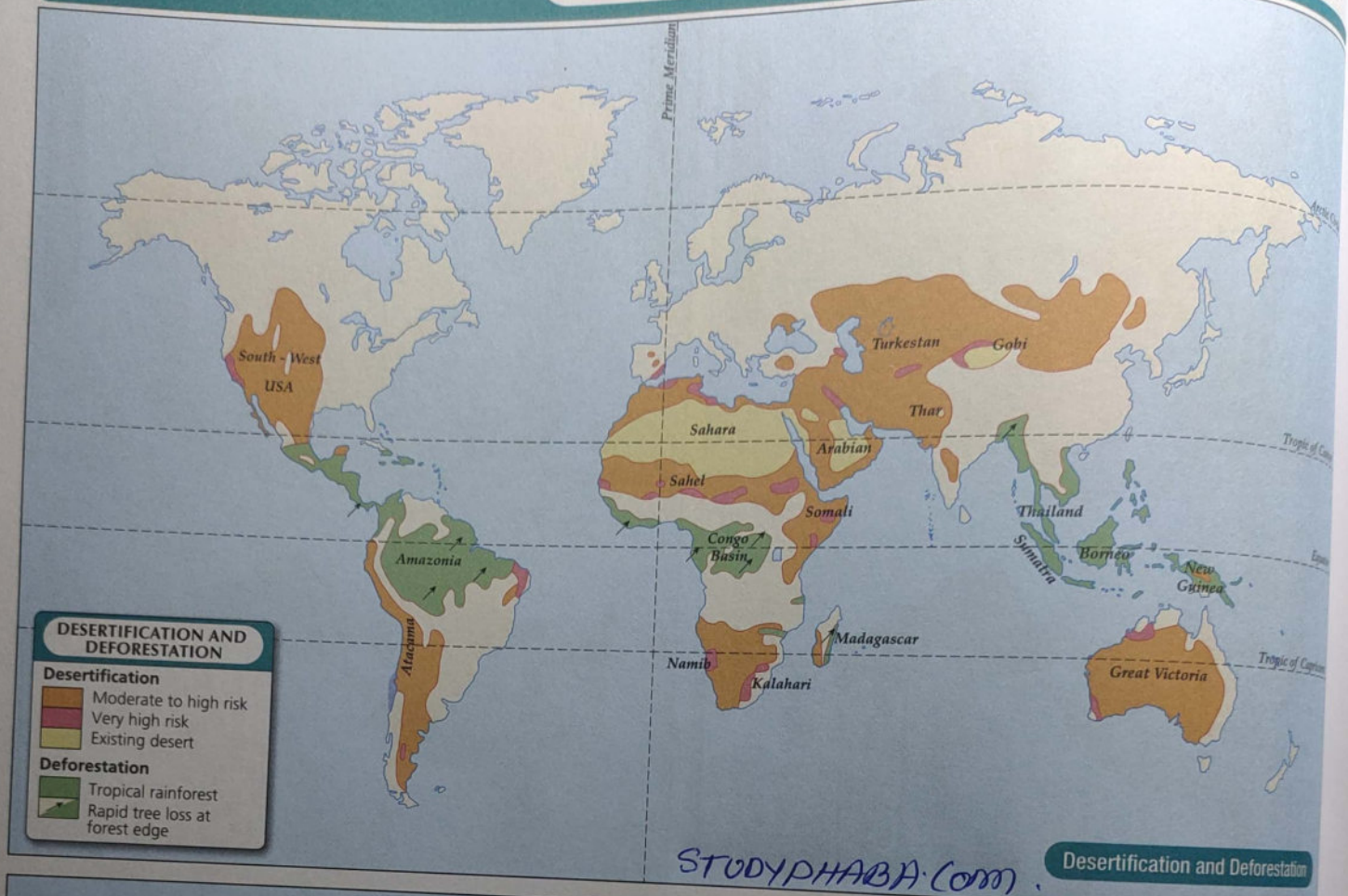




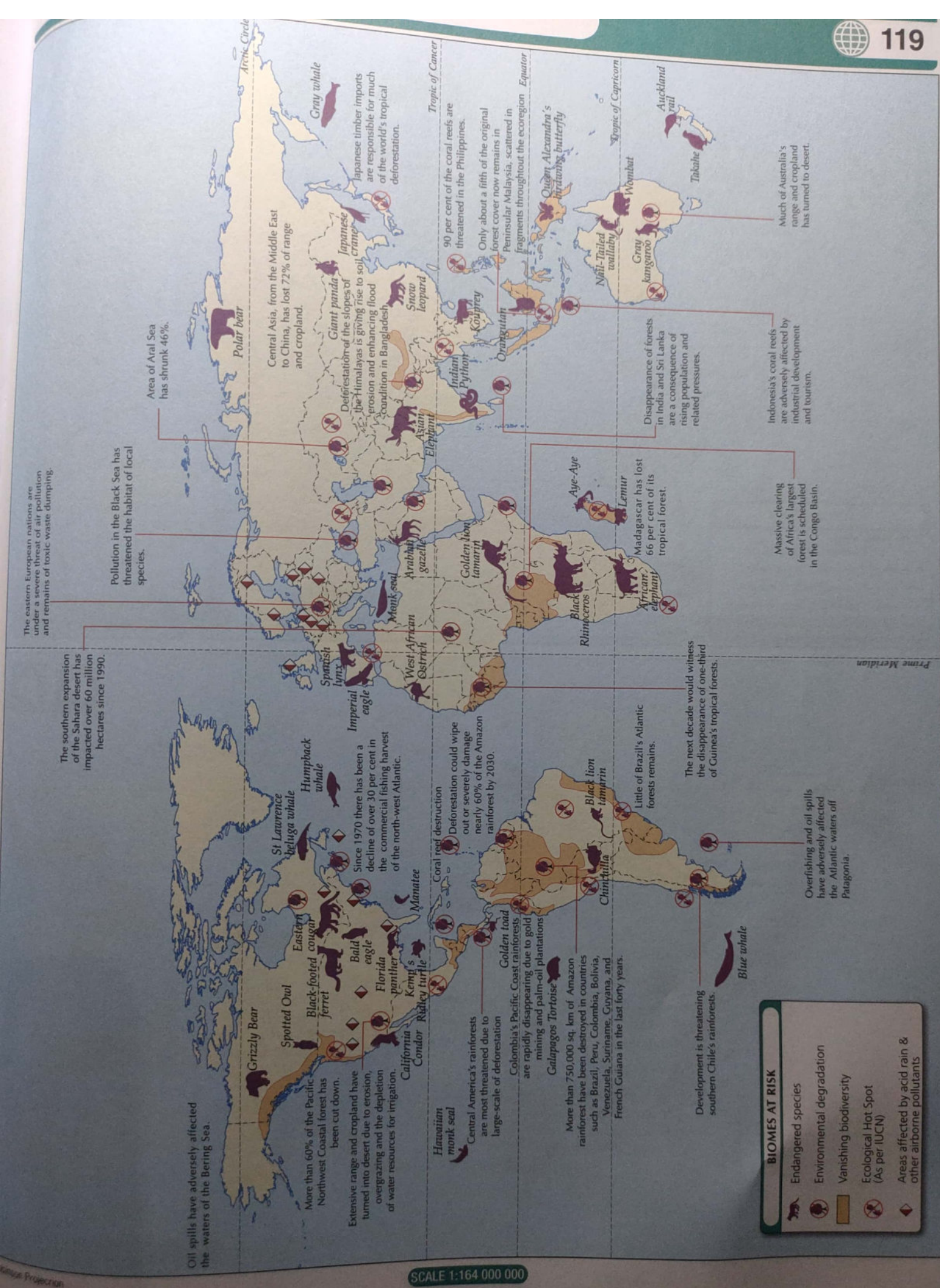
Data source: HDI, 2015























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



**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



**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



**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



**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



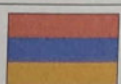
**PAKISTAN (PK)**  
Area (sq. km): 803,940  
Population (million): 188.9  
Capital: Islamabad  
Language: Urdu, Punjabi  
Monetary Unit: Pak. Rupee (PKR)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 1,429.0



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



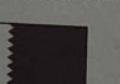
**IRAQ (IQ)**  
Area (sq. km): 438,317  
Population (million): 36.4  
Capital: Baghdad  
Language: Arabic, Kurdish  
Monetary Unit: Iraqi Dinar (IQD)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 4,629.1



**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



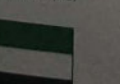
**MYANMAR (MM)**  
Area (sq. km): 1,565,000  
Population (million): 53.9  
Capital: Naypyidaw  
Language: Burmese, Karen  
Monetary Unit: Kyat (MMK)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 1,203.5



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



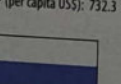
**ISRAEL (IL)**  
Area (sq. km): 20,770  
Population (million): 8.47  
Capital: Jerusalem  
Language: Hebrew, Arabic  
Monetary Unit: Sheqel (ILS)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 35,329.5



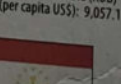
**LAOS (LA)**  
Area (sq. km): 236,800  
Population (million): 6.8  
Capital: Vientiane  
Language: Lao  
Monetary Unit: Kip (LAK)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 1,812.3



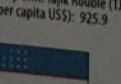
**NEPAL (NP)**  
Area (sq. km): 147,181  
Population (million): 28.5  
Capital: Katmandu  
Language: Nepali, Maithili  
Monetary Unit: Nep. Rupee (NPR)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 732.3



**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



**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



**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



**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



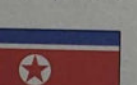
**GEORGIA (GE)**  
Area (sq. km): 69,700  
Population (million): 3.7  
Capital: Tbilisi  
Language: Georgian, Russian  
Monetary Unit: Lari (GEL)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 3,796.0



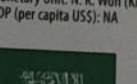
**JAPAN (JP)**  
Area (sq. km): 377,727  
Population (million): 127.0  
Capital: Tokyo  
Language: Japanese  
Monetary Unit: Yen (JPY)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 32,477.2



**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



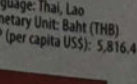
**NORTH KOREA (KP)**  
Area (sq. km): 120,538  
Population (million): 25.2  
Capital: Pyongyang  
Language: Korean  
Monetary Unit: N. K. Won (KPW)  
GDP (per capita US\$): NA



**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



**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



**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



**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



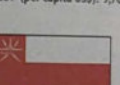
**INDIA (IN)**  
Area (sq. km): 3,287,263  
Population (million): 1,311.1  
Capital: New Delhi  
Language: Hindi, English  
Monetary Unit: Ind. Rupee (INR)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 1,581.6



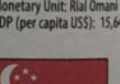
**JORDAN (JO)**  
Area (sq. km): 89,206  
Population (million): 7.6  
Capital: Amman  
Language: Arabic  
Monetary Unit: Jord. Dinar (JOD)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 4,940.0



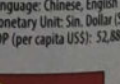
**MALAYSIA (MY)**  
Area (sq. km): 332,965  
Population (million): 30.3  
Capital: Kuala Lumpur/Putrajaya  
Language: Malay, English  
Monetary Unit: Ringgit (MYR)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 9,766.2



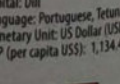
**OMAN (OM)**  
Area (sq. km): 309,500  
Population (million): 4.5  
Capital: Muscat  
Language: Arabic, Baluchi  
Monetary Unit: Rial Omani (OMR)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 15,645.1



**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



**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



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

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 local cost 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.





**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**UKRAINE (UA)**  
Area (sq. km): 603,700  
Population (million): 45.2  
Capital: Kiev  
Language: Ukrainian, Russian  
Monetary Unit: Hryvnia (UAH)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 2,115.0



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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



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



**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



**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



**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



**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



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



**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



**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



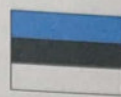
**PORTUGAL (PT)**  
Area (sq. km): 88,940  
Population (million): 10.3  
Capital: Lisbon  
Language: Portuguese  
Monetary Unit: Euro (EUR)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 19,222.9



**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



**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



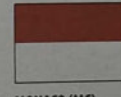
**ESTONIA (EE)**  
Area (sq. km): 45,200  
Population (million): 1.3  
Capital: Tallinn  
Language: Estonian, Russian  
Monetary Unit: Kroom (EEK)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 17,295.4



**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



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



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



**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



**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



**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\$): 4,997.8



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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

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





**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): 22.3  
Capital: Yaoundé  
Language: French, English, Fango  
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 1,250.8



**CÔTE 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



**TANZANIA (TZ)**  
Area (sq. km): 945,087  
Population (million): 53.5  
Capital: Dodoma  
Language: Swahili, English  
Monetary Unit: Tan. Shilling (TZS)  
GDP (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 Kwanzas (ADN)  
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 (MRD)  
GDP (per capita US\$): NA



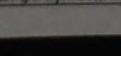
**MAURITIUS (MU)**  
Area (sq. km): 2,040  
Population (million): 1.3  
Capital: Port Louis  
Language: English, Creole  
Monetary Unit: Mau. Rupee (MUR)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 9,116.8



**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



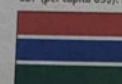
**BENIN (BJ)**  
Area (sq. km): 112,620  
Population (million): 10.9  
Capital: Porto-Novo  
Language: French, Fon  
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 779.1



**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



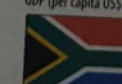
**LIBERIA (LR)**  
Area (sq. km): 111,369  
Population (million): 4.5  
Capital: Monrovia  
Language: English, Creole  
Monetary Unit: Lib. Dollar (LRD)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 455.9



**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



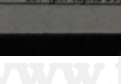
**SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE**  
Area (sq. km): 964  
Population (million): 0.2  
Capital: São Tomé  
Language: English, Hausa  
Monetary Unit: Dobra (STD)  
GDP (per capita US\$): NA



**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



**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



**BOTSWANA (BW)**  
Area (sq. km): 581,370  
Population (million): 2.3  
Capital: Gaborone  
Language: Yoruba, Adjia  
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



**GUINEA (GN)**  
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



**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



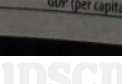
**MADAGASCAR (MG)**  
Area (sq. km): 587,041  
Population (million): 24.2  
Capital: Antananarivo  
Language: Malagasy, French  
Monetary Unit: Malagasy Franc (MGF)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 411.8



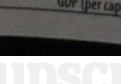
**MOZAMBIQUE (MZ)**  
Area (sq. km): 799,380  
Population (million): 28.0  
Capital: Maputo  
Language: Portuguese, Makhuwa  
Monetary Unit: Metical (MZM)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 525.0



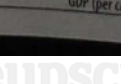
**SIERRA LEONE**  
Area (sq. km): 71,740  
Population (million): 6.5  
Capital: Freetown  
Language: English, Hausa  
Monetary Unit: Leone (SLL)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 693.4



**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



**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 (ZWL)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 980.4



**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



**BURUNDI (BI)**  
Area (sq. km): 27,835  
Population (million): 11.2  
Capital: Bujumbura  
Language: Kirundi (Kirundi, 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



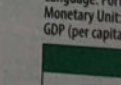
**EQUATORIAL GUINEA**  
Area (sq. km): 28,051  
Population (million): 0.8  
Capital: Malabo  
Language: English, Hausa  
Monetary Unit: CFA Franc (XAF)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 11,120.9



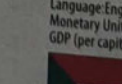
**ERITREA (ER)**  
Area (sq. km): 117,400  
Population (million): NA  
Capital: Asmara  
Language: Tigrinya, Tigre  
Monetary Unit: E. Nakfa (ERN, ETD)  
GDP (per capita US\$): NA



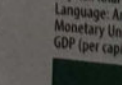
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Capital: Bissau  
Language: English, Hausa  
Monetary Unit: W. A. CFA Franc (XOF)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 573.0



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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



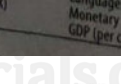
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Population (million): 24.2  
Capital: Antananarivo  
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Area (sq. km): 799,380  
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Language: Portuguese, Makhuwa  
Monetary Unit: Metical (MZM)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 525.0



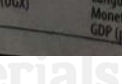
**SIERRA LEONE**  
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Population (million): 6.5  
Capital: Freetown  
Language: English, Hausa  
Monetary Unit: Leone (SLL)  
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Area (sq. km): 1,886,068  
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GDP (per capita US\$): 2,089.4



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Population (million): 15.6  
Capital: Harare  
Language: English, Shona  
Monetary Unit: Zimbabwean Dollar (ZWL)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 980.4

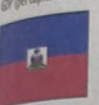




**ANTIGUA & BARBUDA (AG)**  
Area (sq. km): 442  
Population (million): 0.1  
Capital: St John's  
Language: English, Creole  
Monetary Unit: East C. Dollar (Xcd)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 14,128.9



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



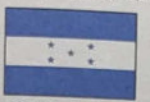
**TUVALU (TV)**  
Area (sq. km): 25  
Population (million): 0.01  
Capital: Funafuti  
Language: Tuvaluan, English  
Monetary Unit: Aus. Dollar (AUD)  
GDP (per capita US\$): NA



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



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



**FUJI (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



**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



**VANUATU (VU)**  
Area (sq. km): 12,190  
Population (million): 0.3  
Capital: Port Vila  
Language: English, Bislama  
Monetary Unit: Vanuatu Dollar (VUT)  
GDP (per capita US\$): NA



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**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



**SAMOA**  
Area (sq. km): 2831  
Population (million): 0.2  
Capital: Apia  
Language: Samoan  
Monetary Unit: tala  
GDP (per capita US\$): 3,398.5



**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



**GUENADA (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



**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



**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



**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



**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



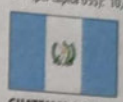
**MICRONESIA (FM)**  
Area (sq. km): 701  
Population (million): 0.1  
Capital: Palikir  
Language: English, Chuukese  
Monetary Unit: US Dollar (USD)  
GDP (per capita US\$): NA



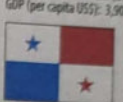
**SOLOMON IS (SB)**  
Area (sq. km): 28,370  
Population (million): 0.6  
Capital: Honiara  
Language: English, Creole  
Monetary Unit: Sol. Is. Dollar (SBD)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 1,982.3



**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



**GUATEMALA (GT)**  
Area (sq. km): 108,880  
Population (million): 16.3  
Capital: Guatemala City  
Language: Spanish  
Monetary Unit: Quetzal (GTQ)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 3,903.5



**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



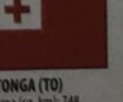
**ECUADOR (EC)**  
Area (sq. km): 272,045  
Population (million): 16.1  
Capital: Quito  
Language: Spanish, Quechua  
Monetary Unit: US Dollar (USD)  
GDP (per capita US\$): 6,248.1



**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



**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



**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

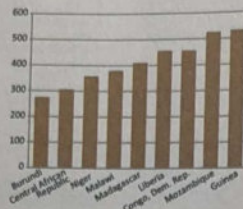
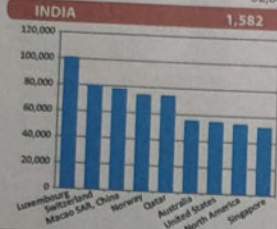




### GDP per capita, 2015

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

| Highest GDP per capita | (in US \$) | Lowest GDP per capita    | (in US\$) |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Luxembourg             | 101,450    | Burundi                  | 276       |
| Switzerland            | 80,215     | Central African Republic | 307       |
| Macao SAR, China       | 78,586     | Niger                    | 359       |
| Norway                 | 74,735     | Malawi                   | 381       |
| Qatar                  | 74,667     | Madagascar               | 412       |
| Australia              | 56,328     | Liberia                  | 456       |
| United States          | 55,837     | Congo, Dem. Rep.         | 456       |
| North America          | 54,580     | Mozambique               | 525       |
| Singapore              | 52,889     | Guinea                   | 531       |



Data Source: World Bank

### Literacy and Schooling, 2005-2013

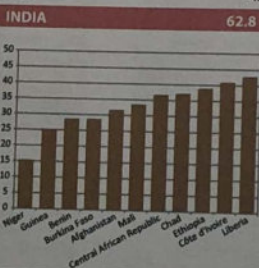
Percentage of people aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life

| Highest literacy levels |       | Lowest literacy levels   |      |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------|------|
| Norway                  | 100.0 | Niger                    | 15.5 |
| Australia               | 100.0 | Guinea                   | 25.3 |
| Switzerland             | 100.0 | Benin                    | 28.7 |
| Denmark                 | 100.0 | Burkina Faso             | 28.7 |
| Netherlands             | 100.0 | Afghanistan              | 31.7 |
| Germany                 | 100.0 | Mali                     | 33.6 |
| Ireland                 | 100.0 | Central African Republic | 36.8 |
| United States           | 100.0 | Chad                     | 37.3 |
| Canada                  | 100.0 | Ethiopia                 | 39.0 |
| New Zealand             | 100.0 | Côte d'Ivoire            | 41.0 |
| Hong Kong, China (SAR)  | 100.0 | Liberia                  | 42.9 |
| 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 |                          |      |

INDIA

62.8

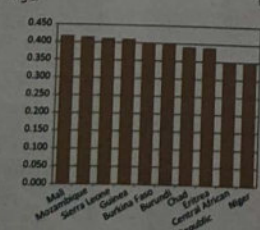
| Country                  | Literacy Rate (%) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Niger                    | 15.5              |
| Guinea                   | 25.3              |
| Benin                    | 28.7              |
| Burkina Faso             | 28.7              |
| Mali                     | 31.7              |
| Afghanistan              | 33.6              |
| Central African Republic | 36.8              |
| Chad                     | 37.3              |
| Ethiopia                 | 39.0              |
| Côte d'Ivoire            | 41.0              |
| Liberia                  | 42.9              |



### 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   |       | Lowest HDI               |       |
|---------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| Norway        | 0.944 | Mali                     | 0.419 |
| Australia     | 0.935 | Mozambique               | 0.416 |
| Switzerland   | 0.930 | Sierra Leone             | 0.413 |
| Denmark       | 0.923 | Guinea                   | 0.411 |
| Netherlands   | 0.922 | Burkina Faso             | 0.402 |
| Germany       | 0.916 | Burundi                  | 0.400 |
| Ireland       | 0.916 | Chad                     | 0.392 |
| United States | 0.915 | Eritrea                  | 0.391 |
| Canada        | 0.913 | Central African Republic | 0.350 |
| New Zealand   | 0.913 | Niger                    | 0.348 |

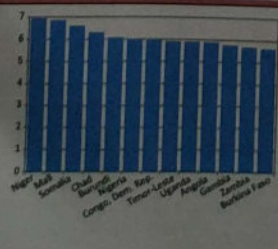


### Fertility Rate, 2015 (births per woman)

Average number of children born to childbearing woman

| Largest families                   |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Niger                              | 7.6 |
| Mali                               | 6.9 |
| Somalia                            | 6.6 |
| Chad                               | 6.6 |
| 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 |

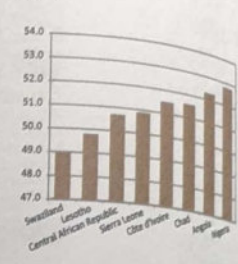
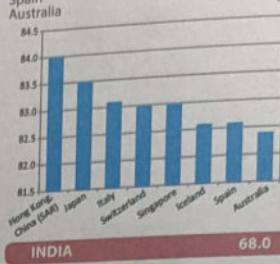
**INDIA** 2.5



### Life expectancy, 2014

Average expected lifespan of babies born in 2014 (years)

| Highest life expectancy |      | Lowest life expectancy   |
|-------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| Switzerland             | 84.0 | Swaziland                |
| Hong Kong, China (SAR)  | 83.5 | Lesotho                  |
| Japan                   | 83.1 | Central African Republic |
| Italy                   | 83.0 | Sierra Leone             |
| Switzerland             | 83.0 | Côte d'Ivoire            |
| Singapore               | 82.6 | Chad                     |
| Iceland                 | 82.6 | Angola                   |
| Spain                   | 82.6 | Nigeria                  |
| Australia               | 82.4 |                          |



### 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                          | 0.3 |
| Chad                             | 0.4 |
| Mozambique                       | 0.4 |
| Burkina Faso                     | 0.5 |
| Central African Republic         | 0.5 |
| Lesotho                          | 0.5 |

INDIA

7.6

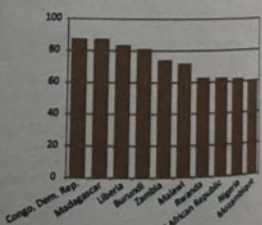
**INDIA** 7.0

### 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                           | 72.2 |
| Central African Republic         | 63.0 |
| Nigeria                          | 62.8 |
| Mozambique                       | 62.0 |
|                                  | 60.7 |

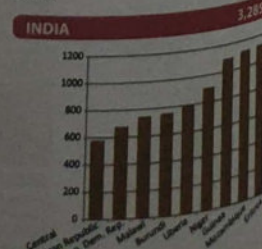
**INDIA** 23.6



### Gross National Income (GNI), 2014

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

| National income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP US\$). |                          |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Highest GNI                                       | Lowest GNI               |
| Qatar                                             | Central African Republic |
| Kuwait                                            | Congo, Dem. Rep.         |
| Liechtenstein                                     | Malawi                   |
| Singapore                                         | Burundi                  |
| Brunei Darussalam                                 | Liberia                  |
| Norway                                            | Niger                    |
| United Arab Emirates                              | Guinea                   |
| Luxembourg                                        | Mozambique               |
| Switzerland                                       | Eritrea                  |
| Hong Kong, China (SAR)                            |                          |
| United States                                     |                          |
| Saudi Arabia                                      |                          |
| 140,000                                           | INDIA                    |

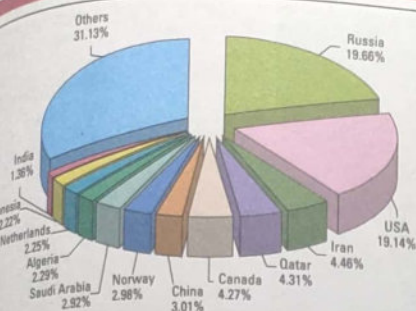


Data source: HDR 2015

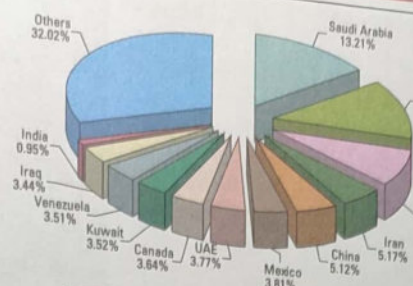




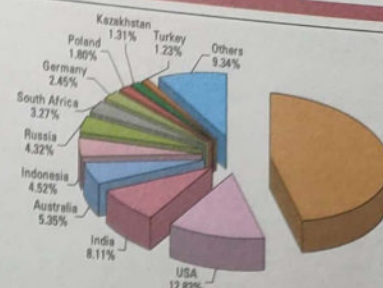
ENERGY (2014-15)



Natural gas: Production  
World total: 3,403,000 million m<sup>3</sup>

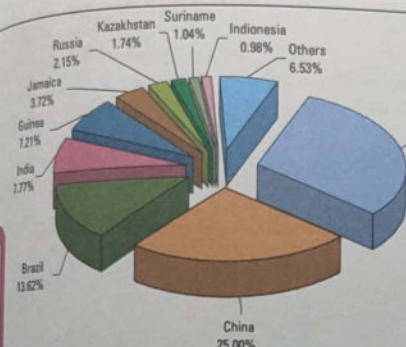


Crude petroleum: Production  
World total: 3,980,000,000 tonnes

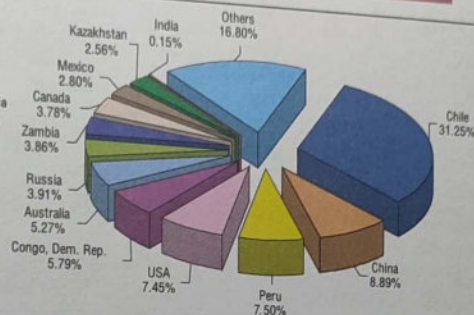


Coal: Production  
World total: 7,739,000,000 tonnes

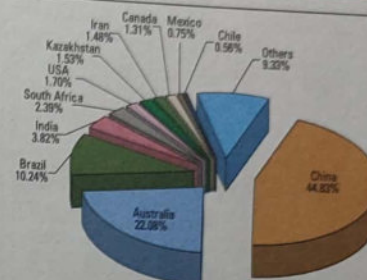
MINERALS (2014-15)



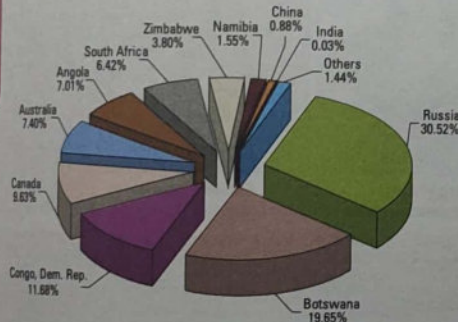
Bauxite: Production  
World total: 260,000,000 tonnes



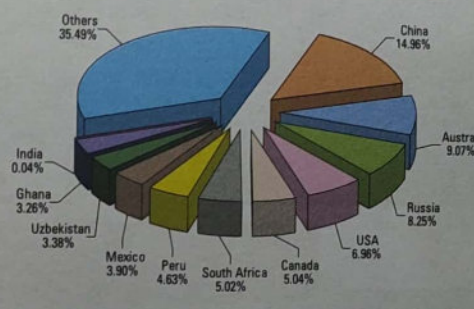
Copper: Production  
World total: 18,400,000 tonnes



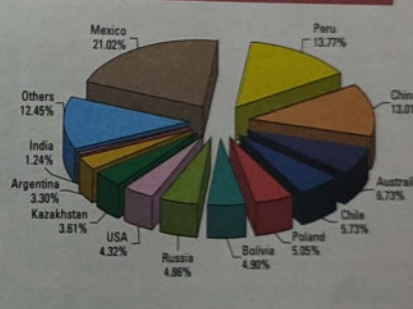
Iron ore: Production  
World total: 3,378,000,000 tonnes



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

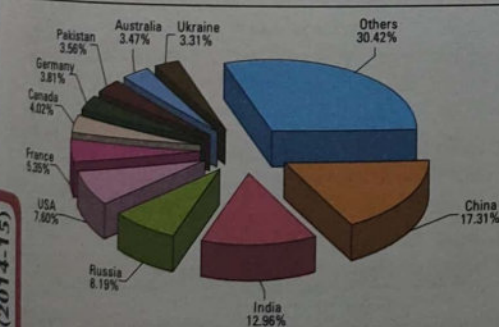


Gold: Production  
World total: 3,020,000 kilograms

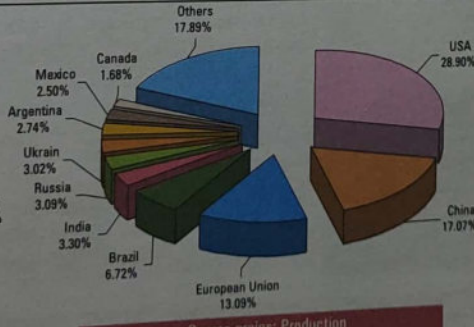


Silver: Production  
World total: 27,427,000 kilograms

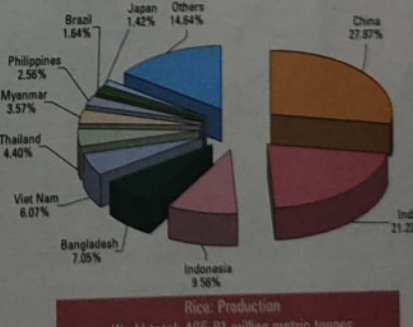
AGRICULTURE (2014-15)



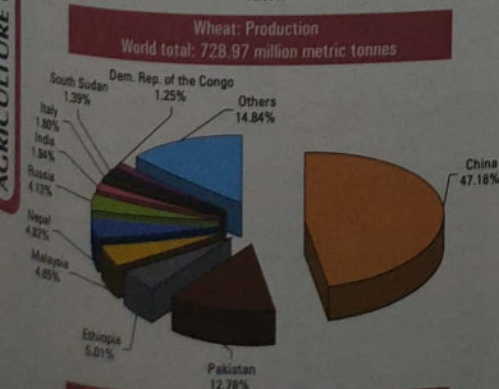
Wheat: Production  
World total: 728.97 million metric tonnes



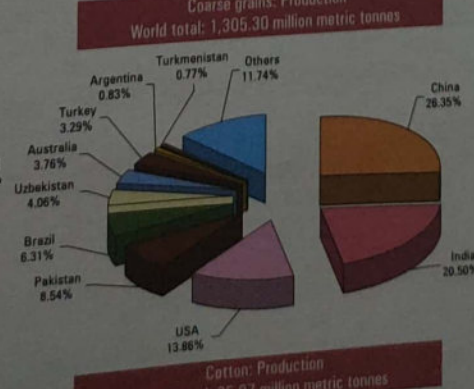
Coarse grains: Production  
World total: 1,305.30 million metric tonnes



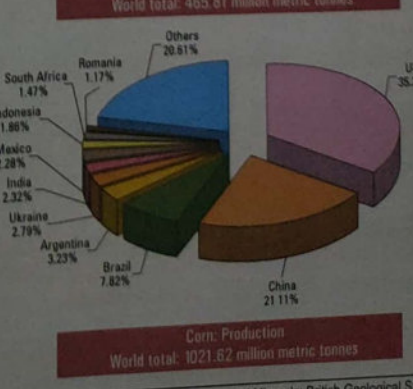
Rice: Production  
World total: 485.81 million metric tonnes



Disseeds: 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

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





## 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 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       | %             |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| <b>World</b>          |                    |                    |               |
| 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         |
| <b>Continents</b>     |                    |                    |               |
| 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          |
| <b>World Land</b>     | <b>148,800,420</b> | <b>57,412,764</b>  | <b>100.00</b> |
| <b>Oceans</b>         |                    |                    |               |
| 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          |
| <b>World Water</b>    | <b>335,710,000</b> | <b>150,522,000</b> | <b>100.00</b> |

## Highest Waterfalls of the World

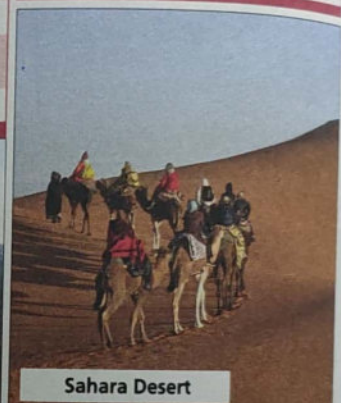
| Name(s)         | Location                           | Source/River                  | Height (in metres) |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Angel           | Canaima National Park, Venezuela   | Upper tributary of Rio Caroni | 979                |
| Tugela          | Natal Nat'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 Africa    | 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'-Irtys                | 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                     | —                                                 |





THE PRINCIPAL  
LAKES OF THE WORLD  
(SCALE 1 : 77 500 000)

### EUROPE

L. Ladoga  
L. Onega  
L. Peipus

### ASIA

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

### 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. Superior  
L. Huron  
L. Michigan  
L. Erie  
L. Ontario  
L. Great Salt  
L. Nicaragua  
L. Titicaca (S. America)

### AUSTRALIA

L. Eyre  
L. Disappointment  
L. Torrens  
L. Angles  
L. Gregory

### 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)

StudyShabi.Com

### COMPARATIVE DEPTHS OF THE OCEANS

(On same scale as mountains)

Challenger Deep  
10893 m (35737 ft)  
(9°29' N, 142°16' E)

Nero Deep, 9364 m (30710 ft)  
(13°N, 146°E)

Tuscan Deep, 9586 m (31453 ft) (38°N, 145°E)  
Kermadec Deep  
9428 m (30928 ft)  
(30°S, 126°W)

Rokan Deep, 8040 m (26380 ft)  
(28°S, 72°W)

Wharton Deep, 6660 m (21831 ft)  
(18°S, 102°E)

Tizard Deep, 4418 m (14500 ft)  
(6°S, 21°W)

Marianas Deep, 6055 m (19880 ft)  
(17°N, 125°W)

Marianas Deep, 6055 m (19880 ft)  
(17°N, 125°W)

Marianas Deep, 6055 m (19880 ft)  
(17°N, 125°W)

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Marianas Deep, 6055 m (19880 ft)  
(17°N, 125°W)

Marianas Deep, 6055 m (19880 ft)  
(17°N, 125°W)

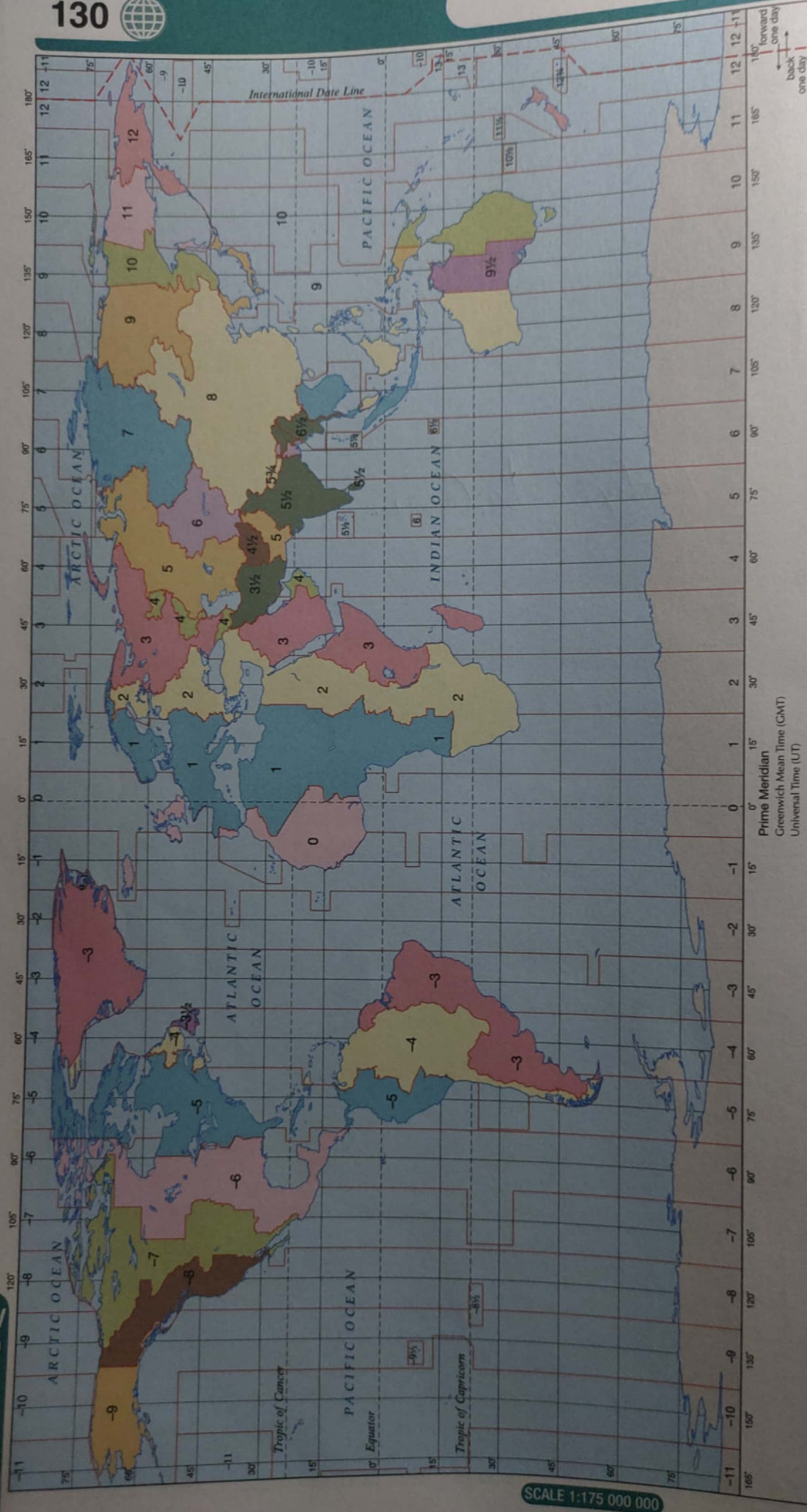
Marianas Deep, 6055 m (19880 ft)  
(17°N, 125°W)

Marianas Deep, 6055 m (19880 ft)  
(17°N, 125°W)

Marianas Deep, 6055 m (19880 ft)  
(17°N, 125°W)

Marianas Deep, 6055 m (19880 ft)  
(17°N, 125°W)





**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  $360^\circ$  in twenty four hours, or  $15^\circ$  in one hour, or  $1^\circ$  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 that is  $15^\circ$  east of Greenwich the clock is one hour later than at Greenwich, because the sun has risen one hour earlier, and at any place  $15^\circ$  west of Greenwich the clock is an hour earlier, because the sun is an hour later in rising.

The  $180^\circ$  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.



## 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.

| Country/Region P. No. Lat. Long. |  |  |  |  | Country/Region P. No. Lat. Long. |  |  |  |  | Country/Region P. No. Lat. Long. |  |  |  |  | Country/Region P. No. Lat. Long. |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Germany                          |  |  |  |  | Uttarakhand                      |  |  |  |  | Jordan                           |  |  |  |  | Peru                             |  |  |  |  |
| Iran                             |  |  |  |  | Saudi Arabia                     |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  | Turkey                           |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil                           |  |  |  |  | Arunachal Pradesh                |  |  |  |  | Bihar                            |  |  |  |  | Uttar Pradesh                    |  |  |  |  |
| Bolivia                          |  |  |  |  | New Zealand                      |  |  |  |  | S.W. Asia                        |  |  |  |  | Scotland                         |  |  |  |  |
| Japan                            |  |  |  |  | Switzerland                      |  |  |  |  | Indian Ocean                     |  |  |  |  | Thailand                         |  |  |  |  |
| Pakistan                         |  |  |  |  | Alqatir                          |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  | Azamgarh                         |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland                         |  |  |  |  | Saudi Arabia                     |  |  |  |  | Aracati                          |  |  |  |  | Uttar Pradesh                    |  |  |  |  |
| Wales                            |  |  |  |  | Alqunfidha                       |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  | Asia                             |  |  |  |  |
| Saudi Arabia                     |  |  |  |  | Altai, Mts                       |  |  |  |  | Romania                          |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Cote d'Ivoire                    |  |  |  |  | Altamira                         |  |  |  |  | Pacific Ocean                    |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Saudi Arabia                     |  |  |  |  | Atlyn Tagh, Mts                  |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Rajasthan                        |  |  |  |  | Aluva                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| United Arab Emirates             |  |  |  |  | Alwar                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Rajasthan                        |  |  |  |  | Amambai                          |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Nigeria                          |  |  |  |  | Amapa                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil                           |  |  |  |  | Amarapura                        |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico                           |  |  |  |  | Amaravathi                       |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil                           |  |  |  |  | Amavathi                         |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Ghana                            |  |  |  |  | Amarnath Cave                    |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Maharashtra                      |  |  |  |  | Amazon, R.                       |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Rep. of Ireland                  |  |  |  |  | Amb                              |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina                        |  |  |  |  | Ambala                           |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Saudi Arabia                     |  |  |  |  | Ambasamudram                     |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Sri Lanka                        |  |  |  |  | Ambassa                          |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Sri Lanka                        |  |  |  |  | Ambikapur                        |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Andhra Pradesh                   |  |  |  |  | Ambovombe                        |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Ethiopia                         |  |  |  |  | Amethi                           |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| South Australia                  |  |  |  |  | Amindivi, Is.                    |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Yemen                            |  |  |  |  | Amirante, Is.                    |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Telangana                        |  |  |  |  | Amlekhganj                       |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Tamil Nadu                       |  |  |  |  | Amman                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Andhra Pradesh                   |  |  |  |  | Ampani                           |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, etc.                      |  |  |  |  | Amravati                         |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Greece                           |  |  |  |  | Aravali                          |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Asia                             |  |  |  |  | Aravali Range                    |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| World                            |  |  |  |  | Araxa                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Tripart                          |  |  |  |  | Arcot                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Uttar Pradesh                    |  |  |  |  | Arctic Ocean                     |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Gujarat                          |  |  |  |  | Arduamurchan, Pt                 |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Maharashtra                      |  |  |  |  | Arequipa                         |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Pakistan                         |  |  |  |  | ARGENTINA                        |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Gujarat                          |  |  |  |  | Arica                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Mizoram                          |  |  |  |  | Aripuna                          |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Corsica                          |  |  |  |  | Arjumes                          |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Maharashtra                      |  |  |  |  | Arnyal                           |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Maharashtra                      |  |  |  |  | Arkansas, R.                     |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Rajasthan                        |  |  |  |  | Arkhangelsk                      |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Maharashtra                      |  |  |  |  | Arles                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Uttar Pradesh                    |  |  |  |  | Armagh                           |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Japan                            |  |  |  |  | ARMENIA                          |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Maharashtra                      |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio, USA                        |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| China                            |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Myanmar                          |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Iraq                             |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil                           |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Kerala                           |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| USA                              |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska, USA                      |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| S. Europe                        |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| W. Australia                     |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada                           |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Uganda, etc.                     |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| New Mexico, USA                  |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| England                          |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil                           |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy                            |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Bering Sea, USA                  |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt                            |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| N.W. Africa                      |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Iraq                             |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Saudi Arabia                     |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Maharashtra                      |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Uttar Pradesh                    |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| W. Bengal                        |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Madhya Pradesh                   |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| W. Bengal                        |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Madhya Pradesh                   |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| South Africa                     |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Saudi Arabia                     |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Kazakhstan                       |  |  |  |  | Armut                            |  |  |  |  | Brazil                           |  |  |  |  |                                  |  |  |  |  |



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